

# UCAH News

INFORMATION BULLETIN ON HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN ANGOLA

July 1997

## *Asylum seekers arrive to Luau, Moxico...*

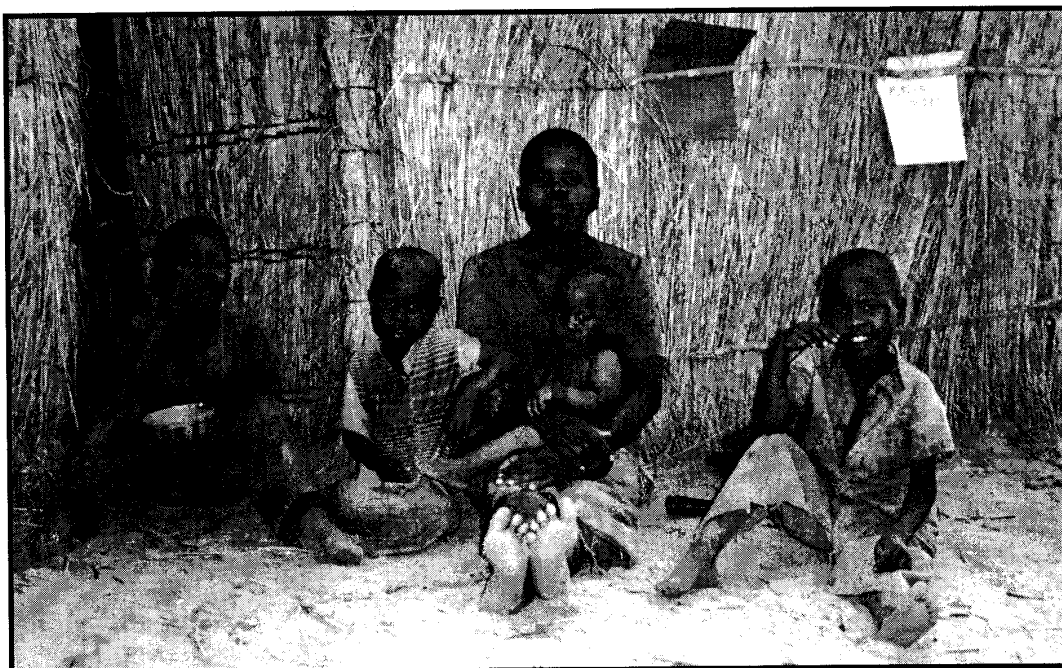


Photo: Elisabeth Rasmusson / UCAH

*On 26 July, UNHCR led a mission to Moxico to investigate reports of the arrival of a group of Rwandan and Burundese nationals. The mission found some 1,500 men, women and children seeking asylum in Luau (UNITA controlled) settled in UNHCR's reception centre. UNHCR is coordinating emergency assistance to the group until a viable and sustainable solution can be found. (see more on page 5).*

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## Overview

### National Reconciliation

#### *The Joint Commission and the Security Council await progress on Resolution 1118*

On 18 July, Maitre Alioune Blondin Beye and the Troika Ambassadors traveled to Bailundo to meet with the leadership of UNITA to discuss the outstanding tasks that UNITA must complete as stipulated by the Lusaka Protocol and reinforced by the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1118 of 30 June. Specifically, UNITA has been requested to provide data regarding the strength and armaments of Dr. Savimbi's Presidential Guard as well as information on the mining police. In addition UNITA is requested to resume the normalization of state administration and to make concrete changes in the status of Radio Vorgan. The government has also been tasked to notify MONUA of any troop movements and to refrain from any use of force.

