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Appeal

Angola

Coordinating Office

Post War - Relief & Rehabilitation AFAO-41

Appeal Target: US\$ 3,718,783

Balance Requested from ACT Alliance: US\$ 2,295,783

Geneva, 5 April 2004

Dear Colleagues,

One could say the war is truly over in Angola for now it is 2 years since the cease-fire agreement and no skirmishes or fighting has been reported anywhere in the country between the government of Angola and the UNITA. By the end of 2003, over 3.3 million internally displaced people (IDPs) had returned to their home areas or other preferred areas and the demobilisation exercise had been successfully completed with over 100,000 soldiers having been demobilised. The process of return to home areas for most returnees was precarious and extremely difficult as they did not receive any assistance and had to walk long distances, some over 100 kilometres, with the ever present danger of landmines. The infrastructure such as roads and bridges were literally non-existent as they had been totally destroyed during the war. The returnees had further surprises upon their return as they found essential basic infrastructure and services absent and had to continue to face daily hardships in order to survive. Over 500,000 IDPs still remain in camps, mainly because they are unable to reach their home areas due to broken infrastructure and danger of landmines.

Despite the above mentioned problems, the people of Angola are determined to embrace the existing peace and rebuild their shattered lives. Efforts are being made by the international community to help the Angolan government with the mammoth task of rehabilitation and reconstruction. However, the needs are vast and the resources so scarce that according to the UN 70% of the population live below US\$1 per day.

ACT members, **Lutheran World Federation / World Service (LWF/WS)**, **Dan Church Aid (DCA)**, and the **Reformed Church in Angola (IERA)** would like to continue providing assistance to the various communities in their traditional working areas. DCA will continue with the de-mining programmes in areas where LWF/WS are implementing programmes and where agriculture activities are to be undertaken. LWF/WS and IERA programmes comprise: distribution of non food items, seeds and agricultural hand tools; shelter materials such as plastic sheeting; water and sanitation services; construction and rehabilitation of schools and health centres as well as peace and reconciliation programs.

Project Completion Date:

LWF - 31 January 2005
 DCA - 31 December 2004
 IERA - 31 March 2005

Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested

	LWF	DCA	IERA	ACT CO Comm. & Monitoring	Total Target US\$
Appeal Targets	1,068,097	2,113,471	527,215	10,000	3,718,783
Less: Pledges/Contr. Recd	428,000	995,000	0	0	1,423,000
Balance Requested from ACT Alliance	640,097	1,118,471	527,215	10,000	2,295,783

Please kindly send your contributions to the following ACT bank account:

Account Number – 240-432629.60A (USD)
 Account Name: ACT - Action by Churches Together
 UBS AG
 8, rue du Rhône
 P.O. Box 2600
 1211 Geneva 4
 SWITZERLAND
 Swift address: UBSW CHZH12A

Please also inform the Finance Officer Jessie Kgoroadira (direct tel. +4122/791.60.38, e-mail address jkg@act-intl.org) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the implementers, now that the Pledge Form is no longer attached to the Appeal.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:

ACT Director, Thor-Arne Prois (phone +41 22 791 6033 or mobile phone + 41 79 203 6055)

or

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ACT Web Site address: <http://www.act-intl.org>

John Nduna

Acting Director, ACT Co-ordinating Office

DESCRIPTION of the EMERGENCY SITUATION

The main events in 2003 were the end of the demobilisation process, as agreed between the Government and UNITA in the cease-fire agreement of April 2002 and the successful return of the bulk of displaced and refugees (3.3m out of 4m). More than 100,000 demobilised soldiers and approximately 350,000 family members were returned to their home areas. For many the reintegration process started painfully, when they were hurriedly put on trucks and brought to transit centres or airports where they had to wait for a long time, sometimes months, to be brought to the home areas. In some instances the UNITA ex-soldiers were rejected by the local population in the home villages.

The Government decided to integrate 5,000 UNITA health workers and 29,000 teachers into the national health and education systems respectively. But the Government professional skills program to provide former UNITA soldiers with a civil profession only reached 1,400 persons.

Though the reintegration process often has been difficult, there are relatively few reports of serious clashes. This does not mean that the past is forgotten. The reconciliation of the population remains a main challenge for the Angolan society. The first test will be during the campaign for upcoming elections. However, resumption of hostilities is not considered a serious possibility. UNITA has renounced any ambition to come to power except by peaceful means. It is trying to recover political strength under its new leadership, headed by Mr Isaias Samakuva, who was elected at the party congress in June 2003. Also the Governing party had a congress and re-elected Mr Eduardo dos Santos as leader and candidate for continuing as president, in spite of previous signals that he might wish to step down. Both sides are bracing themselves for the coming contest in elections.

In the meantime UNITA is represented at all levels of the state administration, as was agreed in the Lusaka accord of 1994, by ministers, ambassadors, MPs, governors and vice governors as well as at leading posts of lower administrative levels, the municipalities and communes.

The main proof of the total trust of the population in the peace, is the massive and spontaneous return of nearly 4 million IDPs, refugees, demobilised soldiers and their families to their areas of origin, in spite of the extremely precarious situation in the return areas. Four million Angolans – a third of the population – were displaced at the end of the war. 3,3 million have returned to their areas of origin. 70% have returned spontaneously without any form of assistance and to areas that were lacking even minimum social infrastructure. They had to walk back, some of them hundreds of kilometres. A wide stream of people moved all over the country in their quest to reach their homes. Every day the TV broadcast appeals from families to get news of their lost loved ones.

