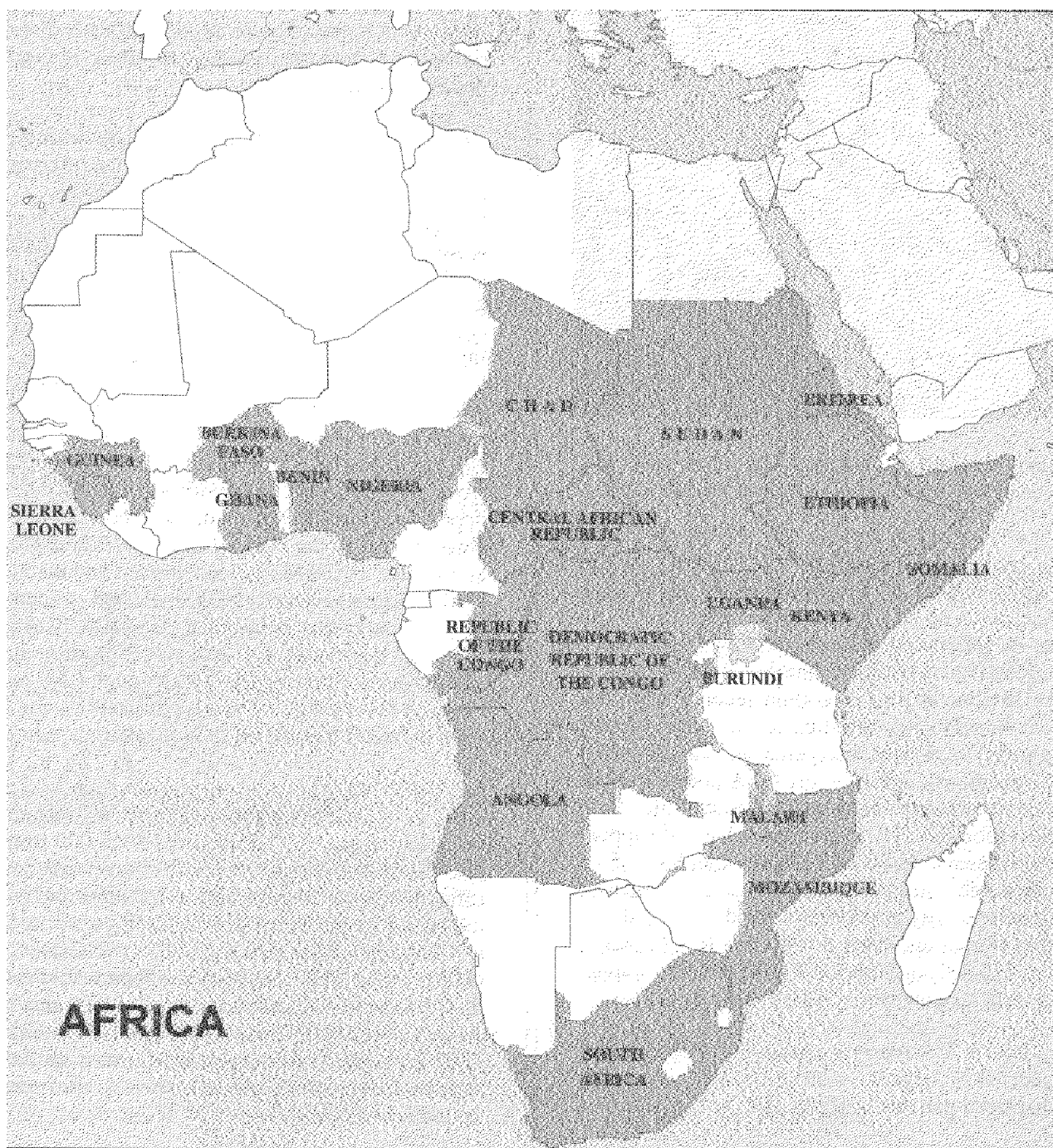


ANGOLA

COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Following independence in 1975, rival liberation movements began a struggle for control of Angola that has continued intermittently for the past three decades. The Government of Angola (GRA) estimates that more than 3.8 million Angolans have been affected by the ongoing civil war. In 1998, the National Union for the Independence of Angola (UNITA) abandoned a com-

