

## Angola Peace Monitor

Volume II, Issue 4, 18 December 1995

### UNITA suspends troop confinement

Moves are underway to get the Angolan peace process back on track after UNITA halted quartering its troops on 4 December following clashes with Government troops. President dos Santos has invited UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi for talks on 20 December, but it is unclear whether the meeting will take place.

The incidents between Government and UNITA forces happened around the town of Sumba, in the northern Zaire Province (see Angola Peace Monitor no.2, vol II). During the clashes, Government forces took over control of several towns. However, the exact causes of the fighting are hotly disputed.

The Joint Commission described the situation as "serious, inappropriate and to be condemned." On 5 December the Joint Commission sent a commission to Zaire Province to investigate the incidents.

An official communique from the UNITA Political Commission on 4 December stated that "after the occupation of various localities under UNITA control in the Provinces of Huila, Benguela and the Lundas in the month of November, the forces of the MPLA Government are now occupying by force the whole of Zaire Province beginning from the oil-producing city of Soyo. =46rom 29 November to 4 December, the MPLA forces have occupied the localities of Sumba, Kikandi, Quinzau, Manga Grande, Nenga and finally Quelo". The communique points out that as a consequence, UNITA were "ceasing at once the cantonment of the UNITA forces".

UNITA's Radio Vorgan reported on 12 December that 12 Government troops and 5 UNITA soldiers were killed in clashes near Pedra Feitico, 75 km east of Soyo. It also claimed that Government troops were moving to encircle Zaire Province's capital - M'banza Congo.

However, the Government maintains that Sumba was being used as a base by UNITA troops to attack the strategic oil town of Soyo. Higino Carneiro, the deputy head of the Government delegation to the Joint Commission (the principal body charged with the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol) said that: "we should not just look at the final results, but examine the causes and origins of all such disagreeable situations. The Government's armed forces were provoked by UNITA troops."

The Government has accused UNITA of attacking its troops, and the Journal de Angola reported that 10 people had died in a UNITA artillery attack on the town of Cambulo in Lunda Norte.

The Angolan ambassador in Washington, Antonio Franca dos Santos "Nдалu", accused UNITA of causing a storm in a teacup over the military situation in Soyo in an attempt to cast a cloud over President dos Santos' visit to the United States.

According to the London-based journal "Southscan", President dos Santos made a series of unilateral promises prior to leaving for the United States, including the release of remaining UNITA prisoners and the withdrawal of troops from the town occupied in the recent military clashes.

The outbreak is part of a pattern of ceasefire violations attributed to both sides, but which had been decreasing. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, in his report to the UN Security Council on 7 December (S/1995/1012) pointed out that the military situation remains calm in most regions, with a reduction in the number of ceasefire violations from 77 in October to 71 in November. The report states that since 1 October, UNAVEM III have investigated 201 alleged violations, 31 of which were confirmed and attributed to the Angolan Government army (FAA), and 38 to UNITA.

#### **Government prepares for withdrawal of forces**

The Angolan Government is preparing for the withdrawal of some troops and riot squads to ease tension, and to fulfil its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol. Higino Carneiro announced that the Government is planning to withdraw its troops from around the quartering area at Vila Nova to allay UNITA fears of being attacked. The Secretary-General of the UN also reported to the UN Security Council that the Government had "provided UNAVEM III with information on the locations, in Huambo and Uige Provinces, to which FAA forces will withdraw".

The Government has also announced that it will be withdrawing to barracks its Rapid Deployment Police in Luanda and Uige. On 20 November barrack facilities in Luanda were inspected by the Bangladeshi UNAVEM III police commander, who found them sufficient for the purpose. Previously concern had been raised at the poor physical state of the proposed barracks.

#### **UN Secretary-General warns of slow progress**

Even just before UNITA withdrew from quartering its troops the Secretary-General of the UN in his report (S/1995/1012) had stated his concern that "for both political and logistical reasons, this process is almost one year later than intended and is proceeding at a very slow pace; on 1 December 1995, those who had reported for cantonment of Vila Nova numbered only 363 and the Government complained that they were 'boy soldiers' with unserviceable weapons".

He continued that "although it had been agreed that, on average, 150 soldiers would be quartered daily in Vila Nova, this target is still far from being realised".

Up until UNITA suspended the quartering of their troops, Vila Nova was the only quartering area in operation. Although some sources point to weaknesses in UN planning to account for the delays, the Secretary-General pointed out that "contrary to earlier understandings with UNITA, however, construction has so far been done mostly by UNAVEM III, particularly by its military component".

ANGOP, the official Angolan News Agency, reported that the regional commander of UNAVEM III warned in late October that the quartering process in Uige Province could be delayed owing to the poor participation of UNITA. Apparently UNITA had agreed at a meeting of the Joint Commission to provide 500 men to pitch tents, but only 80 had turned up.

The United Nations Humanitarian Assistance Co-ordination Unit in Luanda (UCAH) has reported that "it is important that UNITA starts being fully involved in the self-construction programmes for the families in the quartering areas as planned for the commencement of the quartering phase".

#### **Washington visit marks closer relationship**

The first official visit to the United States by a Head of State of the Republic of Angola took place in early December, marking an enormous improvement in relations between the two

countries. Previous US administrations had given large scale support to the anti-government UNITA organisation.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos arrived on 7 December, and met with congressmen and senators. On 8 December he met with President Clinton. The South African Press Association (SAPA) said that "President Bill Clinton was so excited by his three hour meeting with dos Santos on Friday that he kept Washington's Ambassador to Angola, Donald Steinberg, behind for a long talk".

SAPA further reported that policy makers, investors and other interested parties also turned out in large numbers to hear the Angolan leader at the influential Centre for Strategic and International Studies.

However, the visit to the United States was not without controversy. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali cancelled a planned meeting with President dos Santos in New York because of the Secretary-General's "schedule".

#### UNITA general returns to Luanda

An important obstacle to the planning for the global incorporation of UNITA military personnel into the Angolan army, FAA, has been overcome. The Chief of Staff of UNITA troops, General Arlindo Chenda Pena "Ben Ben", returned to Luanda on 14 November. General Ben Ben left Luanda on 14 October following an incident in which one of his bodyguards was shot in the foot. An official enquiry found that there had been no attempt on the General's life.

However, the incident was also cited by UNITA as one of the reasons for its withdrawal from quartering its troops.

#### UNAVEM face opposition

The Secretary-General of the United Nations reported to the Security Council (S/1995/1012) that "a propaganda campaign was launched against UNAVEM III in the Provinces of Uige and Benguela, apparently with the encouragement, or at least the connivance, of both parties. Hostile demonstrations were held at the UNAVEM III regional headquarters in Uige and, in a Government-controlled radio programme, the population of the province was urged to 'prepare for war' against UNAVEM III. In separate incidents on 24 and 25 October, UNAVEM III and UCAH convoys were detained and subject to harassment by UNITA".

In a further incident, on 12 December, a dozen Zimbabwean blue helmets had their weapons and vehicles stolen from them by UNITA elements. There have also been reports of UNITA besieging Brazilian soldiers in Andulo in Bie Province. According to the Brazilian Ambassador in Angola, one of the complaints by UNITA which led to UNITA taking action against the Brazilian troops was that during a religious service a Brazilian had repeatedly referred to Judas, which UNITA saw as a direct reference to Savimbi.

#### Calls for more intervention by UN troops

Despite the sharp criticism of UNAVEM by both the Government and UNITA, both have also been the source of calls for more intervention by the United Nations to ensure that the peace process continues.

In the aftermath of recent fighting, the Secretary-General of UNITA, Paulo Gato, has said that "the UN -there are now more than 6,000 UN troops - should be able to accept responsibility. It is a peacekeeping force".

The Government has also requested more action by the UN. The Government warned of a "bloodbath" if UN troops did not step in to protect the civilian population from attacks by UNITA.

#### **UNITA attacks reported in Namibia**

Angola's ambassador in Namibia has warned that there have been several incidents of assaults by UNITA on Namibians.

Ambassador Garcia Bires said on 2 December that there had been a "wave of assaults" along the border, where UNITA were attacking Namibians, stealing their cattle and other belongings. UNITA troops were crossing the border by the Cuango River, and the activities were mainly between Kuando Kubango and Rundu in Namibia.

#### **Economy**

##### **Oil production to increase**

The State oil company, Songanol, has announced that it intends to increase its daily output as new deposits are opened. Two new oil wells in the Kiabo offshore project are due on line on 12 December, increasing the projects output from 5,000 to 10,000 barrels per day.

Songanol are also rehabilitating facilities in Soyo which were destroyed during the war. Soyo is also to be the site of a new Petroleum Institute.

##### **Bretton Woods institutions meet President**

During his visit to the United States, President dos Santos met with the President of the World Bank, James Wolfensohn, and the International Monetary Fund Managing Director Michel Camdessus.

Speaking to journalists, the World Bank's senior economist for Angola, Rene Bonnel, said that "aid must be upfront and all donors - including the UN system and NGOs - must be involved".

The senior economist signalled that the Bretton Woods institutions were taking a pragmatic view of the situation in Angola, and were not demanding an orthodox structural adjustment programme at present. Bonnel stated that "reducing fiscal expenditure and increasing revenues cannot work at this point", and went on to warn that a stabilisation programme could, at this point, spark a violent upheaval.

##### **US Export-Import**

Angola has cleared its outstanding debts to the US Export-Import Bank. This will enable the Bank to provide further financing and guarantees which are vital for trade between the US and Angola.

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#### **Angola Peace Monitor**

Volume II, Issue 3, 30 November 1995

Troop confinement begins

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the Lusaka Protocol, the Quartering Area at Vila Nova in Huambo Province received the first 150 UNITA troops. The opening of the first Quartering Area at Vila Nova, on 20 November, was witnessed by the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative, Alioune Blondin Beye, and other members of the Joint Commission.

Although the confinement of UNITA troops has fallen seriously behind schedule, it is now hoped that 150 soldiers can be confined daily at the camp, until it reaches a maximum of 5,000.

Progress has also been reported from two other Quartering Areas, at Piri in Bengo Province, and N'gaga in Uige Province. However, according to the United Nations Humanitarian Assistance Co-ordination Unit (UCAH) in Luanda, there were further delays in the establishment of the Quartering Areas following a security incident near Quibaxe, Bengo Province, on 24 October involving UN and NGO staff. This led to NGOs suspending their activities pending safety assurances from UNITA. Subsequently, UNITA gave a verbal apology to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the UN, Alioune Blondin Beye.

The total number of identified Quartering Areas by the end of October was 13, following the creation of further sites at Caiundo and Licua, Kuando Kubango Province. It is also reported that the Government's Rapid Intervention Police have already moved to their barracks, as required under the Lusaka Protocol.

Government Minister Higinio Carneiro on 29 November criticised UNITA and the UN for the slow pace of quartering UNITA troops. He said that by 27 November only 500 had so far entered the camps, less than half the scheduled number.

#### **Peace grows in Cabinda despite clashes**

The London based journal Southscan reported on 24 November that the Angolan Government and the Cabinda Democratic Front (FDC) separatist movement held talks in Congo the previous week, but failed to reach agreement. The talks follow a successful agreement between the Government and the Flec Renovada organisation.

In a more positive reading of the talks, ANGOP, the official Angolan News Agency, report that on 21 November a truce was agreed between the Government and the FDC to allow for the free movement of people in areas controlled by the FDC, with a view to creating a climate conducive to a definitive solution to the problems of Cabinda.

In a further move to strengthen the peace process, the Governor of Cabinda Province, Jose Amaro Tati, has signed a security and co-operation agreement with its northern neighbour, Congo.

However, the South African Press Association (SAPA) reported on 2 December that government troops had taken over the town of Sumba, 20km east of Soyo. The report states that UNITA soldiers had been using Sumba as a base for attacks on Soyo, which is the site of key onshore oil facilities. According to the report, Sumba became a base for UNITA operations after UNITA forces retreated from Cabinda following the recent peace treaties signed in the area.

