

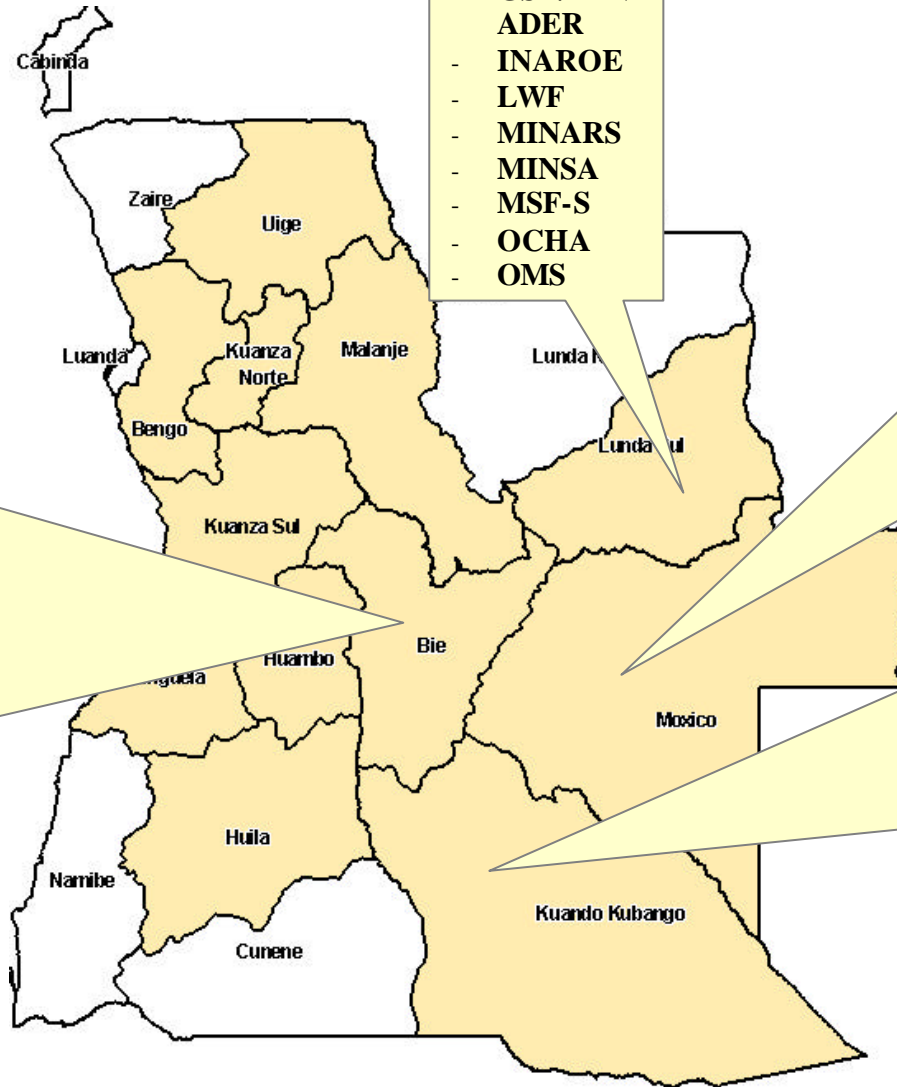
Annex 1

# Partners Participating in Provincial VA, Map1

- BIÉ**
- ACORD
  - ADMA
  - AFRICARE
  - APS
  - AVIMI
  - Caritas
  - CESVI
  - CICV
  - CONCERN
  - CVA
  - CVE
  - GAC
  - HALO TRUST
  - MINADER/IDA
  - MINARS
  - MINSА
  - MOVIMONDO
  - MSF-B
  - OCHA
  - OMS
  - OXFAM
  - PAM
  - UNICEF
  - UTCAH

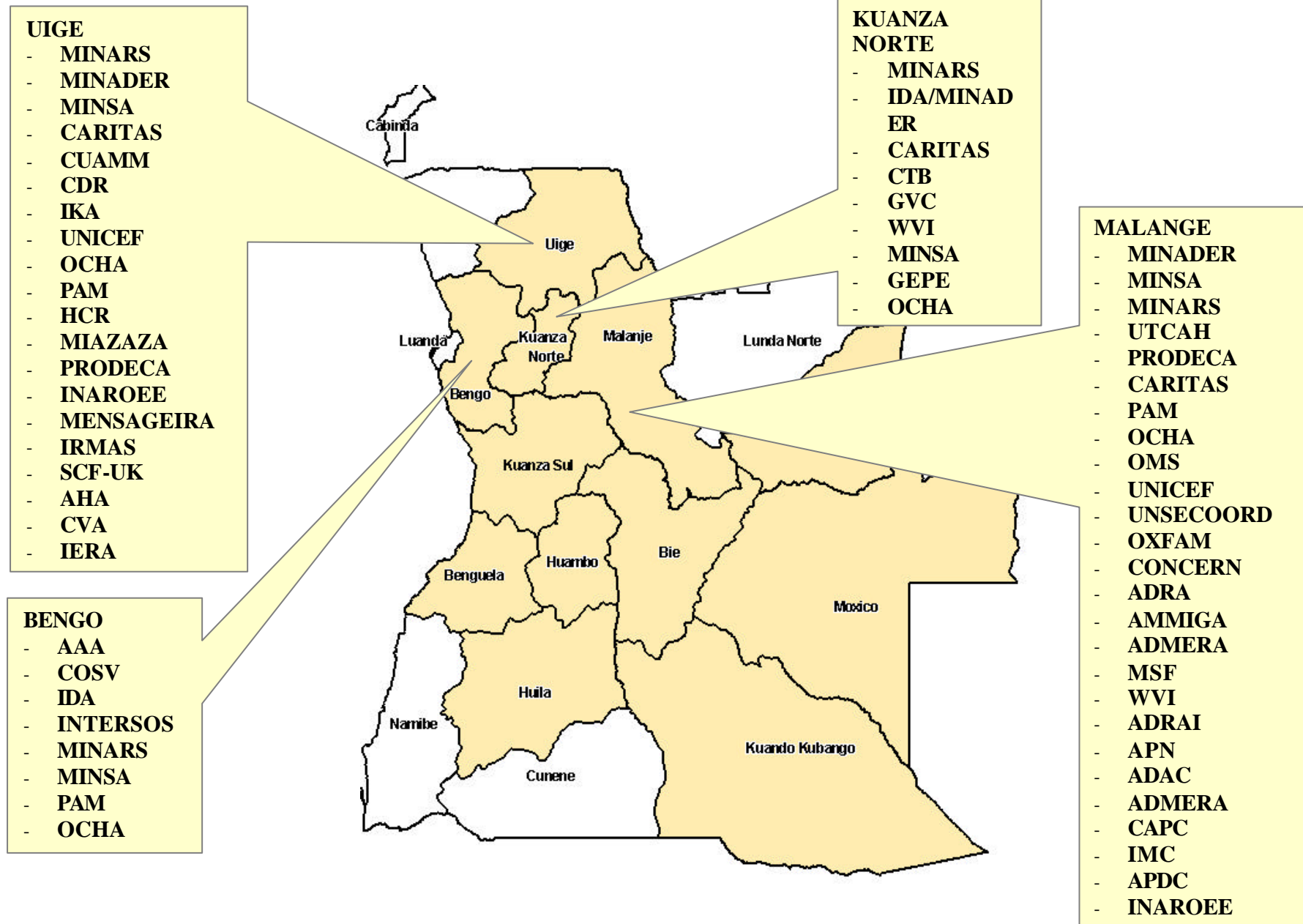
- LUNDA SUL**
- GOAL
  - GSA/MINADER
  - INAROE
  - LWF
  - MINARS
  - MINSА
  - MSF-S
  - OCHA
  - OMS

- MOXICO**
- APN
  - CAPDC
  - DOM BOSCO
  - GOAL
  - JRS
  - LWF
  - MAG
  - MEDAIR
  - MINADER-GSA
  - MINARS
  - MINSА
  - MSF-B
  - OCHA
  - PAM
  - SCF-USA
  - UNICEF
  - VVIF
  - AAA

