

# UCAH News

INFORMATION BULLETIN ON HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN ANGOLA

June 1997

## *Displacement continues throughout June in Lunda Norte*



Photo: UCAH Information Office

*Clashes in Lunda Norte province has resulted in an influx of IDPs to the towns of Andrada, Maludi and other locations in Lunda Norte yet to be assessed by humanitarian agencies. (above displaced people arrive to Maludi from Cachimo)...more on page 1 and 3*

## *Contents*



United Nations

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

*The integration of ex-UNITA demobilized health personnel reaches second stage with 725 demobilised integrated into the National Health System...*  
page 2

### **Demobilization and Reintegration**

*Demobilization continues in the northern region with over 18,000 demobilized to date ...*  
page 8

### **Mine Action**

*Halo Trust continues to demine areas in Bie and Huambo...*  
page 7

**and much more inside...**

## Overview

### National Reconciliation

#### *Peace fragile throughout the country with reports of clashes in Lundas*

The Angolan Peace Process is experiencing probably its most difficult and tense phase since the signature of the Lusaka Protocol. Rising tension has been witnessed among the parties to the process particularly following the eruption by the end of May of military confrontations and incidents in the diamond areas in the Lunda Norte province. Reports of these clashes in the province of Lunda Norte in June has resulted in accusations from both protagonists of violations of the Lusaka protocol. UNITA has accused the Government of Angola of using the pretext of protecting its borders against foreign elements to *de facto* gain control of the diamond areas under the control of UNITA. The Government is accusing UNITA of retaining a force of armed elements (UNITA mining police) which were meant to be quartered according to Lusaka protocol. Adding fuel to the fire are a number of local press reports from both sides aimed at inciting suspicion of the good will of both sides and culminating in accusations against the United Nations for being impartial or not in control of the situation. UNAVEM III under the leadership of the Force Commander General Philip Sibanda undertook three fact finding missions to Lunda Norte accompanied by Military Observers from the 3 Observer states, Portugal, Russia and the United States. General Sibanda in a verbal report to the Joint Commission on 19 June, and in a briefing to the NGOs and UN agencies in Luanda on 24 June stating that while there was signs of military tension in the area, there was no evidence to suggest heavy fighting in the area. The areas assessed include the towns of Andrada, Cambulo, Canzar, Mbui, Cossa, Maludi and Luia. When the fact-finding mission visited Luia the force Commander reported hearing sporadic artillery fire in the distance and also reported that UNITA militants had mishandled members of the mission angry with earlier statements from UNAVEM.

#### *IDPs continue to arrive to Andrada and Maludi*

Since the middle of May there has been a continuous influx of IDPs to the town of Andrada, Lunda Norte province reportedly due to armed clashes in the north eastern and southern part of the province, mainly those areas bordering the Democratic Republic of Congo (formally Zaire). A number of humanitarian assessment missions have visited the area with the last joint mission taking place 24 June to the towns of Andrada, Maludi and Cossa. The mission traveled by road accompanied by UNAVEM and FAA Commander and discovered all villages between Andrada and Maludi completely deserted with evidence of a rapid evacuation. Cossa and towns further south were previously under control of UNITA but are now controlled by the Government. In the town of Maludi the mission found 350 Internally Displaced who had arrived from the town of Cachimo between 22-24 June with the assistance of FAA trucks. The displaced indicated that they had fled to Maludi due to armed conflict around Cachimo and other people from Cachimo were on their way to Maludi. A FAA truck carrying some 50 IDPs and their belongings arrived to Maludi while the mission members were interviewing IDPs. (see more page 3)

#### *The Security Council issues Resolution 1118 on Angola*

The Security Council issued resolution 1118 on 30 June where they establish the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA). The report **expresses concern** over "the recent increase in tensions, especially in the northeastern provinces" and **decides** to "establish the United Nations Observer mission in Angola (MONUA) with the objectives, mandate and organizational structure recommended by the Secretary General". The new mission will "assume all components and assets of UNAVEM III remaining in Angola, including formed armed units, to deploy as appropriate until withdrawn". Most importantly, the resolution **requests** the Secretary General to "take into consideration the situation on the ground and progress in completing the remaining relevant aspects of the peace process in implementing the scheduled withdrawal of United Nations units."

