

UNITED NATIONS SITUATION REPORT 01/92 ON
EMERGENCY RELIEF OPERATIONS IN ANGOLA
01 - 31 JANUARY 1992

AAA. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CURRENT SITUATION:

1. Heavy rainfall throughout interior, combined with improved access, led to increased projection of crop productions by minagri and early warning unit, up 15% from over last year. Excessive rains may have damaged harvest in Kuando Kubango province, however. See Agriculture Section FFF, below.
2. Donor response to emergency appeals for SRPA-II and for aid to Demobilising Soldiers significantly improved, especially with regard to food aid. Non-food sectors are still underfunded. See Donor Response below and complete pledge table, section HHH.
3. Government managed to bring together many of opposition groups for discussion of political future of Angola.
4. Violence committed by soldiers or bandits in numerous municipalities (Menongue, Luena, Kuito, Andulo, Quilengues) has renewed problem of overland travel. Security situation worsened throughout Angola, including continued rise in lawlessness in Luanda first reported in October-November 1991 situation report.
5. Extension of national administration encountering obstacles in several provinces (Huila, Uige, Bie, Moxico, Kwanza Sul) from civilians opposed to government authorities in some municipalities. See peace process section BBB, below. Establishment of parallel structures in certain provinces by UNITA elements causing fracturing of social services especially in health sector.
6. Disturbing evidence of separatist attitudes surfaced in Lunda Norte and continued in Cabinda. See provincial summaries.

DONOR RESPONSE:

7. WFP agreed to provide 64,814 mt of food aid for SRPA-II from the international emergency food reserve, along with concomitant funds for internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH). WFP expects to replace stocks with pledges from international donor community in response to the appeal.

8. USA pledged significant level of support for both SRPA-II and Special Programme for Assistance to Demobilising Soldiers, including 20,000 mt food assistance, one million meals-ready-to-eat (MREs), US\$ 2 million in non-food aid through UNICEF and WFP/UNILOG, US\$ 500,000 for the Emergency Coordination Unit (ECU) and support to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

9. EEC pledged ECU 2.5 Million in non-food aid to SRPA-II through UNICEF, UNHCR and various NGOs including Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) of Belgium, Spain and France. For demobilising soldiers, EEC pledged 14,230 mt of rice, beans and oil plus ITSH, valued at ECU 9 million. In addition, EEC providing ECU 681,000 worth of oil and milk powder through European NGO OIKOS. To complement these commodities, GOA and EEC agreed to release NKZ 145 million in counterpart funds for the local purchase of dried fish and salt through WFP/UNILOG.

BBB. POLITICAL/ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

10. A multi-party meeting which brought together representatives of almost all Angolan political forces dominated political events during present reporting period. Participants held discussions in Luanda and covered a wide range of issues, chief of these being definition of the right of Angolans to vote in September 1992 general elections, including those who will be registered abroad. UNITA stayed away from the meeting.

11. Angola received visits from several foreign dignitaries. The Spanish head of government, Mr. Felipe Gonzalez, came to Luanda on 27 January to strengthen bilateral ties with signing of cooperation agreement. Spain granted US\$ 380 million primarily to open credit lines and revamp private sector.

12. Another important cooperation agreement was signed in Luanda when South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha visited Angola. South Africa intends to cooperate with Angola in agriculture, transport and communications. The governments agreed to exchange business representations in respective capitals. Pretoria will assist in demobilization of troops and will train Angolans in clearing mines, as well as providing the required equipment.

13. During recent visit to Luanda, Italian Foreign Minister Giovanni de Michelis said his government intends to expand its presence in Angola, particularly in petroleum industry. Italy earmarked US\$ 440 million for investment in several sectors.

14. A mission from International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank came to Luanda during the reporting period. World Bank met Angolan authorities, monitored ongoing projects and assessed possibility of establishing permanent representation in the Angolan capital. IMF, for its part, discussed structural adjustment with Angolan government.

LABOUR UNREST

15. The diamond company, ENDIAMA, lost US\$ 700,000 per day during 18-day strike by workers demanding salary increments, Christmas bonuses and improved working conditions. Diamond industry is Angola's second most important foreign currency earner, after oil.

16. Namibe port was site of another labor dispute during early January. Port workers demanding better working conditions and higher wages closed down port operations for several days and delayed WFP/UNILOG deliveries to assembly areas in the process.