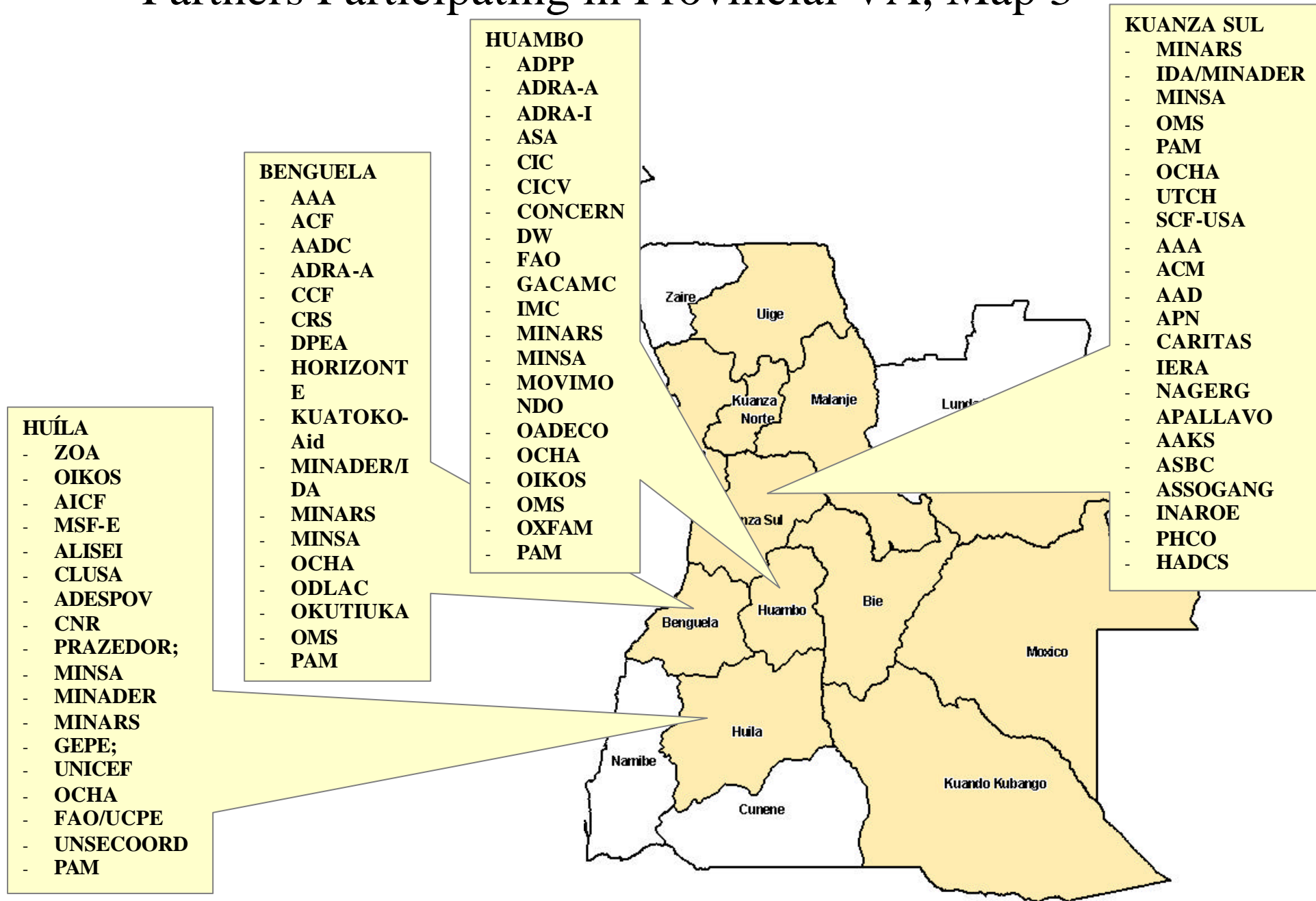


- KUANDO KUBANGO**
- ADC
  - CARITAS
  - CNR
  - DPA
  - GSA/MINADER
  - INTERSOS
  - MINARS
  - MINSА
  - MOVIMUNDO
  - MSF-S
  - OCHA
  - OMS
  - PAM
  - UIEA
  - UTCAH

# Partners Participating in Provincial VA, Map 2



# Partners Participating in Provincial VA, Map 3



## **Annex 2 CVI, Composite Vulnerability Indicator**

### **Analytical Criteria**

Following extensive internal discussions within the VAM Unit and, subsequently, within the VA&FA Working Group five main elements of analysis were chosen in order to determine geographic risk of food insecurity and identify the most vulnerable population groups. These elements were:

- *Accessibility and population movements*: for their impact on livelihood systems and demographic pressure on natural resources and income generating opportunities.
- *Agriculture*: being the main activity of the vast majority of the war-affected population in Angola.
- *Markets functioning and price trends*: for their impact on food availability and accessibility.
- *Health, nutrition, and sanitation*: because these are directly or indirectly related with productive capacity.
- *Income and coping strategies*: being them clear indicators of people's capacity to face food insecurity.

In attempt to measure the impact of the above element of analysis on the vulnerability situation of a given area, a series of analytical criteria were determined in order to classify the situation in terms of each element according to a scale of four possible situations:

1. Good (+)
2. To be monitored ( $\pm$ )
3. Worrying (-)
4. Critical ( $\text{---}$ )

It was decided that, in order to determine the geographic risk of food insecurity in a given area, information related to at least four out of the above five elements of analysis was needed. The summation of the algebraic symbols utilised to indicate one of the four possible situations for each element is compared with the intervals of two possible ranges of results:

- a) From  $-10$  to  $+5$ , if information is available to determine the situation of all five elements of analysis
- b) From  $-8$  to  $+4$ , if information is available to determine the situation of four out five elements of analysis

Each one of these two possible ranges is divided in five intervals which are used to determine if the risk of food insecurity in a given area (geographic vulnerability) is high, moderate to high, moderate, low to moderate, or low.

### **Population Groups Ranking**

The possible mechanisms for an efficient local level targeting within a complex emergency context such as the Angolan one has been one of the most discussed issues within the VA&FA Working Group since the beginning of its activities. Although everyone agrees that the food economy approach would be the best technical tool to specifically identify the needs at community and household level in order to target the most vulnerable members of the population, it is also widely recognized that a systematic use of this type of assessments is not a practical solution within the Angolan context for the following reasons:

- the disruption of livelihood systems in the vast majority of the country

- the wide geographical dispersion of the population in the country
- the limited human/financial resources of all actors involved in the Vulnerability Analysis Exercise
- the high level of technical skills necessary for this type of assessments

However, it is recognized that more field based information is needed to improve the local level targeting which as of present is performed at community level by the provincial VA groups that identify the population groups present in the community and rank them according one of three possible vulnerability level based on length of residence, access to land and agricultural inputs, capacity to develop alternatives income strategies based on the knowledge of the area and their social linkages with other population groups.

In the after-war Angolan context five populations groups have been considered to be representatives of the entire vulnerable population in the country at the time of the harvest, in April-May 2003. These groups are:

- f) Internally Displaced People (IDP) arrived after October 2001: these might have access to their first harvest in April 2003
- g) Returnees (RET): ex-IDPs or ex-refugees that returned to their areas of origin
- h) Resettled (REA): ex-IDPs or ex-refugees that resettled in some areas which is not their areas of origin
- i) Vulnerable Residents (RES)
- j) Socially Vulnerable Groups (GSV): elderly, street children, orphans, handicapped, etc..

### Composite Vulnerability Index

Through an empirical combination of the geographic risk of food insecurity and the degree of vulnerability by which the population groups are ranked at local level by the provincial VA groups, it is obtained the Composite Vulnerability Index (CVI) for each of the population groups in a given locality where enough information is available to determine the geographic risk of food insecurity.

This is done by using the below matrix:

Risk of Food Insecurity	Locality	VL-I					TOTAL	VL-II					TOTAL	VL-III					TOTAL
		IDP	RET	REA	GSV	RES		IDP	RET	REA	GSV	RES		IDP	RET	REA	GSV	RES	
High																			
Moderate to High																			
Moderate																			
Moderate to Low																			
Low																			
Total																			

VL = Vulnerability Level

Different colours are assigned to four different degree of the CVI as illustrated in the following table:

<b>Composite Vulnerability Index</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Food Insecure Population</b>	Indicate those population groups whose livelihood systems have been heavily affected or disrupted and whose minimal nutritional requirements cannot be met unless they have access to food assistance
<b>High Vulnerability</b>	Those populations who will not be able to meet their minimal consumption needs until next harvest and therefore will most likely be food insecure during the lean season
<b>Moderate Vulnerability</b>	Those populations who might not be able to meet their minimal consumption needs until next harvest and therefore might become food insecure during the lean season
<b>Potential Vulnerability</b>	These are population groups that should not face food insecurity until the next harvest. However, should some unexpected event affect the availability of food or its accessibility, these groups might not be able to face the crisis and could eventually become food insecure

The cells of the CVI matrix, once filled with estimated number of population groups by location, enable the Provincial VA Groups and, at national level, the VA&FA Working Group to do the following:

- Estimate the number of food insecure population at the end of the VA Exercise
- Qualify the type of population groups that face food insecurity
- Identify the geographic areas with highest risk of food insecurity
- Make a medium term projection of the potential beneficiaries caseload of for food aid/food security interventions
- Plan appropriate integrated interventions to re-establish livelihood systems of war-affected populations

It has to be said that only the latest VA Exercise, carried out in October 2002, has reached a level of sufficient sophistication which allowed to the humanitarian community, at both the national and provincial level, to use the results of the exercise as indicated above.

WFP has used the results of the VA to review its programme of intervention by population group and by district, and to take programming decisions for the first half of 2003.

### **Limitations**

The information on the multi-sectoral food security indicators is collected primarily by the Government institutions, NGOs and Agencies, which are members of the Provincial Vulnerability Analysis Group. Gathering data that satisfies both spatial and time dimension of every single vulnerability indicator is an enormous task, probably beyond the capacity of existing institutional framework. Due to the lack of a “gold standard” measure of vulnerability, the VA&FA working group continues to search for more viable indicators and refine the methodology so as

to reduce the subjective perceptions of the problem and at the same time broaden the ground for a clear understanding of livelihood capacities and strategies.

A categorical distinction of vulnerable groups is made difficult due to the high degree of integration among the various population groups in the country. The current data collection methods and the food security monitoring practices further complicate the identification of the factors determining differential vulnerability to food insecurity across groups and the quantitative estimation of affected people. It is therefore difficult to trace with high degree of accuracy, the time sequences and the source of vulnerability of these population groups at the local level following the first level screening provided by VA Exercise.

Only limited information is available in the areas outside of the municipality centre, or in areas outside the humanitarian intervention range. This is due, in part, to the limited presence of government institutions, NGOs and Agencies in the outlying areas of the provincial and municipality capitals.

