

UNITED NATIONS SITUATION REPORT 05/92 ON
EMERGENCY RELIEF OPERATIONS IN ANGOLA
01 JULY - 31 AUGUST 1992

AAA. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CURRENT SITUATION:

1. No new pledges were made to either of the two humanitarian appeals currently outstanding on behalf of Angola's affected populations. The international community has been inclined to support the electoral process and demobilisation of soldiers rather than the humanitarian programmes such as the Drought Emergency (DESA), the Special Relief Programme (SRPA-II), or the refugee repatriation programme. Emergency programmes have been scaled down, leaving serious gaps in the non-food and logistics sectors, risking malnutrition, epidemics and continued food-dependency for much of the resettling populations. The USA pledged US\$10 million to the UNHCR appeal launched in June 1992.
2. The Ministry of Agriculture's National Early Warning Unit (NEWU) presented a special alert on the deteriorated situation in southeastern Kuando Kubango, the result of poor harvest, reduced imports and the continued presence of a large displaced population. See Nutrition Section EEE, below.
3. Serious political confrontations occurred between armed belligerents, in Malange, Huambo, Kuito and Cabinda. The incidents drew the close attention and occasional intervention of the Joint Political and Military Committee (JPMC). Details under Political Developments Section BBB.
4. The allotted registration period was extended to enable brigades to reach the most inaccessible spots. Despite some logistical difficulties, all parties agreed that the registration was acceptable as held.
5. Lawlessness in Luanda continued, despite the local police crackdown, "Operacao Tranquilidade 92" aimed at interdicting illegal weapons and the actions of criminal gangs. See General Security Section BBB, below.

DONOR RESPONSE:

6. Analysis of the pledges reported in the last Situation Report from the Drought Emergency of Southern Africa (DESA) appeal has revealed that no funds whatsoever were promised to Angola under DESA. The 50,000 tons of food reportedly pledged at the DESA conference in June were actually old donations promised under the

SRPA-II. The German Government reprogrammed 5,000 mt of food aid originally intended as bilateral programme aid for demobilising soldiers under DESA.

BBB. MAJOR POLITICAL/ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

7. Altogether thirteen parties presented candidates for president and 18 parties filed to compete in the parliamentary elections. The election campaign was set to begin as this report went to press, with state-supported free publicity guaranteed for all legalized parties on the radio and television channels.

8. Mr. Herman Cohen, USA Secretary of State for African Affairs, visited Luanda on 30 July. US Under-Secretary Jeffrey Davidow also made a visit to the country. Both reiterated their commitment to the holding of elections as scheduled on 29-30 September 1992.

LABOUR UNREST

9. Lobito port workers went on strike over salary and working conditions; some 1,400 workers were fired by Port Authorities. The port has since resumed operations and replacements of those fired were being recruited.

PEACE PROCESS

10. President Dos Santos told the press during this reporting period that he was consulting with other political parties in Angola to seek approval for the extension of UNAVEM II for an additional two to three months in the country after the September elections.

11. Special Representative to the Secretary General Margaret Anstee characterized the current situation as satisfactory and reiterated the importance of realizing the elections as scheduled.

GENERAL SECURITY

12. Insecurity in Cabinda intensified during July and August. Please see Section CCC - Provincial Reports, below.

13. Violent confrontations occurred on 13-14 July between armed supporters of different political parties in the Carreira do Tiro neighborhood of the provincial capital of Malange. Two days of gun battles ensued, with five reported injured and no dead. The Joint Political and Military Commission visited the site in order to verify the state of the conflict and to calm down the population.

New violence occurred during the week of 7-14 August, leaving a balance of five dead and some 14 wounded.

14. In late July, political tensions surfaced in Huambo, in a number of violent incidents. In one incident, police were accused of trespassing on the house of one party leader. While the incident was being debated publicly, a scuffle broke out between party sympathizers and the police, resulting in the beating of a constable. During the third week of August, militants surrounded the plane carrying the former UNITA official Tony da Costa Fernandes, in an apparent attempt to prevent its departure from Huambo Airport. In late August, militants ambushed the party in which the MPLA campaign manager Kundi Payhama was travelling outside of Huambo town, killing one person and injuring several others. The JPMC has considered all four incidents.

15. The level of violent crime which has long affected the poorer sectors of the capital directly hit the international community during the reporting period. Armed robberies of cars and house break-ins were the most frequent crimes affecting staff of NGOs, Embassies and UN agencies during July. The most dangerous areas of Luanda continue to be the popular neighborhoods of Kilamba-Kiashi, Maianga and Cazenga.