## Overview by Sector

### Health

#### *Integration of Demobilized health personnel into the national health system continues*

The UCAH/WHO supported programme to integrate ex-UNITA demobilized health personnel into the national health system is on track with **725 health personnel integrated as of 27 June**. There remains some 400-500 health personnel from the SDCs still to be integrated. The 3rd phase of this part of the programme, to place the personnel into provincial programmes will start in the next few weeks. The Technical Committee undertaking this project which includes members from the Ministry of Health, UNITA, UCAH, WHO and FAA will be working towards the integration of civilian health personnel and FAA health personnel in the coming months. In August the technical committee will be holding a 3 day seminar with the Ministry of Health and UNITA to train personnel on how to utilize the table of equivalency and the curriculum form so that these health personnel can continue the integration exercise with civilian personnel in the provinces and municipalities in order to decentralize the system.



*UCAH joins all humanitarian partners in expressing their most sincere condolences to the family of Dr. Florinda and the staff of CESTAs after her untimely death due to illness on 7 June while working in the Licua Quartering Area, Kuando Kubango province. Florinda was working with the Italian NGO, CESTAS since January responsible for the health programme in the Licua quartering area. Previous to this post she worked with Nouva Frontiera in Caiundo quartering area.*

#### *MSF Holland carries out nutritional survey in Andrada*

In response to the influx of IDPs to the town of Andrada MSF(H) carried out a **nutritional survey** of children under-five between 17-20 June jointly with MOH, WFP and LWF. 303 Children were assessed with a good sampling of gender and age. The assessment results indicate 3.6% severe malnutrition and 6.5% moderate which equals 10% overall. According to MSF(H) this is not a serious nutritional problem and the indications of the survey may reflect a seasonal problem in the area. MSF(H) recommends that attention should be given to the food distributions and working closely with the available hospital staff in Andrada. Health services in the area needs strengthening in order to cover the needs of the current and continuing influx of IDPs. MSF is currently unable to begin a long term project in the area due to a shortage of staff. UCAH is requesting other Health oriented NGOs to assist in the region.

### In short

NGOs COSV and INTERSOS have recently reported that they will be taking over the work in the Quibaxe Hospital (Bengo) with ECHO funding. COSV will be undertaking the functional rehabilitation of the hospital as the NGO IPMP has already worked on physically rehabilitating this facility. COSV will be providing human resources including a doctor, nurse and a water and sanitation coordinator. INTERSOS will be bringing in a logistician and a Hydrogeologist for a water and sanitation project. □

UCAH/WHO's National programme to control trypanosomiasis will be holding a training course from 7 July to 2 August for national health personnel from NGOs and UNITA and MINSA for diagnostic and treatment of trypanosomiasis. This training will be done in Cascuso in Malange province where there is a high prevalence of the disease. During the training field activities will take place where it is expected to screen and treat approximately 15,000 people. □

WFP in Malange reports that MSF (H) and MINSA recently undertook a nutritional survey in Malange with the results indicating a steady improvement of childrens' nutritional status. Of 483 children surveyed 0.4% indicated acute malnutrition with the overall malnutrition rate at 2.3% □

**Internally displaced**

***IDPs continue to arrive to Andrada and Malundi***

Humanitarian agencies including WFP and LWF are providing assistance to **IDPs situated in the town of Andrada** and in a camp set up on the outskirts. The UN/NGO/Donor mission traveled to the area on 24 June and found 5,191 internally displaced registered with 4,643 of these in the bairros of Andrada staying with family and friends and 633 in the camp set up outside of Andrada town. There are also 83 Zairians registered in the camp and 2 Burundians. The mission also assessed the **situation in Maludi** 45 kms south and counted some 350 IDPs recently arrived from Cachimo. The IDPs are in relatively good condition but their food situation is precarious and some children showed signs of being malnourished. WFP will be providing support for the IDPs including food, CSB for children clothes from ADPP and soap.

