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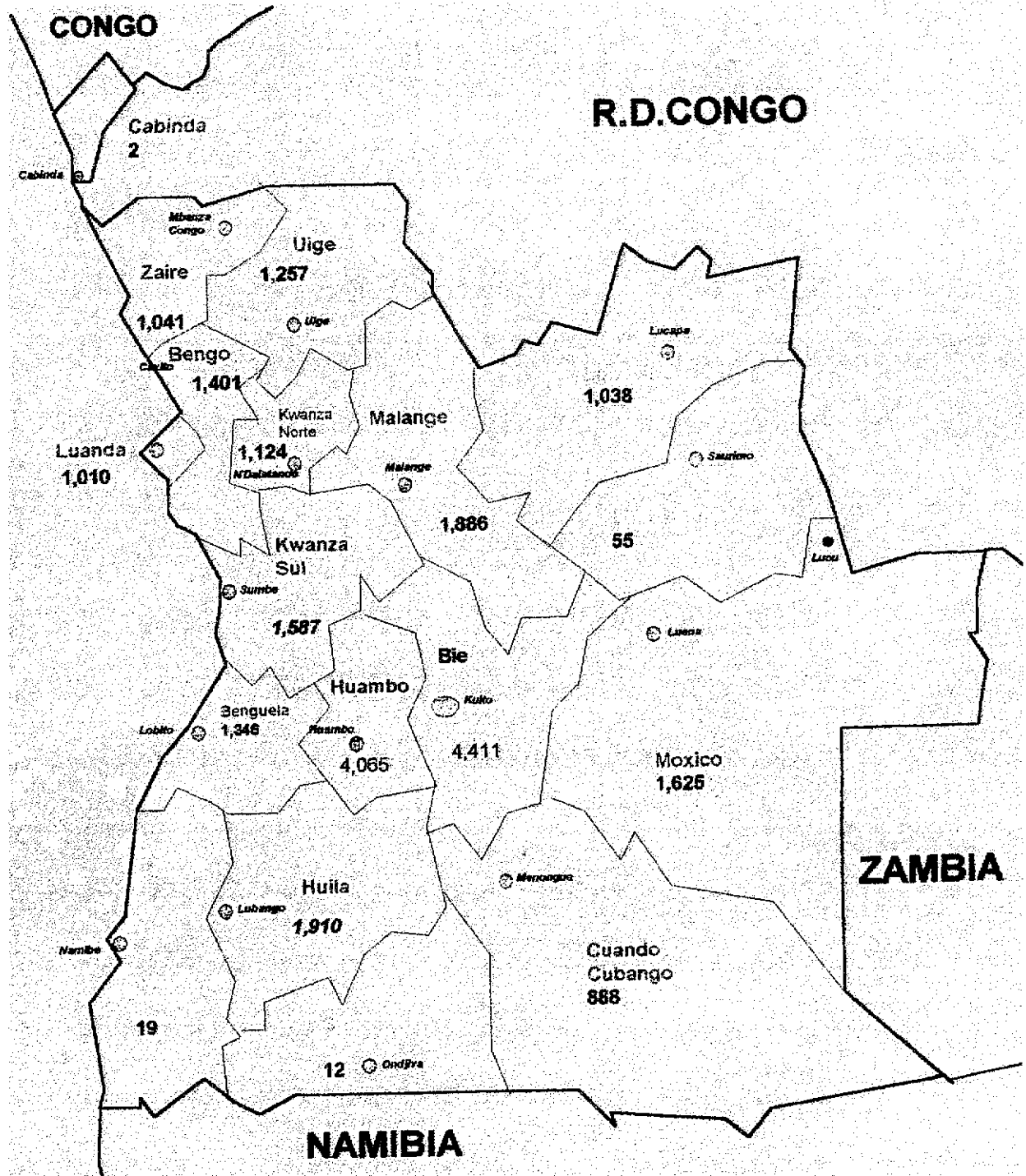
"..... Consolidating peace means helping societies emerging from war to reintegrate refugees in safety and dignity, to rebuild their institutions, including in the field of justice and human rights, and to resume their economic development"

Sadako Ogata
UN High Commissioner for Refugees
June 1997

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Map of Angola



ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CBO	Community Based Organization
CIC	Associação para a Cooperaçao Internacional e Cultural
FAA	Angol Armed Forces
GURN	Government of National Unity and Reconciliation
HCG	Humanitarian Coordination Group
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICRC	International Committee of Red Cross
IDA	International Development Association
IDP	Internal Displaced Person
INAROE	Angolan National Institute for the Removal of Explosive Obstacles and Ordnance
INE	National Institute of Statistics
IOM	International Office of Migration
MICS	Multiple Indicators Survey
MINARS	Ministry for Social Assistance and Reintegration
MOH	Ministry of Health
MONUA	United Nations Observer Mission in Angola
MPLA	Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola
MSF-H	Médicos sem Fronteira - Holanda
NAP	National AIDS Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PHC	Primary health care
PLWH/A	People living with HIV and AIDS
PSI	Population Services International
QA	Quarterming Area
SDC	Selection and Demobilization Center
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
STD	Sexually transmitted diseases
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UCAH	Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit
UNAVEM	United Nations Verification Mission in Angola
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNITA	União Nacional para Independência Total de Angola
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive summary

Angola is a Southern Africa country, emerging from a complex crisis created by more than 30 years of civil war. Despite the main steps already done to achieve the long term peace, the current political and military situation in the country, is characterized by a particular stage without war and without peace.

As a result of so many years of war and disruption, most of the country's infrastructure was devastated, with destruction of health centers, schools, water supply structures with consequently deterioration in the accessibility to health, education and water. Several farms, factories and transportation networks collapsed. As a result of the laying of land-mines, more land was abandoned. The war have paralyzed the economic life of the country, increased the poverty of the population and created a social crises of exceptional intensity.

Children, women, elderly, internal displaced people and refugees are the most vulnerable groups. Angola has one of the highest IMR, IMR5 and maternal mortality in the world, as well as on of the lowest Human Development Index. There is an increase of the major endemic diseases, and the current HIV prevalence and the social situation in the country, AIDS is viewed as an important social and economic problem that can prevent any efforts to improve the current levels of poverty and human development in the country.

The international community, including the UN Agencies and NGOs, have been playing an important role in providing humanitarian assistance, either during the war or during the current transition process. However, the coordination mechanisms to articulate the international assistance has been one of the major concerns. Other problems associated with the current situation is the generalized demotivation of the health personnel and the institutional weakness which has been important barriers to improve the current situation.

Among the major critical factors affecting the smooth transition to development, are the current political and military situation, with new land mines spread in areas already cleaned, associated with the large movements of troops al over the country; the high illiteracy rates; 70% of health infrastructures destroyed, creating serious problems in the accessibility to PHC; the current state budget to support the health development (3%); the absence of a national health policy to face the different possible scenarios in the country; the fragmentation of the health information systems, among others.

The study also examines the potential actions to promote the transition process to development and analyzes some of the lessons learned during this process.

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