UNITA's radio station, Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel, VORGAN, stated that UNITA troops were heading eastwards towards a Quartering Area in Negage. However, the SAPA report states that UNITA 'has been reportedly moving troops out of, rather than into, the UN camps, casting a pall over peace hopes'.

The SAPA report ends by stating that 'UNITA threatened to suspend quartering all its troops in the Soyo region if the Government did not withdraw from Sumba'.

It has also been reported that there has been fighting recently between UNITA and Flec-FAC in the northern Belize district. The Angolan Minister of the Interior, Santana Andre Pitra Petroff has called for UNITA troops to leave Cabinda, which does not host a troop confinement area.

Problems have also been reported between Government troops and the United Nations in Cabinda. According to a report from UNITA radio VORGAN at least one UN soldier was injured in Cabinda during a shoot out with Government troops.

#### **Government to give green light to NGOs**

Angolan Minister for Assistance and Social Integration, Albino Malungo, announced on 27 November that the Government will waive import duties on international donations, to help NGOs. He stated that it had been agreed that all international donations will now go through the state dispatching house, Angodespatchos.

#### **Vital railway link to be reconstructed**

The London based magazine West Africa reports that the Angolan Government has allocated over 100 million US dollars for the renovation of the Benguela-Lobito railway. The railway is expected to be operating by March 1996.

#### **President dos Santos invited to meet President Clinton**

The President of Angola will be visiting the United States in December, where a number of vital issues are to be discussed with leading political and economic figures. The President has been invited to meet with US President Bill Clinton in the White House on 8 December. The visit was announced by US Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, George Moose, during his visit to Angola in November.

This will be the first official visit to the US by an Angolan President, and follows a very significant improvement in relations between the two countries since the election of Bill Clinton.

The change in the official attitude to Angola is apparent from a document published by the US Agency for International Development on 23 October regarding the situation in Angola, and efforts by the US government to assist in the peace- process.

The report focuses on problems faced by Angola in the coming year. It states that:

"The existence of a tentative peace throughout the country, in the wake of the Lusaka Protocol, has led to a gradual resumption of normalcy in select zones in Angola. Although nationwide food needs are expected to increase until the 1996 harvest, some food assistance programs are being scaled back in areas as the populace becomes better able to take care of its own nutritional needs. As access throughout the country increases for relief agencies, new pockets of needy populations are encountered. As displaced populations in some provinces slowly begin returning to their areas of origin, targeted assistance programs have been shifted to assist the returnees and help them to rebuild their lives.

"Overland transportation in the western half of the country is gradually increasing, as roads are being re-opened for both peacekeeping and humanitarian purposes. The major obstacle to this process, however, is the continued presence of large numbers of

unexploded mines, destroyed bridges, and general insecurity in many parts of the countryside. With funds provided by the US Department of Defense, USAID/OFDA has completed the procurement of 13 Bailey bridges to be transported to Angola to facilitate humanitarian transport operations and the return of displaced persons and refugees to their places of origin.

"Angola is at a challenging point in its development. Civil war has wreaked extensive damage on the country's infrastructure. Consumer prices are rising by more than 1,000 per cent per year and approximately 20 per cent of all citizens receive humanitarian assistance. Many of the displaced are still not returning home ten months after the signing of the Lusaka Protocol, due to a lack of security in their areas of origin."

The report quotes a UNHCR survey of refugees, which reveals that 20 per cent were ready to return to Angola in 1995 after the maize harvest, more than 40 per cent said they would be likely to return in 1996, and 30 per cent thought that they would return in 1997.

The report points out that the total US government assistance to Angola for 1995 and 1996 is planned to reach 103,859,289 US dollars. In 1995 this includes 4.5 million US dollars for UN mine clearance operations, 1.8 million US dollars for the UNHCR programme for Angolan refugees, and 1.5 million US dollars for the UNICEF demobilised soldiers quartering aid programme.

#### **Mine action summary**

##### **Namibia supports demining**

The Namibian Defence Minister, Philemon Malima stated on 21 November that 200 Namibian soldiers will travel to Angola to assist in landmine clearing operations.

##### **Mine survey**

CARE is conducting a basic mine survey in support of their programme in areas around Menongue, Kuando Kubango Province.

##### **Mine training**

SCF-US has begun recruitment of former FAA/UNITA soldiers as students for their Mine Training Programme which will be based in Sumbe, Kwanza Sul Province. 120 students are required during this phase.

##### **Mine awareness**

World Vision International (WVI) in close collaboration with Norwegian People's Aid, continues to train instructors and supervisors to create awareness among the local population on the dangers of mines. As of 20 October 83 people have graduated, and have gone on to teach mine awareness to 47,000.

##### **UNAVEM landmine school**

UCAH has reported that the UNAVEM Central Mine Action Training School has benefited from the recruitment of demobilised FAA and UNITA troops. This has been beneficial in releasing technical information on mine-laying by both parties.

##### **UN personnel under attack**

**United Nations peace-keepers have been accused by a Portuguese radio report of profiteering.**

**According to the report, relayed in West Africa (27 November - 3 December) 'people living in Zaire and Uige provinces accused UN peace-keepers of collaborating with UNITA. They said that the UN soldiers were doing nothing to promote the free movement of people and goods agreed under the Lusaka Protocol'.**

**The report continued that 'residents of these regions have seen the Blue Helmets acting as real businessmen who are only interested in making money rather than the peace process'.**

**Ukraine added to countries contributing to UNAVEM III**

**The UN Secretary-General, Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, wrote to the Security Council on 1 November, proposing that Ukraine be added to the list of countries contributing military personnel to UNAVEM III.**

**Angolan Independence celebrated**

**Friends of Angola and Mozambique met in London on 11 November to mark Angola Independence Day and to discuss the future of the country.**

**The one-day conference was organised by the Mozambique Angola Committee (MAC), and incorporated MACs annual conference - A Luta Continua. The well attended conference heard from Francisco Assis of the Angolan Embassy, Victoria Brittain of the Guardian newspaper, and the Director of ACTSA - Ben Jackson.**

**The afternoon had workshops on Demobilisation and Demilitarisation, Landmines, and Reconstruction and Economic and Social Development.**

**The internationally acclaimed Angolan musician, Andre Mingas performed at the conference before going on to play at the Southbank Centre as part of the London International Jazz Festival.**

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**Angola Peace Monitor**

**Volume II, Issue 2, 23 October 1995**

**Cantonment key bottleneck in peace process**

**The United Nations Secretary General, Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali has called for an increase in efforts to quarter UNITA troops, pointing out the crucial role this has in the whole peace process as agreed under the Lusaka Protocol (see ACTSA Briefing Paper "Prospects for Peace and Democracy in Angola, a Summary and Analysis of the Lusaka Protocol signed on 20 November 1994").**

**In his report to the UN Security Council on 4 October (S/1995/842) Dr Boutros-Ghali stated that he remained "concerned at the slow progress in the quartering process, which is essential for the early implementation of the other provisions of the Lusaka Protocol. I have asked UNAVEM (United Nations Angola Verification Mission) to intensify its efforts to accelerate this process".**

However, the Secretary General reports that significant progress has been made, although much remains to be done: "UNAVEM has reconnoitred all 15 proposed quartering areas, and 11 of them have been approved by the parties".

According to Dr Boutros-Ghali:

- \* Vila Nova and Londiumbali in Huambo have almost been completed;
- \* quartering areas in Negage in Uige, Quibaxe in Kwanza-Norte, and Quibala in Kwanza-Sul were expected to be ready by the third week in October.

The Secretary General points out that progress has been slow owing to inadequate conditions and delays in the arrival of personnel contributed by UNITA to undertake construction work. In response to these problems a commercial contractor has been hired to assist with the establishment of the ten remaining sites.

**Donors fail to pay for peace process**

However, there remains serious financial shortcomings, even in the crucial quartering phase. According to the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs in Geneva, the total funding needed for demobilisation and reintegration is \$104.5 million, of which \$54.4 million is required for the quartering areas. So far only \$19.9 million in confirmed pledges have been made for the quartering phase.

Commenting on these figures in his report to the Security Council, Dr Boutros-Ghali states that "it is imperative that every effort is made to ensure that the gains achieved so far are sustained and reinforced by increased financial, technical and material assistance from the donor community, especially for the reintegration of demobilised soldiers and the rehabilitation of the Angolan economy".

Dr Boutros-Ghali also points out that total unpaid contributions to all peacekeeping operations amounts to \$2.4 billion. Of this, outstanding assessed contributions to the Special Account of UNAVEM III amounts to \$117 million.

**Deminers graduate**

The Secretary General reported on 4 October that demining has continued, and that a South African commercial company has been contracted to undertake mine clearance and verification on 7,000 km of roads.

Both the Angolan army, FAA, and UNITA are continuing to undertake demining, with UNAVEM providing UNITA with demining equipment. International NGOs have been active in mine awareness training, with special emphasis being given to risk reduction in the quartering areas. The Mine Awareness Training School has received nine instructors from UNAVEM, and the Angolan National Institute for the Removal of Explosives (INAROE) is recruiting 250 deminers, including 50 from UNITA, to be trained and equipped for mine clearing.

The UN Humanitarian Assistance Co-ordination Unit (UCAH) in its latest Weekly Information Report (issue no.39) states that the first set of mine awareness instructors have graduated. They have been trained by the NPA for World Vision and the Catholic Relief Services. The second course began on 23 September for staff of various relief agencies operating in the country.

**UNAVEM deployment grows**

The Secretary General of the UN has reported that the strength of UN units has almost reached 5,000, with the deployment proceeding smoothly.

The UN expects that infantry units from Argentina and Zambia will be deployed by the end of October, joining:

- \* the Uruguayan and Indian battalions who have been operational since August 1995;
- \* the Zimbabwean and Romanian battalions who have almost completed their deployment in north-eastern and south-eastern regions respectively;
- \* the advance party of the Brazilian battalion who have arrived, and whose unit will complete its induction in the eastern region by the end of October;
- \* the Portuguese logistics company who completed their induction on 30 August;
- \* the Indian engineer squadron and the Romanian field hospital who are fully operational;
- \* the Brazilian engineer squadron who have started deployment,
- \* the Russian helicopter unit which is fully operational;
- \* the engineer squadron from Bangladesh, the Argentine naval unit and the Republic of Korea bridging company, who conducted their detailed reconnaissance and were due to arrive in early October.

The British logistics battalion has returned home after completing its tour of duty. It has been replaced by a commercial contractor as planned.

#### Ceasefire violations fall

The report to the UN Security Council from Dr Boutros-Ghali stated that cease-fire violations have reached their lowest recorded level. Reported violations have dropped from 110 in July and 95 in August, to 52 in September.

The Secretary General reports that most regions are relatively calm and stable, except for isolated clashes and numerous acts of banditry. However, the Secretary General has warned that tensions remain in the diamond-rich areas of Lucapa in the north-east where "both sides are seeking to consolidate and enlarge the area they control. Reinforcements and sporadic shelling by both sides have also been reported in the northern region". In addition tension has been reported in the southern region in recent weeks.

#### Savimbi comments on diamond areas

In an interview with the Portuguese weekly newspaper "Expresso" on 15 October, Mr Jonas Savimbi, leader of UNITA, claimed that the Government did not have the right to take action against illegal diamond prospectors in the regions controlled by UNITA.

Referring to the diamond region in the Lundas, Savimbi said "there are two zones, one of UNITA and one of the Government. We agree to a general campaign against these people, prospectors and adventurers, if it is carried out jointly by the forces of UNITA and the Government. But if the Government want to do it alone, it has to do it in its own zone and not UNITA's".

#### Peace plans for Cabinda

Meanwhile, the Government has announced a cease-fire with the Cabinda separatist movement, the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave, FLEC, which was not a party to the Lusaka Protocol.

According to the London-based journal "Africa Economic Digest" (9 October 1995), the Government has announced that an agreement has been reached with FLEC to suspend hostilities for four months "to negotiate a pact in the interests of national reconciliation".