**Annex 3**

**Vulnerable population as of May 2003 by province, by category and vulnerability degree**

**Food insecure population as of May 2003**

Province	IDP	RET	REA	RES	GSV	Sub-total	%
Bengo	3,500	41,500		6,200		51,200	5.0
Benguela	5,231	105,903	4,565		9,623	125,322	12.2
Bie		87,031		27,094		114,125	11.1
Huambo		192,189	14,545	117,402		324,136	31.5
Huila	19,650	37,450	700	1,350	1,570	60,720	5.9
Kuando Kubango	116118	14,545		2900	2250	135,813	13.2
Kuanza Norte		37,100	700	1,640	2,100	41,540	4.0
Kuanza Sul		72,685	8,100	2,564	6,627	89,976	8.8
Lunda Sul		24,900	1,800	7,500	1,050	35,250	3.4
Malanje		19,200			1,500	20,700	2.0
Moxico		14,500		4,100	1,100	19,700	1.9
Uige		5,541	3,560		12	9,113	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>144,499</b>	<b>652,544</b>	<b>33,970</b>	<b>170,750</b>	<b>25,832</b>	<b>1,027,595</b>	
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>		

**High vulnerable population as of May 2003**

Province	IDP	RET	REA	RES	GSV	Sub-total	%
Bengo		17,640		8,000		25,640	3.0
Benguela	52	22,613	4,853		1,169	28,687	3.3
Bie	43,758	77,578		42,564		163,900	18.9
Huambo	3,467	79,977	11,520	80,864	1,140	176,968	20.5
Huila	4,600	51,967	16,450	2,900	1,590	77,507	9.0
Kuando Kubango	5623	17630		100	200	23,553	2.7
Kuanza Norte		15,250	1,550	2,540	3,800	23,140	2.7
Kuanza Sul		67,361		10,604	7,212	85,177	9.8
Lunda Sul	450	26,100	3,000	11,500	1,200	42,250	4.9
Malanje	8,400	37,900	3,200		7,200	56,700	6.6
Moxico		65,850	12,000	16,190	2,330	96,370	11.1
Uige		60,562	3,675		800	65,037	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,350</b>	<b>540,428</b>	<b>56,248</b>	<b>175,262</b>	<b>26,641</b>	<b>864,929</b>	
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>		



**Moderate vulnerable population as of May 2003**

Province	IDP	RET	REA	RES	GSV	Sub-total	%
Bengo		16,120	2,550	3,559	7,290	29,519	<b>6.6</b>
Benguela		1,570			4,253	5,823	<b>1.3</b>
Bie	1,720			59,637		61,357	<b>13.7</b>
Huambo		39,615	1,000	59,038	2,762	102,415	<b>22.9</b>
Huila	6,000	6,230	3,600	36,700	250	52,780	<b>11.8</b>
Kuando Kubango			11000	1500	800	13,300	<b>2.97</b>
Kuanza Norte	1,715	5,550	2,700	860	1,110	11,935	<b>2.67</b>
Kuanza Sul		16,546		4,748	2984	24,278	<b>5.43</b>
Lunda Sul	1,300	10,000		3,000		14,300	<b>3.2</b>
Malanje	2,600	17,900	9,600		2,050	32,150	<b>7.19</b>
Moxico	24,000	25,200		25,400	2,200	76,800	<b>17.2</b>
Uige		22,187	388			22,575	<b>5.05</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,335</b>	<b>160,918</b>	<b>30,838</b>	<b>194,442</b>	<b>23,699</b>	<b>447,232</b>	
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>		

**Potentially vulnerable population as of May 2003**

Province	IDP	RET	REA	RES	GSV	Sub-total	%
Bengo							
Benguela							
Bie				16,380		16,380	<b>5.17</b>
Huambo			903	130,746	893	132,542	<b>41.8</b>
Huila		350		48,050		48,400	<b>15.3</b>
Kuando Kubango							
Kuanza Norte	3,250	650	5,750	200	150	10,000	<b>3.15</b>
Kuanza Sul		4,688		1,300	856	6,844	<b>2.16</b>
Lunda Sul	8,500	5,500		2,000	5,300	21,300	<b>6.72</b>
Malanje	4,000	2,400	11,000		500	17,900	<b>5.65</b>
Moxico	2,500	19,100		23,600		45,200	<b>14.3</b>
Uige		16,594			1,900	18,494	<b>5.83</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,250</b>	<b>49,282</b>	<b>17,653</b>	<b>222,276</b>	<b>9,599</b>	<b>317,060</b>	
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>		

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>266,434</b>	<b>1,403,172</b>	<b>138,709</b>	<b>762,730</b>	<b>85,771</b>	<b>2,656,815</b>
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## Annex 4

### Province summaries

#### BENGO

There was a reduction in the circulation of people and goods to inland districts due to a deterioration in road conditions during the rainy season. For this reason humanitarian assistance did not get through to about 50,000 returnees in the localities of Muxaluando, Cage, Quixico, Quicunzo, Canacassala, Zala and Gombe in district of Nambuanguo.

A total of 1,544 demobilised and 2,492 dependents were taken by the Government from reception areas of Mimbota in the district of Dande and from Fazenda de Santa Cruz in the district of Dembos Quibaxe to their homes, mainly to the provinces of Luanda, Benguela, Huambo, Bengo, Uige and Bié. There are around 479 demobilised soldiers and 1,050 dependents registered in Bengo from other provinces of the Country. Conditions for settlement and access to basic services are unstable and inadequate.

In coastal districts, about 12,000 families cultivated maize, beans and sweet potatoes during the dry season with an estimated production of 20,790 MT, mainly for consumption and commercialization in the more competitive and dynamic/attractive markets of Luanda, rather than the local market.

Improvements in access to inland districts meant that more agricultural produce became available in main markets, and there were more industrial products in municipal markets. The resident population maintained its buying power and the markets of Luanda continued to be the main suppliers of industrial goods to the province.

The monthly average cost of the food basket consisting of maize, beans, oil and salt, whose prices (in kg or liter) were the lowest in the market and that allows a family of 5 to have meals that supply 2,100 Kcal /person /day for 30 days, was equivalent, in April, to 30.01 USD, a decrease of about 13.44% in relation to the month of October 2002, increasing the buying power of the most vulnerable sector of the population in the town of Caxito and on its outskirts.

Malaria remained the main cause of morbidity-mortality at the provincial level and there was an increase of 42.93% in comparison with the previous period. The incidence of diarrheal disease was 24.99% and there was an increase in the number of cases of acute respiratory infection, a rise of 14.58%.

The districts in the coastal zone absorb 68% of available human resources and 72% of infrastructures of the operational health network in the province.

During the national campaign against measles 96,095 children were vaccinated and 21,496 children were given Vitamin A.

Rains were irregular and light in the coastal zone, leading to the loss of 60% of crops in the districts of Ambriz (Tabi and Ambriz) and Dande (Libongos and Quicabo). Rainfall was even and steady inland from October onwards and rains continued during the campaign.

About 18,240 families (78.1% returnees and 21.9% residents) benefited from 140.58 MT of seeds, 7,560 agricultural tools and 409.00 MT of fertilizer. In their home areas families were able to reclaim their plots of land and the average size of land cultivated per family went from about ¼ of a hectare in the last campaign to 1.5 hectares in the 2002/03 campaign.

Most peasant families, who returned to inland districts, complained of a lack of tools and vegetable seeds. In the districts of Pango Aluquem and Bula Atumba there was a shortage of cassava and sweet potato cuttings.

IDA estimate a production of 800-kg/hectare of maize, 350-kg/hectare of beans, and 400-kg/hectare of groundnuts. Average food stocks for the resident population are estimated at one

to 2 months for maize, 3 months for beans and 1 month for groundnuts apart from the production of cassava and sweet potato. Returnee families will be able to produce reserves estimated at 2 months for maize, 3 months or less for beans and one month for groundnuts.

In terms of food insecurity the province has approximately 50,700 people who need food aid in order to have access to staple foods and there is little basis for subsistence.

There are 25,716 people (17,679 people returnees) who are highly vulnerable in the districts of Bula Atumba, Dembos Quibaxe and Pango Aluquem, they will not be able to sustain production in order to guarantee family subsistence until the next harvest. The possibility of implementation of programs like "Food for Work" exists during the dry season that means that some of these groups will be absorbed, and access to food by the next harvest will improve, with better and greater access and a growth in better-paid subsistence activities.

## **BENGUELA**

Between November 2002 and April 2003 new areas became accessible to humanitarian assistance within the province of Benguela: Hungulo and Amera (Balombo), Cubal do Lumbo, Cangoia and Passe (Bocoio) and Yambala (Cubal), even though a perimeter between 5 km and 40km was maintained, to the north, south and east around most main small localities. Although the areas of Chindumbo, Caala and Maka Mombolo (Balombo), Chila (Bocoio), Chicuma, Casseque and Ebanga (Ganda) and Capupa (Cubal), are potential areas for return and resettlement they continue closed to humanitarian operations. Chindumbo (Balombo), Chila (Bocoio), Uya Ngombe and Canhamela (Caimbambo), Capupa and Yambala (Cubal) remain inaccessible as a result of the deterioration of roads and bridges caused by the rains. A worsening in the food security situation is expected in the next months and there could be an increase in isolated acts of banditry on the main access roads between the coast and the interior.