***The Provinces develop resettlement plans for IDPs***

In the province of **Uige** the IDP coordination group is currently planning the return of 28,971 IDPs. On 17 and 18 of June two missions took place to the Municipalities of Sanza Pombo and Puri with MINARS, UNITA, UCAH, UNICEF, IOM and the NGO Danish Refugee Council. In Sanza Pombo the mission was informed that 2,359 IDPs were from the areas of Luanda, Kwanza Norte and Huambo. The administrator also informed the mission of 733 refugees who had arrived from Zaire between 1995-1997 through Maquela do Zombo and Quimbele. The mission reviewed the health, education and mine situation in Sanza Pombo in order to assess conditions for IDPs wishing to return to this area. In the municipality of **Puri** the mission met with local authorities who stated that 34 families indicated their wish to leave for other provinces while 34 other families wanted to resettle in other municipalities in Uige with the concentration in the commune of Calumbo. 120 other people have indicated they wished to resettle but not until security is guaranteed. Recommendations from the mission include: 1) UNICEF should hold retraining seminars for technical health personnel to assist in the already existing health posts 2) UNICEF will distribute medical kits to areas with responsible personnel 3) DRC will work at rehabilitation of basic services in the receiving communities.

In **Benguela Province** some small movements have been registered in resettlement of IDPs. In late May IOM transported 44 IDPs from Huambo to Benguela. During the first week of June 93 displaced were resettled from Lobito and Benguela to Kuito and Bie. A census was also undertaken of the Damba Maria camp situated between Benguela City and Lobito. Given the appropriate conditions on the ground a resettlement project for 10,000 IDPs from this camp to Chongoroi is planned.

**In Short**

**In Huila** the first phase of the resettlement plan targets 3,000 people representing 636 families to be resettled in Cuvango, Jamba and Dongo. The second phase should involve IDPs from **Cunene** representing 2,000 people currently in Huila and the third phase should take place by the end of the year for the municipalities Caluquembe, Caconda and Quilengues. The first phase began and between 17-28 June some 1,000 people were moved from Matala and Quipungo to Jamba Cuvango and Dongo. □

The Municipal Administrator of Andrada reported on 24 June that he had information regarding refugees situated **North east of Canzar** in Lunda Norte province. WFP and LWF in Andrada traveled to the area on 26 June and found Canzar occupied by FAA and ANP and some 745 IDPs situated north of Canzar in Banza. There were no refugees present. □

UCAH's Field Advisor in **Malange** reports that there continues to be a small but steady stream of IDPs into Malange and the displaced transit camps set up in four locations on the outskirts of Malange city. Due to the lack of free circulation and security, limited resettlement is planned for the immediate future. In total it is estimated that some 72,068 IDPs are situated in Malange province. □

**Refugees**

***UNHCR and NGO staff held in Luau***

On Saturday 7 June, UNHCR Luena requested for a scheduled programme meeting to discuss funding concerns, as well as to bring Luau based staff back to Luena for some days, in light of increased tension in the province UNHCR Luena requested that a WFP flight be arranged to bring international UNHCR staff and implementing NGO partners based in the towns of Cazombo and Luau to Luena. However, on arrival to Luau, unarmed young men from UNITA detained the WFP plane preventing UNHCR and NGO staff from leaving. They threatened to burn the plane afterwards they dismantled and took all the radio equipment from the UNAVEM Team Site. The three UNAVEM military observers were beaten. UNAVEM, UNHCR and NGO staff were held hostage at the airstrip until the evening, when they were released and allowed to go to their residence. A UNAVEM investigation team arrived in Luena on 8 June and resolved the incident with the UNITA Colonel in Lumege. The WFP flight departed from Luau with the international staff early evening 8 June. UNITA explained that the UNITA authorities believed international staff were escaping an imminent attack. UNITA leadership issued a statement apologizing for the incident on 16 June.

There are 500 refugees verified to have been repatriated to Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) side in Kapanga from Dundo by the Government of Angola. These have been verified by UNHCR in mid June.