REFUGEES AND RETURNEES

16. Population movements continued across the international borders into several parts of the country. At least 60,000 refugees in all have returned spontaneously from Zambia and Zaire, including 7,000 during June/July alone into Angola's northern province of Zaire. As many as 4,000 are expected to arrive through Uige Province imminently. Several thousands returned from Zambia into Moxico Province during the same period. These returnees were being assisted on an ad-hoc basis by UNHCR with Government, the Federation of the Red Cross and Lutheran World Federation. The Senior Field Coordinator for Malange reported the arrival recently of 110 Angolan refugees from Zaire.

17. The organized repatriation programme began on 12 August with ten flights from Zambia to Cazombo town in Moxico Province. Around US\$10 million was pledged to the ongoing refugee appeal by the end of July.

18. Zairian nationals who recently took refuge in Malange received food aid from UNHCR. Their return to Zaire still hinges on a normalization of the political situation in their country.

DISPLACED CIVILIANS

19. Various UN Senior Field Coordinators reported trends of displaced persons returning to their areas of origin. Some 50,000 displaced in northwestern Kunene Province are extremely vulnerable to the drought. Along the coast of Kwanza Sul and Benguela, a general migration of the displaced has commenced back to their homes in the interior of both provinces. The Senior Field Coordinator based in Moxico reported an opposite trend, as urban displaced in Luena were returning to the bush, unable to afford the steep increase in basic food commodity prices of Luena. At this point, the only assistance provided to the internally displaced populations is food from WFP, as no funding has been received for *UNICEF's relief and survival and health projects*. Lack of resettlement support also constituted an obstacle to thousands in Malange and Kwanza Norte provinces to return to their original communities.

CCC. PROVINCIAL REPORTS

BENGO AND LUANDA PROVINCES

20. Preparations for elections in Luanda got underway, with ballot box stands being erected in important parts of the city. Political parties began making week-end demonstrations as they prepare for elections in late September. Leaders of all political parties officially registered have been addressing their sympathizers live on television to outline their goals in the event of victory.

BENGUELA AND HUAMBO PROVINCE

21. Registration of voters in Huambo Province ended this reporting period with all political parties registering satisfaction. The Senior Field Coordinator reported scuffles in Londuimbali and Cuima municipalities, causing 3 deaths.

BIE PROVINCE

22. The Senior Field Coordinator for the province reported an incident in which a UNAVEM vehicle hit a land mine near Nharea, on a road generally believed to be safe since November 1991. In Kunje, 6 km away from Kuito, one person died when a hand grenade exploded at a market. The suspected hurler of the hand grenade was arrested on the spot.

CABINDA PROVINCE

23. Cabinda Province experienced a recrudescence of violent terrorism during July with the kidnapping of several civilians by separatists. On 05 July, the group FLEC-Renovada seized three Portuguese and one Angolan national, all of whom were subsequently released in Kinshasa, Zaire, nine days later. Another separatist group, FLEC/FAC, took two French and two Angolan citizens captive in mid-July. According to Jornal de Angola of 22 July, a FLEC/FAC spokesperson claimed that the movement will henceforth step up activities and no longer release those kidnapped. Some 40 Angolans had been taken captive prior to the incident reported 22 July.

24. Cabinda experienced a massive departure of several hundred Musolongos, an ethnic group of Angolans found in Zaire Province, according to the Jornal de Angola. This sudden departure in early July may have been produced by the growing ethno-political strife surrounding the independence movement in the enclave. Nevertheless, no request was made for emergency support to the newly displaced population.

HUILA/CUNENE/NAMIBE PROVINCES

25. The regional drought continued to affect groundwater, rangeland, cattle and humans throughout most areas of Cunene province during July and August. According to the UN Senior Field Coordinator, some 50,000 persons continued displaced in northern and western Cunene. Eastern Cunene remains virtually inaccessible due to insecurity.

KUANDO KUBANGO PROVINCE

26. Conditions in the province continued to deteriorate, according to NGO International Medical Corps, which has operations in Likuwa and Menongue. IMC reported high incidence of malnutrition in southeastern regions, especially Chilemba-Chuti. Another NGO, CARE International, began its airlift in the middle of August, intending to fly into Likuwa and Luiana 5,000 mt of food in its first phase.

