

UNITED NATIONS SITUATION REPORT 02/92 ON
EMERGENCY RELIEF OPERATIONS IN ANGOLA
01 FEBRUARY - 31 MARCH 1992

AAA. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Extension of Government administration throughout the country made slow progress due largely to disruption in regular contacts between UNITA and the Government. In some provinces, logistical bottlenecks also contributed (viz. delays in mine-clearing in around Cuemba in Bié). During February and March, the Government added Quilenges and Caconde (Huila Province) and Chipindo (Huambo Province) to the areas it represents.

2. Two high-level defections from UNITA have brought out serious divisions within the main opposition party. The Foreign Secretary of UNITA, Tony da Costa Fernandes, and Miguel Nzau Puna, UNITA's "Minister" of Home Affairs, fled the country to Portugal on 27 February. Within days, both men began launching charges against UNITA of corruption, assassination and violation of the Bicesse Peace Accords. A series of press statements and tele-conferences were broadcast live to the international community and carried on Angolan radio and television. UNITA representatives responded to the charges and attempted to discredit the defectors.

3. The Portuguese Defense Minister, Fernando Nogueira, came to Angola in the context of the training of the future Angolan National Army. On an extended visit to Huambo, he saw the training center for the first officer trainers taken from the ranks of FAPLA and FALA soldiers.

4. Demobilisation officially began 31 March with the first discharges of FAPLA and FALA troops in Luena (Moxico Province) and in Andulo and Nharea (Bie Province). A timetable has been prepared for subsequent demobilisations on a weekly basis around the country.

5. The problem arising from the establishment by UNITA of parallel health structures in Government-administered areas received attention from the Joint Political Military Commission (JMPC) in Bie Province during this reporting period. The Vice Minister of Planning, for his part, noted that UN-provision of assistance to UNITA health services was justifiable in light of SRPA principle of neutral assistance without discrimination, but that the Senior Field Coordinators should keep Provincial Governors informed of all such arrangements.

6. UNICEF commenced a major relief effort for the northern provinces of Zaire, Uige and Malange in mid-March with the establishment of a permanent UNICEF office in the town of Uige. Priority programmes include water supply, food security, relief and resettlement, training and nutritional surveillance. (See Section CCC, Provincial Reports.)

DONOR RESPONSE

7. The international community's response to the SRPA-II appeal continues to fall far short of requirements in both food and non-food sectors. During late March, the Republic of South Africa pledged US\$ one million to the Programme, destined for the purchase of logistical equipment to facilitate distribution to the target populations. Aside from this, there have been no major pledges since January. SRPA-II donors have thus far been limited to the USA, the EEC, the RSA, Sweden, Canada and the United Kingdom.

8. Food pledges made at the beginning of the year have only just begun to arrive in the country, and WFP/UNIOLOG continues to use resources from other programmes to feed civilians. The non-food requirement has been particularly difficult to cover, in view of the serious under-funding (less than 8% of total needs) which has characterized health, water and sanitation, agriculture, relief and survival, and other non-food sectors.

9. The other emergency programme, Assistance to Demobilising Soldiers and their Dependents, has been much better funded than the SRPA-II. For a programme valued at US\$27 million, current pledges totalled over US\$21 million through mid March. There is still a bias in favor of food aid, however, as funding through UNICEF for agricultural, health and relief and survival items continues to lag behind. A full listing of pledges to both SRPA and Demobilisation Programmes is shown below in Section GGG.

BBB. POLITICAL/ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PEACE PROCESS

10. The Government and UNITA went into session from 3-19 February 1992 in Luanda and agreed that elections in Angola should be held either on 19, 20 and 21 or on 25, 26 and 27 September 1992, subject to approval by the President and the Peoples Assembly. The Peoples Assembly met in March and settled on the 29-30 September for the final date for elections. Future Angolan Presidents will have a mandate of 5 years and can serve only two terms. The Parliament will have a mandate lasting four years and shall be responsible for electing its own Chairman.

11. The Minister for Territorial Administration, Mr. Lopo do Nascimento, said in Lisbon at a press conference that there were three basic problems in Angola affecting the peace process, namely, the confinement of troops, extension of Government administration and electoral registration. The JPMC proposed that Provincial Governors and UNITA Representatives should meet on a weekly basis from mid-February to look into the extension of Government administration to UNITA-held areas and the demobilization of FAPLA and FALA troops.