There are a number of refugees which the Government has said they have repatriated at the beginning of May to Tshikapa on the DRC side but unfortunately UNHCR in Angola has been unable to assess these people as they have not received authorization from the DRC Government in Kinshasha. However, on 10 June UNHCR received authorization from the Angolan Government to undertake a cross border assessment. UNHCR in Lumbumbashi DRC was also reported to be trying to access Tshikapa from the other side but to date UNHCR in Angola has no information on their progress.

A total of almost 4,000 spontaneous returnees were registered in the month of May 1997 at the three UNHCR project areas in Luau, Cazombo, Lumbala N'Guimbo in Moxico province. All returnees were provided assistance through UNHCR's implementing partners including LWF. In Cazombo town LWF completed eight water wells and AHA and LWF completed rehabilitation of the water system at the hospital in Cazombo. Road and Bridge rehabilitation work is on-going in all of the three areas. Five trucks were given to the project by UNHCR.

**In short**

On 25 June, UNHCR held their executive Committee meeting on Africa in Geneva. Special reference was made to the Angola repatriation programme. UNHCR stressed the need to receive additional funding if the programme was to success, stating that only \$6.8 million had been received against a total requirement of 38 million. It was argued that without the needed funds and the resulting failure to repatriate refugees would have a negative impact on the country. □

UNHCR has verified only 2 Burundese refugees (fitting UNHCR criteria) inside the border of Angola in Andrada, Lunda Norte due to the crisis in ex-Zaire. □

There is unverified information from UNITA stating that 2-3,000 refugees are in Louva in UNITA controlled area in Lunda Norte, however, no authorization has been received to access UNITA areas. □

Between 18 and 20 June a seminar on **human rights** was held in Uige town organized by the Human Rights Commission in the province of Uige with the participation of national judges, lawyers, police representatives UNICEF, UCAH, UNAVEM and journalists. The seminar discussed numerous issues related to human rights including the rights of women and children, the basic principles of multi-party democracy and socio-economic rights. □

## Agriculture and Food Security

### *FAO/WFP Assessment Mission report released*

The special report of the FAO/WFP crop and Food Supply Assessment mission was released on 6 June by FAO in Angola. The overview of the report highlights the activities of the assessment mission that took place between 28 April and 12 May this year. The main findings of the report indicate:

- 1996/97 rainfall was characterised by a late start, an extended mid-season dry spell and a variable finish, western coastal regions were affected, resulting in canceled or delayed planting and lower yields. Moving eastwards the season was better with more regular rainfall and reasonable production opportunities;
- NGO and UN seed and tool interventions have increased the area under cultivation in most government controlled areas, however, cereal production continues to be limited due to the shortage of fertilizers, plant protection equipment and chemicals;
- 1996/97 cereal production is forecast at 431,000 mts, 14 percent lower than last years good harvest mainly due to below normal rainfall production. Other crops, particularly roots, tubers, an perennials is estimated to be normal from an increased area largely accounted for be a re-estimation of crops cultivated in UNITA held areas. This resulted in an overall estimated 85% increase in cassava production. With an estimated 10,000 tons of cereals stored on-farm in surplus areas, the domestic availability is 441,000 mts, of which 85% is maize and the remainder sorghum and millet.
- Given a mid 1997/98 marketing year population of 12.8 million and an expected annual per capita consumption of 70 kgs, plus losses and other uses of cereals, domestic utilization is forecast at 972,000 mts, leaving a deficit of 531,000 mts to be met by imports.
- Public and commercial cereal imports are estimated at 279,000 mts indicating a shortfall of 252,000 mts to be met by food aid. 128,000 mts of emergency food aid will be required by vulnerable groups requiring assistance. In addition food aid will be required to assist the rehabilitation process. Food vulnerability remains high due to lack of income generation opportunities, low purchasing power, poor infrastructure and an absence of transport and materials for movement of goods and commodities. Programme food aid is estimated at 124,000 mts over the coming year.