KWANZA SUL PROVINCE

27. The Senior Field Coordinator reported that the inland region of Kwanza Sul saw a good harvest. He reported a severe drought along the coast belt of the province, including Longa Nia, Quilenda municipality where virtually no harvest took place. With regard to population movements, there were reports of significant returns to the three municipalities of Quisongue, Waku-Kungo and Quibala. Generally, the return and resettlement of displaced persons to their original communities will be dependent to a large

extent on external food support until the next harvest in May/June 1983. The priority needs and requirements of the returning and resettling populations for the moment are food, agricultural seeds and implements.

28. SEAS and NGOs continued delivering food and non-food assistance to resettling populations. The NGOs, NPA, AAD, GAA, AFRICARE and CRS, worked in close cooperation with CARITAS de Angola. Repair of bridges on main roads was completed during this reporting period. Repair work continued on the Sumbe and Porto Amboim water supply systems. UNICEF continued rehabilitation work of existing health structures in the municipalities of Conda, Seles and Amboim. UNICEF with provincial health authorities, AAD and NPA continued immunization campaign activities, completing the Municipality of Quilenda. UNICEF also provided essential drug kits for health posts and health centers in the three municipalities of the project area. Hospital personnel also underwent training as part of an effort to improve immunization campaign activities. Government eventually succeeded in extending administration and political calm has prevailed throughout the province. Travel by road in the province continues to be a hazard, however, as incidents of armed attacks continue to occur, especially at night on the Sumbe-Gabela and Sumbe-Lobito roads.

LUNDA NORTE/LUNDA SUL/MOXICO PROVINCES

29. Hundreds of foreign nationals were rounded up in the diamond-rich eastern provinces of Angola for illegally digging or trafficking diamonds. A good number of them were declared prohibited immigrants and deported without trial. The Lunda provinces had become preferential market for vehicles, especially 4-wheel drive, traded with diamond.

30. In Luena, the food shortage for the general population constituted a major problem during July and August. When available, on rare occasions, it retailed at exorbitant rates both in Government shops and on the black market. Staple food and basic agricultural products (maize, manioc, millet, groundnuts and beans) continued to suffer a major shortfall in the province. WFP distributed food aid to hospitals, orphanages and old person's homes. In Alto Zambezi, Lutheran World Federation used WFP food to promote food-for-work activities involving repair of bridges and cleaning up of roads.

MALANGE/KWANZA NORTE PROVINCES

31. The registration of voters in Malange was problematic during the initial stage of this reporting period largely to limited logistics available but proceeded more smoothly after additional vehicle were received. To cope up with the problem of

inaccessibility by road to some remote areas, South African helicopters were used to deliver 26 brigades to 7 districts.

32. Distribution of food aid to demobilizing soldiers was undertaken successfully but due to bad road conditions, the FALA assembly site of Mussolo in Southern Malange received scanty aid, thanks to the use of a small 4-wheel drive truck. The demobilization process went on at a very slow pace. By late July, only 125 troops had returned to civilian life. The Angolan NGO ADRA was active, providing demobilized soldiers with agricultural inputs to prepare for the coming planting season. Supplies comprised seeds and tools, with a small amount of food. Parallel to this, WFP supplied food to 15,000 persons, including the demobilized soldiers. An estimated 25,300 persons were leaving or getting ready to leave the neighborhoods of Malange town for their original communities. The concerned government institutions UTCA and SEAS along with WFP programmed and embarked on aid distribution to these populations, focusing mainly food during the initial stage of their resettlement.

33. Security was reportedly calm in Kwanza Norte during July and August, although there were incidents in which night time traveller by vehicles were fired upon by unknown gunmen. The registration process which had been proceeding at a very slow pace suddenly gained momentum in early July after additional vehicles were provided to brigades, supported also by South African aircraft to cover difficult access areas. Food distribution went on smoothly in assembly sites although the demobilization process was reportedly slow.

34. Close to 2,500 persons continued to live in the neighborhoods of Ndalatando, the provincial headquarters. Their return home has largely been hampered by a lack of resettlement support and local infrastructure (schools, health posts, etc.) Their priority needs and requirements included food aid, clothing, construction materials, agricultural implements and seeds. Notwithstanding this situation, about 36,672 persons returned to their original villages in a number of municipalities of Kwanza Norte. The Senior Field Coordinator for the area returned that these populations urgently need food, agricultural tools and seeds to prepare for the coming planting season. Kwanza Norte continued to shelter Zairian refugees in the centers of Mawa (1,680) and Kamundai (682) persons. A good number of the population of the two centers has sold cultivation field and agricultural implements as they have been expecting a repatriation to Zaire.