**Cabinda, in the north of Angola, produces 60 per cent of the country's oil, with offshore wells and onshore facilities of the Cabinda Gulf Oil Company, operated by the US Chevron Company.**

#### **Quartering of Rapid Reaction Police**

**The Secretary General of the United Nations has reported that several meetings have been held to discuss the section of the Lusaka Protocol which demands the quartering of the elite Government Rapid Reaction Police (RRP) and the disarming of the civilian population by the Angola national police.**

**According to the report of the Secretary General, it has now been agreed that this should take place simultaneously with the quartering of UNITA soldiers. However, the Secretary General states that there are indications that the Government may delay final decisions until after the quartering of UNITA troops has begun.**

#### **Threat to future food production**

**The humanitarian situation in Angola remains precarious. The planting season has started without the return of the majority of refugees and internally displaced people.**

**People have begun to return, particularly in the provinces of Benguela, Huambo, Bie and Bengo. Preparations are also underway for the repatriation of some of the 300,000 Angolan refugees from neighbouring countries.**

**The Food and Agriculture Organisation, FAO, and the Ministry of Agriculture are co-ordinating the distribution of 7,000 tonnes of seeds and over 1.2 million agricultural tools. Approximately 60 per cent of the seeds and tools are already in place in the provinces. Provincial humanitarian co-ordination groups, with Government and UNITA representatives, have been set up, and are operating in three provinces.**

#### **Mining of kimberlite pipes begin**

**The Brazilian mining company, Oderbrecht Mining Services, has announced that mining of the first of Angola's 600 kimberlite pipes is scheduled to begin in the north-eastern Catoca region.**

**The mine was ready for production in 1992, but its opening was delayed because of the war. The mine is 40 per cent owned by the state mining company, Endiama, with a further 40 per cent owned by Russia's Almazi Rossii-Sakha Company. Oderbrecht own the remaining 20 per cent of the mine.**

**Total investment in the first phase, according to the Africa Economic Digest (11 September), will be approximately \$86.6 million, with gross revenues expected to reach \$477.4 million. The quality of Catoca diamonds is classified as 35 per cent gem, 15 per cent near gem and 50 per cent industrial grade.**

#### **Renovation of power lines**

**The Government is to spend \$64 million renovating power transmission lines from the Cambambe hydro-electric power station to Luanda and to sub-stations in the provinces of Luanda, Kwansa-Norte, Malanje and Bengo.**

**The bulk of the funding is coming from the World Bank, which is providing \$35.5 million, and the African Development Bank which is providing \$20 million.**

### **Conference to mark Independence Day**

The Mozambique Angola Committee is holding a one day conference on 11 November in London to mark Angola Independence Day.

Among the contributors are the United Nations Association, Oxfam, UK Working Group on Landmines, and ACTSA - Action for Southern Africa. Also making a contribution will be Guardian journalist Victoria Brittain and Angolan economist Victor de Carvalho.

For further information on the conference ring 0171 387 6771.

### **Angolan Minister speaker at ACTSA AGM**

The Minister for Social Communication will be in London at the beginning of November to speak to activists promoting peace and democracy in Southern Africa.

Hendrik Vaal Neto will be one of the keynote speakers at the Annual General Meeting in London on 4 November of ACTSA - Action for Southern Africa. Further details are available from ACTSA on +44 171 833 3133.

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### **Angola Peace Monitor**

Volume II, Issue 1, 30 September 1995

#### **Angola Peace Monitor to be extended**

Welcome to Volume II of the Angola Peace Monitor. ACTSA - Action for Southern Africa has committed itself to continuing this service for a further year, in view of the need for continued vigilance on the situation in Angola.

It is impossible for anyone who has witnessed the heartbreaking tragedy that revisited Angola at the end of 1992 to be complacent over the peace process. We hope that subscribers will find this information service of use in their own efforts to reinforce the peace process.

#### **Round Table maps out path for reconstruction**

A major international conference organised by the Angolan government with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) took place in Brussels on 25 - 26 September. The conference, in the form of a Round Table, was hosted by the European Commission, and drew together over 400 delegates from multilateral and bilateral donors, non- governmental organisations and corporate bodies.

The meeting was opened by the Prime Minister of Belgium, Jean- Luc Dehaene. Eduardo Dos Santos, President of Angola, then presented the Government's two year Community Rehabilitation and National Reconciliation Programme (CRNRP).

Sitting alongside President Dos Santos, in their first appearance together in Europe, the President of UNITA, Jonas Savimbi, also addressed the conference, committing himself and his organisation to the peace process and to the CRNRP. Jonas Savimbi declared that "I am here to tell you that I will never again take to the paths of war, nor will my organisation". The meeting was presented with the Angolan government's strategy in response to the crisis in the country. This was broadly divided into three interdependent categories:

\* the completion of the peace process through the implementation of the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol (see ACTSA Briefing Paper "Prospects for Peace and Democracy in Angola, a Summary and Analysis of the Lusaka Protocol signed on 20 November 1994")

\* a macroeconomic reform programme beginning with stabilisation measures

\* the continued implementation of the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs (UNDHA) 1995 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Angola, which deals with the humanitarian needs of the population, alongside the implementation of the CRNRP, its major programme to move the country into reconstruction and development.

The Round Table resulted in pledges and indications of contributions of US\$993 million, which appeared to exceed the targets set prior to the meeting.

#### **Britain fails to commit aid at Round Table**

Following the conference in Brussels, ACTSA expressed serious concern over the British Government's refusal to pledge any additional aid in support of the CRNRP.

The British representative at the Round Table told the conference that the Overseas Development Administration was unable to commit funds until it had completed present spending negotiations with the British government's Treasury. Behind the scenes a bitter battle is being fought over the Treasury proposal to cut aid in the government's pending plans to be unveiled in the Chancellor's November budget.

During the Round Table the United States promised \$190 million, France \$140 million, the Netherlands \$60 million, Norway \$30 million, Portugal \$16 million and Switzerland \$12 million. These promises cover the next two years, and will only be met if the donors perceive progress in the peace process and economic reforms.

ACTSA Director, Ben Jackson, speaking from the conference said "After 30 years of devastating war, Angola at last has a chance for peace. Britain has played a very positive role in the provision of troops for the UNAVEM force. But it would be a historic betrayal if Britain could not play its part in rebuilding Angola because of Treasury cutbacks".

Britain announced in late August that it was to contribute around 2 million pounds sterling for the demobilisation and reintegration of surplus troops. It also announced on 15 September that 200,000 pounds sterling was to be given to the British NGO, the Halo Trust, for demining.

#### **Cantonment signals consolidation of peace process**

Despite serious incidents in some parts of the country (see separate story), continued progress towards demobilisation has been reported.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, in a message to the Round Table of Suppliers of Funds to Angola, stated that:

"The Angolans have reached agreement on the major issues involved in the demobilisation of the UNITA soldiers and the completion of the training of the FAA. The important thing is, in my view, that progress has been maintained, and we are pleased to announce that the Vila Nova and Londuimbali barracks in the centre of the country are now nearing completion as a result of the good quality labour supplied by UNITA and the very precious assistance provided by certain international organisations and NGOs. A start has already been made on recording the soldiers to be demobilised and housed in the barracks so they can soon be admitted. If this new rate is maintained, it is reasonable to suppose that in the next few months the barracking operation is will prove satisfactory".

The UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) reported to the conference that "food, and equipment (tents, tools, water supplies, and electricity equipment) are available to install in 3 more of the 15 quartering areas (QAs). The funding of NGOs which will work in the QAs is now secured and they will provide humanitarian assistance in three sectors: health, food distribution and civic education. The WFP, UNICEF and WHO have initiated the procurement against confirmed donations which covers part of their requirements, but additional funding is still urgently required for family kits and drug kits. A 12 person team from SwedeRelief is coordinating the logistics for the QAs."

The DHA also reported that despite a late start in the donor response for the demobilisation and reintegration programme (quartering phase), some 47 percent of the requirements have been promised through UCAH, but only 33 percent are confirmed pledges. For the Quartering Area phase, the main shortfalls are in health, hygienic and household family kits, and the UCAH database for the registration of the UNITA soldiers. There is still a shortfall of 7,000 metric tonnes of the anticipated food requirements.

However, many delegates to the Brussels conference, particularly NGOs working on the ground in Angola, emphasised their concern over delays in the quartering of UNITA troops and demining. Without progress in these areas, they stressed, all other aspects of the implementation of the peace process and of the reconstruction and development programmes would be held up. Continued improvements on the political front and on donor support was needed, they said.

More roads have been opened, and the DHA reports that it is now a priority to open up secondary and tertiary roads to expand access and facilitate free movement of people and goods.

With the opening up of roads the method of distribution of aid has changed from a 70 percent dependence on airlifts in November 1994 to 30 percent now. Trucks are being used to reach cities such as Malange, N'dalatando, Huambo, Kuito and Menongue.

#### **Economic reform programme outlined**

As part of the programme for economic recovery, the Angolan government has recently finished negotiating a stabilisation and adjustment programme with the Bretton Woods institutions, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. According to the IMF, they will be monitoring the restructuring programme to "help the authorities establish a track record in the implementation of both coherent and quantified macroeconomic stabilisation policies and of well designed structural reforms".

The Bretton Woods institutions Annual Meetings in mid-October will, according to the statement of the staff representative of the IMF to the Round Table, "provide an opportunity to convene an informal meeting of donors to keep them informed on Angola's financial needs and to provide feedback on its progress in implementing the early measures contemplated in the staff-monitored programme".

The stabilisation programme has the following targets:

- \* A reduction of the government spending deficit from over 22 percent to 13.5 percent of GDP in 1995 and only 10.5 percent in 1996. This is to be done through the broadening of the tax base and the control of public expenditure.

- \* A monetary and budgetary policy to reduce inflation from 970 percent in 1994 to 80 percent in 1996.

- \* Management of the exchange rate

- \* Reduction in external arrears.

All these measures are part of a year long programme which will serve as a basis for negotiating with the International Monetary Fund for a structural adjustment programme. This, in turn, is expected to pave the way for an overall restructuring of Angola's official and commercial debt.

Other measures have been taken to 'liberalise' the economy, including an acceleration in privatisation, and reform of the banking and financial system, with a move towards positive real interest rates.

Donors to the Round Table conference in Brussels made clear that continued support for the CRNRP would be dependent upon the successful implementation of these tough reforms and meeting the stringent targets.

#### **Angola seeks to move from relief to rebuilding**

The third tier of the Angolan government's programme to resolve the crisis facing Angola is the completion of the Consolidated Inter-Agency Humanitarian Appeal, launched by the DHA in February 1995, and revised in June, along with the implementation of the ambitious Community Rehabilitation and National Reconciliation Programme (CRNRP).

#### **Funds shortfall remains for relief work**

The Consolidated Inter-Agency Humanitarian Appeal (Angola Peace Monitor no.3 and 6) sought to:

- \* meet the immediate, emergency needs of the Angolan people
- \* assist with the integration and demobilisation of the two armies
- \* fund demining and the resumption of transport and links between the country's main economic centres.

According to figures produced by the UNDP, progress made so far in fulfilling the appeal has only been partial:

\* The amount required for the humanitarian assistance aspect, which covered a population of approximately 2.7 million people, was over \$176 million. So far there has been a shortfall of \$118 million in the appeal's requirements. The DHA states that "the humanitarian assistance programme has still only received limited support. Concern about demobilisation, reintegration and mine action programmes has over-taken the regular relief programme. However, key sectors in the Consolidated Appeal are also major components of the Round Table. They are jump-start operations for the CRNRP to take place".

\* The funds budgeted in the appeal for the de-mobilisation and integration of troops is \$92 million. Until the Round Table conference, no funds have yet been allocated to this stage, testimony to the delays in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol

\* The funds budgeted for de-mining total \$12 million, with a shortfall of \$11 million. It is estimated that Angola now has 70,000 amputees resulting from injuries from mines, with an estimated equal number of deaths from mines. The Angolan government estimates that there remain between 10 and 15 million mines planted around the country. The Angolan government has made contributions towards the demining programmes, but funds from international donors are urgently required.