PEACE PROCESS

17. Process of extending national administration has been hindered in several provinces by civilian demonstrations against government representatives. Although UNITA officially recognised sovereignty of central government throughout Angolan territory in November of 1991, UNITA representatives maintain de facto control of some municipal governments and services in many provinces. On January 14, popular demonstration in Caconda (Huila province) assaulted residence of government authority, chasing him from municipal seat, and In Uige province, UNITA sympathizers stoned provincial authorities in two sub-comunas when latter attempted to assert sovereignty of national government. Incidents have occurred in provinces of Bie, Moxico, Kwanza Sul and Cunene.

18. Senior Field Coordinators (SFCs) reported the dilemma posed by creation of parallel structures in several provinces, particularly in vital sector of health. Where no government authority exists, trained UNITA personnel have successfully substituted for state-run services. In Kuando Kubango, for instance, where government presence is limited to three municipalities, NGOs and UN agencies have supplied health posts or hospitals run by UNITA in Mavinga, Mucusso and Wefu, among others. UNITA representatives continue to control 11 out of 16 municipalities in Uige, running many public services including health and education. In Bie province, however, UNITA has instructed its representatives to rehabilitate and equip health posts and hospitals in areas already served by ministry of health facilities, creating division of scarce resources and potential politicization of health care system.

19. A delegation of five US congressmen and staff members led by Representative Dave McCurdy arrived in Luanda during the reporting period for a 24-hour stop-over which included meetings with Angolan president Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the Joint Political-Military Commission (JPMC), UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi

and UNAVEM-II officials. McCurdy refuted allegations that USA intended to provide special assistance to UNITA in the forthcoming general elections. He clarified USA government's readiness to assist Angola as a whole in establishing infrastructure necessary for the implementation of free and fair elections.

GENERAL SECURITY

20. Peace-time violence has replaced open warfare as latest obstacle to orderly progress toward democracy and development. Three vehicle convoy of tourists was ambushed in Quilengues municipality en route to Lubango during night of January 3; three British and one New Zealand national were executed, one Briton was seriously wounded by persons unknown. Quilengues incident, as it has become known, excited considerable controversy. Assassinations took place within a few hundred meters of FALA assembly site during nighttime, prompting Chief Military Observer of UNAVEM-II, Major General Unimna, to assign responsibility for investigation to UNITA, as per Bicesse agreements. UNITA held press conference late January at which it presented one Jeremias Sapalo, purportedly ex-FAPLA officer, as ringleader responsible for murders. Confusion and contradictions in Sapalo's story, combined with testimony of his family members, cast doubt on assertion. Sapalo continues in UNITA custody in Luanda.

21. Several incidents of organised rebellion by FAPLA troops occurred during reporting period, as soldiers left assembly sites to demand payment of salary arrears and assert other grievances. Related FAPLA uprisings occurred in Luena (Moxico) on Christmas Eve and again on January 25, in Menongue (Kuangobango) January 8, in Kuito and Andulo (Bie) during December and January, in Cahama (Cunene) during January and in other provinces as well.

22. General increase in violence was reported by Senior Field Coordinators in several provincial capitals, notably Luena, Sumbe and Menongue. Overland travel in some areas has become problematic due to banditry. Highly-placed official of Secretariat for Social Affairs (SEAS) was killed with his family by unidentified men while travelling on the Luanda-Malange road. Bandits continue to prey upon daytime travellers on Lobito-Sumbe road near Canjala. Spate of car thefts and assaults in Luanda continued unabated during January.

REFUGEES/RETURNEES

23. WFP/UNILOG press release indicated that it will use US\$ 36.6 million from international donations to provide 64,814 tons of emergency food aid as well as transport-related costs for aiding an estimated 300,000 refugees returning from Zambia and Zaire and to 458,000 internally displaced persons during six months period. European Economic Community agreed to provide High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Angola with NKZ 100 million (around US\$ 555,000) towards resettlement of Angolan spontaneous returnees

currently grouping up in Zaire province. Vulnerable groups among refugees to receive supplementary feeding.

