

Angola

AT A GLANCE

Main Objectives and Activities

Protect and assist refugees and asylum-seekers and work towards achieving lasting solutions for them through local integration, self-sufficiency and voluntary repatriation; help the Government to provide protection and to improve access to basic services for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Zaire and Uige provinces as well as in Viana, near Luanda; monitor the situation of IDPs and promote their self-reliance while, at the same time, strengthening the resources of the authorities to respond to the needs of IDPs.

Impact

Refugees

- The refugees' overall living conditions improved with the provision of medical services, shelter, sanitation, education and clean water. Basic relief items were also distributed to the most needy refugees.
- The distribution of food, which had been suspended in mid-1999, resumed in December 1999 and continued throughout 2000. This resulted in lower malnutrition rates in the refugee population.
- The refugees' health improved and lower morbidity and mortality rates were recorded. Gynaecological and paediatric services were introduced, as well as a tuberculosis treatment programme. Refugees received health education and traditional birth attendants and health visitors were trained.
- Regular meetings were held between the refugees, NGOs, the Government and UNHCR to discuss improvements to the refugees' living conditions.
- In Luanda, a community centre was established for the benefit of urban-based refugees.

IDPs

- A Protection Working Group was established with relevant UN agencies and NGOs. The group's aim is to help the Government meet its obligations and respon-



Main Refugee Origin/Type of Population	Persons of Concern			
	Total in Country	Of whom UNHCR assisted	Per cent Female	Per cent under 18
Angola (IDPs)	257,500	-	-	-
DRC (Refugees)	11,800	9,800	56	70
Angola (Returnees)	8,800	8,500	-	-
DRC (Asylum-seekers)	600	600	-	-

	Income and Expenditure (USD)				
	Annual Programme and Supplementary Programme Budgets				
	Revised Budget	Income from Contributions ¹	Other Funds Available ²	Total Funds Available	Total Expenditure
AB	4,177,207	1,010,000	3,046,239	4,056,239	4,056,239
SB	6,727,692	4,141,859	437,205	4,585,064	3,512,581
Total	10,904,899	5,157,859	3,483,444	8,641,303	7,568,820

¹Includes income from contributions earmarked at the country level.

²Includes allocations by UNHCR from unearmarked or broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments. The above figures do not include costs at Headquarters.

sibilities towards IDPs and support Angola's civil society in upholding the rights of IDPs.

- Angola passed a law officially adopting the principles and recommendations of the UN Secretary General's Special Representative on IDPs.
- Three major workshops were held in Luanda and in Uige and Zaire provinces for the police, military, NGOs and government officials. A Human Rights Committee was established in Uige, chaired by the Ministry of Justice's provincial delegate.

WORKING ENVIRONMENT

The Context

Angola has been embroiled in civil strife since its independence. The Government estimates that four million people out of a total population of 12.6 million have suffered recurrent displacement. There are, in addition, some 13,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Until they became displaced in late 1999, when the civil war escalated, most refugees in Angola had been relatively well-integrated into host communities and had reached a certain degree of self-sufficiency in rural areas in the country's northern provinces. The scope of the current humanitarian operation in the country is relatively extensive, given the acute vulnerability of a large part of the Angolan population, particularly women and children. Angola has one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world, averaging two deaths per 100 births; only 18 per cent of Angolan women have assisted deliveries and, in certain provinces, fewer than ten per cent; women in rural areas have had on average only one year's schooling; 42 per cent of children under five are underweight; and life expectancy is one of the lowest in the world: 42 years for men and 40 for women. At least four million people, almost a quarter of the population, received some sort of assistance during 2000 from humanitarian agencies, including seven UN agencies, 95 international NGOs and more than 280 national NGOs and church organisations.

In January there was a surge of international interest in the plight of the estimated 3.7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in Angola (1.5 million of them IDPs). A special session on Africa at the UN Security Council called for stronger and more effective humanitarian measures. UNHCR was identified as one of the organisations best able to assist, especially as many of the displaced were deemed to be in a "refugee-like" situation. With its economic and social difficulties mounting, the Angolan Government subsequently asked UNHCR to assist the IDP population. Consultations were launched with other UN agencies and an assessment mission comprising UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP was fielded in March by the UN Emergency Relief Co-ordinator. In line with the conclusions of an internal review to evaluate UNHCR's role in IDP situations, and following the recommendations of a rapid assessment mission in April, the High Commissioner made a decision in June to launch a limited assistance programme for up to 300,000 IDPs in the provinces of Zaire and Uige and in Viana (Luanda). An initial allocation of USD 2,000,000

from the Operational Reserve was approved and a special funding appeal was launched in early July.