On the same day, 18 July, the Security Council was briefed in New York on the situation in Angola including an incident which took place on 11 July, when UNITA detained several MONUA observers on mission in Caluimbichi. In this briefing MONUA stated that the Government forces have not conducted offensive operations against areas controlled by UNITA since 20 June 1997. However, UNITA forces have carried out six attacks on locations occupied by the government in the Nzaji region of Lunda Norte province in May and June. In addition MONUA reported that UNITA continues to mobilize its personnel from some of the quartering areas and furthermore that a large number of aircraft have been observed landing at UNITA stronghold in Bailundo, Andulo, Luzamba, Jamba and Negage. MONUA personnel were prevented from verifying these flights believed to be transporting war material. In addition, MONUA reports that UNITA had stolen approximately 300-500 kgs of explosives belonging to INAROOE (the national demining institute) on 12 July from Cazombo (Moxico Province).

The UNITA representative at the Joint Commission returned from consultations in Bailundo on Monday 21 July. Mr. Samakuva briefed the members of the Joint Commission on the progress towards implementing tasks as stipulated by the Lusaka protocol and the Security Council on Tuesday 22 July. The following information was received from UNITA's leadership in Bailundo: 1) The force of the mining police is equal to 1,718 men, the Presidential Guard numbers 1, 245 soldiers. 2) UNITA will agree to start normalization of state administration in 41 new locations to be undertaken in the next 15 days 3) the UNITA Information Representative will travel to Jamba to instruct radio Vorgan personnel to stop hostile propaganda.

The United Nations SRSR and the Troika dismissed the information received from UNITA as neither *complete nor credible* and urged UNITA to be more forthcoming about armed elements. The SRSR and the Troika also stated that the locations indicated for normalization do not reflect the territorial continuity that had already been agreed upon by the Government and UNITA at an earlier date. The Government has completely rejected the information delivered by the UNITA representative and notes that all 41 locations identified by UNITA for normalization are far behind UNITA lines, totally isolated and unsafe for GURN authorities. The Government announced on 25 July that they will begin the "normalization" of state administration on their own. Additionally, the Government states that the number given for the presidential guard and mining police indicate a mere 10% of the reality.

On 22 July, the Security Council held further consultations on the situation in Angola following an informal session on 18 July. Following the meeting, the 15 member council issued a Presidential Statement on Angola and expressed deep concern at the recent destabilizing actions in Angola particularly by UNITA and the failure of UNITA to comply with SC resolution 1118. The Security Council noted with concern reports of unauthorized aircraft landing in UNITA controlled areas and reaffirmed its readiness to consider the imposition of measure ( trade and travel sanctions) unless UNITA takes irreversible and concrete steps to fulfill its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol.

**Overview Cont...*****MONUA condemns UNITA for detaining staff on 11-12 July***

On 14 July, MONUA issued a statement condemning "in the strongest terms" the arbitrary detention of a MONUA investigation team and their helicopter crew by UNITA in Caliubitchi in Lunda Norte Province. MONUA states "The mediation and the troika deplore once again, the maltreatment meted out to members of the United Nations and the NGOs in the areas under UNITA control, as well as the personal attacks against MONUA officials in the exercise of their duties, and requests that these acts cease immediately." The incident in Caliubitchi is similar to an earlier incident in the town of Luau in Moxico on 6-7 June when UNITA detained personnel from NGOs and the UN when they attempted to leave Luau on a WFP flight. Following the 7 June incident UNITA issued a statement of assurance that the leadership "deplored" such acts against international personnel.

***UNITA issues declaration on Radio Vorgan***

Following the incident in Caliubitchi, the permanent Committee of the Political Commission of UNITA issued a declaration on Radio Vorgan on stating that 1) the leadership of UNITA was preoccupied with certain actions taken against MONUA personnel which was contrary to the spirit of cooperation which always existed with UNITA and other organizations 2) the MONUA helicopter incident on 11-12 July would not be repeated nor tolerated by the glorious UNITA party 3) As of this date, militants, sympathizers and all residents in the areas under the jurisdiction of UNITA must respect the personnel of MONUA and NGOs and all their property, 4) If the terms of this declaration are not respected disciplinary action will be taken.