24. Spontaneous returnees from Zaire republic continue to cross border into Uige. Number of returnees registered with border police at Quimbata from June 03, 1991 through January 18, 1992 totalled 2,872. Principal entry point is Luvo, where there is a considerable back-up of refugees trying to cross border. New entry point has been established at Massau where 800 persons reportedly await transportation. Maquela do Zombo and Negage are principal transit points for returnees travelling to resettlement areas. Returnees face several difficulties, chief among these being transport and access to local currency. Many experiencing problems in obtaining "laissez passer," available at the border for 50,000 to 60,000 Zaires, equal to about US\$ one. Refugees unable to exchange Zaires for New Kwanzas at border. New Kwanzas are not in circulation in several municipalities of Uige. Many returnees carrying consumer items for sale along the way to finance return journey home.

25. For lack of resources to hire transport, many families remain stuck in Quibata where they survive by laboring for local farmers. Angolan embassy in Kinshasa assists with transport from Kinshasa to Uige, periodically hiring trucks. On January 15, 1992 one hired truck arrived in Uige with 133 returnees accompanied by three embassy officials. Funding for this activity is collected by Comunidade dos Angolanos no Zaire (CAZ) and service is provided free of charge to refugees registered with embassy waiting list. Social services available to returnees at Quimbata are minimal. Two health posts functioning, one operated by UNITA and one by a nurse from border police. Both posts require essential drugs and basic supplies.

26. UNICEF mission arrived in Uige during January and has been working out details of non-food assistance to refugees in cooperation with UNHCR and participating NGOs.

CANTONMENT PROCESS

27. Assistance to demobilising troops and their families was originally foreseen to end in April 1992, but now recognised by United Nations and Government that aid will probably continue through August. Notwithstanding significant food pledges in response to appeal for demobilising soldiers, only minimal quantities arrived through end of January. WFP/UNILOG is accordingly borrowing food from other programme activities to cover immediate needs of 48 assembly areas, estimated at 3,000 mt maize per month plus veg oil, beans, corn-soy blend (CSB) and sugar. EEC and Angolan government agreed in January that half of EEC bilateral food aid would be diverted to satisfy needs of demobilisation programme. WFP/UNILOG deliveries to each province noted below under provincial summaries.

28. Non-food aid to assembly areas by UNICEF proceeded during January despite transport difficulties. Logistical support from FAPLA has been difficult to coordinate, as FAPLA repeatedly missed regular coordination meetings during December and January. Despite agreements on daily supply flights, only one flight per week has been effected. As of end January, UNICEF had completed distribution of wool blankets, and had small stocks of cotton blankets, sheets, tents and plastic sheeting. UNICEF expecting arrival of tents, soap, utility jars, plates and emergency hand tool kits in early February ex-Norway, plus three containers of tents, for which distribution plans in preparation. Vaccination activities in assembly areas summarized under health section EEE, below.

CCC. PROVINCIAL REPORTS

KWANZA SUL PROVINCE

29. AFRICARE vaccination programme continued in Cela and Cassongue municipalities including nutrition and food security survey. Within framework of its resettlement project, AFRICARE distributed blankets, seeds, hoes, kitchen utensils, used clothes and food to beneficiaries in Cela (Waku-Kungo) and Cassongue. German Agro Action's visiting General Secretary observed on-going food distribution activities in two municipalities. Min Health announced plans to rehabilitate hospital in Cela. Provincial government also planning repair of gravel roads within province and tarred roads leading to other provinces. WFP/UNILOG delivered 50.6 mt of maize, 2.5 mt of beans, 25 mt of vegetable oil and 0.4 mt of other food items to the FALA assembly area in Mussende.

BENGUELA PROVINCE

30. Ample rains fell throughout Benguela, promising sizeable harvest. January saw final distribution by OXFAM of 324 mt of seed and 1,000 mt of maize food to 30,000 farming families in Cubal and Chongoroi municipalities. Domestic utensil kits were also distributed to 1,000 of most needy families. OXFAM reported shortage of spare parts for ox-drawn ploughs and carts in rural areas of province, and will seek to address this need shortly. Catholic Relief Services' fourth quarterly report for 1991 noted expanded beneficiaries for the emergency feeding programme in Benguela and Huambo provinces. Lack of security in Lobito port responsible for some of CRS' off-loading and warehouse losses. Rebellious FAPLA troops captured and held Catumbela airport for one day in late January, demanding back payment of salaries.