The assessment mission found that IDPs in the three target areas were in desperate need of protection and humanitarian assistance. Most were living in overcrowded, inhuman conditions, with woefully inadequate supplies of water and food, pitiful sanitary conditions, and no medical care whatsoever. An emergency response team was deployed in May to begin to address their most critical needs. The selection of these three locations built on UNHCR's earlier activities for refugees and returnees. In Viana, the target IDP population lives side by side with Congolese refugees already receiving protection and assistance from UNHCR. In Zaire and Uige provinces, many of those who are now internally displaced are former returnees and a number of Angolan refugees are still returning spontaneously to these areas and require assistance. IDPs in these areas have received less attention and assistance than in other places and one of the aims of UNHCR's intervention was to bridge the gap in the international humanitarian response.

Constraints

UNHCR's work in Angola was often severely constrained by security considerations. Refugees and the local population alike suffered the consequences of the high level of insecurity and crime in the country. UN agencies and NGOs were only able to operate in government controlled areas and, even there, access was sometimes limited due to military activity. During the year, many previously safe locations came under attack from belligerents. Road travel often had to be completely ruled out for fear of ambushes or landmines. Humanitarian personnel were deliberately targeted and, on at least three occasions, armed groups intentionally killed aid workers. Others were injured by landmines. There were frequent thefts of equipment, personal property and humanitarian aid. Precarious security conditions even caused the temporary closure of some airports, resulting in serious delays in project implementation since staff, cars, trucks, relief items and food had to be transported by air.

Some 1,860 Congolese refugees who opted for voluntary repatriation could not return because approval was not forthcoming from the DRC authorities. Other Congolese refugees who fled in the 1990s, and new arrivals, were reluctant to repatriate on account of the prevailing situation in their country. A serious obstacle to self-reliance is the shortage of suitable land for cultivation, particularly for the refugees living at the Viana site. Many urban-based Congolese refugees face serious

difficulties due to xenophobia, language barriers and a lack of employment opportunities.

Implementation of activities suffered a number of delays linked to bureaucratic and administrative constraints, including problems of customs clearance for the many goods that could not be obtained locally. UNHCR's operations continued to face serious staffing shortages, which also hampered its effectiveness.

Funding

The budget allocated for the refugee programme in 2000 was not sufficient to meet all the needs of the refugees. UNHCR had to resort to leftover stocks of basic relief items, soap and plastic sheeting from the repatriation programme suspended in 1998, and to the IDP assistance budget to cover these needs. The IDP assistance programme also covered the running costs of the health post at Viana during the second half of the year.

Despite strong support from some donor governments for the IDP programme, other donors initially questioned UNHCR's role and intervention. Uncertainty about funding for the programme precluded the opening of field offices in M'Banza Congo (Zaire Province) and Maquela do Zombo (Uige), which would have provided better needs assessment, programme formulation and monitoring in these areas. Lack of funding also

affected the procurement of building materials for the completion of houses in newly located camps in advance of the rainy season.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

Protection and Solutions

Refugees

UNHCR maintained close co-ordination with the authorities involved in the process of refugee status determination and continued to work for the establishment of legal procedures that will contribute to lasting solutions and to the protection of refugees in Angola. During 2000, the backlog of asylum-seekers waiting to have their cases reviewed was significantly reduced. UNHCR participated as an observer in the Government's refugee status determination sessions and held technical meetings with the authorities to see how best to reduce the time taken to submit cases, to lodge appeals and to forward cases from one institution to another. Three refugees who faced protection problems were resettled in a third country and the process for the resettlement of eight families (23 persons) has been started. Although Angolan law gives refugees the



right to work and participate in income-generating activities, employment opportunities for refugees are limited in practice because of the language barrier and the general lack of job opportunities. To improve its response for refugee women and children, UNHCR has recently established four committees focusing on human rights, health, social and economic development and education. This ensures that their need for protection is given due consideration in all community-based services. The committees will help UNHCR carry out needs analysis and formulate a response strategy together with the refugees.