#### **Community rehabilitation programme outlined**

The Community Rehabilitation and National Reconciliation Programme is a major two year programme over 1996 and 1997 for the recovery and reconstruction of Angola. It was conceived by the Angolan government with technical assistance from the UNDP.

Everyone at the Round Table agreed that this was an ambitious programme, but was needed to address the enormous social and economic problems faced by Angola.

\* according to recent estimates by UNICEF, almost one in three children will die before they reach the age of five (320 per 1000);

\* 280,000 Angolans are living as refugees in neighbouring states;

\* approximately three million Angolans are in need of food aid;

\* the urban population has risen from 15 percent in 1970 to about 50 percent in 1995, resulting in huge squatter settlements and social dislocation;

\* only 41 percent of the population has access to clean water;

\* Angola's life expectancy rate is only 45 years.

The programme was prepared after widespread consultations at a local level (município), involving traditional leaders, NGOs and churches, vocational associations and the private sector. UNITA played an active part in the preparatory work.

The programme concentrates on three areas:

\* resuscitating production and employment

\* rebuilding basic infrastructure

\* reviving critical social services

The aim of the programme is to stabilise society including: - the reintegration of refugees (280,000) and displaced people, who make up third of the population;

\* the reintegration of demobilised troops (around 100,000);

\* to promote conditions for national reconciliation;

\* to promote economic and social recovery in a decentralised manner;

\* to lay the basis for sustained development and growth.

The programme in fact comprises of 18 provincial programmes, each being a set of projects reflecting community needs. Projects were favoured which were:

\* small scale with the greatest number of beneficiaries

\* of simplified technologies, preferably being labour intensive

\* utilising grass-roots participation.

The programme can also be analysed by sector. This shows that 44 percent of the funds are allocated to the rehabilitation of productive capacity (agriculture and small rural enterprises). 28 percent is allocated to the restoration of basic social services (mainly primary health care and basic education), and 26 percent is allocated to the rehabilitation of the infrastructure (mainly roads and bridges, and water and sanitation).

The programme has a very strong rural bias, reflecting the serious social consequences of the war on the rural population, which forced many of them to flee to the cities. The UNDP reports that around half of the Angolan population now lives in huge squatter settlements with inadequate infrastructure, un- and under-employment, and increasing violence and insecurity.

Particular attention is also made to the most vulnerable groups such as abandoned children, women living alone and those wounded and maimed during the war.

The programme hopes to create 1.4 million jobs, and by increasing domestic production it hopes to reduce inflationary pressures.

**Funding the programme**

The total cost of the CRNRP has been estimated by the Angolan government to be \$707 million, with \$279 million required in the first year.

The Angolan government is to provide 15 percent of the funds, and the Angolan private sector and the local population (in kind) is to provide up to a further 20 percent of resources which are not budgeted for. The rest of the funds, \$639 million, will be provided by the international community. Further assistance from the Angolan government will come in the form of import duty exemptions, and the waiving of fees and taxes.

Projects will be approved and monitored by a special committee set up jointly by the Angolan government, donors and the UNDP. The emphasis on the "people centred" approach has been welcomed by donors. However, doubts have been expressed by some donors over the capacity of Angola to manage to absorb the funds, given the shortage of human resources caused by the war. However, the government argues that this factor has been recognised, and the programme outlines planning mechanisms on the national and provincial level which will involve the government, UNITA, donors, NGOs and others to coordinate the implementation of the projects.

#### **UNDP budget slashed**

In a report to the UNDP's Executive Board, James Speth the UNDP Administrator proposed a volume reduction of \$52 million in the core budget for 1996-7. The UNDP's core budget has been reduced by about 11 percent since 1992. Headquarters core staff will have been reduced by 31 percent, and country offices by 11 percent.

The UNDP is playing a crucial role in Angola in giving technical support to the government in drawing up and implementing its reconstruction and development programme.

#### **Conflict reported**

Brigadier Walter Gomes, chief of staff of the Forças Armadas Angolanas (FAA) at the southern military front, has stated that the army found 105 dead and 90 wounded in Calepi following the withdrawal of UNITA from Caluquembe in Huila province on 15 September.

It was also reported by ANGOP, the official Angolan news agency, that UNITA also attacked Chavolo and Caissombua in the municipality of Caluquembe. Five UNITA soldiers and four government soldiers were reported as having been killed in the attacks.

UNITA radio, Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel, reported on 30 August that a UNITA soldier was wounded when government forces attacked UNITA positions in Cabeça de Cobra in Zaire province.

#### **Coffee sector to be expanded**

The Angolan government has announced that it intends to expand the coffee sector within three years from the present level of 1,000 tonnes to 15,000 tonnes.

Prior to liberation in 1975, Angola was the fourth largest coffee producer in the world, with a total of 340,000 tonnes. However, the flight of Portuguese settlers with decolonisation, and the effects of war, production collapsed. Where there were once 800 coffee plantations. Now there are less than 12 with production mainly in the hands of small producers.

#### **Documentation service**

ACTSA has in its possession two important documents from the Round Table. The first is a UNDP document "Republic of Angola - Aide-Memoire" (54 pages). The second is produced by the Angolan Government "Summary: Community Rehabilitation and National Reconciliation Programme" (25 pages). If you are unable to obtain these from the original source, ACTSA can photocopy these for 5 pounds sterling each (to cover our costs).

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## **Angola Peace Monitor**

**Issue 7, 10 August 1995**

### **Violations in cease-fire reported**

**Cautious optimism over the observance of the cease-fire in Angola has been reported by the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali.**

**In his report to the UN Security Council on 17 July (S/1995/588), Dr Boutros-Ghali stated that "the deployment of United Nations military and police observers throughout the country since the adoption of resolution 976 (1995) and the gradual induction of formed units have contributed to improved respect for the cease-fire".**

**The Secretary-General reported that there was no change in the number of cease-fire violations recorded, with 137 incidents recorded in both May and June. This compares with 235 in March and 129 in April.**

**Dr Boutros-Ghali noted that the main areas of cease-fire violations were in the northern parts of the provinces of Huila, Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Malange, Moxico and Zaire. None of the incidents are considered to be "a major breach of the peace". The reported violations are put in the following context: "Some incidents may be attributable to delays in the disengagement of troops, local attempts to regain territory, increased acts of banditry and lack of troop discipline or to the establishment by UNAVEM of more effective verification mechanisms. In many places the population continues to complain about harassment and extortion at checkpoints".**

### **Warnings on violations**

**ANGOP, the official Angolan News Agency has reported a stepping-up of attacks by UNITA in the centre and south of the country, including the laying of mines. According to ANGOP:**

- \* mines have been planted on the road from Cacula to Caluquembe and Caconda in Huila province**

- \* on 18 July a vehicle belonging to CARE International set off a mine killing 2 officials and wounding 5 others**

- \* UNITA attacked a government position 11km from Caluquembe on 19 July**

- \* 2 people were killed and 7 wounded 50km east of Cubal in the Benguela province**

- \* roads between Benguela and Huambo have been blocked, impeding the free movement of people and goods**

- \* in the east of the country, a military attack on government forces took place in Chingufu, 50km from Dundo in Lunda Norte, in which 3 troops were killed and 4 wounded.**

**ANGOP further reports several violations of Angolan airspace by unidentified aircraft flying out of Zaire. It is presumed that these aircraft are carrying logistical supplies, and Angop reports that UNITA troops are being re-equipped.**

**The Guardian newspaper reported on 1 August that UNITA is still receiving supplies by air and land through Zaire. The report is based on an interview with General Joao Matos, Commander of the Angolan army, Forcas Armadas Angolanas, FAA.**

**It reports that there has been a recent reversal of the partial disengagement of troops, and constant violations of the cease-fire.**

### **Slow progress on cantonment**

The UN Secretary-General has reported slow progress in troop disengagement, demining and the establishment of quartering areas.

In his report of 17 July, Dr Boutros-Ghali states that the Government and UNITA have agreed to keep their troops in situ until UNITA troops move to quartering areas and government troops move to barracks.

Dr Boutros-Ghali points out that "the timely establishment of quartering areas for the demobilisation of UNITA troops, the withdrawal of the Angolan rapid reaction force and FAA troops to their barracks and the strengthening of the logistic infrastructure for the unified national army will be of crucial importance for the success of the peace process".

The report states that UNAVEM, together with the United Nations Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit, UCAH, and some non-governmental organisations, have conducted a thorough reconnaissance of most of the areas designated for the cantonment of UNITA troops. The report said that "a strenuous effort is under way to establish at least 4 of the planned 14 such sites within the next few weeks in the strategically important northern and central regions. While UNAVEM, in cooperation with humanitarian agencies, will supply the materials, UNITA is expected to provide the personnel to construct facilities in the quartering areas. The United Nations is also requesting assistance from certain Member States, including those in the region and the two parties are being urged to finalise the plans for the quartering exercise".

The United Nations humanitarian appeal for Angola, issued in January 1995, has been readjusted to take into account a revised demobilisation and reintegration programme. It is now envisaged that this programme will require funding amounting to \$92.9 million, of which \$48.1 million will be needed for the first phase (quartering of UNITA soldiers).

The Secretary-General warns that "prior experience with demobilisation in Angola and elsewhere indicates that a comprehensive strategy and the timely and coordinated provision of donor funding will be indispensable for the success of this exercise. Now that the requisite strategy for Angola has been elaborated, it is critical to secure the necessary funds, in addition to other resources that will be appropriated through UNAVEM III's budget".

He notes that "humanitarian assistance plays an important role in consolidating the Angolan peace process, especially in the demobilisation and reintegration exercise, which will rely largely on external resources to support the demobilised UNITA troops and their dependents. Although many donors have expressed interest, less than one percent of the voluntary funds sought for this purpose under the 1995 humanitarian appeal has been contributed to date. Now that the promising events of the last two months have improved the prospects for an early start to quartering and demobilisation, I very much hope that donors will respond with generous and timely financial contributions to the humanitarian effort. Equally, I appeal to Member States to provide much-needed mine clearance, bridging and road repair equipment and materials and other supplies necessary for setting up the quartering areas".

### **Demobilisation is lengthy process**

Under the Lusaka Protocol it was envisaged that, four weeks following the cease-fire coming into effect, the second phase of the cease-fire would be entered (see ACTSA Briefing Paper: Prospects for Peace and Democracy in Angola, a Summary and Analysis of the Lusaka Protocol signed on 20 November 1994).

This second phase included: the withdrawal of UNITA troops to quartering areas; the collection, storage and custody of their armaments by the UN; and the completion of the formation of the FAA, which was disrupted by the return to war by UNITA.

There have been serious delays in carrying out this second phase. The London-based journal *Africa Confidential* (7 July 1995) reports that "lack of progress in demobilising and reintegrating the armed forces could undermine the most promising political initiatives. UN demobilisation coordinator Carlo Skarmelli says 3 - 5 months are needed just to identify quartering areas for demobilised UNITA soldiers. Demobilisation itself will take several months more. There is not even a timetable for reintegration".

According to the interview with General Matos in the *Guardian*, no lists of UNITA personnel have been provided, and estimates of the number of UNITA troops vary from 15,000 to 70,000. The article stated that a recent meeting between FAA and UNITA military leaders failed to reach agreement on the process for the integration of UNITA military personnel into FAA.

#### Secretary-General notes progress

The UN Secretary-General noted in his report of 17 July an improvement in communications between the Government and UNITA.

He stated that "since the meeting on 6 May between President dos Santos and Mr Savimbi, the peace process has entered an encouraging new phase. Increased contacts between the Government and UNITA, and in particular their recent bilateral meetings in Luanda on political and military matters, give grounds for hope that the most difficult stage of implementation of the Lusaka Protocol might now be over. I welcome the agreement reached between the two parties on the adjusted and accelerated timetable for the implementation of the Protocol, the practical modalities of which are now being discussed with my Special Representative".

#### Savimbi offered Vice-Presidency

The leader of UNITA, Jonas Savimbi, has been offered one of the two newly-created posts of Vice-President.