## Miscellaneous

### *Continuing the normalization of State Administration*

The normalization of state administration re-commenced following the decision on 26 June among the Government, UNITA and UNAVEM at the Joint Commission. The process is commencing in the province of Zaire in the localities of Noqui, Lufico, Cuima, Luvo, Quindeje, Mpala, Sumba, Quelo, Manga Grande and Quinzau. The process in these localities is set to be completed by 10 July. UNITA stated in the meeting that it would be undertaking immediately a sensitization campaign to inform the public in Noqui.

Response to the requirements outlined in the 1997 Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeal has been limited and the current financial status of United Nations agencies and IOM in Angola is very concerning. Besides recent generous contributions towards the IOM operation for demobilization little else has been pledged to support both demobilization or humanitarian operations. As humanitarian partners reach the middle of 1997 it is apparant that a review of current programme needs and the overall strategy will need to be reviewed, especially in light of the new developments in the country. See more in UCAH's Donor NEWS

**Security**
*Relief activities affected by increased insecurity*

Humanitarian relief activities in the country are continuing. However, increasingly problems in security and access have been registered in some of the provinces. The following is a brief overview:

- Reports of fighting in the northeastern region of Lunda Norte starts in May and the influx of IDPs to towns held by the Government in Lunda Norte reflects increasing tension and insecurity;
- Humanitarian agencies in Luau, Moxico are held against their will 7 June and accused of attempting to escape an imminent attack;
- Re-mining activities have been reported and in some cases have been a clear attempt to harm international staff working in humanitarian activities.
- Incidents have been experienced with the looting of relief stocks particularly food, salt and other essential equipment by UNITA personnel or civilians during the closure of some of the SDCs, generally in the presence of the UNAVEM battalions.
- An influx of small groups of civilians into Negage city started in May with some indicating that they had arrived from the DRC. Most of these civilians were interviewed by UNHCR in order to assess their status. Some stayed in Negage town while others moved on to other areas unknown to the international staff.
- According to UNITA, the northern border between Uige province and the DRC was closed. NGOs/UN staff reported that there were less food stocks in the market apparently a result of the border closure.
- On 19 May, the UNAVEM Team site in Maquela do Zombo reported that 14 trucks had entered Angola at M'Banza N'Sossi carrying civilians, however the local population claimed the majority were military personnel.
- On 18 June a UNAVEM/UCAH mission verified the presence of re-armed demobilized personnel at the reinforced checkpoint established by UNITA at the Senga market (neutral trading place between Uige and Negage) as well as the presence of Civil Defense Corps in Government-controlled Calumbo town. Trenches are also confirmed at a distance of 25 km around the provincial capital, Uige city.
- During this period, a prestigious local UNITA Commander, Altino Kassanji, deserted and fled from Negage. Upon arrival at Uige he handed himself to the FAA Regional Command. The Colonel later holds a press conference and reports of UNITA armed elements outside of the demobilization process, including UNITA troops returning from ex-Zaire.
- Unidentified gunmen open fire on a WFP convoy near Ngola on the road from Caluquembe to Chicomba in Huila province on 11 June. No one was hurt and except for a bullet that damaged the vehicle nothing else was damaged or stolen.
- INAROE and Swedrelief report that 3 new mines were placed in the area where they were demining and constructing a bridge in Malange province specifically on the bridge at Lombe river. Work has since stopped due to the mines.
- During the week of 3 June the Government closed down the market in "no mans land" near Catala between Malange and Caculama. The price of petrol in the town of Caculama is said to have quadrupled.

**Security cont...**

**Official responses to recent events**

On 14 and 17 June the UNAVEM Force Commander, **General Sibanda** issued press statements related to the reported clashes in Lunda Norte province. In his 14 June statement, General Sibanda noted that there was no evidence of heavy fighting in the areas he visited mainly Mbuia, Cossa and Maludi. In his 17 June statement, Gen. Sibanda announced that the area around Luia in Lunda Norte was tense and a large number of IDPs were present in the area. He also noted that on arrival UNITA militants manhandled the UNAVEM delegation, unhappy with UNAVEM's statements regarding calm in the region. General Sibanda also reported to the Joint Commission on 20 June and again held a briefing for NGOs on 24 June at Vila Espa.

