

MDRP-Supported Activities in Angola

December 2008

National Program: Angola Demobilization and Reintegration Program - ADRP

Administrator: Institute for Socio-Professional Reintegration of Ex-combatants (IRSEM)

Financing: \$246.3 million (World Bank IDA grant: \$38.8 million | Multi-Donor Trust Fund: \$30.23 million | European Commission grant: \$ 20.3 million | Government of Angola: \$157 million)

Status: closed December 31, 2008

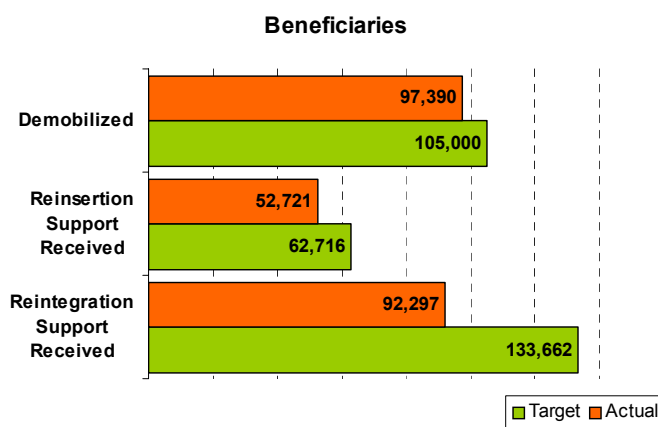
Objective:

The ADRP aimed to help consolidate economic stability in Angola and in the greater Great Lakes region by:

- demobilizing up to an estimated 105,000 combatants from the UNITA Military Forces.
- supporting their reintegration into civilian life
- contributing to facilitate the reallocation of Government expenditure from military to social and economic sectors.

Progress:

- In 2008, approximately 10,500 ex-combatants were interviewed 3 to 6 months after receiving reintegration support. Main findings of these interviews include: 61% of ex-combatants are self employed; 35 % are unemployed, 4% are formally employed; 95% have access to agriculture land; 98% have established families and 93% consider themselves reintegrated into their communities of destination.
- 92,297 direct and indirect beneficiaries have completed reintegration activities. Over 260 sub-projects have been contracted.
- The Government has decided to finance a follow-up project to support other ex-combatants beyond the closure of the MDRP and IDA grants in December 2008. The new project will start in early 2009 and will be solely funded by the Government.



Special Project: Joint Special Project to Support the Reintegration of Demobilized Soldiers in Angola

Administrator: United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Financing: \$4.3 million

Status: Closed

BACKGROUND



Angola experienced internal conflict from about 1961 to 2002. From 1961 to 1975, three groups fought the Portuguese for independence, and each other for control of the country: the Movement for the Popular Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA). After independence in 1975, geographic control was principally split between the MPLA holding the urban areas, and UNITA holding large portions of the rural east and south. The FNLA collapsed in 1976.

Attempts to end the conflict (Bicesse Accords 1991; Lusaka Peace Protocol 1994) failed due to contested elections in 1992 and UNITA's failure to fully comply with the conditions of the Lusaka agreement. By 1998, the peace process had collapsed. While Government forces slowly regained control, low-level guerilla warfare persisted in non-strategic rural areas until February 2002, when Jonas Savimbi, UNITA's leader, was killed in battle. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed on April 4, 2002, effectively putting an end to the armed struggle.

With the exception of continued sporadic conflict in the resource-rich Cabinda province, a degree of peace and stability has now returned to Angola and there is general consensus that the emergency humanitarian phase has passed. Parliamentary elections took place in September 2008.

Population: 16.6 million
Area: 1.25 m sq km (481,354 sq miles)
Life expectancy: 41.4 years
Main exports: Oil, diamonds, minerals, coffee, fish, timber
GNI per capita: US \$1,980