The move is an initiative of the Central Committee of the *Movimento Popular para a Liberaçao de Angola* (MPLA). At its meeting on 16 June it suggested a change in the Constitution of Angola to allow for two Vice-Presidents to be appointed.

On 26 June a special session of the National Assembly approved amendments to the Constitution allowing for these new posts. Jonas Savimbi has been offered the post, subject to the demobilisation of UNITA troops. So far he has not responded to the offer.

The other position of Vice-President will be offered to a representative of the MPLA.

The National Assembly has also addressed the question of its term of office. They agreed that it would be impossible to hold legislative elections due in 1996, and it was agreed to extend the mandate of the present National Assembly for a further 4 years.

#### UNAVEM III to be extended

The UN Secretary-General has proposed that the Security Council extend UNAVEM III for a further six months until 8 February 1996.

In his report of 17 July he informed the Security Council that the cost of maintaining UNAVEM III beyond 8 August 1995 would be an estimated \$25 million per month. As of 30 June "unpaid assessed contributions to the UNAVEM special account since the inception of the mission amounted to \$7.2 million".

#### **Secretary-General visits Angola**

The Secretary-General of the UN visited Angola from 14-16 July. During his visit Dr Boutros-Ghali met separately with President dos Santos and Mr Savimbi. The Secretary-General will be presenting a special report on his visit to the Security Council in due course.

#### **Further deployment of UNAVEM troops**

The deployment of UNAVEM III's military component is generally proceeding in accordance with the adjusted time-frame set out in the report to the Security Council by the Secretary-General on 4 June 1995 (S/1995/458).

According to Dr Boutros-Ghali's report on 17 July, 1,970 personnel have arrived. Elements of the Uruguayan Battalion and the Indian Engineer Squadron have reached Huambo overland and established their headquarters there.

The report also states that as of 4 July, 209 civilian police observers from 19 countries have been deployed, making up the civilian police component, CIVPOL.

Since the delivery of his report to the Security Council, 500 Indian engineers have arrived on 20-21 July. They will be stationed in Uige province to monitor the quartering and disarming of UNITA troops. A further battalion, from Zimbabwe, was expected in July, with another one from Romania expected in mid-August.

#### **General Sibanda to head military component**

Jane's Defence Weekly reported on 22 July that Major General Philip Sibanda of the Zimbabwe National Army has been named commander of the UN forces in Angola.

#### **Aid conference planned for September**

The Angolan Government, with the support of the United Nations Development Programme and the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative, is organising a round table for rehabilitation and community development in September 1995. The round table programme, which will require up to \$620 million to implement, will also serve as the overall reference point for United Nations agencies.

#### **Angolan ties with Portugal**

The weekly magazine, West Africa, in its 17-23 July issue reported that Angola and Portugal have signed an internal security agreement within the UN sponsored framework.

The Mozambique News Agency reports that Foreign Ministers from Portugal, Brazil, Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tome met in Lisbon on 19 July to discuss the possibility of creating a community of Portuguese-speaking countries - a Lusophone Commonwealth.

#### **Oil production up**

Oil production in Angola has reached 660,000 barrels per day, and is expected to reach 700,000 barrels per day by the end of 1996, according to an article by Mark Smedley, the Africa reporter for the London based oil newsletter, Petroleum Argus.

Angola is not limited in its production as it is not a member of OPEC. It is estimated that offshore production may even increase to 800,000 barrels per day.

Onshore production has been severely held back by the war. However, war damaged operations in Soyo are being restarted, with further potential onshore operations.

This is the last of the present series of Angola Peace Monitor. At present we are applying for funding to continue the service for a further 12 months. This initiative was made possible with the assistance of a grant from W.O.W Campaigns Ltd the campaigning associate of War on Want.

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Angola Peace Monitor

Volume 1, Issue 6, 16 June 1995

United Nations warns aid is not arriving

The United Nations has warned that the current improvement in the humanitarian situation in Angola is being jeopardised by a poor response to the 1995 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal, and a shortfall in meeting the needs of the World Food Programme (WFP).

According to figures provided by the Financial Tracking Sub-Unit, Complex Emergency Support Unit, of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs, as of 18 May only 3 percent of non-food aid required under the appeal has been pledged or received. Of a total of 77 non-food aid projects presented in the Appeal, only 12 have received any funding.

These figures were confirmed by the UN Secretary-General, Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali in his fourth progress report to the United Nations Security Council on 4 June 1995 (S/1995/458)#. Dr Boutros- Ghali stated that "I regret to inform the Security Council that, in the non-food sectors, the response to the 1995 United Nations humanitarian appeal has yielded only 3 percent of required assistance.

Delays in the confirmation of pledges announced at the donors' meeting in February 1995 may put all humanitarian programmes in Angola at risk, with dramatic consequences for the civilian population. I once again urge the international community to support United Nations agencies and NGOs in addressing the critical needs of the Angolan people".

The UN Humanitarian Assistance Co-ordination Unit (UCAH) in its report of 29 May - 4 June noted continued action to improve the humanitarian situation nationwide. However, it signalled a warning that the WFP is not due to receive any further food until August.

It said that "WFP maize and beans requirements for the month of June will be satisfied with the 1,000 metric tons of maize and 200 metric tons of beans loaned by CARE International. The search continues to cover requirements for July since WFP stocks are not due in the country before August 1995. While gradual temporary solutions are being sought to satisfy the food requirements, the response to funding for transport of non-food items remains critical".

The serious consequences of such a shortfall in relation to the peace process was spelt out in the UN Secretary-General's report, which stated that "overall food requirements are still

considerable. According to the preliminary findings of a recent Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN (FAO) / WFP crop assessment mission, the 1994/5 harvest is far below normal expectations, the likely consequence being that extensive food aid will still be required throughout 1995. Based on the current pattern of food pledges and deliveries, WFP may face a major disruption in supply as early as July. This could jeopardise delivery to the quartering areas, where the provision of food is a key element."

In his report the Secretary-General also draws attention to the importance of humanitarian aid in sustaining and consolidating peace. In this respect he states that "it is distressing that, of the resources solicited in the 1995 humanitarian appeal for Angola, only 15 percent has been received to date. I appeal to the international community to replenish the humanitarian stocks for Angolans a matter of urgency".

Note: in a reply to a Parliamentary Question by Robert Hughes MP, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Tony Baldry MP, stated that Britain have pledged 5 million pounds sterling in response to the 1995 UN appeal, of which 2.5 million pounds sterling has been disbursed. Aid is supporting UN Agencies and NGOs with assistance for seeds and tools, demining, primary health, relief supplies and logistics.

#### Joint Commission meet in Luanda

Military incidents, including the death of 10 Angolan Government soldiers, were discussed at the 17th Plenary Session of the Joint Commission in Luanda on 15 June.

The Joint Commission reviewed the military situation since the last meeting of the Joint Commission, which took place in Negage on 2 June.

The Joint Commission had flown from Luanda to Uige, from where they travelled by road to Negage. This was seen as a symbol of the hope for improved overland access for humanitarian purposes in Uige province.

In the most serious incident reported since then, 10 Government soldiers were killed and 11 others injured when the vehicle they were travelling in set off a mine. This happened in the eastern province of Moxico.

In a further incident on 8 June, two UNAVEM military observers were shot on the road from Lucapa to Dundo, the capital of Lunda Norte. A Kenyan soldier was seriously injured in the attack. The attack was carried out by "five men in green uniforms" who then set fire to the vehicle of the two observers, a statement from UNAVEM III said.

The Joint Commission also decided to speed up the opening of roads. Demining and humanitarian aid were also discussed.

#### Secretary-General reports further progress

In his fourth progress report to the United Nations Security Council on 4 June 1995 (S/1995/458)#, the Secretary-General, Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali stated that "the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol has entered a new and promising phase". The head of the UN reported that during the period under review (since his previous report of 3 May), the cease-fire has generally held, with a decrease in the number of violations and no major incidents. At the same time "both parties continued to register complaints of small-scale attacks, aggressive patrolling, raids and the harassment of civilians, while in some areas, the Government reportedly distributed arms to its civil defence personnel".

In addition, "despite considerable progress, the second phase of disengagement, which covers Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul and Moxico, has not been fully completed".

### **Demining plan finalised**

One of the key issues raised by the United Nations as being a barrier to the deployment of UNAVEM troops is the clearance of mines from relevant areas.

In this context, the Secretary-General stated in his report of 4 June to the Security Council that a plan has been formalised by the UN for mine clearance, and UNAVEM has strongly urged the Angolan Government and UNITA to expedite mine clearance throughout the country.

A major factor inhibiting demining projects is the lack of response to the UN appeal for financial support. Out of an estimated requirement of \$12.4 million, only \$1.28 million has so far been pledged/donated.

Meanwhile as part of its undertakings under the Lusaka Protocol, the Angolan Government has pledged \$3 million for mine clearing activities, including the purchase of necessary equipment, and has offered 800 sappers to undertake the work. According to a letter from the Angolan ambassador to the United States, H.E Mr Jose Patricio, to a US congressional committee, this is part of the Angolan Government's overall support of \$65 million for UNAVEM III, comprising of, inter alia, aircraft, helicopters, tax exemptions, office facilities, port fees waivers and low cost fuel.

The UN Secretary-General in his report of 4 June called on UN programmes and agencies in Angola, as well as NGOs, to "extend all necessary cooperation to the Mission" in its endeavours. This work is to be supplemented by the Central Mine Action Training School which is to be established by the United Nations.

### **Engineers to assist troops**

The UN Secretary-General in his progress report of 4 June, announced that he is to strengthen the military component of UNAVEM by adding two specialised engineering companies, within the authorised strength of 7,000 military personnel.

Their task will be to give engineering support to ensure that UNAVEM troops are able to move freely.

At present the Angolan Government is undertaking a major bridge and road repair programme (see Angola Peace Monitor no.5).

### **Civilian police deployed**

The Secretary-General of the UN has reported progress in the deployment of civilian police observers as part of the UN's role under the Lusaka Protocol agreed on 20 November 1994, between the Angolan Government and UNITA.

The Lusaka Protocol envisages that the United Nations will verify and monitor the activities of the Angolan National Police, including the verification and monitoring of the quartering of the Rapid Reaction Police.

As of 30 May, 210 civilian police observers from 19 countries were deployed in Angola to carry out this role. They have been deployed at 29 UNAVEM sites, including 6 regional headquarters.

Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali stated on 4 June that they have "received differing degrees of support from the Angolan National Police in various parts of the country. Although this

cooperation has been encouraging in most areas, there is still considerable room for improvement in others, as some police authorities claim that they have not received instructions to grant the UN unrestricted access to police facilities or to provide it with all information in accordance with the Lusaka Protocol. There has been little progress so far in quartering the Government's Rapid Reaction Police, which is due mainly to delays in making adequate barracks available".

#### **Revised timetable for the deployment of troops**

The timetable for the deployment of infantry units under UNAVEM III has been revised following the visit to Angola by the Assistant Secretary-General for Planning and Support in the Department of Peace-keeping Operations, Lieutenant-General Manfred Eisele. During his visit from 10 to 15 May, Lt. Gen. Eisele met with the UN Special Representative, Alioune Blondin Beye, representatives of the Angolan Government and UNITA.

Following his recommendations, the revised timetable is as follows.

The first infantry troops, 380 Uruguayans, arrived on 31 May, with a further 1,200 troops expected from Brazil shortly. The second batch of infantry troops is expected to arrive in the first half of July, with a third batch arriving in the second half of July. The further despatch of UN infantry will depend on the progress made by the parties in opening up the major access roads and in mine clearing.

An unforeseen complication arose when Pakistan withdrew their offer to contribute an infantry battalion to UNAVEM.

At present the UN logistic battalion in Lobito/Catumbela and Luanda has become fully operational and has undertaken preparations for the establishment of logistic bases and the deployment of follow-up units. In addition, an engineer squadron, a signals unit, a field hospital and advance parties of several other units have been deployed.