***New IDPs reported in northern Huila Province***

Reports from the UCAH Field Advisor in Huila indicates that some people have arrived in Caconda town and in Matala (both Government controlled). These people have apparently fled from Cabiri, a UNITA controlled town located some 25 kms south of Caconda, that was attacked last week. The UCAH Field Advisor is preparing, in close coordination with MONUA and relevant humanitarian partners, an assessment mission to Caconda and Matala first week of August to verify the humanitarian situation.

***The Angolan Army completes the integration of ex-UNITA elements***

On 10 July, the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA) held the official ceremony marking the completion of the integration of ex-UNITA troops selected for incorporation to FAA. The ceremony, also attended by Maitre Alioune Blondin Beye, included UNITA's General Ben Ben who has also incorporated FAA. Originally, UNITA was to provide 26,000 soldiers for the United Army. At the end of the selection process some 11,000 ex-UNITA troops had joined FAA.

***The National Humanitarian Coordination Group is Reactivated***

The Humanitarian Coordination Group (HCG) at the national level has recently been re-activated following consultations between MINARS and UCAH with the first meeting having taken place on 23 July to reformulate the composition and the TORs of this coordination mechanism. The new HCG will bring in key line Governmental Ministries including the Vice Ministers of Health, Agriculture and Planning and the coordinator of the CRP. Also represented will be the Directors of UN agencies and International and National NGOs. The HCG is chaired by the Minister of Social Reinsertion. The HCG was previously formed in 1995 and ran until mid 1996 however, this coordination group stopped operating due to the fact that the composition and Terms of Reference did not reflect the new context of the time. It is expected, that the newly revived HCG will serve as the focal point for the coordination of all humanitarian activities and will be the main body deciding on policy and procedures for the same.

## Overview by Sector

### Internally Displaced

#### *Assessment mission to Mbuia finds evidence of fighting*

A UN/ NGO/MINARS joint mission to Andrada and Mbuia, Lunda Norte province on 10 July found that the numbers of IDPs are increasing to the town of Nzaji with 7,605 registered. Reports indicate that many more may be still in the bush or making their way to Nzaji. The administrator of Andrada indicated that there was a great need to strengthen health interventions due to the large numbers of malnourished children and various diseases that were prevalent in the camp in Nzaji. The Mission traveled to the town of Mbuia approximately 45 kms south east of Andrada in order to investigate reports of some 3,000 IDPs who had arrived outside of Mbuia. Enroute to Mbuia, the mission noted that villages along the road were abandoned and burnt with no signs of life. Mbuia itself was abandoned and there were clear signs that fighting had occurred. By the size of the town it is estimated that some 5,000 people must have been living in the area before evacuating. The mission found 300 people located in a camp 3 kms outside Mbuia close to a FAA military base who had been displaced from Luia and Canzar. The situation in the camp is dramatic with no water source or permanent structures and clear signs of severe malnutrition among both children and adults. Some cases of TB were also noticeable.

#### *IDPs arrive to Malange due to insecurity*

A small but steady group of IDPs continue to arrive to the four IDP areas of Lua, Cambondo, Quije, Lombe/Kafundanga on the outskirts of Malange town. These areas have been in place since early 1996, specifically to be used for temporary installment for IDPs. Three NGOs are providing support to the IDPs (OIKOs, World Vision and ADRA Angolana). In Quije some 400 IDPs have arrived, In Lombe/Kafundanga 926 new arrivals have been registered. There have also been new arrivals to Cambondo and Lau but the exact numbers are unclear. The recent arrivals state that they fled their villages due to the high level of insecurity, forced recruitment of young men and confiscation of food by UNITA.

#### *IDP movements planned for Huila and Cunene*

MINARS, UCAH and the IOM representative in Huila are in the process of assessing the areas of return for a group of some 1,113 IDPs from Huila wanting to return to Cunene. The joint missions have assessed municipalities of return in Cunene province between 17-19 July. The first three areas assessed including Namaconde, Obandja and Cuanhama were found to have fair to good conditions for return including health centres, schools and some NGO presence. The final municipality of Cuvelai was also assessed, where the expected IDP return is estimated at 290 people. Resettlement of the IDPs is set to begin mid-August.