On 20 June **Maitre Alioune Blondin Beye** issued a statement in which he acknowledged the occupation by the Angolan Armed Forces of 10 areas in the border region and fighting between FAA and UNITA. The statement goes on to remind the Government of the provisions of the Lusaka protocol indicating that FAA must notify UNAVEM of military operations, and, tasks UNITA to supply information regarding the so-called "mining police" who are ordered to stop all activities and await verification and demobilization.

On 16 June, **UNITA** issued a statement admitting to some acts of hostility against international NGO/UN staff but indicated that these are localized incidents and reiterated its willingness to cooperate with humanitarian agencies. The statement also requested that UN and NGO staff remain neutral.

The **United Nations Security Council** issued the Resolution on the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) on 30 June and "**Strongly Urges the Government of Angola and in particular UNITA to complete without delay the remaining military aspects of the peace process, including the registration and demobilization of all remaining military elements, the elimination of all obstacles to the free circulation of people and goods and the disarmament of the civilian population.**" The resolution also "**Appeals in the strongest terms to both parties to refrain from any use of force which could obstruct the full implementation of the peace process.**"



*UNAVEM CIVPOL and WFP's David Shaad investigate the recently evacuated town of Cossa.*

### Mine Action

#### *MGM continues with new funding to demine roads in Bengo province*

The NGO MGM continues to open the roads in order to assist with the repatriation of 40,000 IDPs from Boa Esperanza IDP camp outside of Caxito to their homes in Nambuanguo. MGM recently received funding to continue their operations in conjunction with WFP for the next three months, July, August and September. The integrated rehabilitation project includes the demining of the road from Caxito to Muxaluando and bridge and road repairs to be undertaken with the food for work brigades under coordination of WFP and AAA. This phase of the project is code named Bengo IV and is funded by the German government. From October 1997 until June 1998 MGM will begin the Bengo III part of the project with Dutch funding mainly to clear the roads north of Muxaluando and the connection of various smaller villages to that municipality.

#### *Halo Trust continues work in Bie and Huambo Provinces*

The NGO Halo Trust continues to survey the area around Kuito, Longonjo, Ukuma, Cuhinga, Kuito, Catabola and Cunge. Halo Trust is also clearing mined areas in different communes in Bie province including an area called Leprosario due to requests from the local leper colony who require the use of the agricultural land and the paths for access to the fields. During the month of May, Halo Trust cleared 3,735 square metres including 2 Anti personnel mines and 8 UXOs in Leprosario. In this area of Kuito there have been a number of deaths and injuries due to mines, especially in 1994. Oxfam will be building a well in the area and Halo Trust's work complements these plans. In Catabola, Halo Trust is demining a protective belt of mines to the south. The minefield is 75 metres from residences and is hindering access to local agriculture production and water sources. In May Halo Trust cleared 7,712 square metres in this mined area. Halo Trust is also working in other municipalities in Bie province. Halo Trust is also clearing a number of mined areas in Huambo province including Ukuma where mined areas include the Generator area, the railway station, three schools and the airstrip.

*According to the UN, NGOs and the ICRC, 110 million mines are scattered in more than 60 countries and an equal number stored as military arsenal. Mines kill at least one person every 20 minutes and have maimed an estimated 250,000 people worldwide. + + †*

### In Short

*An Angolan National working for the NGO Halo Trust was severely injured on 4 June while working on clearing the road Kunje-Chipeta the Kuito area, Bie province. The accident was a result of a Anti personnel mine and badly damaged the face of the deminer.*

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) held a seminar on Mine Awareness in Caimbambo, Benguela province mid June. During the five day seminar, 24 activists were trained in mine awareness activities. The activists will be working in the communes of Catengue, Wiyangombe, Canhamela, Pupira in the municipality of Caimbambo.