The next issue of the Angola Peace Monitor will be in mid July. We are currently attempting to raise the necessary funding to continue the Monitor until the end of the year. Further details will be given in the July issue.

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#### **Angola Peace Monitor**

**Issue 5, 2 June 1995**

##### **Angolan government releases prisoners**

The International Committee of the Red Cross has reported that the Angolan government has released UNITA prisoners under the terms of the Lusaka Protocol. (See ACTSA Briefing Paper: Prospects for Peace and Democracy in Angola, A Summary and Analysis of the Lusaka Protocol signed on 20 November 1994#) On 23 May 98 prisoners were released, with a further 110 being released on 24 May.

##### **Government envoys meet with UNITA**

According to reports from the official Angolan news agency, ANGOP, two Angolan government ministers travelled on 25 May to Bailundo in the central Huambo province.

Faustino Muteka, minister without portfolio, and his deputy Higino Carneiro took with them a message for UNITA leader Dr Savimbi. They held talks with UNITA on 'outstanding military matters' regarding the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, and issues raised during the meeting in Lusaka on 6 May between President dos Santos and Dr Savimbi. Also discussed were some 'political ideas' on the next meeting between the President and Dr Savimbi.

#### Telephone links President to Savimbi

Following the meeting between President dos Santos and Dr Savimbi on 6 May in Lusaka, a direct telephone link has been established between the two.

According to ANGOP, Savimbi used the service to contact the President on 17 May to inform him of the pending visit to South Africa, and on 20 May to inform him of the outcome of that visit.

#### Further troop deployment

The first contingent of infantry troops deployed in Angola under UNAVEM III arrived on 31 May. According to a report from Associated Press, 380 Uruguayan infantrymen have arrived. This follows the arrival in Luanda on 26 May of 87 Portuguese soldiers specialising in communications. Their task is to maintain communications links between Luanda and the six UNAVEM general staffs.

The Brazilian Ambassador to Angola said on 29 May that 1,200 troops from Brazil would arrive shortly in Angola.

#### Bridges re-opened

The overland convoy to the sixth special meeting of the Joint Commission, held in Lobito on 18 May co-incided with the official re-opening of the newly rebuilt Canjala bridge in Kwanza Sul province.

The bridge was inaugurated by Brito Junior, Minister of Public Works and Town Planning, and the UN Secretary-General's Special-Representative in Angola, Alioune Blondin Beye.

The Lucala bridge, 270km east of Luanda, has also been rebuilt, giving access to the provinces of Malanje, Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul, Moxico and Uige. This was inaugurated on 28 April.

#### Joint Commission to meet

The next meeting of the Joint Commission is planned to take place on 2 June in Negage, in Uige province.

#### Humanitarian situation

The United Nations has reported that the humanitarian situation in Angola is improving.

The latest report on Humanitarian Assistance in Angola, from the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs#, covering the period 15 - 21 May states in summary that:

As overland access continues to increase, efforts to ensure the free circulation of persons and goods multiply. On 17 May 1995, under the initiative of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Angola, Alioune Blondin Beye, representatives of the Government and UNITA, as well as other members of the Joint Commission, UN and NGO staff travelled from Luanda to Lobito in Benguela province. Comprised of over 100 people, this convoy was the first to make this trip since 1992.

Also on 17 May, WHO Representative in Angola, Professor Emmanuel Eben-Moussi, gave journalists an update on the developments surrounding the expansion of the virus Ebola that is assailing populations in Kikwit, Republic of Zaire. WHO-Angola invited UNICEF to support the Ministry of Health in epidemiological surveillance as a means of ensuring that concrete preventive measures are implemented at local level. In its previous report#, covering the period 8-14 May, the UN Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit in Luanda (UCAH) stated in its summary that:

On 8 May 1995 the first World Food Programme road convoy from Luanda to N'Dalatando since 1992 took place, transporting some 357 Metric Tonnes of food aid that World Vision will distribute. Access to new areas continues to increase through road reconnaissance missions like the one conducted on 14 May by UN agencies, UNAVEM and NGOs from Kuito in Bie province to Huambo by road. Meanwhile, UCAH/CMAO continues through its mine awareness activities to sensitize populations, particularly IDPs (Internally Displaced People) returning to their areas of origin that the mere declaration of roads as mine-free does not imply that the surrounding areas are also mine-free.

Nevertheless, as the possible repatriation of Angolan refugees rises on the priority list of humanitarian activities, UNHCR has started preparations to reopen offices at entry points in Uige, Zaire and Cabinda provinces. This week UNHCR sent domestic items, household goods and seeds and tools for populations in Saurimo, Luau, Cazombo, and Lumbala N'Guimbo.

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## Angola Peace Monitor

Issue 4, 19 May 1995

### President of Angola meets with Savimbi

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos met with UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi in Lusaka on 6 May. The meeting was hosted by Zambian President Frederick Chiluba. After the meeting the three men shook hands in front of photographers. According to the Angolan Government in a statement released by its Embassy in London:

The meeting held in Lusaka on 6 May 1995 between President dos Santos and Unita leader Jonas Savimbi took place in a cordial and fraternal climate. All issues related to the peace process and subsequent national reconciliation were discussed. After stating that he recognised Jose Eduardo dos Santos as President of the Republic, Mr Savimbi said he felt comforted, because his talks with the President has dispelled all his fears. As a result of the talks, the following was agreed:

1. The process of consolidating the ceasefire is to be speeded up, resolving the following outstanding military issues:

- \* completing the disengagement of troops in areas where they are very close to each other
- \* ensuring the free movement of people and goods
- \* de-mining the country.

2. The immediate sending of Blue Helmets is to be pressed for, in order to ensure the immediate start of the process of quartering and disarming UNITA's military forces by UNAVEM III and putting the weapons in UNAVEM III custody.
3. The Government and UNITA, as partners in the process of implementing the Lusaka Protocol, are to work hard to make up for the delay in putting the Lusaka agreements into effect.
4. After all collateral issues have been dealt with, UNITA is to join the future Government of National Unity. To this end, the Government has already issued a formal invitation, handed to the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative after Mr Savimbi was informed of this matter during the talks.
5. The Government and UNITA are to continue to mobilise the international community to step up humanitarian assistance for Angola.
6. The next meeting between the President of Angola and the UNITA leader will no longer be held abroad, but in Angola, particularly in Luanda, and the Government is to create the requisite security conditions for this.

#### **Further deployment of UNAVEM III**

Angop, the official Angolan News Agency, has reported that there has been further deployment of infantry troops in Angola under UNAVEM III:

\* on 12 May an advance group of 10 signals specialists from Portugal arrived, to prepare for the deployment of the Portuguese contingent of 101

\* 600 soldiers from Uruguay were expected on 14 May

\* 243 soldiers from India arrived on 19 May, joining the 39 already in post (out of a full contingent of 1,200)

\* 90 soldiers from Rumania, to provide medical care for UN personnel, have been deployed in Viana.

#### **Roads situation improving**

In a significant sign that the road problems were being overcome, the members of the Joint Commission left Luanda on 17 May in a convoy of 40 vehicles to travel 300 miles overland to Lobito on the South Coast. There an extraordinary session of the Joint Commission was held on the 18 May. The meeting decided to make efforts to open up roads as soon as possible for the rapid deployment of UN troops in the centre and south of Angola.

#### **President Mugabe announces meeting**

President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe announced in Pretoria, following a meeting on 12 May with South African President Nelson Mandela, that the next meeting of the Frontline States would be in Luanda, where they would discuss the Angolan peace process.

#### **Secretary-General reports to Security Council**

In his observations in the Third Progress Report to the Security Council on 3 May, the Secretary-General, Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali stated that the "gradual and phased deployment of the United Nations infantry battalions will undoubtedly provide additional momentum to the peace process".

However, he expressed his "concern about the slow progress in demining, opening up of major roads and repair of airfields and other vital infrastructure. The positive decisions that were taken in this regard and the special plan formulated by the Joint Commission at its fifth extraordinary session on 26 April should be executed without delay. If these critical steps are not taken immediately, it will not be possible for the United Nations infantry to be deployed to the various regions in Angola in a timely manner."

The report also draws attention to the need for support for humanitarian projects. "While some donors have confirmed the pledges made in response to the 1995 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Angola (see Angola Peace Monitor no.3), others have yet to announce their contributions. The World Food Programme (WFP) is currently experiencing a serious shortfall in the supply of maize and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) a critical shortage of relief items, reducing the level of support that they can offer to NGOs. I strongly urge the international community to provide all possible assistance to the humanitarian projects of United Nations agencies and NGOs so that these organizations can adequately address the pressing needs of the Angolan People".

#### **Plans to incorporate all troops**

In a significant move towards the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, the Joint Commission at its fourteenth regular session, held in Luanda on 20 April, agreed on the principle of the "global incorporation" of UNITA soldiers into the Forças Armadas Angola (FAA), which will then be gradually reduced until it reaches the level of 90,000 troops.

The figure of 90,000 troops has been jointly agreed between the Angolan Government and UNITA.

#### **Status of Forces Agreement signed**

An agreement between the United Nations and the Angolan Government was formally signed in Luanda on 3 May by Alioune Blondin Beye, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Angola, and Jose Anibal Lopes Roche, the Minister of Territorial Administration#.

#### **Reduction in cease-fire violations**

According to the United Nations, by early May there had been a further reduction in the number of cease-fire violations. However, the United Nations reports that both UNITA and FAA have continued to occupy forward positions and complaints have been lodged against UNITA and FAA concerning attacks on the local population and the movement of troops in breach of the Lusaka Protocol.

UNAVEM, however, were only able to confirm such breaches in a limited number of cases, partially because its movement is still restricted in parts of the country because of poor road conditions and mines.

#### **Further progress on disengagement**

In his report on 3 May, the Secretary-General of the UN stated that the second phase of disengagement as set out in the Lusaka Protocol (see ACTSA Briefing on Lusaka Protocol#) has now almost been completed.

This phase covers the disengagement of FAA and UNITA forces in the Provinces of Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul and Moxico. A working group of the Joint Commission will visit these areas to verify that the disengagement has been completed.

#### **Humanitarian situation**

The United Nations reports that UN agencies and non-governmental organisations have been able to extend their humanitarian and rehabilitation programmes to several previously inaccessible areas.

Efforts to intensify the distribution of humanitarian aid by road have begun to show results. Overland convoys have been operating from Lobito to Cubal in Benguela Province, and humanitarian organisations have travelled by road in Malanje Province and halfway through Huambo Province. However, the UN reports that as a result of logistic constraints, mines and banditry, overland access to many parts of the country is still restricted. These factors are hindering the return of displaced people to their places of origin. As a result, the WFP airlift operation remains essential to the humanitarian aid programme.

#### **WCC holds meeting on Angola**

The World Council of Churches held an important seminar on the situation in Angola on 4 and 5 May in Geneva. Present at the meeting were leading members of the churches in Angola, members of the Ecumenical Commission of Angolan Women, agencies and churches from around the world (USA, UK, Norway, Germany, Holland and Switzerland), the All African Conference of Churches, and representatives from the Council of Churches of South Africa and Mozambique.

Joao Vahekeni, the UNITA representative to the UN in Switzerland attended the meeting. However, the Angolan Government representative to the UN agencies in Geneva was not able to attend due to ill health. Also present was Amadou Niang, the Director of Human Rights within UNAVEM III.

#### **President Mandela receives Savimbi**

On 17 May the South African President Nelson Mandela received UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi at his official residence of Tuynhuys in Cape Town. During his visit to South Africa, Mr Savimbi also held meetings with General Constand Viljoen MP, and Deputy-President Thabo Mbeki.

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### **Angola Peace Monitor**

**Issue 3, 5 May 1995**

#### **Further progress over deployment of UNAVEM III**

The main party of the British logistics battalion, on a three month United Nations tour of duty, flew out to Angola on 2 May. They join Operation Chantress, and will link up with an advance party which went by sea in the landing ship Sir Galahad. A total of 650 UK military personnel are now in Angola to set up the logistic infrastructure for UNAVEM III. This involves establishing the system for receiving, storing and distributing supplies to peacekeepers in the field and will be a three month task which will then be handed over to UN-appointed contractors.