### In Short

The Field Advisor from Benguela reports that after the resettlement of the 93 displaced from Lobito to Kuito-Bie no other programs of resettlement have began. Unfortunately, the previous plan of starting the transportation of displaced from the coastal areas to Chongoroi to allow them to resettle before the start of the next agricultural campaign has been delayed due to the general instability in the province. MINARS Benguela has indicated that there should not be any further movement until the situation stabilise. □

IOM reports that the 1,017 IDPs have been resettled with international assistance in 1997. This includes 14 people from Malange to Luanda province, 2 people from Malange to Moxico, 65 people from Uige to Bengo, 25 people from Bengo to Huambo and 28 Heads of household from Acucareria displaced camp in Bengo to Ucuia in Bengo. 86 people have been moved from Benguela to Bie. In addition 797 people have been resettled within Huila province and a further resettlement plan is underway for the resettlement from Huila to Cunene. Earlier plans to resettle IDPs to municipalities in northern and eastern Huila have been temporarily suspended due to security concerns. MINARS in Huila has also indicated (as stipulated by national policy) that IDPs will return to areas only after normalization is completed. □

**Health**

***UNICEF Begins Assistance in Lunda Norte***

UNICEF joined a UN/NGO mission to Nzaji on 3-4 July to undertake a brief assessment following recommendations from WFP, UCAH and MSF(H) that the health situation required immediate attention. UNICEF found that the situation in Andrada and Maludi requires immediate attention. During the assessment, UNICEF donated 1 EDP kit and 1 ORS kit to LWF for support to consultations and treatment. UNICEF also recommends that a health post be established as soon as possible in Mbuia. UNICEF will assist with the supply of essential drugs, basic equipment and training of health technicians. Additionally, UNICEF, WFP, LWF will immediately support a vaccination campaign of women and children in the IDP camps of Andrada, Maludi and Mbuia. UNICEF will also consider the distribution of relief and survival items for the IDPs. Additional assistance from UNICEF include:

- Support to the supplementary feeding programme for 50 malnourished children in Andrada with milk and BP5;
- Distribution of 3 EDP kits to support consultation and treatment;
- Support latrine building in coordination with WFP Food-For-Work.

***NGO Concern undertakes Nutritional Survey***

The NGO CONCERN released the results of their nutritional survey undertaken in the city of Malange between 14-16 May. Global malnutrition dropped from 2.5% in November 1996 to 2.3 % and acute malnutrition dropped from 0.5% to 0.4% during the same period. CONCERN is now moving away from implementing such surveys in Malange and has offered to train other NGOs in undertake future surveys.

***Rehabilitation of Health facilities in Uige***

UCAH's Field Advisor in Uige reports that UNICEF, the NGO CIC and UCAH have decided to re-open the Blood Bank in Uige hospital. Rehabilitation of the water system for that Unit will also be undertaken. The NGO MSF(E) has also completed the rehabilitation of the health centre in Ambuila. In addition, the Water system of the family area in Negage has handed over to the NGO MDM to rehabilitate the system in the Negage Hospital. MDM is also constructing new wards for tuberculosis patients. In a more negative development, UNITA has restricted the work of the Angolan Red Cross (CVA) in some of their areas due to suspicion of linkage with the government. This has created difficulties for the NGO the Danish Red Cross who are operating the health post in Calumbo, Culo e Kauenga (municipality of Bungo). The Angolan Red cross is also working with CIC to control blood diseases in collaboration with the re-opening of the blood bank at the Uige Hospital.