In accordance with MINARS there are no more IDP camps in the province. Return to the province increased, but control over these movements is limited to those from the FRA within the province or from FRAs in other provinces to main district towns (internal movement) or movement which is directed to other provinces (external movement). Transit centers have been created in all districts to give assistance to returnees; the CRM, in Benguela, is only to shelter demobilized soldiers and their families from other provinces, who are going to inland districts. Two out of five FRA still exist, namely: Chingongo (Balombo), with about 3,131 people and Passe (Bocoio), with approximately 1,606.

At the time of the first planting season of the 2002/03 agricultural campaign, 71,276 families were given agricultural tools: Residents - 40,378 (56.7%), IDPs and FRA - 27,966 (39.2%), Returnees - 2,932 (4.1%). The districts of Ganda (32%), Cubal (23%) and Balombo (9%) were those with the best coverage. Areas cultivated varied with population groups, residents cultivated between 1.5 to 2 hectares, IDPs and their families from FRA 0.25- 0.5 hectares, only maize and beans were planted and returnees 0.5 hectares. The yields, however, were lower than in the last campaign. The production of maize and beans are not enough to build up food reserves for longer than 3 months for the three population groups, with the exception of residents in Ganda and Balombo. Sorghum should produce good yields, it could fluctuate between 800-1,000 kg/hectare. The second planting season was in the month of February and mainly consisted of maize.

The buying power of resident populations in inland districts is steadily improving, to the extent that pressure on the main productive resource, land, was substantially relieved and this is reflected in the cost of the basic basket. Moreover, the gradual dynamism of district markets brings with it opportunities to work and trade. In the case of returnees from the FRA, buying

power is low, as they are impoverished and have no productive resources and poor families living on the periphery of the coastal zone cannot afford to buy much. The difference in prices between markets on the coast (Benguela with the highest price) and the interior (Cubal with the lowest price) in the first trimester of 2003 was assessed at between 30% and 40% for the basic food basket composed of maize, beans, oil and salt.

The district of the Ganda has adult and child mortality rates above danger levels. In this period the trend in the number of admissions to SFC of Ganda was upward; in TFC, the trend is downward in Benguela, Cubal, Ganda and Lobito. The districts of Caimbambo, Chongorói and Bocoio are considered critical from the nutritional point of view. None of them carried out nutritional screenings, and nutritional network structures do not exist.

In this period food stocks, based on maize are depleted, as a result of low production, which can lead to a deterioration in the situation in regions where its replacement with sorghum is not possible: as in the case of Bocoio, Balombo and Chongorói. However, in Benguela the adoption of extreme survival strategies (cutting out meals or selling productive goods) were not evident, except occasionally in the case of returnee groups (many of them former-residents in FRA), normally in transit in the main district towns.

The areas at high risk to food insecurity are the localities of Equimina (Baía Farta), Chindumbo and Maka Mombolo (Balombo), Chila (Bocoio), Cayave, Canhamela and Uya Ngombe (Caimbambo), Capupa and Tumbulo (Cubal), Camuine (Chongorói), Chicuma (Ganda), with factors such as: Isolation or serious problems of access, large numbers of people concentrated together, as well as the absence of State administration (established some kms from the capital/principal small town in a locality), people who did not benefit from the distribution of agricultural tools and no market.

The areas at *moderate – high risk of food insecurity* are the localities of Calahanga (Baía Farta), Cubal do Lumbo and Passe (Bocoio), Catengue (Caimbambo), Yambala (Cubal), Bolonguera (Chongorói), Babaera and Casseque (Ganda).

There are 125,322 people affected by food insecurity, whose subsistence systems are seriously affected, without any food reserves, or other ways to satisfy their minimum food needs and a total of 28,600 people are highly vulnerable, with food stocks in short supply and not enough to satisfy minimum food needs until the next harvest; their food stocks will not last more than 2 months.

Of these people only a total of 17,431 are assisted in zones where the population groups are situated. They are suffering from food insecurity and 3,233 people are highly vulnerable.

## **BIE**

The Province of Bié remained closed to humanitarian circulation in the localities of Luando, Munhango and Sachinemuna (Cuemba), Ringoma and Umpulo (Camacupa), Caiuera and Sande (Catabola), Cangote (Chinguar) and Lubia (Nharea). In the case of Chinguar, Cutato and Cangote, traffic was suspended in Dec /02, as there were repeated mine incidents on the road Kuito-Chinguar. Bad road conditions and the inexistence of some bridges, together with the presence of a large number of mines, made roads impassable to the district town of Cuemba and during the rains, access to the district of Nharea and the localities of Soma KwTanza, Mutumbo and Mumbué (Chitembo) as well as to Belo Horizonte (Cunhinga) became very difficult. These factors affected humanitarian assistance to about 232,000 people who could be at risk and in a critical state (32,700 in the localities of Luando, Munhango and Sachinemuna; 6,500 in Ringoma and Umpulo; 70,000 in Chiuca, Caieura and Sande; 12,500 in Mumbué and 110,700 in Chinguar, Cutato and Cangote).

As regards population movements, until Sept/02 the government supported the organized return of 58% of IDPs concentrated in camps in Kuito, whilst in Dec /02 36,532 IDPs, stated their intention not to return home. There were about 62,568 IDPs still in camps in the districts of Cunhinga, Camacupa and Chitembo. Since the cease-fire in April 2002, controlled return in the province totals 180,041 people, whose main destinations are: (1) Kuito, that received more than 50,000 people; (2) Cuemba and Cunhinga, about 30,000 people; (3) Andulo, Camacupa and Catabola, received between 10 and 20,000 people ; (4) Chinguar and Nharea received less than 10,000 in the period. The return movement was significantly larger in the period between May-Oct/02 (106,039 people), than in the subsequent period (Nov /02 /April /03), when it only reached 74,002 people. The highest percentage of returns were due to internal migration (more than 98%) of total movement in the province.

The distribution of agricultural tools for the first planting season of the 2002/03 agricultural campaign provided about 115,897 families with 770 MT of cereals, 603 MT of legumes, 314 kg of diverse vegetables and 258,104 agricultural tools. The resident population benefited (49%), followed by returnees (26%) and IDPs (21%). The district of Cunhinga received the most (19%), Camacupa (17%), Kuito (16%), Cuemba (14%) and Chitembo (13%). All other districts received much less than 10%. The average area cultivated per family varied according to the region and the population group, dependent on factors such as the type of agriculture and the productive capacity of assisted households. The number of active members of resident families varies between 3 and 5 and in the case of returnees and IDPs between 2 and 3. In the former group, there was an increase in cultivated areas, to 1.5 hectares and the latter group did not have more than 0.5 hectares. The production of maize was higher than in the previous campaign, but the same could not be said for beans, due to hailstorms. In terms of food stocks the group least well off are the returnees, especially in Nharea, Catabola, Chinguar and Cuemba.

Only one survey was carried out in Kuito and the provisional results indicate that malnutrition and mortality rates in children < 5 years will probably be lower than those encountered in the same period of last year in the case of IDPs in camps (April /02: 7 and 0.5 global and severe malnutrition respectively and a mortality rate of: 2 /10,000 /per day). The trend for the number of admissions to SFC and TFC has been downward since last year in Kuito and Camacupa, but the nutritional network does not reach vast inland areas where the situation could be critical. According to MSF -B, more than 50% of recorded admissions to the TFC in Kuito are of malnutrition (kwashikior type), that can be caused by poor variety and lack of protein. This year in Kuito, cases of pellagra are almost the same as in 2002, even so March and April they reach a peak and will continue so during the period of crisis (May-August).

The localities of Luando, Munhango and Sachinemuna (Cuemba), Gamba (Nharea), Mumbué, Mutumbo and Soma-Kuanza (Chitembo), Cassumbe (Andulo), Ringoma and Umpulo (Camacupa) and Sande (Catabola), continue to be most at risk in terms of food survival, due to the recent return of populations from the bush and isolation, making food aid and the distribution of agricultural tools difficult. However, this year, strategies like cutting out meals were not mentioned; but in periods of great shortage strategies are adopted, such as replacing food for less well liked products and reducing the amount of food. The same is not true as regards the sale of productive goods i.e. agricultural tools, which took place previously.

The areas at highest risk of food insecurity in Bié are the localities of Cassumbe and Chivalulo (Andulo), Cuanza and Muinha (Camacupa), Cuemba (Cuemba), Belo Horizonte (Cunhinga), Chicala and Trumba (Kuito) and Gamba (Nharea), classified as moderate- high risk.

There are about 114,125 people at risk of food insecurity in the province, whose subsistence systems are seriously affected, they do not have any food stocks, or any other ways to meet their minimum food needs. There are about 163,900 people in a less critical situation, but who

are still highly vulnerable, who do not have enough food stocks to meet minimum food needs until the next harvest; their stocks will not last longer than 2 months.

Out of a total of 278,025 people 228,300 people receive food aid, including 10,000 from the localities of Cangote (Chinguar) and Sachinemuna (Cuemba) who receive assistance in the main district towns.

## **HUAMBO**

In the period between November 2002 and April 2003 access to the province of Huambo remained stable, with isolated incidents of banditry to the north of the district of Londuimbali and mine incidents, namely in Etunda (Calima, Huambo), Tchilata (Longonjo) and Sambo (Tchicala Tcholoanga). The localities of Tchiaca (Tchindjenje), Cambuengo (Mungo), Mundundo and Cacoma (Ukuma), Samboto (Tchicala Tchol.) and Tchiumbo and Tchinhama (Catchiungo), remained closed to the humanitarian community either because of the presence of mines (Mundundo, Samboto), or the destruction of vital bridges (Tchiaca and Tchinhama).

