

DEMobilIZATION AND REINTEGRATION IN ANGOLA

United Nations Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit
(UCAH)



Demobilization and Reintegration Office
(DRO)

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UCAH has issued an urgent call to the international donor community to continue its support for humanitarian programs inside the Selection and Demobilization Centers. UCAH points out that each quartering area was envisioned to remain open for 90 to 150 days. To date, these areas have been open an additional 10 days, on average. Some NGO partners in the areas will begin to run out of funds as early as 31 January if the current situation does not improve, as the overall funding shortfall has already reached \$US 19 million. UCAH fears that donor support is fading at a critical moment, and that humanitarian assistance to FMU soldiers and their families will have to be cut back drastically, which could have serious political and security repercussions.

QUARTERING, SELECTION, and TRANSPORT



Registration: As of 7 January 1997, the situation at the 15 Selection and Demobilization Centers (SDCs) was as follows:

◆ FMU troops registered	70,609
◆ UNITA policemen registered	4,884
◆ dependents of FMU troops registered	110,090
◆ dependents of UNITA policemen registered	3,004
◆ UNITA troops from dismantled command post registered	907
◆ FMU troops present	40,025
◆ UNITA Policemen present	4,166
◆ FMU troops selected for incorporation into FAA and ANP	18,901

SELECTION and TRANSPORT: As of 7 January 1997, a total of 18,901 FMU troops and police had been selected from the 15 SDCs as follows:

• officers	1,587
• sergeants	1,430
• privates	15,884

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During the last week of December 1996, FAA announced in most of the SDCs that transport for selected FMU troops would begin in early January. On 6 January 1997 transport began, and a total of 1219 selected FMU troops were transported to FAA barracks from the SDCs of Negage, N'Gove, and Londuimbali during the first three days of the operation.



Military War Disabled:

As of 7 January 1997, the status of registration for MWD, auxiliaries, and dependents, both inside the special centers and inside the SDCs was as follows:

Special MWD Center	MWD Registered	Dependents Registered	Auxiliaries Registered
Biongue	1099	4843	0
Jamba	661	4882	0
Mavinga	1097	6322	0
Kavaleka	0	0	0
Cangola	143	417	65
Bonga	612	3000	197
Boa Vista	67	400	53
Total	3679	19,864	315

SDC	MWD Regist.
Vila Nova	90
Negage	316
Londuimbali	129
N'Gove	200
Quibala	0
Catala	61
Andulo	0
Chicuma	0
Quibaxe	149
Chitembo	0
N'Tuco	0
Caiundo	0
Licua	0
Lumege	0
Muxinda	18
Total	963

"Auxiliaries" are soldiers who live inside the special centers and have been tasked with the care of their MWD colleagues. Troops who fulfilled this function inside the quartering areas (now SDCs) were quartered as normal troops so they do not appear as "auxiliaries".

In early December UCAH, together with its national and international partners, presented the *Action Plan for the Rapid Demobilization and Reintegration of Military War Disabled*. This plan was reviewed by the Joint Commission, then sent to the Government's interministerial Technical Support Committee, which has met once to discuss its implementation. Meanwhile, UCAH is still awaiting data from the FAA regarding the number and condition of FAA MWD troops. UCAH is also awaiting the Government's acceptance of the FMU MWD Medical Evaluation Certificates which were processed by joint UN/UNITA medical teams.

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DEMOBILIZATION

◆ **Status Report:** Demobilization for Underage Military (UnM) continues in six of the SDCs (Vila Nova, Londuimbali, N'Gove, Negage, Catala, and Chicuma). To date, 1,159 UnMs have been demobilized and transported out of the centers, together with 137 dependents. Following the latest policy guidelines, only those UnMs whose family members have been identified by the humanitarian network responsible for monitoring their arrival will be transported by IOM to their resettlement communities.

◆ **Technical Working Group on Demobilization and Reintegration-Joint Commission**

Demobilization Calendar: The central issue before the TWGDR is the setting of priorities for the demobilization calendar for the month of January. In keeping with the calendar approved by the Joint Commission during its 45th session, rapid demobilization for excess troops should begin on 15 January 1997. This coincides roughly with the planned withdrawal of UNAVEM III troops, in phases, beginning 31 January 1997. If rapid demobilization deadlines cannot be met, however, the TWGDR must begin planning for the transfer of the SDCs to Government and FAA institutions as envisioned in the Lusaka Protocol.

Geographic Priorities: The TWGDR is also trying to unify the phased, region-by-region withdrawal strategy of UNAVEM III with FAA's transport strategy for the integration of selected FMU troops. While UNAVEM focuses upon the central region as its initial priority, the FAA plan initially called for the integration of FMU troops from the northern region. The TWGDR is trying to bring these two plans together in order to elaborate a concerted plan of action for rapid demobilization.

REINTEGRATION

SeCoR: In late November 1996 in Luanda, the IRSEM/SeCoR Counselling and Referral Service for demobilized personnel carried out a seminar on reintegration initiatives for national NGOs. This exercise aimed at assisting indigenous humanitarian organizations to define strategies, target beneficiaries and areas of possible intervention in favor of demobilized personnel. During a previous seminar with international NGOs, certain geographical and sectorial gaps were identified in terms of coverage. National NGOs are considered to be in a better position to fill in these gaps due to their knowledge of the country and available resources.

NATIONAL RECONCILIATION

UN Security Council Resolution: Following the UN Secretary-General's report of 2 December 1996, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1087 on 11 December 1996. Key elements of the Resolution include the extension of the

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UNAVEM III mandate until 28 February 1996 and approval of the UNAVEM III troop withdrawal plan scheduled to begin in February 1997. The Resolution notes the importance of the quartering process, demobilization, and the extension of State administration as factors which must be taken into consideration within the context of UNAVEM's troop withdrawal.

Joint Commission: In accordance with the UN Resolution (above) the Joint Commission approved, during its 45th Ordinary Session on 19 December 1996, an updated calendar for the formal process of national reconciliation. While the finer details of the calendar remain somewhat flexible and are updated accordingly, the key elements include:

- scheduled arrival in Luanda of UNITA deputies: 16 January
- assumption of office of UNITA deputies in the National Assembly: 17 January
- taking of office of the Government of National Unity and Reconciliation 25 January