**In Short**

UCAH/WHO and the National Control programme on trypanosomiasis training course commenced 7 July with national health personnel from NGOs and UNITA and MINSa in Cascuso in Malange province. The training is on-going and screening has been carried out in Quizenga where more than 3,000 people were screened and 232 patients were identified. The screening will continue in other municipalities in Malange province and it is expected that 10,000 people will be screened. □

UCAH's Field Advisor in Malange reports that the NGO ANS received funding (\$12,000) through the Asdi-UCAH Coordination mechanism for training health workers in the identification and treatment of leprosy. A total of 25 nurses and health workers from all 14 municipalities of Malange plus the municipality of Mussende (Kwanza Sul) will be trained in Malange city. □

The Danish Refugee Council has finished their socio-demographic questionnaire on IDPs present in the municipality of Uige in the context of developing resettlement plans. In addition, this NGO is continuing to construct with the assistance of the community schools for the IDPs located in Benbangao, Uige province. □

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**Refugees**

***Rwandan and Burundese asylum seekers arrive to Luau***

A joint mission led by UNHCR traveled to Luau on 26 July to investigate reports of an influx of some 900 asylum seekers. In Luau the mission met with the head of the UNHCR sub office and were told that the group consisted of a total of 1,466 refugees from Rwanda including approximately 50 from Burundi. The mean age is between 20-30 years with no elderly. As of 30 July, the number of Refugees had increased to 1,506 with 472 men, 367 women and 667 children. There are also a number of unaccompanied children in this group. It appears that approximately 370 children were left with other families while the group fled across the DRC and Angola.

The main problem among the refugees appears to be malnutrition. According to MSF (B) who did a MUAC survey of 144 children, 34% are malnourished with 11.2 % severe and 23.4 % moderate. Out of 19 infants under 6 months, nine had marasmus. MSF is still working on screening the population for other illnesses including TB, Malaria and Diarrhea. MSF has stocks for emergency medical assistance in the hospital but require vaccines and vaccination equipment. MSF wants to start vaccination for measles immediately. Shelter is not a problem as refugees are currently housed in a reception centre consisting of 200 huts and with 16 functional latrines and access to water. LWF has another 60 tents in case of need. Food assistance includes 500 gms of beans per person, 300 gms of maize grain and some salt as a daily ration that adds up to 416 Calories per day. WFP is providing food and UNICEF is assisting with the CSB and BP5 biscuits.

This group reportedly left Rwanda in July 1994 due to war and fled to Zaire where they stayed in Bukavu, Goma and Oviru. In December 1996 they were in a UNHCR camp 300 kms from Oviru and were attacked (Kabala troops) and fled the area. They continued to flee attacks and in April they arrived across the border from Dundo, Lunda Norte (Angola) where they waited 3 weeks for the border to open. A spokesperson explained that in the area where they had settled they were attacked and the group dispersed. The refugees re-grouped in ex-Zaire and then entered into Angola through the UNITA controlled part of the border. At that time the size of the group was 2,500. UNITA organized a camp which housed the refugees for 3 weeks. After another attack the refugees went to Luia where UNITA believed UNHCR would be able to reach the refugees. After further security problems in Luia, the group traveled to Tchilunge and stayed 5 days before leaving for Cassaisul and finally to Luau. UNHCR will continue to coordinate emergency assistance while negotiations with the Government of Angola continue in order to find a durable solution for the asylum seekers. In the meantime UNHCR is individually interviewing members of the group in order to ascertain their status.

***UNHCR reviews its repatriation programme***

UNHCR held a major review of its Angolan repatriation and reintegration programme between 14-18 July in Angola involving UNHCR missions in Angola, the DRC, Zambia, Congo Brazzaville and Namibia. The discussions also involved the Government including the Minister of Social Affairs, Mr. Malungo. The review focused on the funding shortfalls faced by UNHCR and the prevailing political situation, namely delays in the implementation of the peace process and the slow pace of the normalization of state administration. Due to the latter UNHCR has decided to postpone any massive repatriation exercise but will continue to provide assistance to those returning spontaneously to Angola. It is estimated that some 100,000 refugees have returned through their own means since 1995. In addition, as a result of the review, UNHCR has reduced its annual appeal from \$38.2 million to \$21 million. The cuts approved resulted in the postponement of organized repatriation as well as administrative cuts and the restriction of rehabilitation works to those already undertaken. To date UNHCR has only received \$6.5 million against their appeal. During its programme review UNHCR has decided to emphasize activities promoting accessibility to the returnees home villages by rehabilitating roads and bridges. UNHCR has also decided to prioritize the promotion of health and education services.