12. The US Assistant State Secretary for African Affairs, Herman Cohen, stated categorically in Paris on 02 March that US aid to UNITA would terminate on 31 March. From that date onwards, the US Government would provide assistance to Angola to train staff and prepare logistical facilities for elections.

13. Toward the end of March, the first international civilian election monitors arrived in Angola. The Electoral Division within UNAVEM-II commenced planning for field placement of the monitors. Toward this end, the United Nations Special Representative for Angola, Ms. Margaret Anstee returned to Luanda on 19.03.92 and initiated a series of visits to the provinces together with the head of the Electoral Division.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

14. Amid growing controversy over the fate of senior UNITA officials Tito Chingunji and Wilson dos Santos, Dr. Jonas Savimbi confirmed to the press that the two long-time members of UNITA who had fallen into opposition to the Party, died in November. The recently disaffected UNITA officials Nzau Puna and da Costa Fernandes, now exiled in Europe, accused UNITA of the executions. Dr. Savimbi claimed that Nzau Puna was responsible for the deaths and then excused UNITA saying that in any war there are violations of human rights. Critics point out that the executions allegedly took place long after ceasefire agreements were signed.

15. MPLA, UNITA and FNLA each held mass rallies on 14 March in Luanda, as part of their preliminary election campaigns. A growing number of other groups have registered as political parties in Angola.

16. A violation of the Bicesse peace accords occurred in Mavinga the last week of March when a group of heavily armed UNITA troops encircled the UNAVEM-II installation demanding by force the return of escaped prisoner of war. Afonso Catumbo of FAPLA, captured in Lomba in 1987, had managed to flee from captivity to the UNAVEM/CMVF compound, claiming that his release by UNITA was long overdue. After 12 hours of negotiations, UNAVEM-II handed him back to UNITA on the understanding that he would forthwith be freed by UNITA in Likuwa.

MASS MEDIA

17. The Joint Political and Military Commission (JPMC) urged the Government and UNITA to refrain from hostile, defamatory media propaganda against each other. Both the incumbent MPLA and the main opposition party have exchanged increasingly bitter charges of late, with the Government using the "Angola Combatente" programme and UNITA transmitting on the Jamba-based VORGAN Radio. The Peoples Assembly agreed in late March that all political parties will be given 15 minutes to air their views on the state radio every day and 30 minutes for appearances on national television.

18. UNITA leader Dr. Jonas Savimbi came under strong attack for calling the Angolan press biased information vehicles on the payroll of the ruling party. On 9 February 1992, Dr. Savimbi addressed a mass rally in Kikolo, warning that if UNITA wins the September presidential elections major changes would take place affecting the mass media: People's Television of Angola would become Television of Angola and the People's Republic of Angola would be simply Republic of Angola. The Ministry of Information, the Angolan Union of Journalists (UJA) and other media circles were bitter about the speech, describing it as an intimidation against the press and a move designed to disrupt the on-going peace process.

19. In the last week of March, a group of independent journalists formed the Syndicate of Journalists, as an alternative to the Union of Angolan Journalists, which they claim is Government-influenced. The Syndicate received immediate funding from both the **Terra Angolana** newspaper of UNITA and from the Government Ministry of Information.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

20. Against a background of growing trade links between South Africa and Angola, the Angolan Minister of Defense, Mr. Pedro Maria Tonha "Pedale", visited Pretoria to deliver a message to Frederick De Klerk from President Dos Santos. The two countries plan to exchange trade missions in each other's capitals. A weekly SAA passenger flight is expected to begin service between Johannesburg and Luanda imminently.

21. The Franco-Angolan Joint economic commission went into session during this reporting period to discuss improved cooperation between the two countries. France pledged to help Angola rehabilitate its infrastructures in addition to funding on bilateral basis programmes of rural development, water, education and health.

22. According to the monthly Food Security Bulletin of the

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Ministry of Agriculture, Luanda's staple food prices increased by 18 per cent in February. Prices for wheat flour, rice and fresh cassava increased even more. Lack of transport continued to hamper the marketing of agricultural products from provinces.