HUAMBO PROVINCE

31. Huambo will require close to US\$ 80 million to reconstruct and rehabilitate 50 of its 213 major industries and factories destroyed during the war. Jornal de Angola reported that the Provincial government is looking for investors. Salary arrears to soldiers and other grievances led to desertions and increased criminality in FAPLA assembly areas notwithstanding WFP/UNILOG deliveries of maize, rice, vegetable oil and tents in adequate quantities. Most roads in Huambo deteriorated due to rain, the only reliable inter-provincial routes being Huambo-Londuimbali-Lobito and Huambo-Kuito roads. Heavy rains have had collateral effect of causing increase in anti-personnel mine accidents due to soil erosion by water. CARE was very active in food and non-food distribution, reaching 20,000 people in Londuimbali and additional beneficiaries in other municipalities. MSF/Spain continued to substitute for ICRC, supplying drugs to Bailundo hospital. MSF/UNICEF/Min Health immunisation programme continued throughout province. UNICEF seed distribution plans to civilians proceeded in tandem with WFP/UNILOG food aid deliveries.

BIE PROVINCE

32. General political and security situation still very positive compared to other provinces, but Senior Field Coordinator reports increased tension based partly on price rises and food shortages, as well as troop discontentment. Local authorities in Bie have called on SRPA to focus more on production input distribution such as seeds and simple agricultural tools, with a view to achieving increased food production. AFRICARE expects to launch resettlement project in Bie during February 1992.

33. Food distribution to civilian and military beneficiaries by WFP/UNILOG dominated events in Bie province for much of the present reporting period. WFP/UNILOG provided maize, milk/maize blend and veg oil to 369 patients in Kuito hospital, while Andulo central hospital received maize, corn-soy blend (csb) and veg oil for 200 beneficiaries including children. WFP/UNILOG food distribution during the present reporting period also included deliveries to Chitembo municipality of maize, soy and veg oil for 110 beneficiaries, 60 of them children. As part of assistance programme to demobilizing troops, WFP/UNILOG supplied government and UNITA assembly areas in the province. Altogether, FAPLA troops in Kuito and Andulo received 78 mt of maize, rice and vegetable oil, while UNITA troops in Nharea and Cambandua and their dependent families received 174 mt of food aid, principally maize, rice, CSB and veg oil.

MOXICO PROVINCE

34. Security conditions in urban centers and towns continued to deteriorate, with two major incidents of armed troop rebellions reported by Senior Field Coordinator. Both were resolved by rapid provision of salary payments to soldiers. Demining began on roads from Cazombo to Calunda and Luena to Kachipoque, but work was impeded by rains. Main roads will be completed only by August at earliest. Bridge repair is dependent upon demining, thus unlikely that bridges will be fixed before October rains. Most rivers will need to be forded to bring rural population to electoral centers, and SFC noted frequent reports of injuries to persons and animals by mines along riverbanks. In response to chronic health problems, provincial government agreed provide fuel for air and land transport of mobile health teams. WFP/UNIOLOG airlifted 49 mt food to FALA assembly area in Cazombo, and 95 mt to FAPLA and FALA assembly areas in Luena.

KUANDO KUBANGO PROVINCE

35. Security in provincial capital has worsened, with robbery and harassment of civilians by disabled veterans gang. On 08 January, menongue town experienced a three-hour riot by around 100 disgruntled FAPLA soldiers, resulting in three dead civilians, several injuries and the looting of a military store. Some troops reportedly deserted from assembly sites following the incident. Unavem counting activities were interrupted from late December until mid-January. The International Committee of the Red Cross installed a workshop in Menongue with a view to repairing prostheses for war victims in Kuando Kubango province. The ICRC was extremely active in locating persons presumed dead during the war. Statistics suggest that ICRC was able to locate 150 Angolan families in the province. Another NGO, International Medical Corps (IMC) held discussions with the governor and provincial health structures in preparation for establishment of training programme in EPI and primary health care. IMC plans to incorporate on-going health training programme already created by the Gabinete Provincial do Plano.

HUILA PROVINCE

36. Isolated violent incidents occurred throughout the province. UNICEF vehicle attacked by bandits on New Year's Eve; Quilengues incident (see General Security section above) killed four and wounded one on 3 January. UNITA sympathizers attacked government authority in Caconda 14 January, chasing him from municipality and damaging air force helicopter. NGO CARE, which was finishing relief projects during next month, chose to close distribution in Caconda early due to lack of security. Staff of World Vision International (WVI) were withdrawn from Caconda and Caluquembe in mid-January, also for security concerns. WFP/UNIOLOG is likely to take over WVI operations in these two municipalities as soon as agreement is obtained from original donor.