### Mine Action

#### *Re-mining in parts of the country impede activities*

In another negative development, there have been reports from international demining NGOs and INAROOE indicating a trend for re-mining in some parts of the country. This has been noted and confirmed by INAROOE in Malange province and Suarimo (Lunda Sul). During the reporting period UNITA has increased their restrictions on international survey and de-mining NGOs and INAROOE, not allowing access to areas. In some cases demining and mine survey activities are restricted as de-mining teams are accused of facilitating the parties involved in the conflict.

#### *Explosives are stolen in Cazombo, Moxico Province*

In another incident, 300 kilos of explosives were stolen from Cazombo, Moxico province. These explosives had been left by INAROOE since 20 April in the care of UNAVEM III TS. When INAROOE requested to take out the explosives from Cazombo they were informed by MONUA that the explosives had been stolen sometime between 7-11 July. All of these incidents have serious implications on humanitarian activities and restricts the free movement of both humanitarian agencies civilian personnel.

#### *NPA clears areas in Kwanza Norte province*

NPA continues their demining programme in Kwanza Norte province and has given priority to the clearing of the road Ndalatando-Lucala and the roads linking Ndalatando, Canhoca and Canona. In addition the surroundings of the hospital in Ndalatando are scheduled for clearing following the completion of the of the mechanical demining which is currently underway in Ucuca, Bengo province. NPA reports that the areas of Dange-Ya-Menha, Canhoca, Calomboloca and Lucala are heavily mined especially around the main bridge areas.



Photo: UCAH

*A family of displaced in the camp outside of Mbuia, Lunda Norte Province assessed in early July.*

### In Short

*In July, the ICRC brought to Angola a Football star from Switzerland, Christophe Bonvin to help in the drive to collect funds for victims of land mines as part of the global campaign against anti-personnel mines. Accompanied by the ICRC Deputy General delegate for Africa, Edmond Corthesy, Mr. Bonvin, visited orthopedic centres of Neve Bendinha in Luanda, Kuito and Bomba Alta in Huambo and played a football game with 2 teams of handicapped. Mr. Bonvin will help to raise awareness internationally for the ban of land mines. □*

Angola is now part of the group of 64 countries which have signed the Brussels Declaration on the elimination of land mines. The signing took place at an ICRC sponsored conference in the Belgium capital on 27 June. The scope of the conference which was attended by delegations from 163 countries was to draw up a draft of the treaty to be signed in Montreal, Canada at the end of the year. □

The Government of the Netherlands announced in July that they are supporting demining and other mine action programmes in Angola, including support to the training of NPA's demining dogs and to MGM's mechanical demining being undertaken in the province of Bengo to assist with the return of displaced. □

**Demobilization and Reintegration*****UCAH issues report to the Joint Commission on the status of the Rapid Demobilization***

On 7 July, UCAH presented a report to the Joint Commission expressing concern regarding the increasing tension and hostility in the country and the affects this is having on the demobilization exercise. UCAH also expressed their concerns regarding the post-demobilization phase, particularly in regards to social reinsertion and the allegations of the irregular "re-grouping" of demobilized ex-FMU personnel in military or semi military positions, as well as the alleged diversion of demobilization benefits. In relation to this UCAH highlighted in their report that there has been an increase in "changes of destinations" of the demobilized soldiers and interference's experienced with the freedom of choice upon departure from the SDC. This phenomena is unfortunately happening in operational SDC's as well as where demobilization still has yet to commence. Since issuing the report there have been discussions on 2 occasions at the Joint Commission, both on 11 and 30 July. The discussions focused on the serious problems stated above as well as other technical problems facing the demobilization process. Mainly the Joint Commission deliberated on the possibility of suspending demobilization. However, due to the ramifications of such an action, the Joint Commission agreed with the decision of its members and agreed to continue the RDP. However, the Joint Commission will be carefully monitoring the process and will be meeting each Thursday to discuss progress or problems with the process.