UIGE/ZAIRE PROVINCES

35. Nothing to report.

DDD. LOGISTICS

ROAD CONDITIONS

36. According to the Senior Field Coordinator for Moxico, a number of roads were demined during July and August this year. The main road between Mussuma and Lumbala N'guimbo has been demined but the road is heavy overgrown and has almost impassable potholes. The Mapelanga-Ninda road is much better for light and heavy traffic. The Luena-Lucusse has been demined and is being tested with traffic in both directions. The road between Karipande and Cazombo and Cazombo-Kavungu-Massibi-Caianda-Jimbe is still mined. The rest of Moxico still presents an ongoing hazard. The roads linking Luena the capital to other major towns such as Saurimo, Lucusse, and Cangumbe have been demined. Estimates suggest that an average of eight persons either die or are seriously wounded by mines in Moxico Province. The delay in the demining process was attributed to lack of maps for locations where mines were planted during the long years of fighting.

37. In Bie Province, the Senior Field Coordinator reported a minor mine accident involving a car. A UNAVEM II hit an anti-personnel mine in late July near the bridge across Duluma river. No one was injured but material damages were reported. A food-for-work project run by WFP was launched in Malange which includes a road repair component.

AIR OPERATIONS

38. Coordination of the various air activities being carried out for emergency and elections operations has been achieved thanks to parallel teams of air coordinators, who liaise on flight information regularly. The various aircraft cooperate in the transport of UN personnel, registration brigades, elections equipment, demobilising soldiers, food and non-food support to Assembly Areas.

EEE. HEALTH/WATER/SANITATION

HEALTH

39. In the absence of funding for non-food relief activities, UNICEF has promoted health interventions to the best of its ability using regular programme resources. During the first six months of 1992, 198 basic drug kits were distributed to health posts and health centers in nine provinces including drought-affected Bengo, Benguela and Kwanza Sul. Ironically, one positive aspect of the drought has been the lack of an increase in reported cases of cholera, attributable in part to the absence of stagnant puddles.

40. Patients at Kessua Hospital in Malange, their visiting relatives and hospital personnel received food aid from WFP as part of its relief activities in the province. The Kessua hospital is benefitting from a food-for-work project. A team comprising 15 men is involved in agricultural production activities for the hospital as well repair of hospital structures.

41. MSF-Spain undertook numerous activities to rehabilitate the hospital of Cunene. Another NGO, ADRA International, organized a convoy of trucks to carry medical equipment and building materials from Luanda to Huambo Province, in order to rehabilitate the hospital of Bongo, some 70 kilometers from the provincial seat. ADRA was guided and accompanied by a UN Senior Field Coordinator.

IMMUNIZATION

42. The expanded programme of immunization, carried out by a number of NGOs in collaboration with UNICEF, has emphasized vaccination activities in Moxico, Kuando Kubango, Kwanza Sul, Huila, Huambo and Bie Provinces. Selected communities in five municipalities of Kwanza Sul have received intensive coverage against measles and tetanus. Forty new cold chain units were brought into the country for the targeted provinces. MSF-Spain successfully conducted a measles immunization campaign in the Cuanhama district in Cunene province. In Kwanza Norte, immunization activities were hampered by lack of sufficient means of transport. Preparations by UNICEF to launch a vaccination campaign in Malange gained momentum during the present reporting period, against a background of immense logistic problems.

NUTRITION

43. Two NGOs have carried out nutritional surveys in Kuando Kubango Province during the period March to May 1992. The Centro Internazionale de Cooperazione Allo Sviluppo (CICS) measured mid-upper arm circumferences (MUAC) of 238 children under five years of age in the capital, Menongue, finding rates of severe malnutrition ranging from 12.3 to 15.6 percent, and rates of moderate malnutrition between 21.9 and 24.1 percent (34-40 percent overall). The International Medical Corps (IMC) measured MUAC for height in four separate sites in southeastern Kuando Kubango and found much higher malnutrition rates in 15,232 children under five, ranging from 35-67 percent overall. The highest rates were found in Chilembo-Chuti, where 27 percent of the sample exhibited severe malnutrition and 40 percent showed moderate malnutrition.

44. Different types of nutritional surveys were also carried out by Medecins sans Frontieres/Belgium, Medicos Mundi and Africare, encountering generally lower rates of malnutrition in children under five. Altogether, survey data was received from eight provinces during the first six months of 1992. The most disturbing

findings were presented by MSF/B-S, which found at least mild malnutrition in 89.9 percent of those tested in seven municipalities of Huila, Huambo and Bie, using weight for height in samples averaging 450 persons. As these areas are central highlands region and not even drought affected, one can surmise the relatively poor nutritional state of Angolan children in general.