In the same period, Huambo continued to record important changes in the dynamics of organized and spontaneous return. About 396,931 people returned home. The districts that continue to receive most returnees are: Bailundo-32%, Caála-22% and Tchicala Tcholoanga and Mungo with nearly 10%. In the previous period internal migration was more significant within the framework of controlled return (70%), but in this period, external migration started to take its place (64%). Since the end of the cease-fire, it is estimated that about 800,000 have returned to Huambo. In Huambo and Caála resettlement areas, there are 27,968 long-term IDPs who do not intend to return to their homes before the next elections. In the FRA in Huambo in April, a total of 81,919 people were assisted, they have not returned because of problems with transportation.

The distribution of agricultural tools for the first planting season reached 143,672 families (18,783 families in the FRA received vegetable kits and a European hoe per family), and 716MT of cereals and 783MT of vegetables were distributed. Distribution included mainly returnees (53%) and residents (25%), especially in the districts of Huambo, Caála, Bailundo and Ekunha between 10 to 20% of total tools) and smaller amounts to all the other districts (rarely reaching 5%). For the second time, CICV and FAO distributed vegetable kits (10 gr. of 4 different varieties) and tools to 11,0157 families in the districts of Bailundo, Ekunha, Catchiungo, Huambo and Tchindjenje (Tchiaca and Chicoco).

The average area cultivated by family varied according to population group, depending on factors such as agricultural bias in the region and productive capacity of the assisted households: Resident population: 2.5 hectares; Returned population: 1.25 hectares; Displaced population: 0.25 hectare. Estimated production for this agricultural campaign is very much higher than last year for maize and beans, except in the districts of Caála, Ekunha and Huambo (ie for beans), due to heavy rains in December. In the case of groundnuts (still not harvested), total production may turn out to be much lower than estimated, because of poor germination of distributed seed (too much time in storage and inadequate transport and unloading). In terms of food stocks in general IDPs resident in the district of Mungo and returnees to Bailundo, Catchiungo, Tchicala Tcholoanga and Tchindjenje are in the worst situation as they have cereal stocks for not more than 2 months.

Between March and April of 2003 there was an increase in the availability and variety of produce, that is reflected in the cost of the basic food basket in the main market in the city of Huambo. Compared to the same period of last year there was a considerable fall in the cost of the basket, a fact that indicates that markets are re-opening and local agricultural production and supply lines have started to function again. This drop in prices benefited population groups

on low incomes, taking into account that their incomes do not increase proportionally when prices fluctuate in the market. The buying power of those living in the main urban centers was influenced by changes in the exchange rate (that devalued the salary of public sector workers) and in agricultural areas by inadequate income in this period.

Two nutritional surveys were carried out by CONCERN. In Londuimbali, although malnutrition rates are not alarming, taking in account confidence gaps, the nutritional situation is worrying. In Ekunha, rates are similar to those encountered during the survey conducted in April /02, but the situation in Tchipeio (included only in this survey) is worse than in the district capital. In this case, in addition mortality rates are alarming, especially if compared to those in the April survey. Some screenings using the MUAC method were carried out, within the scope of the system of fast assessment of critical food needs, whose findings are presented in table 6. The most serious situation is in the locality of Chilata, where there was a severe risk of mortality with 7% malnutrition. Although not part of the province of Huambo, the situation of the population of Menga (K.Sul), managed administratively by Huambo, is equally serious (6.18%).

From April 2002, since people began returning home the trend in admissions to provincial nutritional centers is clearly downward. There are, however, sharp increases that occur annually in this "period of hunger" (January-March). To be noted that, from January, the SFC in Huambo and Caála were closed down due to this fall, only 1 SFC and 2 TFC in Huambo remain open. Admissions increased gradually to SFCs in other districts, reflecting the return movement, especially to Bailundo. To note, however, generally speaking nutritional network coverage is restricted to a limited area around the main district towns, which makes it difficult to widen its scope of action, except to Londuimbali.

The most critical nutritional situations occurred in the localities of Bimbe (Bailundo), Tchinhama (Catchiungo), Cumbira and Galanga (Londuimbali), Chilata (Longonjo), Cambuengo (Mungo), Mbave, Sambo and Samboto (Tchic.Tchol.), Tchiaca (Tchinjenje) and Cacoma and Mundundo (Ukuma), as they are isolated or very difficult to obtain access to, their health service provision is inefficient or practically non-operational and there is no humanitarian assistance. The localities of Hengue, Lunge and Luvemba (Bailundo), Catata and Cuima (Caála) Tchiumbo (Catchiungo), Tchipeio (Ekunha), Catabola (Longonjo), Mungo (Mungo), Tchicala Tcholoanmga and Tchinjenje are in a less serious situation, but it is nonetheless alarming.

Casual agricultural labor was the main source of income for most household returnees and residents on a income low, namely: preparing land, collecting and transporting produce. In terms of extra-agricultural activities, returnees from the FRA carried out temporary building work on houses in the zones where they settled with their families. Another source of revenue was the use of "trots" (hand carts) for transportation of goods from district markets to more remote zones and those which are difficult to obtain access to.

The areas at highest risk to food insecurity are the localities of Bimbe and Hengue (Bailundo), Tchinhama and Tchiumbo (Catchiungo), Tchipeio (Ekunha), Chilata (Longonjo), Cambuengo (Mungo), Sambo, Samboto (Tchicala Tcholoanga), Chiaca (Tchinjenje) and Mundundo (Ukuma). The areas at moderate to high risk of food insecurity are the localities of Lunge and Luvemba (Bailundo), Cumbira (Londuimbali), Catabola (Longonjo), Mungo (Mungo), Tchicala Tcholoanga and Mbave (Tch.Tcholoanga), Tchinjenje (Tchinjenje) and Cacoma (Ukuma).

There are about 324,136 people at risk of food insecurity in the province, whose subsistence systems are seriously affected, and who do not have any food stocks, or other ways to satisfy their basic food needs. Of these, about 14,545 people are in resettlement zones, 192,000 are returnees to different regions in the interior of the province, 117,402 residents are highly vulnerable structurally. There are about 176,968 people in a less critical but highly vulnerable situation, with insufficient food stocks to satisfy minimum food needs until the next harvest; their food reserves will not last for more than 2 months.

In April WFP assisted about 115,000 people in the localities at most risk and 88,000 in the localities at moderate – high risk. One notices, however, that, in these same areas, about 110,000 are isolated (localities of Tchinhama, Tchiumbo, Cambuengo, Samboto, Tchiaca and Mundundo classified as at high risk).

## **HUILA**

During the period from November to April, there were some alterations in access to the province, which did not cause great constraints to the movement of people and goods and to the activities of humanitarian organizations. Amongst incidents reported, that had a negative impact on the circulation of people and goods, were the identification and removal of an anti-tank mine (new) on the stretch Galangue II, in the second fortnight of December, causing the temporary suspension of circulation of vehicles belonging to UN Agencies and humanitarian organizations that must adhere to the U.N. security system on this road, this continued until the end of the first week of January.

In the period in question, there were return movements of families (IDPs, demobilized soldiers and families who were in different reception/quarterming areas) to their homes. Most displaced families who were found on the outskirts and in resettlement areas in the district of Matala, spontaneously returned home to villages in districts of Chicomba and Jamba.

Between November and January the basic trend of food prices and other consumer goods was upward. As a general rule, during the festive season there is an increase in prices, because of higher demand and traders raise prices. From February onwards there was a gradual fall in prices. As a result of price increases low income families faced difficulties in access to certain foodstuffs and consumer goods - because of their reduced buying power.

In relation to the previous semester, there were improvements in the nutritional state of families in district capitals and some localities in the districts of Kuvango (district capital and Galangues), Chipindo (district capital) and Caconda (district capital and Cusse). The present rates of acute malnutrition (global and severe) indicate that the situation is not alarming, but constant monitoring is recommended, as well as the continuation of nutritional programs. In other provincial districts, the nutritional situation is not worrying - malnutrition rates are within limits considered normal.

Malaria and diarrheal disease and acute respiratory disease continued to be the most frequently diagnosed diseases in health units during the period in analysis, malaria caused the most deaths.

In urban areas (with the exception of Lubango, where a system of garbage collection exists in some neighborhoods - garbage containers are spread throughout the city and on the outskirts) and in rural areas, garbage is placed in landfills and/or on rubbish tips where periodically it is burnt.

In the period in analysis, whether in urban or rural zones, families had a number of opportunities to carry out different income generating activities. In urban zones they mainly traded informally; provided casual domestic work; loaded/transported goods in markets and stores, sold pebbles or gravel and carried rocks for civil construction. Some families living on the outskirts of urban centers worked as farm laborers and sold homemade fermented drinks. In rural zones, the main income generating activities were farm laboring; sale of homemade fermented drinks; sale of various artefacts and running small businesses in local markets.

Rains started in some districts in the northern region of the province (Caluquembe and Quilengues) from September onwards, while in most districts there was rainfall in October. Between October and March, rains fell regularly and varied from moderate to heavy.



Some humanitarian organizations that intervene in the agricultural sector, distributed agricultural tools in ten of the fourteen districts of the province, benefiting a total of 30,851 families (IDPs, returnees and residents). Difficulties of access to land were not mentioned.