CUNENE PROVINCE

37. A major strike by FAPLA troops from the Cahama assembly area, dominated events in Cunene province during the reporting period. MSF/Spain and Min Health found no evidence of rumoured measles epidemic in Kuvelai, but vaccinated 750 children.

NAMIBE PROVINCE

38. Despite delays at Namibe port due to a strike of port workers, WFP/UNILOG delivered to FAPLA assembly area 10.5 mt maize, 10.5 mt rice, plus salt and veg oil.

BENGO PROVINCE

39. UNHCR consultant continued working with Zairian refugees and provincial authorities in Caxito for orderly relocation of camp to more hospitable site within province affording arable land.

KWANZA NORTE PROVINCE

40. Provincial Secretary of State for Social Affairs reported that over 11 per cent of Kwanza Norte population or some 62,000 persons internally displaced within province. Senior Field Coordinator visited war-ravaged Conguembo municipality during January and met with 33 sobas (traditional chiefs) who identified principal rehabilitation needs as seeds, tools, clothes, shoes and building materials. Lack of transport prevented some municipalities from commercializing their surplus harvest (maize and cassava).

LUNDA NORTE PROVINCE

41. The security situation in Lunda Norte remained unstable for civilians for much of the present reporting period. Jornal de Angola reported that separatist group "Wafa Meso" spread pamphlets calling for persons without parental roots in Lunda Norte to leave the province by the end of January. The move is in protest against what Wafa Meso describes as Government's failure to distribute evenly revenues emanating from sales of Lunda diamonds. Wafa Meso has called for the formation of a Lunda Democratic Republic, a politically and economically independent state from the rest of Angola. A group of armed men broke into the contagious diseases hospital near Dundo and stole blankets, bedsheets, mattresses, medicines and vehicle spare parts. The hospital shelters 55 patients. With regard to food distribution, WFP/UNILOG airlifted 11 mt of maize to FALA assembly area in Lucapa, 20 mt maize to FALA assembly area in Cafunfo and 7.7 mt maize to FAPLA assembly area in the same municipality.

LUNDA SUL PROVINCE

42. WFP/UNIOLOG airlifted 13 mt maize, beans and veg oil to FAPLA assembly area in Saurimo.

MALANGE PROVINCE

43. WFP/UNIOLOG effected overland supply of FAPLA assembly areas in Capanda and Malange, and to FALA site at Quela. OXFAM shipped relief items to displaced persons in Malange from its emergency stocks in Luanda. Several agricultural projects recently commenced, including US\$ 12 million project of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and ECU 1.5 Million project of European NGO OIKOS, serving 67 villages throughout the province.

UIGE PROVINCE

44. MSF/Belgium opened nutritional centre in provincial seat, enrolling first 50 children. WFP/UNIOLOG delivered 30 mt of maize to FAPLA assembly area in Negage and 25 mt of maize to FALA assembly area in Bungo.

ZAIRE PROVINCE

45. Condition of returning Angolans presented principal concern during reporting period. MSF/Belgium provided drugs to provincial hospital and continued to monitor condition of returnees stranded in Mbaza Congo. WFP/UNIOLOG, German Agro-Action and the Kimbanguista Church effected a joint mission to Zaire Province at the end of December to make a situation analysis of conditions. Among missions findings, issue of internally displaced deemed relatively minor, while problems of transport, feeding and services to returnees in Mbanza Congo pose serious humanitarian concerns.

CABINDA PROVINCE

46. Jornal de Angola reported on security problems reflecting continuing separatist struggle. On 28 December, Cabinda Enclave Liberation Front (FLEC) guerrillas ambushed FAPLA truck 46 km from provincial seat, killing 9 persons, and in a separate incident the same day killed two FAPLA soldiers in Dinge municipality. Additional clashes between FLEC and FAPLA occurred on 01, 04 and 13 January. Cabinda has one UNITA and two FAPLA assembly areas, but none have yet been occupied by demobilising soldiers. FAPLA General Command issued a communique on 20 January that its soldiers had received no instructions to fight against FLEC guerrillas. UNICEF planning to send 200 tents for demobilising soldiers as soon as logistics can be arranged.