WATER

45. Due to the drought, the streams of Kuando Kubango, Kunene and the coast have been much lower than usual, forcing longer treks by rural women to procure water for drinking and personal hygiene. Ironically, one positive aspect of the drought has been the lack of an increase in reported cases of cholera, attributable in part to the absence of stagnant puddles. The Kunene Province Water Rehabilitation and Hygiene Education Project, to be implemented by CARE and UNICEF, has now received verbal approval from the basic funding agencies and is scheduled to begin shortly. Construction or rehabilitation of 30 waterpoints was undertaken in Huila, Malange and Bengo, providing clean drinking water to some 13,000 people.

FFF. AGRICULTURE/FOOD SECURITY

46. The NEWU's second quarterly Food Security Bulletin of 1992 assessed the harvest as of late June. While the country as a whole is reaping a better harvest than last year, drought-affected areas of the country continue to suffer poor production, due to insufficient rain. Three geographic areas have had especially poor harvests this year: the Southeast (parts of Moxico and Kuando Kubango), the South (Kunene Province) and the coastal belt, which often suffers from drought. In these areas, the natural disaster has been complicated by structural problems (lack of seeds, tools and marketing incentives), further disrupting agricultural production. The vastness and isolation of the southern and eastern regions make rapid response almost impossible.

47. In Kuando Kubango, the National Early Warning Unit (NEWU) estimates that maize production is down by 40% due to drought, and planned food aid for the area will likely be reduced this year. The NEWU forecasts a sub-normal year for Kunene Province with sorghum and millet yields well below last year's. Of the coastal belt, Kuanza Sul and Bengo fared the worst, with severe crop loss due to drought. The littoral of Luanda, Benguela and Namibe are drier than usual for July, but damage has not been so marked, particularly in Namibe, where production is concentrated in irrigated vegetables. In general, the cattle situation is currently good, but drying pastures and low aquifers in Kunene point to future problems in that province.

GGG. DONOR PLEDGES

48. There has been no support pledged to the DESA programme since its launching in May 1992.

49. The USA pledged US\$10 million in support of the UNHCR appeal for repatriation of refugees.

50. The cumulative support pledged to the SRPA-II since December 1992 is provided in the following table:

<u>Donor</u>	<u>US\$ Value</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Agency</u>
FOOD:			
WFP/IEFR*	36,645,020	64,814 MT food/logistics	WFP/UNIOLOG
USA/OFDA	1,000,000	Food and logistics	WFP/UNIOLOG
EEC	790,000	Vegetable oil & milk	NGO OIKOS
USA/OFDA	1,000,000	Relief & survival, food security and ag. inputs	UNICEF
Sweden	4,491,000	Food Security, Relief & Resettlement	UNICEF

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

LOGISTICS:			
USA/OFDA	750,000	Passenger aircraft (King Air) for 6 months	WFP/UNIOLOG
CANADA/CIDA	528,000	Passenger aircraft (King Air) for 11 months	NGO Angola -Canada
Sweden	603,000	Passenger aircraft Support	UNDP
R.S.A.	1,000,000	Logistics	WFP/UNIOLOG
Sweden	68,000	Truck spare parts, Lobito	WFP/UNIOLOG

COORDINATION:			
EEC	822,000	Displaced populations in Uige, Malange and Zaire	UNICEF
EEC	723,780	Repatriation programme	UNHCR
UK/ODA	180,000	Cost of one SFC	UNDP
USA/OFDA	500,000	Coordination, seminar for GOA and NGOs	UNDP
EEC	1,087,000	Reserve	for NGOs
Sweden	508,000	PAFDE, Training of Demobilised Troops	UNDP

DONOR PLEDGES (cont...)

<u>Donor</u>	<u>US\$ Value</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Agency</u>
NON-FOOD AID:			
Sweden	2,712,000	Emergency Water Supply	UNICEF
Sweden	423,000	Needs Assessment, Monitor/ Evaluation, Nutritional Surveillance	UNICEF
Sweden	1,237,000	Health, Nutrition, Rehabilitation Services	UNICEF
Sweden	763,000	Sambizanga Sanitation Upgrading Project	UNICEF
Sweden	135,000	Consultancy/Study of Rehab Centers for Street Children and Youth	UNICEF
Sweden	423,000	Anti-Desertification Proj with Demobilised Soldiers	FAO
Sweden	1,356,000	Reforestation Activities with Demobilised Soldier	FAO
EEC	544,000	Health programme support	NGOs MSF/F, Bel, Spain

(END)