In general, crop development was healthy, auguring well for the harvests with a satisfactory total production rate, guaranteeing a build up of stocks. The period of food reserves that families will be able to build up will vary. Considering the areas cultivated by different population groups, it is presumed that residents will have enough stocks of cereals and vegetables to fulfil their families' needs for 7 months or more from the date of the harvest (May). Resettled families and others that returned before October /02 were able to cultivate areas of 1 - 2 hectares, they will be able to build up reserves for between 4 -6 months and families who only cultivated areas of between 0.5 - 1 hectare, their stocks will cover periods that vary from 2-4 months.

In the area evaluated, the geographic risk to food insecurity was higher (Moderate to High) in the localities of Cusse and Uaba (Chicomba), Chicomba, Cutenda, Chipindo and Galangues (Kuvango). In most localities where it was possible to get information for the vulnerability analysis, the geographic risk was evaluated as Moderate, while in main district towns and some villages, which are traditionally accessible, risk was evaluated as Moderate to Low. The district of Lubango has a minor geographic risk to food insecurity - Low.

The population groups at risk of food insecurity and highly vulnerable, are mainly returnees, and resettled IDPs, who need immediate food aid, mainly in the districts of Cacula, Caluquembe, Jamba, Kuvango, Quilengues, Caconda, Matala and Lubango.

## **KUANDO KUBANGO**

Throughout the period from November - April, despite difficulties encountered on some stretches of main inter-provincial roads and inter-district roads, there was a certain regularity in the flow of vehicles. From the city of Menongue, there were regular movements (in both directions) to the localities of Caiundo, Savate, Catuitui, Cuchi, Cutato, Kuvango - Huíla, Longa, Cuito Cuanavale, Soba Matias and Mumbué - Bié.

There were also movements of four wheel drive vehicles from the district town of Mavinga to Rivungo and Mucusso, while from Catuitui, (going through Namibian territory, because of a broken bridge between Catuitui and Cuangar), in order to guarantee the link with the localities of Mucusso, Dirico, Calai and Cuangar. The road Cuito Cuanavale/Riabela/Nancova/Mavenga was also used by traders and vehicles from State and Government bodies.

In the period in analysis, new IDPs were found and registered in the districts of Mavinga, Cuito Cuanavale and Menongue. Furthermore, families returned (verified and registered) to various villages and neighborhoods in the districts of Menongue, Cuito Cuanavale and Cuchi. Except for people found in the Quartering and Reception areas where the return process is organized, other families returned home spontaneously and by their own means.

The basic trend of food prices and other consumer goods was upwards during the festive season (November) and later there was a gradual fall in prices. With an increase in prices, low income families could not afford to buy basic products, and could only buy alternative consumer goods of lesser quality, sold at low prices.

In comparison to the previous semester (May), there were significant improvements in the nutritional state of IDP families in the main district towns of Menogues, Cuito Cuanavale and Mavinga. As regards residents, resettled returnees their nutritional state is not a cause for alarm.

The main diseases continued to be malaria and diarrheal disease and acute respiratory disease. Some recently accessible areas were covered by vaccination campaigns against measles. Although somewhat inadequate, public and private health units provided services and medicines to patients who went to different operational units in the province.

According to where families were situated (rural or urban areas), they adopted different subsistence strategies. Type of action depended on the abilities and creativity of families. The main activities are farm laboring, working as traveling vendors – selling a variety of products, selling firewood and coal (not very frequent) and homemade fermented drinks/beverages.

In some districts, the rains started towards the end of the third week of September, however, they were irregular and light. In some localities in the districts of Menongue, Cuchi and Cuito Cuanavale, rains occurred steadily and were moderate in intensity towards the end of October until the end of April, while in other districts they continued to be irregular and uneven.

In most districts rainfall was irregular and did not favor healthy crop development, causing a fall in income, basically in the districts of Cuangar, Calai, Dirico, Rivungo, Nancova and Mavinga. However, despite the negative effect of crops on income, it is presumed that overall production is better than in previous agricultural campaigns, not only because it rained for longer, but also because families were more involved in food production.

In relation to estimated food reserves, it is presumed that in areas where production is expected to drop, families will not be able to build up food reserves for more than three months. In zones where reasonable production is expected, families will be able to build up food reserves for a period that will vary from four to six months, counting from the date of the harvest.

In accordance with the results of the vulnerability analysis (areas in which it was possible to get information), in the districts of Mavinga, Cuangar, Cuito Cuanavale, Cuchi and Menongue there are people at risk of food insecurity, who are highly vulnerable and who need food aid. Most of these families are IDPs (Mavinga, Cuito Cuanavale and Menongue), followed by returnees.

## **KUANZA NORTE**

Throughout period in analysis, there was a drop in the circulation of vehicles between localities, districts or provinces. The bad state of repair of some chunks of road, made worse by rain, were the main constraints on the circulation of vehicles. From December, roads leading to the main district towns of Banga, Ngonguembo, Quiculungo and Bolongongo deteriorated further, truck drivers stopped going to these areas, and there was only occasional circulation of four-wheel drive vehicles.

Between November and April, there were return movements to various villages and small localities in the districts of Ngonguembo, Banga, Quiculungo, Bolongongo, Samba Cajú, Cazengo, Lucala, Golungo Alto, Cambambe and Ambaca. Most families returned by their own means (some were transported/assisted by the Government). Moreover in the period in analysis, demobilized former-soldiers and their families were transported to their homes or zones where they had decided to settle.

Between January and November the basic trend in food prices and other consumer goods was upwards but prices fell between February and April. The increase in prices was a consequence of greater demand and consumption during the festive season, (in general it is period when traders raise prices), while the fall was a result of an increase in the supply of produce harvested and falling demand - reduced consumption and less expenditure by families.

Official sources from the Provincial and District Health Authorities in some districts visited, reported that the nutritional state of families is not worrying. However, the continuation of

nutritional screening is recommended, and where necessary, nutritional surveys should be carried out.

Malaria, diarrheal disease and acute respiratory disease continued to be the main diseases diagnosed in the health units of the province; malaria caused the most deaths.

In the main urban centers of the province, garbage is left on rubbish tips where later it is burnt or collected (not frequently) by community services. In agricultural zones and in some cases, in urban centers (where there is waste ground or yards which are not cemented), garbage is deposited in landfills to be buried.

In the period in analysis, whether in rural or urban zones, families had some opportunities to engage in a number of income generating activities. In urban centers, the main activities were informal trade (food and non-food products); selling fermented homemade drinks; sale of meals in the markets and yards; casual domestic work; cleaning palm trees; transporting goods in the market, warehouses and stores and carrying different product loads in the markets. Some families, who live in semi-urban areas, also worked as farm laborers for residents who are able to pay.

In agricultural areas, the most common income-generating activities were farm laboring; cleaning palm trees (scaling the trees); selling homemade fermented drinks and small-scale informal trading .

In districts in the northern region of the province, rainfall started at the end of September, while in other districts (with the exception of Cambambe, where it only started at the end of October), rains began in the first ten days of October. In the northern region, rains were steady and moderate from October onwards but in central and southern regions they only became steady from November onwards. From December to April, except for the districts of Cazengo, Cambambe and Golungo Alto, where there was a break in the rains lasting about one month (from 15<sup>th</sup> December to 15<sup>th</sup> January), rain was steady and moderate or heavy.

During the present agricultural campaign (2002/03) only 7,200 families (returnees and residents) in the districts of Ambaca, Samba Cajú and Cambambe, benefited from the distribution of seeds and tools in October through some humanitarian organizations.

Development of crops planted in the first planting season was satisfactory, with good yields at harvest time, except for families who planted groundnut seeds, distributed by humanitarian organizations. Crops planted in the 2<sup>nd</sup> planting season developed well, a good omen for harvests to come.

In relation to estimated food stocks - mainly beans and groundnuts, as maize is consumed preferably fresh (sweet corn), it is presumed that returnee families, whose areas were reduced, have stocks to satisfy consumption needs for a period of about three months. Resident families, who cultivated larger areas, will be able to build up food reserves that will satisfy consumption needs for periods from four -six months. However, returnee families as well as residents will get new harvests of maize, beans and groundnuts (2<sup>nd</sup> season) between June and July. Families (mainly residents) that planted cassava more than 18 months ago have now enough guaranteed food (staple foods) to satisfy their needs. The cassava harvest is generally spaced out and the period of consumption will depend on how production is dealt with.

Of evaluated areas, the geographic risk to food insecurity was more pronounced (High) in the district town of Banga and in the locality of Caculo Cabaça. Some local and main district towns and the districts of Ambaca, Bolongongo, Golungo Alto, Ngonguembo, Quiculungo and Samba Cajú were at moderate-high risk. In most traditionally accessible localities in the districts (Cambambe, Cazengo, Golungo Alto, Lucala) and main district towns, some of which are located along the main access roads (Camabatela and Samba Cajú), as well as in the small locality of Tango, the geographic risk to food insecurity was evaluated as Moderate. In the main

district towns of Cazengo and Golungo Alto the risk is Moderate to Low, while in the district town of Cambambe the risk was assessed as Low.

### **KUANZA SUL**

During last the three years, the Vulnerability Analysis Unit and Maps (VAM) of the World Food Program (WFP) made significant headway concerning the development of methodologies and analyzes of vulnerability to food insecurity in 11 provinces of Angola. The results of these analyzes are published twice a year, and they have proved to be very useful in the decision-making process related to food aid and others interventions in the food security area. However, this is the first time that the exercise of analyzes of vulnerability has been made in the province of Kuanza Sul. The lack of analysis in previous periods is essentially due to the limited presence of WFP and other humanitarian partners in the province. But due to a new framework for humanitarian intervention, there is a need to create a mechanism for analysis of food security in order to supply, in a timely and systematic form, a solid basis for planning and channeling humanitarian aid.