IDPs

UNHCR played an important role in the adoption of a law which embodies the principles and recommendations of the UN Secretary General's Special Representative on IDPs. UNHCR's comments were also incorporated into other relevant draft laws currently being discussed by the National General Assembly. Guidelines or "minimum operating standards" were prepared for the relocation of IDPs living in congested warehouses to camps and other more accessible sites. These guidelines were based upon the principles of voluntary relocation, obligatory mine clearance, acceptable security conditions and the availability of basic services and agricultural land. UNHCR then intervened to ensure that these minimum standards were observed in the relocation of IDPs to settlements in M'Banza Mazina and N'Zolani (Zaire Province); Kituma and Bengo (Uige Province) and Irmãos Coragem (Luanda Province). UNHCR and the authorities agreed on training for government officials in the protection of the fundamental rights of IDPs. A pilot programme was set up to re-establish a registry of IDPs in the provinces of Uige, Zaire and Luanda. Although the authorities have offered fertile land to those IDPs who relocate, the amount of land granted may not be enough to hold out the prospect of self-sufficiency. UNHCR has therefore been calling for additional land to be found for IDPs.

Activities and Assistance

Community Services:

Refugees: The refugee community has organised itself around its traditional leadership structures in order to cope with the problems of daily life. Counselling, advice and other community services are delivered by refugee committees working closely with UNHCR and NGOs. A community centre was set up in September in Luanda with the objective of helping refugees to organise themselves and to provide them with the skills and language training most likely to lead to gainful employment.

IDPs: A survey of community service needs and resources was undertaken in Viana. In order to involve the beneficiaries themselves in all the different stages of the aid process, workshops were held with the participation of IDPs, traditional leaders and camp co-ordinators. UNHCR, implementing partners and the Government continued to work jointly to mobilise the community to address the needs of vulnerable individuals. As a result, communities have been building houses for vulnerable individuals and others, and are participating in micro-credit schemes. Three combined kindergartens and adult education centres for the benefit of children and mothers have been constructed in Viana (in Mussende, Moxico and at the refugee camp). Each of these centres was used by more than 100 children every day. Women received training for micro-credit schemes.

Crop Production:

IDPs: Most needs in terms of seeds and agricultural tools were met by other agencies and NGOs. Some additional agricultural tools were provided by UNHCR. A total of 12,575 metric tons of seeds and 4,443 tools were distributed.

Domestic Needs/Household Support:

Refugees: Basic relief items distributed to refugees included 5,550 blankets, 2,215 kitchen sets and 2,215 buckets, as well as kerosene lamps and soap. To help refugees improve their shelters, 814 pieces of plastic sheeting were also distributed.

IDPs: Household goods and donated clothes were distributed on the basis of identified needs and in close co-ordination with local authorities, international agencies and NGOs to vulnerable IDPs, such as families headed by women or siblings, the elderly, the disabled and unaccompanied minors. A total of 11,764 blankets, 161,660 bars of soap, 12,234 buckets with lids, 1,559 jerry cans, 2,449 kitchen sets and 24,202 clothing items were distributed.

Education:

Refugees: Although refugee children are in principle admitted to Angolan primary and secondary schools, the reality of the country's education system means that in practice access to education is extremely limited even for nationals. Furthermore, few refugee children have been registered at birth and this is a prerequisite for enrolling at school (this problem is not limited to refugee children; it is estimated that some three million Angolan children have no birth certificates). UNHCR obtained assurances from the government that refugee children will be included in a forthcoming campaign of

civil registration and that, in the meantime, refugee children will be admitted to school even if they lack proper birth documentation. In Viana, the primary school was expanded from three to six classrooms and now 350 refugee children are enrolled. The school was constructed with the active participation of the community, with building materials supplied by an implementing partner. Nine refugee teachers run the school.

IDPs: A total of 760 IDP children (400 boys and 360 girls) have been enrolled in two temporary schools constructed with the active participation of the community in Viana. Psycho-social, sports and recreational activities are available, as well as technical training for 80 young adults. Two new classrooms were constructed for the primary school of Moxico and two for the Mussende school. Schools in M'Banza Congo and in M'Banza Mazina were rehabilitated and three pre-school centres with playgrounds were constructed in M'Banza Congo, benefiting 292 children. Training in school management, children's rights, psychological support and teaching methodology was given to 23 school administrators, 40 teachers, 20 community leaders and ten supervisors. Six government schools were assisted and 2,764 students received books. NGOs also played an important role in monitoring and promoting the protection of children.