mitment to peace initiatives made in the 1994 Lusaka Accords and resumed attacks against the GRA. A period of intensified fighting ensued, forcing hundreds of thousands of rural residents to flee to provincial cities. In the spring of 2000, the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA) made significant military gains—consolidating and expanding the GRA's control over provincial capitals and extending civil administration to new areas. The GRA's military success, combined with U.N. sanctions against arms purchases begun in 1991, resulted in UNITA's return to guerrilla military tactics during 2000.





IDPs await humanitarian assistance at the transit center in Balombo, Angola (photo by Heather Evans, USAID/OFDA).

UNITA guerilla activity escalated in FY 2001, with a marked intensification of attacks on civilian populations and humanitarian relief organizations, including ground-to-air missile attacks on relief flights, targeted attacks on NGO programs, and increased violence directed at civilian targets. The fluid security situation throughout Angola constrained the humanitarian community's ability to deliver emergency assistance to vulnerable populations. Although the GRA controlled most urban centers and had access to much of the southwest region, UNITA maintained a base of support in many rural areas. In FY 2001, more than 80% of Angola remained inaccessible to humanitarian organizations due to insecurity, poor airport conditions, and impassable or insecure roads. According to UN OCHA, as many as 500,000 Angolans in 20 inaccessible locations may have been in acute need of emergency assistance.

In July, UN OCHA reported nearly 1.3 million IDPs were registered in Angola—with the highest concentration of displaced persons in Huíla, Bié, Malanje, and

Moxico provinces. UN OCHA also reported that, between January and August 2001, approximately 298,000 newly displaced Angolans were registered. They had been displaced as a result of intensified UNITA guerilla activity, particularly in the central highlands region. Of the total IDP population, 341,678 people were residing in camps as of June 2001. UNICEF estimated that 75% of IDPs in Angola were women and children, who are vulnerable to further displacement, looting, forced portage and recruitment, and physical or sexual assault. Diseases and shortages of food and potable water continued to affect IDPs. Provincial and local authorities were overwhelmed by the population influxes and received only minimal financial and material support from the central government in meeting the needs of the IDPs.

On November 3, 2000, U.S. Ambassador Joseph G. Sullivan redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Angola. In FY 2001, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$8.1 million in assistance to those affected by the conflict. Of this total, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$4.7 million in grants to international NGOs to support agriculture, emergency health, therapeutic and supplementary feeding centers, and water and sanitation initiatives. USAID/OFDA supported more than \$1.5 million in grants to AAH/USA and CRS to provide emergency health and nutrition services to 116,000 beneficiaries in Benguela Province. OXFAM received nearly \$2 million from USAID/OFDA to provide safe, potable water to approximately 360,000 residents of conflict-affected communities in the cities of Malanje, Caála, Huambo, and Kuito. OXFAM also constructed and maintained 3,000 latrines to benefit 60,000 affected residents of those communities. In addition, USAID/OFDA provided \$713,095 to support an Emergency Response and Preparedness Training Program through CRS to increase the capacity of local organizations and government agencies to respond to humanitarian issues.

USAID/OFDA also provided more than \$3.5 million to U.N. organizations responding to the humanitarian crisis in Angola. UNDP received \$955,000 from USAID/OFDA to maintain civil/military liaison security officers in selected provinces to facilitate and enhance the exchange of information regarding security among the Angolan military, civil police, and NGOs. UN OCHA received \$1.1 million to support field coordination, information collection, and an emergency response fund. USAID/OFDA also contributed \$1.5 million to WFP for vulnerability mapping assessments and air support to assist in the air transport of relief commodities and personnel.