This report presents the results of the first analysis of vulnerability to food insecurity made in Kuanza Sul. The exercise was within an institutional framework still at an embryonic phase, and in the absence of a database that satisfies the model of analyzes used by VAM. There are therefore three important factors to consider in this report: (i) the results reflect the type of available data up to the date of its design; (ii) data presented are not representative of the province but of the areas where it was possible to collect them; and (iii) any geographic and/or socio-economic comparison with other provinces must be made with some care, (iv) the data are not comparable in their totality.

In general terms, the northeastern part of the province of Kuanza Sul presents a worrying picture of current or temporary vulnerability to food insecurity, essentially due to the great flow of returnees to the province, which still have difficulties in reestablishing life systems. Although there is not a uniform standard of geographic risk, the localities of Gungo, Honhe, Dumbi, Atome, Sanga, and all the districts of Mussende are the areas that had the highest risk of food insecurity. Difficulty of access to the district of Mussende and the locality of Honhe in Kibala was the great determinant factor in the level of vulnerability of these areas.

The total number of people vulnerable to food insecurity was estimated at 206,275 of whom 43.6 percent are already at risk of food insecurity, 41.2 percent are highly vulnerable, and only 3 percent are potentially vulnerable. The analyzes enabled us to estimate that 45 percent of returnees to the province are already at risk of food insecurity and 42 percent are highly vulnerable. On the other hand, while there was no great variation amongst those resettled, all of them are at risk of food insecurity, 55 percent of residents, particularly in inland localities, are highly vulnerable, although it is considered a transitory situation.

Despite improvements in opportunities for income generation, whether on the coast or inland areas of the province, low-income families are still forced to adopt other survival strategies to tackle the situation of food deficit. They collect wild food, cut down papaya; branches of "matebeiro" palm and produce wood carvings/ handicrafts. It is to be stressed that income-generating activities provided supplementary foods to vulnerable resident families as well as returnee families and demobilized soldiers.

It is clear that the 2002-03 agricultural campaign was better than the last one for the vast majority of resident farmers, while resettled returnees still lack basic resources such as seeds and tools. Therefore the priority intervention in this province to alleviate the effect of current food insecurity, falls again to the agricultural sector, particularly the provision of tools in the localities of Gungo and Kikombo/Sumbe, Capolo/Porto Amboim, Dala Caxibo and Lonhe/Kibala; Amboiva

and Botera/Seles; Cunjo/Conda; Cassange and Choa/Ebo and in the district of Mussende. However, the implementation of Food-for-Work programs are recommended in the next six months but these are complementary to the agricultural and/or programs directed at the rehabilitation of productive infrastructures .

## **LUNDA SUL**

During the rainy season the circulation of people and goods was irregular to the localities of Alto Chicapa and Sombo due to the bad state of repair of access roads. Some areas in the localities of Chilugue and Cassai South remained inaccessible to the circulation of people and goods because of collapsed bridges and the danger of mines.

The provincial sub-group for registration and verification reported that by April about 43,000 people, long-term IDPs, had returned home and about 3,200 former-refugees in the Democratic Republic of the Congo had returned to the country over the borders at Luau and Muconda. As a part of the process of reintegration of demobilized ex-soldiers of UNITA and families, the reception areas of Tchineje and Velho that sheltered 9,200 people were closed down. Between January and April 6,200 people were transported to the provinces of Malange, Bié and Lunda Norte. The other 3,000 chose to remain in the province of Lunda Sul to set up residence.

The diversity and amount of basic food produce in the market of Saurimo was good and remained stable during the period in analysis, there was a fall in the prices of food products that make up the basic food basket of maize, an alternative to cassava. The average cost of the basic basket of maize that allows a family of 5 people to have meals that supply 2,100 Kcal /person /day for 30 days was calculated at USD 26.96 - 45.3% lower than in October /02. The basic basket of cassava fell by 5.14%

The nutritional state of children under 5 was negatively reflected in an increase in admissions to the TFC. The nutritional survey carried out by GOAL in the province from 13<sup>th</sup> – 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2003 using the method weight by height disclosed rates of 6.3% and 1.7% of global and severe acute malnutrition that indicate danger levels. The survey report says that gross mortality rates of 6.3/10,000 and in children under 5 of 16.7 in 10,000, considered as an out of control emergency situation. The rate of global acute malnutrition, that is inside the normal range, indicates that in the next period the situation may get worse if there are no improvements in factors that influence nutritional state, mainly food availability and access and quality of health services.

The health situation continues alarming. About 12% of morbidity-mortality was caused by malaria and 11% by acute diarrheal diseases. In the districts of Muconda, Dala and Saurimo cases of measles in children under 5 were notified and in the hospital of Saurimo 467 cases were confirmed resulting in 23 deaths.

In the province rains began in 2002 October, with a slight delay in the district of Muconda, but without negative impact on planting. After October and in all districts rainfall was even and moderate.

MINADER reported that about 30,000 families were involved in the present agricultural campaign. The distribution of tools included 11,664 families of whom 39% were peasant farmers. Of the population groups who benefited 91% are returnees, 3% residents and 6% IDPs, in the districts of Muconda, Cacolo, Dala and Saurimo. The average size of areas cultivated by families was between 2-3 hectares for residents, 1-1.5 for returnees and 1 for those resettled. In the district of Muconda the areas cultivated by returnees were about 1 hectare, but there were not enough cassava cuttings.

Total production in the province was estimated at 81,750 MT of maize, 29,340 MT of beans and 22,820 MT of groundnuts, amounts that are not enough for families to build up food reserves. In

the districts of Dala (with the exception of Cazona and Cazage), Cacolo and Saurimo, the cassava harvests will cover the food needs of residents until the 2004 harvests. In Muconda, where cassava will not be harvested until April, families will depend on alternative subsistence activities.

There are approximately 35,250 people who are highly vulnerable and at risk of food insecurity and who require emergency interventions and food aid in the districts of Cacolo, Dala, Muconda and Saurimo. Mainly returnees (24,900) and vulnerable residents are concerned (7,500).

There are about 42,250 people who are highly vulnerable in the localities of Cacolo, Luma Cassai (Saurimo and Dala (Cazage) classified as moderate and moderate – high risk. They are mainly returnees and vulnerable residents, the agricultural production of these families was very low and they did not build up enough food reserves until the next harvest. In the next period the food and nutritional state of these groups could get worse as their only food source and income will be alternative subsistence activities.

The areas of Cassai South and Chilugue are still inaccessible; there are about 6,000 people at risk of food insecurity.

### **MALANJE**

The most striking aspect in this VA is the absence of areas at high risk. This is primarily due to the fact that there have been improvements in the areas, which previously were at a high level - Ngola Luije and Kiwaba Nzoji. These areas showed moderate and moderate to high levels of vulnerability respectively due to the fact that no markets are functioning, an inadequate health service, and access during the rainy season is limited. It is estimated that total food production on average covers 45 days of annual consumption needs. The poor resident population and returnee families, who were not in time to participate in the first and the second seasons of the current agricultural campaign, are strongly affected by food insecurity. In order to survive these people developed attitudes and strategies that enabled them to tackle food crises, such as reducing the amount of food and the number of meals a day in the districts of Cacolo, Dala, Muconda and Saurimo.

The busiest roads were those that link the district town of Malange with the following localities: to the west, the district town of Cacusso, including links with Lombe, Kizenga, to the northeast, the town of Calandula, passing through the localities of Lombe and Quota, to the south the district towns of Cangandala, to the east the district town of Caculama (including the localities of Muquixi and Caxinga) as well as the locality of Xandele which is part of the district of Quela. The roads that lead to the main district towns of Quela, Kiwaba Nzoji, Kahombo, Kambundi Catembo - including Tala Mungongo/Kitapa/Dumba Kabango, Kunda dia Baze - including the locality of Milando and links with Ngola Luige (Malange), Soqueco (Cacusso) and Kinge (Calandula) were less busy.

With the approach of the dry period in the next few months it is expected that certain roads will be reopened and there will be an increase in road circulation on the road that links the main provincial town to the main district towns and small localities and settlements. However, the localities of Bembo, (Cangandala), Mufuma (Kiwaba Nzoji), Lemba (Kunda dia Base), Cambaxe (Malanje), Cambombo (Marimba); Massango (Massango), Mission of Bangalas/Moma (Quela), Qurima and Sautari (Qurima) and Luquembo, Kimbango, Dombo, Kapunda, Cunga-Palanca and Rimba (Luquembo) will remain cut off. Commercial exchanges, the distribution of agricultural produce and assistance to returnees will be easier, although people can go on foot to the main district towns.

It is estimated that about 147,234 people corresponding to 39,236 families returned home by the end of February. Resident families, displaced people as well as returnees, who were involved in the present agricultural campaign, increased the area they cultivated in comparison

to the previous agricultural year. This increase in area cultivated was possible thanks to a series of strategies adopted by different groups, i.e. (i) Residents: using existing human resources in household group, contracting a workforce, each 10 'mubangas' (plot) of 15 meters in which those employed received payment per day, foods such as a 'quinda' (kind of wicker basket) of 'macrueira' or a basket of cassava and sometimes a 100KZ, and (ii) Returnees and IDPs: the Government of the province through the provincial Agriculture Office of MINADER subsidized land preparation in the districts of Cacuso - (856.8 hectares), Calandula - (1,558.7 hectares), and Malange - (200.2 hectares).