Food:

Refugees: Refugees in Viana, Boa Esperança and Luanda received monthly food rations (from WFP). The refugees were directly involved in the distribution of food and women collected rations for their families. Nearly 300 vulnerable asylum-seekers also benefited from food rations.

Health/Nutrition:

Refugees: Medical services were provided for both refugees and IDPs in Viana. A five-member refugee health committee (with three women members) was established to work closely with the community health centre, which was upgraded by the construction of two additional rooms for vaccination programmes and tuberculosis patients. A health survey demonstrated that attendance at the health centre increased and that mortality rates dropped. Nearly 190 community health sessions were conducted and 25 traditional birth attendants and 33 community health promoters were trained and given medical kits. An anti-scabies campaign was undertaken and over 2,500 cases were identified and treated. Nearly 6,500 persons were vaccinated against various diseases including polio, measles and yellow fever. In Luanda, UNHCR administered medical assis-

tance to urban-based refugees through an arrangement with a government hospital and a private clinic where medicines were provided.

IDPs: Health facilities for refugees in Viana were also available to IDPs. An implementing partner ran the maternity unit at Uige municipal hospital, which handled about 245 deliveries per month. Also in Uige, six community health posts and a health care centre were renovated and equipped. UNHCR helped to rehabilitate the orthopaedic centre and supported the work carried out there. Local health workers were trained and a weekly health education radio programme was broadcast in local languages. Latrines for patients were constructed at six health posts. The rehabilitation of the health post at M'Banza Mazina was almost completed. The two nurses saw about 470 patients per month. Nsolani refugee camp had one doctor and two nurses, and 49 health workers received training. At the M'Banza Congo provincial hospital, an implementing partner provided basic medical equipment, clinical services to 1,565 patients and training for 127 health and administrative staff. In addition, UNHCR provided an electric generator, kitchen equipment for the nutritional programme and five refrigerators.

Income Generation:

Refugees: A total of 72 refugees (50 of whom were women heads of families) were assisted with income generation activities and vocational training. Twenty-two refugee men and women, for example, were trained as bricklayers and electricians, and received toolkits. Nine women from Boa Esperança attended the Vocational Training Institute in Qixito, Bengo Province, where they completed an eleven-month training course, which covered the basic principles of project design and book-keeping.

IDPs: A micro-credit project provided loans of USD 50-100 to IDP women in Viana, M'Banza Congo and Moxico, after they were given basic training in managerial and commercial skills. As well as giving them useful skills and therefore indirectly providing them with an income, the project underlined the contribution of women to the socio-economic reconstruction of their communities. The recipients in M'Banza Congo organised themselves spontaneously to work as a co-operative, reducing their individual costs. With their help, this arrangement will be replicated in other areas.

Legal Assistance:

Refugees: UNHCR provided training in refugee law and international protection and technical support to officials involved in the process of refugee status determination. Seminars and workshops were held with the

participation of relevant UN agencies, NGOs and government bodies. UNHCR established working committees on human rights, health, social and economic development and education, to ensure that the protection needs of refugee women and children were given due consideration in the planning and implementation of assistance projects.

IDPs: UNHCR organised training on the rights of IDPs and engaged in direct advocacy on their behalf. A Protection Working Group was established with relevant UN agencies and NGOs in order to assist the Government in meeting its obligations and responsibilities to protect the fundamental rights of IDPs. Three major workshops were held in Luanda and in Uige and Zaire provinces for the police, military, NGOs and government officials. A Human Rights Committee, chaired by the Ministry of Justice's provincial delegate, was established in Uige. A pilot programme was agreed with the authorities to re-establish a registry of IDPs in the provinces of Uige, Zaire and Luanda. UNHCR intervened to ensure that "minimum operating standards" based upon the principles of voluntary relocation, obligatory mine clearance, acceptable security conditions and the availability of basic services and agricultural land were observed in the relocation of IDPs.