***Rapid Demobilization moves slowly forward despite problems***

While a flurry of diplomatic initiatives are being undertaken to restore the pace of implementation of the political and military tasks outlined in the Lusaka Protocol, Rapid Demobilization proceeds. With the first phase concluded by mid-June and the second phase of the RDP activities coming to an end, demobilization is being implemented within the established calendar with only a few weeks delay. In Northern Angola, demobilization activities were recently completed at Negage and N'tuco SDCs while operations were completed at the Selection and Demobilization Center in Quibaxe (Bengo province) on 30 July. In the meantime, as of 30 July, a total of 21,725 ex-FMU (UNITA) troops had been demobilized both within the context of the ongoing Rapid Demobilization exercise and including those Underage demobilized prior to the RDP. In total eight out of 15 quartering areas have been closed and 3 special centres for Military War Disabled. In the meantime demobilization continues in Chitembo, and Catala and is expected to commence in Licua in the coming weeks.

***The third phase faces some obstacles***

Demobilization continues at a reasonable pace, particularly in light of the prevailing political-military situation. However, 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 including timely 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 and the green light to go ahead has been received from Bailundo. Meanwhile, the United Nations continues to exert efforts to complete the deployment of additional Blue Helmets so as to enable humanitarian and FAA personnel to 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.

***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.

**DONOR News**

*Response to the United Nations 1997 Inter-Agency Appeal remains poor. Few contributions were registered in the reporting period despite appeals from UN Agencies to the international community to support both UN/NGO activities related to the recent IDP crises in the Lundas and in other parts of Angola. While demobilization continued to move forward, almost on track with the original schedule, some of the agencies involved in the demobilization exercise are functioning on negative funds. The Demobilization and Reintegration Office of UCAH has not received any pledges against their requirements nor has the Emergency Task Force. IOM did receive some support towards their transport operation, but will require further pledges to be able to complete the demobilization process.*

One of the main concerns at present with regards to funding for UN/NGOs is the maintenance of operational structures, especially to enable the continuation of sufficient human resources and operating budgets in order to allow effective responses to the developing situation. Within the current situation, there is already a serious shortage of medical and nutritional expertise due both to funding and visa restrictions for NGOs. Given adequate support, specifically funding towards the Emergency Response Fund, UCAH is hoping to develop in coordination with other relevant UN agencies and NGOs the ability to respond effectively to crisis as they develop through developing emergency and contingency plans with the appropriate resources and staff. .

Since the beginning of the crisis in the Lundas an important amount of resources have been mobilized from already programmed supplies and it is unfortunately anticipated that further displacement might be registered requiring additional responses. In this regard, the UN and their partners calls attention to the following projects from the 1997 Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeal:

***Priority Activities***

Agency	Project /Activities	Funds req	funds rec
UNICEF	Project ANG-97-1/N06: Emergency Preparedness and Rapid Response interventions in newly accessible and war affected areas	600,000	367,647
	Project ANG-97-1/N03: Focused nutrition support for vulnerable children .	720,000	183,615
WHO	Project ANG-05B Prevention and control of communicable disease	1,448,240	0
WFP	Project ANG 22: Food Assistance to displaced and war-affected people	48,941,387	*21,167,978
UCAH	Project ANG -97-1/N15: Coordination of Humanitarian Activities	1,123,245	0
	Project ANG 97-1/N16: Field Coordination in seven Key Provinces	1,074,649	384,346
	Project ANG-97-1/N08: Emergency Response Fund	1,030,000	0