### Demobilization and Reintegration

#### *The First Phase of Rapid Demobilization is completed: over 17,000 troops demobilized*

As of 30 June, a total of 16,114 ex-FMU (UNITA) troops had been demobilized within the context of the ongoing Rapid Demobilization exercise. The first phase of Rapid Demobilization came to an end the last week with the **closure of all areas in the Central and Southern Regions**. In total, five SDCs (Quibala, Vila Nova, N'Gove, Chicuma and Londuimbali) and three Special Centers for Military War Disabled (Bonga, Boa Vista and Cangola) have been closed. Taking into consideration the demobilization of over 2,000 ex-FMU underage troops prior to the commencement of the Rapid Demobilization exercise, the total number of demobilized personnel to date is estimated at over 18,000.

#### *As refers to the second and third phases...*

The second phase of Rapid Demobilization continues with activities being undertaken at the SDCs in Negage, Quibaxe and N'Tuco since 2 June. Although in general demobilization continues at a good pace, particularly in light of the prevailing political-military situation, certain factors are still of concern to the various actors involved. These factors have on specific occasions led to delays in the implementation of demobilization activities and they include: untimely disbursement of SEAR funds, changes of destinations by demobilizing personnel and irregular access to sufficient trucks for transportation by IOM, among others. It should be noted that the untimely availability of SEAR funds continues despite recent measures taken by the National Institute for the Socio-Professional Reintegration of Ex-military personnel (IRSEM) to rectify this problem.

Final preparations have been completed for the commencement of Rapid Demobilization at the SDC in Licua. Meanwhile, the United Nations continues to exert efforts to complete the deployment of additional Blue Helmets so as to enable humanitarian and FAA personnel proceed with the demobilization of some 2,900 War Disabled residing at the Special Centers for MWDs at Jamba and Biongue, in the south-eastern province of Kuando Kubango.

Regarding the third phase of rapid demobilization, according to the headcount held on 24 June, a total of 2,026 and 1,846 ex-FMU troops are eligible for demobilization from the SDCs at Lumege and Chitembo, respectively. Still within this phase, it should be noted that 27 June was the deadline for the return of absent troops to the SDCs in Catala and Muchinda. As a result, a total of 1,764 troops have been verified as eligible for demobilization from Catala while in the case of Muchinda quartered UNITA troops failed to appear for the headcount on 27 June. Humanitarian actors are now unable to determine the quantities of relief items required as well as the number of personnel eligible for demobilization from this Center. Taking into consideration the seriousness of the situation, particularly its impact on the completion of demobilization within the established timeframe, UCAH has brought this issue to the attention of the Joint Commission. In the meantime, preparations for the commencement of rapid demobilization at Lumege, Chitembo and Catala, where no incidents were reported, continue.

#### *Further demobilization...*

Within the present political and military context, and taking into consideration the mandate and composition of the new UN Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA), agencies involved in demobilization have begun deliberations on the possible scenarios for the registration, verification and demobilization of the UNITA (a) presidential guard, (b) mining police and (c) troops returning from across the border. According to the recent Security Council Resolution, number 1118, UNITA is to provide the Joint Commission immediately with the number and strength of these troops. The present precarious financial situation regarding the ongoing demobilization process, suggests that funds for the demilitarization of these groups be made available through the UN mission budget. This measure would reduce the possibility of scarce funding influencing the pace of demobilization.

# DEMOBILIZATION

*Activities*

<b>Selection and Demobilization Centre (SDC)</b>		
FMU troops registered	66,016	
UNITA policemen registered	5,039	
Dependents of FMU troops	115,750	
Dependents of UNITA police	8,435	
Troops present in SDC's	16,259	
UNITA police present in SDCs	1,852	
Troops integrated into FAA	10,683	
Police selected for incorporation into ANP	542	
Total deserted troops and police	15,087	
Total soldiers demobilized (including UnM)	18,256	
<b>UNITA Special MWD Centre</b>	<b>MWDs</b>	<b>Dependents</b>
Biongue	1,228	5,814
Mavinga	1,806	10,008
Kavaleka	1,714	1,856
Jamba	1,597	10,387
Bonga	closed	closed
Boa Vista	closed	closed
Cangola	closed	closed