The British troops will be operating mainly in Lobito and Catumbela, in the South-West coastal area of Angola, close to the ports and airports. They are operating under the name British Logistic Battalion (BRITLOGBAT).

The British contingent is drawn mainly from 9 Supply Regiment Royal Logistics Corps, with elements from the Welsh Guards, Royal Engineers, Royal Signals, Royal Army Medical Corps, the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and other supporting troops.

In a letter to ACTSA, Baroness Chalker of Wallasey, the Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, wrote that "the early deployment of UNAVEM III offers the best hope of a lasting peace in Angola".

#### **Savimbi meeting off**

As the Angola Peace Monitor went to press, it appeared that a proposed meeting, due to take place in Lusaka on 5 May, between President dos Santos and Mr Savimbi would not take place as neither had arrived in Lusaka. Unconfirmed reports point to difficulties over the agenda as the reason for the cancellation.

According to Radio Televisao Portuguesa the meeting has been postponed until 6 May.

Reuters reported that Jonas Savimbi had previously left Angola for a series of meetings with several African leaders. On 2 May he was in Morocco where he met with King Hassan.

#### **Preparation under way for donor meeting in Geneva**

A meeting in Geneva is being scheduled for June/July, at which the Angolan Government will present to donors its proposals for the reconstruction and development of the country.

The World Bank and the African Development Bank are currently assisting the Angolan Government in the preparation of the proposals. It is understood that the European Union envisages disbursing 80 million ECU.

#### **EU aid for Angola**

Information provided by the British Government's Overseas Development Administration states that European Union aid for Angola in 1994 was as follows:

- \* 34 million ECU was provided for food aid
- \* 24 million ECU was provided for emergency assistance through ECHO (European Community Humanitarian Aid Office)
- \* 10.7 million ECU was provided for rehabilitation projects (which were predominantly implemented by NGOs)

In addition, under the European Development Fund (VI and VII), 51 million ECU is allocated for rehabilitation programmes, primary health care, micro-projects and support for secondary school education.

#### **Dutch groups write to Government**

15 Dutch organisations have written to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr H.A.F.M.O. van Mierlo, and the Minister of Development Cooperation, Mr J Pronk, drawing attention to the situation in Angola.

The letter stressed, inter alia, that "the arms and oil embargo against UNITA should be maintained. This could perhaps make it possible to integrate the control of arms flow and human rights into one UNAVEM III task, so as to create a more integrated package for the UN force".

The organisations specifically asked for:

- \* the activation of a committee of the Security Council which would have the task of controlling the embargo against UNITA

- \* the use of satellites to control the sanctions

\* combined pressure by the EU states on the government of Zaire to comply with the UN sanctions against UNITA.

The letter was signed by Novib, Hivos, Vastenactie/Cebemo, ICCO, Dienst over Grenzen, SOH, Zending en Werelddiaconaat van de Gereformeerde Kerken, Commissie Werelddiaconaat van de Nederlandse Hervormde Kerk, Disaster Relief Agency, Evert Vermeer Stichting, Pax Christi, Justitia et Pax, Holland Committee on South Africa, Refugiado, Afriprojekt.

#### **United Nations report on aid requirements**

The United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs has produced its 1995 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Angola. The two volume document, of 250 pages, details proposed projects and their expenditure. For the benefit of subscribers to the Angola Peace Monitor, we summarise the key elements below.

The report points out that the past two years of conflict have left more than 3 million in need of food aid or other emergency assistance. The report states that the Lusaka Protocol promises a new era of hope, and that in the short term, the cease-fire will enable humanitarian organisations to reach needy civilians who were previously inaccessible. It states that "as displaced populations are resettled and the national infrastructure restored, Angolans can begin to pursue the development of their country, potentially one of the richest in the region".

It is pointed out that there has been some progress in humanitarian relief efforts. Thanks to coordinated UN-NGO programmes, mortality rates fell and nutritional status improved in all areas receiving assistance. The example of Malange is given, where moderate malnutrition fell from 34.4% to 6.6% and severe malnutrition fell from 19.9% to 1.3% between November 1993 and May 1994.

The 1995 Humanitarian Programme for Angola is designed to support the consolidation of peace and the start of economic recovery. It comprises of three main elements:

- \* relief, resettlement and repatriation activities costing \$144,553,610
- \* a mine action programme costing \$12,404,200
- \* support for the demobilisation of former combatants and their reintegration to civilian society, costed at \$55,808,599

These activities are to be closely coordinated with the UN peacekeeping operation.

The report points out that the relief work of NGOs and the International Committee of the Red Cross continues to be invaluable, playing a crucial role in the resettlement of displaced persons, demobilisation, mine action and other activities related to the peace process.

Coordination of the overall humanitarian operation will remain the responsibility of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs country office, the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit (UCAH). As the peace process places new and more onerous demands on relief organisations, UCAH's coordination role and resource requirements will expand accordingly.

One of the key themes of the appeal is building up the Angolan Government's capacity to coordinate and carry out programmes bridging emergency relief with development. It is planned that later in the year the Angolan Government, with assistance from the United Nations Development Programme, will present its national rehabilitation programme at a round table donor's conference.

The report states that "the activities outlined in this appeal, if fully supported by donors and smoothly integrated with longer-term rehabilitation programmes, will put Angola squarely on the path to economic recovery".

Copies of the Appeal are available from the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva, Switzerland, tel "41 22 788 7020, fax "41 22 788 6389.

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## Angola Peace Monitor

Issue 2, 21 April 1995

### UNAVEM III deployment begins

The British Ministry of Defence has announced that on 13 April, an advance party of 55 British troops left for Angola as part of Operation Chantress, to participate in the United Nations peacekeeping operation - the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III).

The advance party will make preparations for the deployment of the British Contingent of up to 625 personnel, which is due to be fully deployed by early May. The task of the British Contingent will be to set up the logistic infrastructure for the UN. This task will last for three months, after which the troops will hand over to UN civilian contractors.

However ANGOP, the official Angolan News Agency, quoted a diplomatic source in Lisbon, claiming that the deployment of a Portuguese signals company, whose task is to ensure three way communications between the Angolan Government, UNITA and UNAVEM III, is being delayed. The source is quoted as saying "the UN bureaucracy is solely to blame".

### Security Council endorses preparation for deployment

The UN Security Council met on 13 April and issued a statement on Angola (S/PRST/1995/18)# which "welcomes the Secretary-General's decision to proceed with preparations for the deployment of UNAVEM III's infantry units".

### Second progress report on UNAVEM III

The UN Secretary-General, Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, submitted to the UN Security Council on 7 April 1995 his second progress report (S/1995/274)# on UNAVEM III.

The Secretary-General observed that there have been "several encouraging developments in the Angola peace process" and that "the pace of implementation of the Lusaka Protocol has increased".

However, he pointed out that "the progress achieved represents only a beginning and further resolute steps are needed to ensure that the peace process can be pursued with confidence". He warned the Angolan Government and UNITA that "unless they comply without delay with the immediate requirements of the Lusaka Protocol and provide UNAVEM with indispensable logistic support, it will not be possible to initiate the deployment of UN

infantry to Angola in May", and that "I shall not hesitate to recommend to the Security Council that the deployment of the UN infantry be postponed or stopped if there are serious delays in carrying out these commitments". With this in mind, he intends to "bring in the infantry battalions in stages". The report was 31 paragraphs long, which reflects both progress and obstacles, a summary of which follows.

#### **Progress noted**

The report noted progress in several areas:

- \* the cease-fire has generally held, and tension has reduced in many areas
- \* the Joint Commission has noted with satisfaction that the first phase of the disengagement of forces has been adequately completed
- \* there has been improved access by UNAVEM to UNITA controlled areas to verify the cease-fire
- \* overall progress has been made in the humanitarian sphere, and access was not denied to any locality where relief activities were under way
- \* the Government has established the National Mine Action Institute, and mine-clearance activities have been resumed by the Mine Advisory Group in Luena
- \* the demobilisation and reintegration process is currently being reviewed in the light of the agreement reached on the concept of the global incorporation of UNITA troops into the Angolan Armed Forces prior to any demobilisation

#### **Obstacles highlighted**

The report also highlights a number of issues which remain unresolved, and problems which have arisen:

- \* UNAVEM require full access to the Government controlled Catumbela airport, whilst "on one occasion, it was denied access"
- \* the mine situation remains critical
- \* several logistical obstacles remain, in particular the provision to UNAVEM of essential services and access to key facilities (airports, ports, storage, working premises). The Governments contribution is described as "inadequate"
- \* a formal agreement between the Government and the UN on the status of UNAVEM forces was not completed by the deadline of 20 March. The UN had provided the Government with a draft agreement on 13 March, but the Government informed the Secretariat that it required additional time to study the document
- \* allegations were made by Colonel "Zavarra", a UNITA defector, that UNITA was preparing a major military offensive
- \* on 25 March the UNAVEM team site in Chongoroi was subjected to a deliberate and apparently carefully planned attack by unidentified armed military elements, resulting in two UN military observers being slightly injured
- \* on 29 March a military aircraft attacked a Unita controlled airport in Andulo

\* several local UNITA commanders continue to restrict movement by UNAVEM in areas under their control

\* on 2 March members of an NGO, Cap Anamur, were attacked Joint Commission meet with Savimbi

The Joint Commission, including representatives of the Angolan Government, met with Dr Jonas Savimbi in Bailundo on 7 April. At that meeting he publicly confirmed his commitment to the Lusaka Protocol.

#### Status of Forces Agreement presented

The Standing Commission of Angola's Council of Ministers approved the draft Status of Forces text on 13 April, which was subsequently ratified by the National Assembly and presented to Alioune Blondin Beye on 19 April.

#### Special Representative announces progress in key areas

The UN Secretary-General's special representative in Angola, Alioune Blondin Beye, has commented on progress made since the drafting of Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali's report to the Security Council.

ANGOP report that on 11 April at a press conference in Luanda at the end of the 13th plenary meeting of the Joint Commission (CC), Mr Beye said that the report referred to a situation that had existed at the time of the visit in March to Angola of Dr Boutros-Ghali's special envoy, Ismat Kittani.

He went on to say that "reports take time to draft and publish. Some of the problems of that time have already been overcome. When it was drafted we did not yet have at our disposal the Catumbela air base and the Viana installations, and we hadn't completed negotiations on the port of Lobito". With regard to mine clearing, Beye said that the two parties had provided the CC with maps of mined areas and made available to the UN 800 Government and 400 UNITA sappers.

#### New European Network raises concerns on Angola

The European Network for Information and Action on Southern Africa (formerly the Liaison Group of Anti-Apartheid Movements in the European Union), wrote on 12 April to the President of the UN Security Council, HE Mr Karel Kovanda, expressing concerns regarding the deployment of infantry units of UNAVEM III#.

It warns that with the extensive range of tasks that the Lusaka Protocol envisage the UN carrying out, "the longer the delay in the deployment of UNAVEM III, the greater the danger that the situation could deteriorate precisely because of the absence of UN personnel to supervise, monitor and verify the process". Secondly, it raised concerns about the "lack of effective action by the international community to ensure the strict implementation of the sanctions measures imposed against UNITA under paragraph 19 of UN SCR 864 (1993)#". The letter points out that "there is considerable evidence that there are elements within UNITA which are advocating a return to armed hostilities. Such an option will only be possible if UNITA has supplies of arms and fuel".

