



# COUNTRY PROFILE:

## ANGOLA

### **Nature of Conflict**

Conflict in Angola has been primarily an internal political struggle since the withdrawal of external forces from the country in the late 1980s. However, the struggle between the Government of Angola and UNITA became entangled with the Great Lakes regional conflict as UNITA used DRC territory as a rear base for operations and the Government provided support to then DRC President Laurent Kabila in his struggle against rebel groups in eastern DRC (1998-2001).

### **Demobilization and Reintegration Program (DRP)**

**National Program** Following the signing of the Lusaka Protocol in 1994, quartering of ex-combatants began in 1995 but demobilization did not commence until after the formation of a Government of Unity and National Reconciliation in 1997. Due to technical weaknesses and the resumption of heavy fighting by UNITA forces, much was left undone. By late 1998, 175,500 soldiers had been demobilized, of which 102,500 had received reinsertion benefits. Lessons learned from this experience have been integrated into the current DRP.

Under the Angolan Demobilization and Reintegration Program (ADRP) of March 2003, more than 97,000 UNITA combatants have been disarmed, demobilized and assisted to return home since the war ended in April 2002. As of April 2004, Government reports that almost 53,300 ex-combatants have received resettlement kits, more than 42,200 have received a contingency allowance worth approximately \$85, and 12-months of food aid has been provided to all eligible ex-combatants through humanitarian channels. Furthermore, about 7,000 UNITA ex-combatants have been hired into the formal sector (with the Ministries of Education and Health) and more than 3,600 have received training through the Ministry of Employment's (MAPESS) *estamos contigo* program.

The overall program is estimated to cost US\$248 million. The Government has provided an estimated US\$150 million for disarmament and demobilization activities. The World Bank is providing US\$33 million, the MDRP will provide US\$48.4 million, and bi-lateral partners are projected to add at least US\$16.6 million more in support of reintegration activities.

**Special Projects** A Special Project, targeting an estimated 55,000 ex-combatants predominantly for subsistence agriculture, is being implemented by UNDP/FAO/ILO. The agricultural component has, to date, distributed approximately 33,000 subsistence agriculture kits to ex-combatants (and the same number of hoes for community use) and is planning to distribute another 15,000 kits in the next month or so. In addition, the economic reintegration component has reviewed and approved 40 sub-projects that provide support to 3,963 ex-combatants in the areas of training, income generation and community works/employment creation.

### **Main International MDRP Partners**

<u>Bilateral Partners</u>	<u>UN Agencies</u>	<u>Other</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DFID (UK)</li> <li>• Embassy of France</li> <li>• GTZ (Germany)</li> <li>• Embassy of the Netherlands</li> <li>• Embassy of Norway</li> <li>• Embassy of Portugal</li> <li>• Embassy of Sweden</li> <li>• Embassy of the UK</li> <li>• Embassy of the US</li> <li>• USAID</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN Development Programme (UNDP)</li> <li>• UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)</li> <li>• UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)</li> <li>• Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</li> <li>• International Labour Organization (ILO)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Workshop</li> <li>• IOM</li> <li>• MDRP</li> <li>• Save the Children - UK</li> <li>• The World Bank</li> </ul>

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### ***Major Peace Agreements / Cease-fire Agreements***

<u>AGREEMENT</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>MAIN POINTS</u>	<u>SIGNATORIES</u>
<a href="#"><u>Memorandum of Commitment</u> for the Final Implementation of the Lusaka Protocol (aka the Luena Agreement) (in Portuguese)</a>	April 2002	Replaces the military aspects of the Lusaka Protocol; passage of amnesty law for all crimes committed during conflict; integration of 5,047 UNITA soldiers into Angolan armed forces and national police; demobilization of remaining UNITA forces	Armed Forces of Angola (FAA); Armed Forces of UNITA
<a href="#"><u>Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement</u></a>	July 1999	Cessation of hostilities in DRC; release/exchange of prisoners; withdrawal of foreign forces; normalization of borders; control of illicit arms trafficking and infiltration of armed groups; Inter-Congolese Dialogue; army restructuring; disarmament; repatriation of foreign combatants; Joint Military Commission (JMC); UN peacekeeping force	Governments of Angola, DRC, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda, Zimbabwe; <i>Mouvement de Libération du Congo</i> (MLC)
<a href="#"><u>Lusaka Protocol</u></a>	Nov. 1994	Re-establishment of cease-fire; withdrawal, quartering and demilitarization of UNITA military forces; disarming of civilians	Government of Angola; UNITA
<a href="#"><u>Bicesse Accords</u></a>	May 1991	Cease-fire; cessation of hostile propaganda; multi-party legislative and presidential elections; Joint Political-Military Commission (CCPM); establishment of national army	Government of Angola ; UNITA

### ***Links with other conflicts in the region***

<u>Country</u>	<u>Involvement</u>
DRC	Angola supported the rise to power of Laurent Désiré Kabila in 1996-97 and continued to support him against the Rwandan and Ugandan-backed rebel movements from 1998-2001. The DRC has also been used by the Angolan rebel group UNITA as a rear-base for operations, and during Angola's liberation struggle prior to 1975, the Zaire government under Mobutu provided support to the FNLA (National Liberation Forces of Angola).
Republic of Congo	The government of Angola supported Congo President Denis Sassou-Ngeusso, providing troops to him when the government of Pascal Lissouba allied itself with UNITA in the mid- to late-1990s.

### ***Internally Displaced and Refugees***

Internally Displaced	According to official Government figures released in November 2003, 3,419,626 internally displaced persons (IDPs) have returned to their home communities or other preferred areas. There are still 832,296 IDPs remaining, most of whom will not be able to return anywhere until after the rainy season. (OCHA, December 2003)
Angolan Refugees	OCHA estimates that over the past year approximately 100,000 Angolans have returned home, 70,000 with UNHCR assistance and 30,000 on their own. Approximately 250,000 Angolans remain in neighboring countries. It is expected that 170,000 will return to Angola in 2004. (OCHA, December 2003)