23. Angola expects a sharp drop of its diamond production level, a trend likely to result in losses to the tune of US\$250 million. Geology and Mines officials attribute the production decline to ineffective prospecting activities and exploration.

DEMOBILISATION

24. The CMVF issued guidelines governing the monitoring of unconfined troops, mainly navy and airforce and anti-airforce officers. Training of military trainers in Huambo ended successfully in Huambo during the present reporting period. The first official demobilisations took place at the end of March in Moxico Province. Experimental demobilisations took place of 400 FAPLA and 60 FALA troops respectively at Andulo and Nharea Assembly Areas in Bie Province on the last day of March. SFCs reported that relief deliveries to Assembly Areas throughout the country were irregular in February and March due to the lack of available food in stock.

LABOUR UNREST

25. The strike at ENDIAMA Diamond Company in Lunda Norte which broke out in January and went on during the present reporting period. In early February, an angry mob reportedly assaulted a senior administrative official, leading to police intervention.

GENERAL SECURITY

26. There was continued deterioration of the security situation in Luanda and surrounding areas, characterized by daytime and nighttime armed robberies, car thefts and house-breaking. A police crack-down resulted in numerous arrests, including some former police constables, as reported by *Jornal de Angola*. One aspect of the worsening climate has been the blurring of political and criminal violence. Mob actions took place at public rallies by party supporters against civilians of different sympathies. UNITA radio (VORGAN) charged that the Government plotted to kill the leader of UNITA; the charge was publicly denied by the Press Department of the Angolan Presidency.

27. Four officers of the Angolan Air Forces were killed in Lubango on March 16. Two were shot, two were allegedly buried alive, according to *Jornal de Angola*, while a fifth officer was beaten unconscious. Several UNITA sympathizers were arrested. UNITA

sources claimed that the officers were attacked by members of the public in retaliation for the killing of a young boy by a FAPLA officer. *Jornal de Angola* also quoted the FAPLA chief of staff as announcing that a group of armed men kidnapped an Air Force pilot in Luanda one week later. He has not been located.

28. A group of unidentified men in military attire attacked two vehicles of the Angolan Red Cross on the Malange-Lunda Sul road on 6 February, using RPG-7 and AKM rifles, wounding five. On 17 February, a truck was attacked by unidentified gunmen on the Sumbe-Gabela road at Salinas, resulting in the deaths of a woman and child and the injuring of a travelling policeman. On 23 February, a group of unknown gunmen fired 3 shots at an unarmed convoy of the NGO International Medical Corps near Longa in Kuando Kubango province (no injuries reported). In Huila Province, a group of thieves attacked a primary school in Lubango, killing one pupil and wounding 5 others. Violent incidents continued in Cabinda, related to the separatist movement.

REFUGEES/RETURNEES

29. UNHCR signed a tri-partite agreement with the Government of Angola (the Secretariat of State for Social Services, SEAS) and the Government of Zambia on one hand, and with the Government of Angola (SEAS) and the Government of Zaire on the other, on 23 March 1992. SEAS and WFP also signed a food-aid agreement for 300,000 returnees on 24 March 1992 for a period of six months starting May 1992. A joint GOA/UNHCR mission to Moxico province surveyed sites for potential transit centers at three locations in eastern Moxico, assisted by UNITA representative and the Italian NGO CICS.

30. More than 2,050 refugees were transported from Zaire Province back to their original communities between March 11-24. UNHCR trucks left Luanda for Uige and Zaire provinces to deliver food and non-food aid urgently needed by spontaneous refugees arriving in the two Northern provinces. The planned repatriation of refugees from Zambia and Zaire by UNHCR and the government agency SEAS, scheduled to start in early May 1992, may be delayed due to the uncertain political situation in Zaire. In addition to providing food to refugees, UNHCR plans to supply other essential livelihood items consisting of kitchen utensils and tents. Most refugees belong to communities in Zaire and Uige but a substantial number of them originated from Bengo and other provinces.

31. The resettlement of 2,000 Zairian refugees living near Caxito continued to pose difficulties during February. A site for the settlement of the refugees was identified in Tabi, some 50 kilometers northwest of Caxito on the road to Zaire, but did not meet optimal conditions for their installation. Once settled, the refugees will have to depend on UNHCR food aid for a year until they are able to plant and harvest next year.