*\* This is mainly a representation of food in kind with only a small part contributed to direct support costs (\$958,000)*

*Pledges to date (as reported to DHA 15 July)*

Donor	Pledge	Agency	Project in 1997 Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeal
Australia	\$ 310,156	IOM	ANG-97-1/N47 Provision of Kits
Belgium	\$ 958,000	WFP	ANG-97-1/N02 Direct Support Costs
Canada*	\$ 2,231,471	WFP	ANG-97-1/N02 1,300 mts food-
Canada	\$ 367,647	UNICEF	ANG-97-1/N06 Emergency preparedness
Canada	\$ 257,353	UCAH	ANG-97-1/N16 Field Coordination
Denmark	\$469,257	IOM	ANG-97-1/N48 Return and resettlement
Denmark	\$1,552,795	UNHCR	ANG-97-1/N35 Repatriation and Reintegration
Germany	\$404,624	UNHCR	ANG-97-1/N35 Repat and reint.
Germany	\$3,095,165	WFP	ANG-97-1/N02 5,163 mts food
Germany	\$904,263	WFP	ANG-97-1/N02 2,000 mts food
Germany	\$138,115	WFP	ANG-97-1/N22 CSB
Italy	\$75,000	WHO	ANG-97-1/N05-C:Strengthening Angolan National Health System
Italy	\$414,000	IOM	ANG-97-1/N47 Multi purpose kits ANG-97-1/N48 Resettlement
Luxembourg	\$287,356	IOM	to be allocated
Finland	\$80,784	WFP	ANG-97-1/N22 252 mts sugar
Japan	\$1,300,000	IOM	to be allocated
Japan*	\$1,000,000	UNHCR	ANG-97-1/N35 Repatriation and Reintegration
Netherlands	\$1,531,394	UNHCR	ANG-97-1/N35 Repatriation and Reintegration
Norway*	\$183,615	UNICEF	ANG-97-1/N03 Nutrition support
Norway*	\$126,993	UCAH	ANG-97-1/N16 Secondment for field Coordination
Norway	\$500,000	UCAH	ANG-97-1/N14 Capacity Building
Norway	\$500,000	WFP	ANG-97-1/N11-A Air support
Norway*	\$1,531,394	UNHCR	ANG-97-1/N35 Repat and Reintegration
South Africa*	\$136,594	UNHCR	ANG-97-1/N35 Repat and Reintegration
Sweden	\$1,455,604	UNDP	ANG-97-1/N53 QUIPS
Sweden	\$654,236	IOM	ANG-97-1/N48 Resettlement
Sweden*	\$1,953,125	UNHCR	ANG-97-1/N35 Repatriation and Reintegration
Sweden*	\$582,242	UCAH	ANG-97-1/N26: QRF for demobilization
UK*	\$150,000	WHO	ANG-97-1/N05-A Strengthening MINSAs
UK*	\$408,675	UCAH	ANG-97-1/N26: QRF for demobilization
Switzerland*	\$500,000	WFP	ANG-97-1/N22: 760 mts CSB/Sugar
Switzerland*	\$412,000	UCAH	ANG-97-1/N29 Logistics support for UCAH's Emergency Task Force (DRO)
USA	\$700,000	UNICEF	ANG-97-1/N17 Transition from Quarter.
German	\$173,000	WFP	ANG-97-1/N11-A Air support
USA	\$1,500,000	IOM	to be allocated
USA	\$500,000	WFP	ANG-97-1/N11-A Air support
USA	\$19,459,652**	WFP**	ANG-97-1/N02 ANG-97-1/N22 Food
UNDP	\$1,000,000	IOM	To be allocated
UNV	\$75,000	IOM	To be allocated

\* indicates those pledges received (does not include pledge of 1.5 million from USAID to UCAH currently under negotiation)