DDD. LOGISTICS

ROAD CONDITIONS

47. Detailed information received during reporting period on road conditions in Bie province. Following routes described:

Kuito-Huambo. Tarred road linking provincial capitals is passable although Kuito-Chinguar leg is studded with mine potholes. Provisional bridge on Tchitata river is gradually deteriorating and unless improvements are made traffic will be disrupted soon.

Kuito-Camacupa-Kwanza River. Road is passable but not recommended for anything but trucks and four-wheel drive vehicles.

Kwanza River-Cuamba-Moxico. Mine clearing has not been completed. Kwanza River lacks bridge, and road has been eroded.

Kuito-Andulo-Kwanza Sul. Relatively good tarred road although some muddy areas, especially between Kunje and Cunhinga. From Andulo to Kwanza Sul border road is excellent, however bridge on Cuilo river, some 60 km north of Calucinga, makes road impassable.

Kuito-Chitembo-Menongue. Tarred road is quite good as far as Chitembo, but bridge over Cacuchi river has not been repaired. Traffic must ford through river six meters wide and up to one and a half meters deep during heavy rains.

Kuito-Belo Horizonte-Nharea. Dirt track with several detours presumably due to mines. Road is presently in very bad shape, so traffic generally routed elsewhere, causing delays in supply of fala assembly site at Nharea.

Andulo-Nharea. Mine-clearing still in progress. Bridges over Cune and Cunhinga rivers need urgent repair, as alternate route (Kuito-Belo Horizonte-Nharea road) is gradually deteriorating.

Kuito-Cambandua. Road conditions are bad but still usable by heavy-duty traffic.

DELIVERY ACTIVITIES/PORTS

48. ICRC announced that they intend to phase out their relief aid operations in Angola now that the war is over. The world food programme used its existing stocks mainly from warehouses to continue food deliveries to demobilizing FAPLA and FALA troops and their dependent families, a move designed to bridge gap until major food donations in the pipeline are received in March 1992. At end of 1991 and early 1992 it was feared that food shortages were becoming increasingly acute but current food stocks plus

pipeline donations are enough to permit extension of the programme for demobilizing troops until September elections if needed. Generally speaking, emergency food deliveries were adequate during the present reporting period, with WFP/UNILOG and some NGOs focusing increasing attention in target provinces where shortages were reported. German Agro Action received 470 mt veg oil and 497 mt beans from German government at Lobito port during January, for distribution in Seles and Sumbe (Kwanza Sul).

OVERLAND ACTIVITIES

49. The International Committee of the Red Cross released the figures of its food and non-food distribution between June 1991 and December 1991. ICRC reported that it distributed a total of 6.500 mt of food, seeds and tools for more than 660,000 beneficiaries in the provinces of Benguela, Huambo and Bie.

AIR OPERATIONS

50. For much of current reporting period, UN emergency operation used a WFP-leased cargo aircraft to fly emergency food from Catumbela (Benguela) to Luena and Cazombo (Moxico) and to Menongue and Cuito Cuanavale (Kuanza Kubango). UNAVEM-II aircraft and helicopters transported UN relief personnel on several occasions at no cost. Relief workers also made use of weekly UNICEF/MSF flight. USA pledged air support for UN emergency operations in the form of six months use of a King Air passenger aircraft to be coordinated by WFP.

EEE. HEALTH/IMMUNIZATION/NUTRITION

HEALTH

51. World Health Organisation (WHO) and Ministry of Health led one-week training seminars on cholera and diarrhoeal diseases in provinces of Bengo and Luanda for benefit of public health officials. MSF-Spain sponsored essential drugs course for provincial health workers in Namibe, executed by Min Health's essential drugs programme.

IMMUNIZATION

52. Plans are underway for the evaluation of the joint MSF-Belgium/Min Health/UNICEF Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) project, tentatively scheduled for 18-25 February. Measles vaccination programme in FALA assembly areas continued during reporting period. UNAVEM air transport permitted mobile UNITA vaccination team to cover Cuemba, Bie from Luena, Moxico. Mobile

team began coverage of FALA assembly areas throughout Moxico province, with assistance from UNICEF. Chicala area, close to Luena, has already been completed. Vaccinators reached Bungo, Uige, with transport assistance from UNITA, but were unable to transport vaccines by road to Quipedro, Uige, as five day road trip is too long for vaccines to arrive in satisfactory condition.