The letter suggested that:

1. the Security Council Committee established under resolution 864 should be much more active in pursuance of its mandate, in particular, in respect to the apparent role of Zaire in undermining these sanctions measures

2. in view of the request of the Troika (the three Observer States to the Angolan peace process) at their Lisbon meeting of 24 March for the provision of aerial surveillance facilities to UNAVEM III, that this would also include satellite intelligence facilities for the purposes of monitoring the sanctions against UNITA

3. the mandate of the military observers with UNAVEM III should include the role of monitoring UNITA bases to ensure that UNITA is unable to obtain supplies in defiance of the embargo. The European Network also wrote on 19 April# in a similar vein to the President of the European Union Council of Ministers, Alain Juppe, regarding Angola, especially the need for the rapid full deployment of UNAVEM III and the strict application of the UN mandatory sanctions against UNITA. The letter raised in particular the role of Zaire. It urged the EU, in view of the fact that UNAVEM III is to be composed of contingents from EU member states, to use its influence on Zaire to comply with UN sanctions against UNITA.

The letter also commented that "whilst welcoming the decision of the EU to contribute to the reconstruction of Angola as envisaged in the statement of the presidency of the EU on 21 February, we hope that this contribution can be as generous as possible in such a manner that the EU can support in a significant fashion the efforts being made by the Angolan Government to reconstruct and develop this country ravaged by war".

#### **Support grows in Britain for rapid deployment of UNAVEM III Early Day Motion tabled in British Parliament**

An Early Day Motion# was tabled on 5 April in the British Parliament on the situation in Angola, immediately collecting 95 signatures from Members of Parliament. The full text is as follows:

This House:

\* recalling the tremendous loss of life, human suffering and economic damage in Angola since UNITA sought to overturn by force the results of the September 1992 multi-party elections;

\* and whilst welcoming the recent decision of the UN Secretary-General to proceed with the preparations for the deployment of a 7,000 strong peace-keeping operation in Angola as envisaged in the Lusaka Protocol of November 1994 and authorised by the UN Security Council on 8 February 1995; - and likewise supporting fully the decision of the UK to contribute a logistics battalion to the UN force;

\* believes that there must now be the speediest possible deployment of the full UN peace-keeping force in Angola so that it can help ensure that conditions are created in which peace and democracy can be fully restored and an end brought to the suffering of the Angolan people.

#### **Times letter**

The Times Newspaper printed on 11 April a letter# from the Angola Emergency Campaign calling for "the speediest possible deployment in full of the UN force so that conditions can be created in which peace and democracy can be restored and an end brought to the human suffering which has devastated Angola".

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## **Angola Peace Monitor**

**Issue 1, 3 April 1995**

With the signing of the Lusaka Protocol on 20 November 1994, and the subsequent decision of 8 February 1995 of the UN Security Council (SCR 976) to establish a major peace-keeping operation (UNAVEM III), the Angola Emergency Campaign decided to produce the Angola Peace Monitor to report on progress being made and obstacles arising.

The Angola Emergency Campaign is jointly convened by the Mozambique Angola Committee and ACTSA (Action for Southern Africa) - the successor organisation to the Anti-Apartheid Movement. It was established in November 1992 to promote peace and democracy in Angola as a response to UNITA's attempts to overturn by force the results of the September 1992 multi-party elections.

The Angola Peace Monitor is being produced fortnightly for an initial period of three months. It is available by fax or post at a cost of 5 pounds sterling inside Europe or 10 pounds sterling elsewhere. This initiative was made possible with the assistance of a grant from W.O.W Campaigns Ltd - the campaigning associate of War on Want.

### **Deployment of UNAVEM III**

The UN Secretary General, Dr Boutros-Boutros Ghali, announced on 25 March, in a letter to the President of the UN Security Council#, that he had decided to proceed with preparations for the deployment of United Nations infantry units. However he stressed that:

"unless the Angolan parties comply without delay with their commitments under the Lusaka Protocol and provide the indispensable logistical support to UNAVEM, it would not be possible to ensure that the deployment of United Nations infantry to Angola would begin in May."

25 March was the deadline which both the Secretary-General and the UN Security Council had set by which "the Government and UNITA must provide more concrete signs of co-operation and goodwill in the implementation of the peace process" if deployment of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) was to take place by the target date of 9 May. The Security Council in a statement issued by its President on 9 May# had stipulated that "deployment of units of UNAVEM III will not take place unless the conditions contained in paragraph 32 of the UN Secretary-General's report of 1 February have met met". (See Appendix I for text of paragraph 32.)

In his letter of 25 March, the UN Secretary-General explained his decision to proceed with preparations for the deployment of UNAVEM III. He wrote that "while the conditions stipulated . have not been fully met, some progress has recently been made in the effective cessation of hostilities, the disengagement of troops, the establishment of verification mechanisms, the modalities for integration of military forces, and other essential tasks. Moreover, it is clear that it is becoming increasingly necessary to assist the parties in overcoming their mutual mistrust and to create additional impetus to the peace process."

The Secretary-General will submit a further report to the UN Security Council on 8 April 1995.

### **Troika meet in Lisbon**

The three Observer States to the Angolan peace process (Portugal, Russian Federation and the USA) met in Lisbon on 24 March to review the progress made in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol. In a Statement# issued following their meeting, the Troika noted "the ceasefire is generally holding and that positive movement in implementing the Accords has been registered in the last few days." However they noted "with concern certain violations of certain aspects of the Lusaka Protocol" and expressed "the hope that sufficient funding and

means, including aerial surveillance, will be available to enable UNAVEM III to meet crucial monitoring objectives as established in the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions". They also affirmed that "the full deployment of UNAVEM III peacekeepers is a key element of the peace process and would significantly increase prospects for the successful implementation of the Lusaka Protocol." UN Secretary-General issues first report on UNAVEM III

On 5 March, the UN Secretary-General published his first Progress Report on UNAVEM III (S/1995/177)#. The Report contained three main sections which reviewed respectively the political, military and humanitarian situations.

The political section reported on meetings between the Secretary General's Special Representative, Mr Alioune Blondin Beye, with the President of Angola, Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and the UNITA leader, Mr Jonas Savimbi. At his meeting with Mr Savimbi, the decisions of the UNITA Congress of 7-11 February were discussed including those "which have raised concerns within the international community and have been found to be objectionable by the Government of Angola". This section also reported on the claims by a former high-ranking UNITA official, Colonel Isaac Monteiro Zavarra, "despite statements in support of the Lusaka process, his (UNITA) leadership was preparing for a major military offensive". The military section reported that as at 1 March, 418 UN military and police observers had been deployed to 38 sites outside Luanda. However the report also noted that:

- \* difficulties persist in carrying out liaison with UNITA in several parts of the country;
- \* technical problems had been encountered in establishing effective triangle communications between UNAVEM, FAA (Angolan Armed Forces) and UNITA military forces;
- \* the disengagement of UNITA troops in Uige and Negage had been frustratingly slow;
- \* incidents of shooting at UNAVEM aircraft by UNITA (Quibaxe, 13 February and Licua, 18 February);
- \* lack of security clearances to visit certain areas and restrictions on freedom of movement, in particular by UNITA, but in recent days also by FAA.

The report also covered outstanding issues which were being pursued with the Government of Angola relating, in particular, to the provision of critical services and access to key facilities.

In the humanitarian section of the Report, information was provided concerning the efforts being made to assess needs in newly accessible areas and to extend the geographical reach of assistance programmes as well as to mine-awareness campaigns and new de-mining programmes.

In a final Section to the Report entitled "Observations" the Secretary-General stated that the scheduled deployment of UNAVEM III to begin on 9 May 1995 would only be possible if he were able to report by 25 March that "the parties have substantially complied" with the conditions set forth in paragraph 4 of resolution 976 (1995). (See Appendix II for the text of para 4 of SCR 976.) In also urged that "the agreed meeting between President dos Santos and Mr Savimbi should take place in the near future, so as to provide a much needed momentum to the peace process."

In the Presidential Statement issued on 10 March#, the UN Security Council endorsed the main recommendations of the Secretary-General.

**European Union welcomes UNAVEM III**

On 21 February the European Union Presidency issued a Declaration on Angola#, which "notes with satisfaction the progress towards peace and national reconciliation achieved in Angola, which has enabled the United Nations Security Council to launch UMAVEM III".

The European Union pledged itself to making "a practical contribution to the consolidation of lasting peace in Angola, in order to ensure the necessary national reconciliation which must be achieved there, especially now that the whole of Southern Africa has committed itself to a course of stability and development. In this spirit, a number of Member States of the Union are preparing to take part in UMAVEM III, making substantial and varied means available to the UN."

On the issue of mine clearance, the European Union "will look favourable at the means requiring to be mobilised for effective participation in the efforts which the international community will be making in this area. It is therefore prepared to work with UNAVEM III and will launch local initiatives to effect mine clearance operations linked to the implementation of rehabilitation projects".

#### Pressure for deployment of UNAVEM III

The Angola Emergency Campaign on 20 March wrote to Baroness Chalker# expressing its "reservations concerning the wisdom of the Security Council in linking the deployment of UNAVEM III to progress in meeting certain conditions as set out in the Secretary-General's Report of 1 February 1995 (paragraph 32)". (See Appendix I for the text of this paragraph.) The letter continued:

"the circumstances in Angola are such that the speediest and most effective means of ensuring that they are created is to proceed with the rapid deployment of UNAVEM III. We would urge that Britain's influence is used to ensure maximum flexibility in assessing the progress being made so that the target date of 9 May for the deployment of UNAVEM III can be adhered to."

At its Founding Meeting in Brussels over the weekend of 1/2 April, the European Network for Information and Action on Southern Africa (formerly the Liaison Group of AAMs in the European Union) agreed to appeal to the President of the Security Council and the French Presidency of the European Union for the most rapid deployment of UNAVEM III as well as for more effective action to enforce the mandatory UN sanctions against UNITA, especially concerning the role of Zaire in breaching these sanctions.

In response to representations from the United Nations Association (UNA) in Britain, the Foreign Secretary wrote to UNA Director Malcolm Harper on 2 March indicating that the British government envisages that UNAVEM III will help in ensuring the effective implementation of the mandatory sanctions against UNITA. He stated: "we hope that the deployment of UN military observers will make it more difficult for UNITA to obtain further supplies in defiance of the embargo".

#### UK to send logistics battalion

The Rt Hon Douglas Hurd MP, the United Kingdom Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, informed the British House of Commons on 29 March (Hansard Col 1017)# that the British government had agreed in principle to provide a 600-strong logistics battalion to help the initial deployment of infantry units being provided by other UN member states. Landmines in Angola Conference

At the initiative of the Holland Committee on Southern Africa (KZA) and the Dutch organisation, Refugiado, a major Conference on Landmines in Angola will take place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Hague on 20 April. For more information contact KZA on 020-627 0801 or Refugiado on 020-623 8846. Academics meet on Angola

**The African Studies Centre at the University of Cambridge is holding a one-day seminar on the theme "Angola 1995: the Road to Peace" at Pembroke College on 7 April.**

**World Council of Churches**

**The WCC are convening an Emergency Meeting on the Angolan peace process with Angolan church leaders in Geneva on 20/21 April.**

**Appendix I Paragraph 32, UN Secretary-General's Report of 1 February 1995 (S/1995/97)**

**"At the same time, it would be difficult to justify the deployment of the main body of United Nations infantry unless the Government and UNITA implement, according to the agreed timetable, certain essential initial tasks set out in the Lusaka Protocol. Among these indispensable steps are an effective cessation of hostilities and full disengagement of government and UNITA forces; setting up of verification mechanisms; establishment of reliable communications links between the Government, UNITA and UNAVEM; provision to the United Nations and verification by it of all relevant military data, including troop itineraries; designation of all quartering areas and withdrawal of troops to the nearest barracks; and the early start of de-mining. It would be my intention to request my Special Representative to determine whether these steps have been satisfactorily implemented before proceeding with the actual progressive deployment of the infantry battalions and to inform the Security Council accordingly."**

**Appendix II Paragraph 4, United Nations Security Council Resolution 976 (1995) of 8 February 1995**

**"Decides that the deployment of infantry units will take place on the basis of a report from the Secretary-General to the Security Council that the conditions contained in paragraph 32 of the Secretary-General's report, inter alia, effective cessation of hostilities, provision of all relevant military data, and designation of all quartering areas, have been met, provided the Council does not decide otherwise. "**

**# indicates that the full text of the document referred to is available from the Angola Peace Monitor**

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