32. Officials from UNHCR/Luanda and Geneva, GOA/SEAS and UNITA surveyed Moxico in late February, visiting Luena, Luau, Cazombo and Lumbala Nguimbo to survey locations for refugee transit camps. The refugee situation in the Eastern Provinces remains difficult. Refugees who crossed the border spontaneously at officially crossing points from Zaire into Moxico Province had their personal property looted by Zairian border guards. The road linking Calunda and the Zambian border was cleared of mines between February and March but there have been no reports of regular traffic to confirm the reliability of the route. Spontaneous refugees who arrived in Cazombo from Zambia are living in 24 residential villages and urgently needed clothing, blankets, cooking utensils, agricultural implements, seeds and food. The Senior Field Coordinator recommended that since Dilolo is the nearest frontier post to Luau, with a tarmac linking the two countries, it would be most helpful to provide temporary accommodation of tents and sanitary facilities. The Dilolo-Luau area was still not clear of mines.

CCC. PROVINCIAL REPORTS

LUANDA PROVINCE

33. Nothing to report except that criminality was rife in most suburbs like in other places of Angola. For three consecutive days in February, thieves assaulted airport personnel on the runway of Luanda International Airport.

BENGO PROVINCE

34. There were no directly SRPA-related activities in Bengo Province during the present reporting period. The NGO Ajuda de Povo para o Povo (ADPP) undertook non-food relief assistance in Caxito and the surrounding areas, focusing primarily on water projects, support to preventive health services and reforestation. Another NGO, the Norwegian People's Aid, continued upgrading rural support structures such as water supply systems, schools and health facilities in the municipality of Catete. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees was the only UN Agency during the reporting period directly engaged in UN emergency operations in Bengo Province, providing food and other assistance to Zairian refugees (See Refugees/Returnees Section above.)

BENGUELA/HUAMBO PROVINCES

35. The provincial government and UNITA Representative signed an agreement stipulating that extension of Government administration in all parts of Benguela should be completed by 29 February 1992.

Political tension increased following a 7 February incident when police reportedly killed UNITA demonstrators. The prolonged enforced stay in Assembly Areas has led to petty crime by cantoned soldiers. Heavy rains and increased road traffic resulted in additional mine-related accidents, as verified by increased incidence of amputation. The provincial governments continued to put efforts into road and bridge repair, notably on the Lobito-Huambo road, but demining remained a problem on the Katchiungo-Hungulo road.

36. The SFC reported good cooperation made by the new Provincial Governor and NGOs working in Benguela (Catholic Relief Services, CARE and ADPP). CARE initiated a food-for-work road repair project in Catata with UN support. CARE and the ICRC provided transport assistance to MSF and WFP in their emergency activities in Huambo. Rain may have destroyed a good part of the agricultural production in both provinces. The SFC reported that WFP food stocks were low for supplying Assembly Areas and that transport continued to be a problem. CARE had sufficient food stocks to cover civilian needs. Close to 357 MT of food items were sold to members of the public in the municipality of Bocoio during January at Government subsidized shops. It was hoped that the sale of food in Bocoio would attract war- and drought-displaced peasants to return to nearby villages. Some movement of displaced persons back to their places of origin was reported by the Senior Field Coordinator.

BIE PROVINCE

37. Rehabilitation of roads and bridges in Bie was difficult during the present reporting period, mainly due to delays in mine clearing. This also delayed the return by displaced civilians to their places of origin, most notably in the case of 18,000 residents of Cuemba. Heavy rains led to further deterioration of already precarious roads and bridges, particularly on the Huambo-Kuito route. A joint FAPLA-FALA team embarked on mine clearing in the area of Kwanza river bridge. Only one out of nine municipal seats in Bie remained devoid of Government administration, although most comunas outside of the towns were not under Government control. UNAVEM resumed counting confined troops and noted that a substantial number of FAPLA soldiers were out of their assembly areas. First demobilisations occurred in the province on 31 March.

38. Provincial authorities forecasted one of the best harvests in many years, based on rainfall and area cultivated. The authorities in Bie launched a programme designed to control rising prices and granted concessions to private wholesalers to alleviate the lack of consumer goods. Supply of non-food items in Kuito markets improved somewhat but prices remained beyond the means of average consumers. According to the annual provincial report, 1991 saw a drop in crime in Bie as compared to the last couple of years. The province continues to be relatively calm.