NUTRITION

53. MSF-Belgium/Spain carried out nutrition survey in Quipungo municipality, Huila province, in response to findings of recent survey by the Gabinete Regional de Planificação indicating 17% prevalence of acute malnutrition in same municipality. MSF-B/S, in contrast, reported from 1.9 To 7.6 Per cent acute malnutrition, well within expected limits. Higher figure reported earlier corresponds to displaced population within Quipungo municipality. In Bie, MSF-B/S installed nutritional and pediatric team in Camacupa which carried out nutritional surveys (weight for height) in Camacupa and Kunje. Both areas showed absence of acute malnutrition, ranging from 0 to 3.8 per cent in former and from 0 to 5.6 per cent in latter municipality.

FFF. AGRICULTURE/FOOD SECURITY

54. National Early Warning Unit, supported by FAO, and MINADER (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development) simultaneously issued fourth quarter 1991 Food Security Bulletin and Agro-Meteorological Bulletin in January 1992. Main findings include the following:

- * 1991 production was highest since 1980, but imports fell short of needs;
- * 1992 production expected to increase by 15% due to favorable rainfall, increased accessibility;
- * grain deficit for 1992 projected at 503,000 mt, to be met by commercial imports and food aid;
- * food security hampered by lack of agricultural inputs, consumer goods and marketing channels to sell surplus.

55. Heavy rainfall assailed parts of Kuando Kubango province, and may have devastated significant portion of 1992 harvest in the fields, according to a UNITA communique received by UN agencies in January requesting food relief. UN agencies agreed to organize rapid needs assessment under leadership of FAO.

56. All UNICEF seeds have now been distributed in Kwanza Sul, Benguela, Huambo, Bie, Moxico and Huila provinces. UNICEF-donated hand tools destined for Huila province previously held up in Namibe port due to strike now being distributed. Hand tools destined for Benguela, Huambo, Bie and Moxico provinces were due to arrive at Lobito port on 27 January for immediate

distribution. Food distribution to seed and tool beneficiaries initiated in Caconda and Quilengues (Huila), and in Benguela and Moxico provinces to ensure that seedlings not eaten. Huambo and Bie food distributions scheduled to begin first week of February.

GGG. MONITORING/COORDINATION

57. According to a United Nations press release, Under-Secretary General Margaret Joan Anstee was named Special Representative for Angola to "...coordinate current and projected activities of the United Nations in connection with the Angolan Peace Accords signed on 31 May 1991 (...) As Special Representative, she would be in overall charge of those activities and would also be the Chief of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM-II), whose task, it was expected, would be enlarged in the near future to include the monitoring of forthcoming elections." This decision by Office of Secretary General reflects enlarged UN role in Angolan process of establishing peace-time democracy.

58. Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group of principal SRPA agencies preparing matrix of NGO activities by sector and by province, to facilitate data collection and analysis.

HHH. DONOR PLEDGES

59. Donations in response to the SRPA-II appeal as of 31.01.92 are shown in the following table:

<u>Donor</u>	<u>US\$ Value</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Arrival Date</u>
USA	2,500,000	Program support to UNICEF (40%), WFP (40%), UNDP (20%)	n/a
EEC	2,900,000	Non-food support to UNICEF, UNHCR and NGOs	n/a
EEC	790,000	Oil & milk powder through NGO OIKOS	n/a
USA	750,000	passenger aircraft (King Air) for 6 months through WFP	March 92

60. Donations in response to the appeal for demobilising soldiers and their families are summarized below:

<u>Donor</u>	<u>US\$ Value</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Arrival Date</u>
USA	n/a	1,100,000 meals-ready-to-eat (MREs) through WFP	n/a
USA	1,803,000	7,300 mt maize through WFP	March 92
USA	1,000,000	non-food support for UNICEF activities	Feb 92
USA	845,000	agricultural inputs through UNICEF	n/a
EEC/GOA	10,440,000	14,230 mt rice, beans and oil plus ITSH through WFP	n/a
EEC/GOA	555,000	Local purchase (in NKz) of salt & dried fish through WFP	n/a
Sweden	3,000,000	food and non-food aid	n/a
Holland	1,115,000	food through WFP	n/a
UK	1,225,000	airlift support to WFP	n/a
Denmark	n/a	690 mt maize through WFP	n/a
Norway	n/a	460 mt veg oil through WFP	n/a
Norway	n/a	30 mt dried fish through WFP	n/a
Norway	n/a	88 mt compaq rations through WFP	n/a