Although an increase in the area cultivated has been mentioned there were some difficulties which affected the success of the agricultural campaign such as: (i) some new NGOs lacked transport; (ii) Difficulties of evaluation, technical follow-up and monitoring; (iii) not enough seeds and tools to cover the projected number of families; (IV) delay in the arrival of seeds to the province; (v) weak germination of groundnuts and maize; (vi) too much rain or on the other hand, drought; (vii) not enough cassava cuttings; (viii) inadequate vegetative growth of maize planted on waste land; (ix) inadequate storage capacity, handling, transport and conservation of reimbursed seeds; (x) loss of groundnut seeds during transportation; (xi) absence of technical information on seeds received and (xi) delivery of hoes which were not appropriate for the job.

The MUAC assessments were carried out in newly accessible areas (Calandula, Marimba, Soqueco, Kiwaba Nzoji, Cacuso and Quela) where evaluations of critical need took place as well as fast assessments of food needs, which showed that not many children had been identified at risk of malnutrition or were even undernourished. These results, added to the big drop in admissions to nutritional centers indicate that the nutritional state of families is normal.

However the implementation of a health education program is recommended, with emphasis on: (i) Food Education, (ii) Better use of local resources; (iii) Community vegetable plots; (IV) Guidance on household and personal hygiene; (v) Importance of completing vaccination calendar; (vi) The use of impregnated mosquito nets; (vii) Comply with medical norms/instructions for the treatment of malaria (viii) adequate disposal of human waste (feces); (ix) Treat lagoons and swamps, to control vectors, especially mosquitoes; (xi) Carry out antenatal check-ups on pregnant women and vaccinate with tetanus toxoid; (xi) Training for teachers, youth community leaders, traditional healers, etc. on AISS/STI/STDs; and (xiii) Monitoring of water sources etc.

## **MOXICO**

The circulation of people and goods fell considerably during the last six months because of deterioration of access roads. Some localities in the districts of Luacano, Luau and Alto Zambeze continued inaccessible by road due to the existence of mines and broken bridges.

Information from MINARS refers to the fact that about 83,086 people will have returned home, of whom about 10,000 are former-refugees returned to the districts of Luau, Alto Zambeze, Lumbala Nguimbo and Moxico. In the process of reintegration reception areas for families of demobilized soldiers from UNITA were closed down. In this process, about 9,949 people were transported to the provinces of Huambo, Bié, Lunda Sul, Malange, Bengo, Cando Cuban go and Uige.

The situation of food security in the province of Moxico improved in relation to the previous period, mainly in the districts of Lactases, Lumbala Nguimbo, Alto Zambeze and Luau, as a result of an increase in trade with neighboring countries, and access to agricultural tools and a general improvement in the health situation.

The prices of food products that make up the basic and alternative food baskets were very high, with increases of around 37.45% and 26.58 % respectively, in April 2003, compared to the same month of last year, they continue to be high due to low production levels and increased transport costs in Luanda. In April, the average cost of the basic food basket was USD 35.12 – 33.4 % lower than in October 2002 .

In the next period availability of local food produce in the markets could go up due to better access and the circulation of people and goods. The prices of some basic products will be lower thus increasing the buying power of poor people.

Although there have been improvements in the supply system for essential medicines to health units, the health situation continues to be alarming. Many cases of morbidity from malaria were recorded, i.e. about 38% of cases diagnosed in health units. In all districts cases of measles in children under 5 years of age were notified. During the first trimester of 2003, 208 cases were confirmed in the provincial hospital Luena.

The nutritional security network in the province was reduced, and was made up of two SFC and a TFC. There was also a fall in the number of admissions to centers, that is associated with an improvement in access to a variety of food sources. The average number of admissions to the TFC in Moxico fell from 316 to 25 children in April 2003 (-92%) compared to April 2002: In the SFC the number of admissions dropped from 338 to 66 in April 2003, 80% less compared to the same period last year.

In the districts of Moxico and Camanongue rains began in August and in the districts of Bundas and Luchazes they were slightly delayed. In general they were steady and they ensured good crop development.

There were improvements in the availability of agricultural tools, especially for returnees. According to MINADER about 70,300 families cultivated land in the present agricultural campaign and tools distributed will have reached about 57% of these families. The average areas cultivated per family were estimated at 2 hectares for residents, 1 hectare for resettled returnees and 0.5 hectares for IDPs.

The total production of the province was estimated at 3,367 MT for cereals, 952 MT for beans and 1,007 MT for groundnuts and 141,000 MT of cassava. In Camanongue families will be able to build up reserves of maize and beans to last them for about 4 months. In the districts of Leua, Cameia, Luau Alto Zambeze and Camanongue cassava harvests will be able to cover food needs until 2004. In the districts of Luacano and Luchazes, where the source of cereals and vegetables is the market, buying power will depend on how much fish is caught in this fishing season.

In the districts of Moxico, Alto Zambeze and Luchazes, approximately 19,700 people, mainly vulnerable returnees (12,500) and residents (4,100) are at risk of food insecurity and need food aid. Around 17,200 of these people are in the locality of Lovua, Lumbala Caquengue and Cangamba, localities that have good subsistence opportunities. In the next period it is thought, however, that these groups will be able to reduce their degree of vulnerability if they are supplied with production factors.

In the localities at moderate risk, there are about 96,000 people, who are highly vulnerable. They are mainly returnees (65,850 people) and residents (16,190). Food support for this group will help to prevent the deterioration of their nutritional state.

In the inaccessible areas of Macongo, Cavungo, Luacano, Luchazes and Bundas, about 20,000 are at risk of food insecurity, which will become worse in the next months, if these areas remain inaccessible to humanitarian assistance.



## **UIGE**

The comparative analysis of geographic vulnerability frameworks in the last two semesters in question point to some improvement in food security in the province of Uige. The situation is much better in the localities of Ambuila, Kibocolo (Maquela of Zombo), Sanza Pomba, Cuilo Pomba, Macocola, and Buengas Sul. This trend is essentially attributed to higher agricultural production, increase in circulation to areas of high commercial activity, and the fact that people have better opportunities for income generation. It is stressed that the deterioration of the situation in the district town of Maquela of Zombo, is attributed to an alteration in the state of health in the district town, that worsened essentially because of the arrival of external returnees from DRC and due to the irregular supply of medicines to the district Hospital. However, the total number of people who are vulnerable was estimated at more than 115,000, of who about 9,113 are already at risk of food insecurity. These people are mainly returnees and resettled, concentrated in the west of the province, almost without resources and also they have had virtually no access to production factors. The fact is that economic activity in localities where most resettled returnees are found is quite inadequate or almost non-existent and there are few opportunities for families to generate income outside the agricultural sector.

There were no significant improvements in access to the province compared to the previous period. The activities of humanitarian organizations during the period between November and April, continued limited in the districts of Uíge; Negage; Songo; Sanza Pombo; Puri; Ambuila; Quimbele; Quitexe; Bembe (FRA Valley of Loge), Bungo; Damba; Maquela do Zombo and Cangola. There was a spontaneous movement of external returnees from the refugee camps of Kimpesse and Kimpangu (Democratic Republic of the Congo). The entry points of these returnees were the districts of Maquela do Zombo, Quimbele and Milunga. The most critical zones in terms of access are in the districts of Songo (village of Kinvuenga), Maquela do Zombo, and Quimbele, the latter has great agricultural potential.

In general terms, and making a comparison with the last agricultural campaign, during the 2002-03 agricultural campaign there was an increase of about 40% in area cultivated (resident and returnees) compared to the previous campaign (2001/2002). From information provided by some local residents and those that returned before October 2002, most of them will be able to satisfy some of their basic needs through agricultural production. Most of these population groups will possess food reserves from their harvests, (cassava, beans, groundnuts and in some cases maize) which could satisfy food needs for over two months.

In global terms, the agriculture situation in district localities of the province is good (where information is available), except for the districts of Bembe, Ambuila and Bungo. Most families had access to seeds and agricultural tools which they could purchase in local markets, stocks from the previous campaign, through barter or exchange, through provision of services (farm laboring) in exchange for seeds. Groundnut seeds and beans were distributed by IERA in the districts of Sanza Pombo and Kimbele, germination was below 10% (negative), and that consequently affected incomes.

However, there was a marked decline in prices during the first trimester of this year, which in fact started earlier than in previous years. The main basic basket fell 13% while the alternative dropped by 11.7%. The positive relation between the two baskets at this time of the year indicates greater availability of foodstuffs in the market of Uige. It can be inferred from these data that families who buy foodstuffs from the market are making little use of the alternative food basket. This behavior of prices indicates on the other hand, an increase in agricultural production in the province of Uige, and on the other hand, as projected in the last report of analyzes of vulnerability, supply of foodstuffs continued despite difficult conditions of access during the rainy season. It is expected that the downward trend in the cost of the main basic basket is going to be maintained until August or September.

Given the current picture of vulnerability in the province, the provincial group of analyzes of vulnerability recommended that intervening humanitarian organizations and government agencies should make efforts towards improving conditions of access to allow analysis of geographic risk in currently inaccessible areas. Also from the same angle, secondary roads should be rehabilitated in the district of Quimbele that give access to areas at risk of food insecurity and areas with a high degree of vulnerability (Quimbele/Icoca and Quimbele/Alto Zaza). Parallel to this, it is recommended that food aid and distribution of agricultural tools continue during the 2002-03 agricultural campaign for those at risk of food insecurity, but the immediate suspension of food aid to groups found in areas with a degree of moderate vulnerability.