Operational Support (to Agencies):

IDPs: With a view to UNHCR phasing out its operations by the end of 2001, implementing partners were chosen amongst those NGOs with a long-term commitment to Angola. Although most international partners were already established in the country, there was a need to expand their operational capacity. Co-ordination mechanisms were put in place and joint efforts were made to make more efficient use of resources.

Sanitation:

IDPs: Pit latrines, washing and bathing facilities, drainage and rubbish pits were built at the new settlement sites at Bengo and Kituma and in villages hosting IDPs in Uige. UNHCR funded the construction of showers and latrines and the rehabilitation of the water supply in Uige municipal hospital in order to complement renovations made with funding from other sources. The transit site at M'Banza Mazini was provided with 40 new pit latrines. A total of 72 hygiene and health promoters were trained in Uige. Educational programmes were broadcast on hygiene, water and sanitation issues.

Shelter/Other Infrastructure:

IDPs: The relocation of IDPs was carried out in accordance with the "minimum operating standards" ensur-

ing the availability of basic facilities and safety. The land was cleared with the help of the Government, and UNHCR provided roofing kits (lumber and roofing nails) to supplement the Government's provision of iron sheets. UNHCR's implementing partners assisted with the construction of houses and facilities and trained IDPs in building, drainage and road construction work. The Government allocated plots for the voluntary relocation of 419 families from the Malange IDP camp to the Irmãos Coragem site. Over 100 families moved in December 2000 and started to construct their houses. The IDPs at the camps in Mussende (297 families or 1,691 persons) and Moxico (338 families or 2,959 persons) also received plots for permanent settlement. UNHCR supported site development works and the construction of houses at the Bengo site in Negage. In Uige, 120 IDP families (476 persons) from the warehouse transit centre were accommodated in tents and provided with basic facilities while awaiting the completion of their houses. At the time of writing, 42 houses were roofed and ready for occupation. In total, UNHCR distributed 1,777 units of plastic sheeting to help with the relocation process in various locations.

Transport/Logistics:

Refugees and IDPs: Implementing partners were assisted with transport and related maintenance costs. A warehouse/workshop operated in Viana. The stock of relief items remaining from the previous repatriation operation was properly registered and, along with newly purchased stock, delivered to distribution points. Twelve new vehicles were procured but, by the end of October, only two had arrived (the rest only arrived in December). On the other hand, as a result of efforts to recover non-expendable property during the initial months of the operation, eight light vehicles, three ambulances, three trucks, three tractors with trailers or water tanks and ten motorcycles were made available to partners for project implementation.

Water:

Refugees and IDPs: Access to safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene is essential for the health and well-being of refugees and IDPs. UNHCR responded effectively to this vital need with a "quick impact" water point improvement programme for Viana (benefiting both refugees and IDPs), Uige, Negage and M'Banza Congo. This programme included the installation of a piped water system connecting Moxico and Mussende camp with the urban supply system; the installation of a piped water system at the Irmãos Coragem settlement in Viana; the con-

struction of two shallow wells and the design of a groundwater seepage collector, with a spring box (to protect it) and distribution system for the new resettlement site at Negage Bengo; the excavation and lining of three shallow wells at the new Kituma site; the construction of wells, the protection of springs and the improvement of storage and distribution systems in eight villages in Uige and five in M'Banza Congo which host IDPs; and the construction of two shallow wells and one rainwater catchment system in the M'Banza Mazini transit settlement site.

ORGANISATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Management

In 2000, UNHCR operated in Angola with four international staff, 31 national staff and one JPO. They were reinforced by 18 international staff on mission. UNHCR maintained offices in Luanda and in Uige.

Working with Others

UNHCR worked in partnership with the Government of Angola, particularly the Ministry of Social Affairs and Reintegration. For the implementation of its refugee and IDP programmes, UNHCR relied on 15 NGO partners (eleven international and four national). In addition, UNHCR worked closely with other UN agencies in Angola, namely UNDP, OCHA, WFP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNV and WHO.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

In view of the impact of its activities in improving the living conditions of refugees in Angola over the past year, UNHCR has been effective in meeting its objectives. In the case of IDPs, UNHCR's emergency humanitarian assistance made a considerable contribution to the alleviation of a critical situation, while its protection response contributed to the re-establishment of the rights of Angolan IDPs. Although the reconstruction process is still fragile in the Uige and Negage areas due to the uncertain security situation, UNHCR's intervention has given Angolans who sought refuge in the DRC an added incentive to return.