CABINDA

39. The Senior Field Coordinator based in Bie made his first mission to Cabinda Province, presenting credentials to the authorities there and seeking to establish an official SRPA presence in the capital. His mission report noted the difficult political situation, which affects most aspects of life in Cabinda: supply of rural areas, marketing of produce, movement by returning displaced persons and refugees, etc. The major health problems were reported to be malaria and AIDS; there is a general shortage of medicines, which are routinely bartered/sold to Zaire in unofficial cross-border trade. Of three Assembly Areas in the Province, only the FALA site of Chimbuande has soldiers cantoned although it does not receive UN assistance.

HUILA/CUNENE/NAMIBE PROVINCES

40. February and March were characterized by the extension of the central administration to Caconda and Quilengues municipalities, and by the cautious return of some displaced populations to their places of origins. The Senior Field Coordinator in Lubango reported the likelihood of a good harvest and the possibility of a significant agricultural surplus in some areas which could be commercialized. Accordingly, the SFC urged careful assessment of any requested food aid to avoid fostering dependency. Support should answer the most basic needs (water, health, agricultural tools) and **should not be provided gratis**. Commodities such as sugar, vegetable oil, salt, clothing and blankets are crucially needed, not only for the resettlement of civilians but also to revitalise the commercial network. Population movements were directly related to the political situation in each area, mobility and access to markets, and the support available from relief organisations or the Government.

41. MSF/Spain continued rehabilitation efforts on Matala and Quipungo hospitals in Huila and in Ondjiva hospital (Cunene), as well as training health workers and supplying drugs and hospital equipment, where necessary. MSF also continued its vaccination programme throughout the provinces, including a four-month emergency campaign against measles in Caconda aimed at 30,000 children. Reports emerged that the EEC donated US\$ 500,000 to help in the acquisition of equipment and supplies for major industries in the Province of Huila. Part of the donation was utilized towards the purchase of fertilizers, seeds, water pumps and light-weight trucks to boost marketing of agricultural produce in the 14 municipalities of Huila.

KUANDO KUBANGO

42. At the request of the JPMC, the UN agencies FAO and UNICEF and the NGO CARE International joined the Emergency Coordination Unit in March to assess agricultural losses and the resultant food security/health needs following heavy rains and subsequent drought in southeastern Kuando Kubango. The mission found significant losses (around 40% of normal yields) and even greater needs based on the low productivity of the region. CARE International submitted a project to the US Government to distribute food to select populations in four areas over a 12-month period. The German NGO Hilfe in Not made plans to commence its own food distribution in the Mavinga area in early April. UNILOG distributed maize, beans and vegetable oil to cantoned soldiers in the Menongue, Cuito Cuanavale and Mavinga Assembly Areas.

43. UNICEF reported that health and nutrition conditions in the region were "borderline-critical" with serious problems in the areas of malaria, diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections. The NGO International Medical Corps (IMC) supported by UNICEF took action during March to diagnose and contain an epidemic of shigellosis (a severe form of dysentery) throughout the region, reportedly carried from Zambia to southeastern Kuando Kubango by returning refugees. Statistics collected by CARE, MSF/France, the League of Angolan Women (LIMA) and UNITA indicate that the outbreak includes the areas of Likuwa, Wefu, Jamba, the areas along the Zambian border and possibly Mavinga. Over 100 cases were documented in Likuwa alone from January through March, with a high mortality rate among children. IMC and UNICEF carried out a case-mapping exercise in Likuwa and the region to locate the sources, and intervened with a combination of Bactrim, oral rehydration salts and soap to halt the spread. An emergency project designed by IMC calls for further interventions with latrine spraying, water chlorination and community education.

KWANZA NORTE

44. The only major emergency-related activity in Kwanza Norte was undertaken by the World Food Programme with the delivery of 46.3 metric tons of maize, rations, salt and vegetable oil to the FAPLA assembly area in Dondo. By the end of March, this Assembly Area was reported to be deserted. The SFC reported that the emergency situation in the province was not food-related; rather, the lack of transport has paralyzed the province economically, affecting production, commercialization and the immunization programme. There are pockets of food insecurity, especially among landless refugees and displaced persons.