The IDP operation was designed from the beginning to be implemented over a period of 18 months. The primary focus during the early months was to respond to the emergency and to implement life-saving activities. As this was successfully carried out, there has been a gradual shift to activities such as strengthening local capacity, education, training, limited income genera-

tion activities (targeting women in particular) and the distribution of seed and tools to those with access to land.

As a solution-oriented organisation, UNHCR's involvement cannot be open-ended. Yet there is still no prospect of a solution to the predicament of forced displacement in Angola. In these circumstances, UNHCR had to focus on well-planned, short-term activities to enhance protection and assistance, while preparing an exit strategy. These activities were designed, firstly, to build up the resources and expertise of NGOs and, secondly, the skills and resources of displaced and affected populations. UNHCR therefore worked closely with local people to increase their capacity to manage and maintain community resources and services. At the earliest stage of project implementation, linkages were also sought with relevant governmental counterparts to ensure that they would be able to assume their responsibilities towards the IDP population.

Offices

Luanda
Uige

Partners

Government Agencies

Ministry of Social Affairs and Reintegration

NGOs

Acção das Igrejas Angolanas
African Humanitarian Action
Associação para a Cooperação Intercambio e Cultura
Association of Medical Doctors of Asia
Caritas
Christian Children Fund
Coordenação das Organizações de Serviço Voluntário
Danish Refugee Council
Fraternidade para Infancia Solidaridade e Humanismo
Handicap International
IBIS
International Medical Corps
Jesuit Refugee Services
Norwegian Refugee Council
University College of Doctors on Mission

Financial Report (USD)						
Expenditure Breakdown	Current Year's Projects			Prior Years' Projects		
	AB	SB	Total	notes	notes	
Protection, Monitoring and Co-ordination	424,351	531,184	955,535		36,996	
Community Services	26,889	54,753	81,642		0	
Crop Production	0	13,819	13,819		0	
Domestic Needs / Household Support	511,370	14,000	525,370		0	
Education	15,888	121,370	137,258		4,680	
Food	3,600	0	3,600		0	
Health / Nutrition	80,185	206,899	287,084		98,749	
Income Generation	25,331	6,150	31,481		0	
Legal Assistance	23,064	39,248	62,312		8,655	
Operational Support (to Agencies)	131,878	334,971	466,849		137,830	
Sanitation	0	21,123	21,123		0	
Shelter / Other Infrastructure	104,459	60,976	165,435		4,500	
Transport / Logistics	217,471	538,090	755,561		39,990	
Water	34,830	67,010	101,840		0	
Transit Accounts	23,577	0	23,577		0	
Instalments with Implementing Partners	841,638	639,957	1,481,595		(289,679)	
Combined Projects	0	0	0		0	
Sub - total Operational	2,464,531	2,649,550	5,114,081		41,721	
Programme Support	1,320,665	289,391	1,610,056		49,995	
Sub - total Disbursements / Deliveries	3,785,196	2,938,941	6,724,137	(3)	91,716	
Unliquidated Obligations	271,043	573,640	844,683	(3)	0 (6)	
Total	4,056,239	3,512,581	7,568,820	(1) (3)	91,716	

Instalments with Implementing Partners

Payments Made	1,316,510	1,550,499	2,867,009		145,759
Reporting Received	474,872	910,542	1,385,414		435,438
Balance	841,638	639,957	1,481,595		(289,679)
Outstanding 1 January	0	0			311,556
Refunded to UNHCR	0	0	1,481,595		8,310
Currency Adjustment	0	0	0		0
Outstanding 31 December	841,638	639,957	1,481,595		13,567

Unliquidated Obligations

Outstanding 1 January	0	0	0		568,462 (6)
New Obligations	4,056,239	3,512,581	7,568,820	(1)	0
Disbursements	3,785,196	2,938,941	6,724,137	(3)	91,716 (6)
Cancellations	0	0	0		476,746 (6)
Outstanding 31 December	271,043	573,640	844,683	(3)	0 (6)

Figures which cross reference to Accounts:

(1) Annex to Statement 1

(3) Schedule 3

(6) Schedule 6