KWANZA SUL PROVINCE

45. Food distribution to demobilizing troops and civilian populations in need continued in the province throughout the present reporting period. Under the Programme for Demobilising Soldiers, WFP/UNIOLOG delivered a total of 90.2 metric tons during February to FAPLA and FALA assembly areas in Waco Kungo, Mussende and Quibala. SRPA-II food aid was delivered for resettling populations in Cunjo (around Conda), Quibala and Hote. The NGO German Agro Action delivered supplementary food to resettling populations in Uku Seles municipality. The SFC recommended that the principle of providing food mainly to resettling populations should be applied sensibly, taking into consideration that some pockets of civilians are unable to relocate, effectively squeezed between still mined routes and other logistical bottlenecks.

46. Other major activities included a food-for-work project along the Porto Amboim-Gabela railway and the transportation of amputees from Waku Kungo and Gabela to the orthopedic centers in Luanda. The NGO Norwegian People's Aid delivered a substantial amount of groundnut and bean seeds to resettlement areas in Porto Amboim together with food--maize and beans--to avert the risk of seeds being consumed as food. Unfortunately, the groundnut seeds did not germinate in these areas; there was little result in first planting season (October) virtually nil in second (Jan-Feb). It rained very little along the coastline. Strong rainfall in the interior may have damaged some crops, but still gave farmers reason to forecast a better than average harvest for maize, beans and potatoes.

47. The SFC reported a high incidence of malaria and diarrhoea. Two seminars on essential drugs management were carried out in Conda and Gabela, aimed at municipal health personnel. Vaccination activities were completed in Uku Seles, Conda and Gabela, supported by UNICEF's Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI). A further EPI effort is planned for Quibala and Libolo with the joint participation of the Government, MSF, YMCA/Medical Corps and UNICEF. The Government extended its municipal administration to Mussende on 27 March but will probably find its capacity limited at first due to distance and isolation. There are no health facilities in the municipality, save the limited resources of the FALA Assembly Area, and the population of 30,000 is in urgent need of a vaccination programme.

LUNDA NORTE/LUNDA SUL/MOXICO

48. By 14 March, there was no food for soldiers in assembly areas in Moxico and Lunda Sul. A convoy from Luanda arrived in Saurimo (Lunda Sul) and Luena (Moxico) on 14 and 16 March respectively to deliver maize, dried fish, oil and salt for demobilising soldiers. Although the demobilising process was scheduled to start 01 April

in Moxico, the Senior Field Coordinator reported that the exercise will likely last months and therefore require more food supplies for the three Eastern provinces.

49. The health situation continued to be the real emergency throughout the eastern region. Major medical problems were malaria, diarrhoeal diseases, conjunctivitis and acute respiratory infections. Both the hospitals of Saurimo and Dundo went without drugs during February and March. Lunda Norte continued to suffer the effects of isolation. There is no single doctor in the town of Lucapa. The hospital of Lucapa is practically deserted; no medicine is available in hospital or stores. In February, MSF delivered 485 Kg of drugs to Luena hospital. UNICEF, for its part, distributed 31 basic drug kits to the provinces of Moxico, Lunda Sul and Lunda Norte. The medical supplies also included supplies for assembly areas: four for Moxico and three each for the Lunda Provinces.

50. The eastern region of Moxico continued to receive a gradual flow of returnees (see Refugee Section, above), but the condition of resident civilians was no less precarious. Salt was needed mostly for the resident population. The SFC predicted that food aid needs in 1992 would be at least double if not more than that which was necessary in 1991, due to diminished production and the arrival of returnees. In the interest of regional food security, seeds and tools should arrive in July for timely distribution. Demining continued at the proverbial snail's pace, and rains prevented the tackling of road and bridge repairs. The health of returnees, particularly those from Zambia, is poor; major problems include venereal disease, parasitic ailments and malnutrition. With the ending of the rains, the SFC noted that nights have turned colder, pointing out the strong need for blankets for returnees, demobilising soldiers and resident civilians alike. A joint GOA/UNHCR mission to Moxico province surveyed sites for potential transit centers at three locations in eastern Moxico, assisted by a UNITA representative and the Italian NGO CICS. International Medical Corps continued EPI and basic health care courses at its Luena health care training center. The courses are scheduled for completion in April, when a second cycle will start.

MALANJE PROVINCE

51. The Government managed to extend its administration to Cambundi Catembo municipality during the present reporting period with the introduction of Mr. Joaquim Marta as the Government representative. Cambundi Catembo, located at 195 kilometres from Malange city, was overrun by UNITA in October 1991. The security situation improved, with the attempts by the local authorities to crack down on banditry at roadblocks. Bad road conditions, heavy rains and sabotaged bridges combined to limit access to much of the Province. The SFC reported some areas of low nutritional diets,

based on popular consumption of cassava and little else. SRPA-II food aid has not reached this province.

UIGE/ZAIRE

52. The Government and UNITA in Uige agreed upon a programme aimed at recovering fire arms and ammunition from unauthorized members of the public. WFP/UNILOG distributed a total of 55.8 metric tons of food in February to assembly areas in the Province. In the municipalities of Maquela, Negage and Uige town beans, CSB, maize, tuna and vegetable oil were distributed.

53. As a result of the UNICEF-sponsored needs assessment and feasibility studies during February and March, and in response to a growing number of appeals for relief assistance, UNICEF established a field office in Uige town in late March to implement a package of emergency relief and basic services, serving Uige, Zaire and Malange Provinces. Priority activities will include: water facilities at reception centers, hospitals, health centers and schools for some 200,000 people; food security, relief and resettlement targeted at 15,000 displaced families in Uige; nutritional surveillance to monitor the health and nutritional conditions of the beneficiary population; and a programme of capacity building for the departments of Agriculture, Health and the State Secretariat for Social Affairs (SEAS).

DDD.

LOGISTICS

ROADS

54. Torrential rains which hit Bie Province at end of February reportedly provoked five-metre flooding of some rivers, destroying bridges and roads. On the Huambo-Kuito road, the bridges across the Cuchi and Tchitata rivers are at present impassable for trucks. Latest reports hinted that the Tchitata bridge is hanging sideways in 15 degrees angle following torrential rains on 29 February while the Chichi bridge has fallen out completely due to soil erosion. Repairs are in progress and it was expected that in early March the bridges would be in order. On the Chitembo road, installation of a metallic bridge was attempted but has not yet been completed; the road remains difficult to pass. The bridge across the Kulo Bridge was rehabilitated and the Bie-Kwanza Sul road is now open.

PORTS AND RAILWAYS

55. Angolan and Portuguese officials responsible for ports and railways reached an agreement in Luanda under which the Caminhos de

Ferros of Portugal will assist Angola in evaluating the present condition of its infrastructures. In addition to training port and railways personnel, the CFP will rehabilitate the Luanda, Benguela and Namibe railways as well the harbours of Lobito and Namibe.

56. The rehabilitation of the Porto Amboim-Gabela rails progressed with food support (food-for-work) through WFP/UNILOG. The railway company is paying for the food and the funds are channelled through the provincial SEAS office for the upgrading of pre-schools and orphanages.

EEE. HEALTH/IMMUNISATION/WATER

57. According to the World Health Organization in Luanda, 421 cases of AIDS have been detected in Angola, chiefly in the Northern and North-Eastern provinces of Zaire, Cabinda, Uige and Lunda Norte, bordering on the Republic of Zaire. A WHO expert said that 75% of persons diagnosed were contaminated through sexual contact while the rest acquired the disease by other means.

58. The incidence of malaria and diarrhoea diseases remained very high in the Province of Kwanza Sul. Vaccination activities involving the Government, UNICEF and the NGOs Accao Angolana de Desenvolvimento and Norwegian People's Aid in Uku Seles, Conda and Gabela, Kwanza Sul Province, went on according to schedule and neared completion. AFRICARE, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF, virtually completed its vaccination activities in Waku Kungo and Cassongue. AFRICARE is now planning to shift its vaccination focus on Quibala. In the town of Caxito, Bengo Province, UNITA established parallel health structures.

59. UNICEF reported on the need for medical screening and treatment of returning refugees from Zaire and Zambia, who may be carriers of yellow fever, shigellosis and other infectious diseases. The potential for rapid contagion is high, especially among populations which have been isolated from contact for some time by the war.

60. Work to improve the water supply to Porto Amboim, Kwanza Sul, proceeded at a slow pace. In general terms, the water situation in Porto Amboim and Sumbe remains bad. Water for the two towns is pumped directly from the river into tanker trucks with no treatment whatsoever. Occasional cases of cholera were reported but are likely to increase with the coastal rains. In Bengo Province, ADPP developed a water and sanitation programme in the town of Caxito and surrounding areas. The Norwegian People's Aid undertook similar activities in the municipality of Catete.

61. In Huila Province, UNICEF and Hidrominas have developed water projects for Chiange, Chibia and Lubango areas. Lack of donor funding has hitherto prevented their implementation. A similar project is planned for areas of Cunene Province in collaboration with CARE International.

FFF. AGRICULTURE/FOOD SECURITY

62. Heavy rains were reported in Bie and other Southern provinces. Provincial authorities in Kuito predicted the best harvest in many years. In the case of Kuando Kubango, heavy rains followed by drought destroyed some 40% of the crop in the southeast of the province. Senior Field Coordinators in the Central Plateau reported that farmers expected a good harvest this year. Settled populations will have some food security problems but the re-locating groups will rely to a great extent upon food aid.

63. According to the monthly Food Security Bulletin of the Ministry of Agriculture, heavy rains in the agriculturally important Central Plateau destroyed up to 50 per cent of the bean crop. Beans are an important food for most Angolans.

GGG. DONOR PLEDGES

64. Pledges through March to the SRPA-II are listed in the following table.

<u>Donor</u>	<u>US\$ Value</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Agency</u>
USA/OFDA	1,000,000	Food and logistics	WFP/UNILOG
USA/OFDA	1,000,000	Relief & survival, food security and ag. inputs	UNICEF
USA/OFDA	500,000	Coordination, seminar for GOA and NGOs	UNDP
USA/OFDA	750,000	Passenger aircraft (King Air) for 6 months	WFP/UNILOG
CANADA/CIDA	528,000	Passenger aircraft (King Air) for 11 months	NGO Angola -Canada
UK/ODA	180,000	Cost of one SFC	UNDP
EEC	822,000	Displaced populations in Uige, Malange and Zaire	UNICEF

EEC	723,780	Repatriation programme	UNHCR
EEC	544,000	Health programme support	NGOs MSF/F Bel, Spain
EEC	1,087,000	Reserve	for NGOs
EEC	790,000	Vegetable oil & milk	NGO OIKOS
Rep of S. Africa	1,000,000	Logistics	WFP/UNIOLOG
WFP/IEFR*	36,645,020	64,814 MT food plus logistics	WFP/UNIOLOG

* Loan from the International Emergency Food Reserve, to be repaid by direct donations from the international donor community.

65. Pledges through March to the Programme for Assistance to Demobilising Soldiers and their Dependents are listed in the following table.

<u>Donor</u>	<u>US\$ Value</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Agency</u>
USA	n/a	1,1100 meals ready to eat (MRE)	WFP/UNIOLOG
USA	1,803,000	7,300 MT of maize	WFP/UNIOLOG
USA	1,000,000	food and non food aid	UNICEF
USA	845,000	agricultural assistance	UNICEF
EEC/GOA	10,440,000	14,230 MT of rice, beans and veg oil plus ITSH	WFP/UNIOLOG
EEC/GOA	555,000	local purchase (in NKz) of salt and dried fish	WFP/UNIOLOG
Sweden	3,000,000	1,100 MT maize and non-food aid	n/a
Holland	1,115,000	700 MT beans, 90 MT sugar and 350 MT veg oil	WFP/UNIOLOG
UK	1,225,000	airlift	WFP/UNIOLOG

Denmark	n/a	690 MT of maize	WFP/UNIOLOG
Norway	n/a	460 MT of veg oil	WFP/UNIOLOG
Norway	n/a	30 MT of dry fish	WFP/UNIOLOG
Norway	n/a	88 MT high protein rations	WFP/UNIOLOG
EEC	n/a	4,310 MT maize	WFP/UNIOLOG
Germany	n/a	5,000 MT maize	WFP/UNIOLOG
USA	120,000	airlift	WFP/UNIOLOG

(END.)