500,000 IDPs remain in camps, mainly because they are unable to reach their home areas due to bad roads, broken bridges and mine risk. It is hoped that they will be able to return in 2004. 145,000 refugees returned from neighbouring countries, of these 75,000 were assisted by UNHCR and its partners. 43,000 came in organised convoys from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zambia. However, 350,000 Angolan refugees remain in neighbouring countries. UNHCR is planning in 2004 to bring another 90,000 returnees in organised convoys and to assist another 55,000 who will arrive spontaneously. Repatriation will re-start after the rainy season in around May 2004.

3,8 million refugees, displaced people, demobilised ex-soldiers and their families have returned to their home areas. But the returnees have returned to nothing - the long war had a devastating impact with schools, health posts and other infrastructure now lying in ruins. The rehabilitation needs are formidable and unless support mechanisms are established in time, entire rural communities will continue be under extreme vulnerability and

dependence.

The situation is presently worsening, because of increased insecurity. This is due to the aggravated mine situation. During 2003, UN security officers gradually opened most roads after assessments of the mine risk but now roads are being closed again due to mine accidents. Old mines, dug deep down during thirty years of war, are surfacing due to the rains and the everyday use after the war. The verges of the roads are mined and when the main track is filled with water drivers attempt to use the verges to avoid the water. Furthermore, during the present rainy season many communities are cut off because of impassable roads and broken bridges. For all these reasons access has deteriorated and the affected population is in acute need of assistance.

In order to bridge the gap between emergency and recovery a UN Consolidated Appeal for Transition (CAT) was launched in November 2003. The main planning tool which was used by the UN together with the Government were the provincial transition plans which were elaborated during a process that started in August 2003 by inter-sectoral provincial teams, in which Government agencies, the UN and NGOs took part. During the whole of 2003 Inter-Sectoral Mobile Teams visited emergency pockets and return sites in order to assess the needs. During 2004 relief and recovery partners will implement integrated recovery programmes in return communities targeted by the provincial plans.

Impact on Human Lives

600,000 families received seeds and tools in 2003 (CAT 2004). But the vast majority of farmers, who have recently returned to the home areas, have not been able to build strategic food reserves to survive until the next harvest. In provinces, where the main input to the returnees has been maize seed, the average duration of the food stocks was only 1-2 months and the population is facing a high level of food insecurity. This has particularly affected returnees in Moxico, Bie, Benguela and Kuanda Kubango provinces. This also reflects the fact that more people are returning to home areas with few possessions and face serious difficulties to re-establish their livelihoods. It is estimated that 1,8 million Angolans risk food insecurity. 1,4 million will receive food assistance from WFP. Emergency pockets of approximately 100,000 people with critical needs remain in areas where access is hampered by mine infestation, broken bridges and poor road conditions.

Not only the food and security/access situation is precarious. Most basic services such as schools, health services, water and sanitation are absent. In the assessments of the return sites (CAT 2004) it was found that 95% lacked access to safe drinking water, 65% had no access to basic health care and 75% of the total population has no access to basic sanitation. In addition the war-affected population often returns to areas with no presence of local authority and access to identification papers remains a serious lack.

The overall situation of the population is among the worst in the world. It hardly improved during the first year after peace. Angola ranked 164th in the Human Development Index out of 175 countries surveyed. 70 % of the population are living in extreme poverty, less than one US\$ per day. 25% of the children are expected to die before the age of five, which is one of the highest levels of child mortality in the world. Only Afghanistan, Sierra Leone and Niger have a comparable rate. 45% of children under five are too short for their age due to chronic malnutrition. Only 56% of the children attend primary school. Half of the women are illiterate. Finally only 17 percent of the women have a basic knowledge of HIV and it is expected that the infection rate is rapidly increasing.

The following Angolan ACT members have joined in a proposal for direct assistance to over 350,000 persons in 11 provinces. However, at the present moment CICA has not applied for ACT membership and therefore, they will only be included in the appeal at a later stage once their membership applications have been received.

IERA - Igreja Evangelica Reformada de Angola

CICA – Angola Council of Christian Churches

LWF- Lutheran World Federation, Department of World Service

DCA – DanChurchAid

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER

- **Lutheran World Federation – Angola Programme**

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

LWF first became involved in Angola in 1985 when it initiated an emergency and relief program in the province of Moxico to assist populations displaced as a result of the civil war. It focused its program on providing relief assistance to destitute populations, returning refugees and the vulnerable population in the border area and in and around the provincial capital of Luena. It carried the main burden of sheltering and assisting the waves of populations fleeing the war and developed a comprehensive approach to meeting the needs of the displaced people. At the end of the war, LWF was attending to nearly 100,000 IDPs in the provinces of Lunda Sul and Moxico.

Throughout the past years, LWF has been the principle NGO, assisting the people of the remote Eastern Region of Angola, which includes the provinces of Moxico, Lunda Sul and Lunda Norte. It has developed close working relations and credibility with the provincial governments, municipal and communal administrations, international agencies, NGOs and local churches in the region. LWF has also good relations with the communities it has been working with.

LWF has together with the local churches developed a network of peace promoters in the parishes/communities and also collaborate with the churches in the areas of HIV/AIDS, human rights and other health matters.

III. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

Overall goal: to assist the returnee population in Moxico and Lunda Sul by addressing their basic needs, reducing vulnerability and promoting self-reliance in accordance with the government's Norms for the Resettlement of Displaced Populations, for the Return of Refugees.

Objectives

- Secure access to relief items that meet minimum standards for basic existence.
- Increase food security and prospects for economic recovery for the vulnerable war- affected population.
- Increase access to primarily school education for the vulnerable war affected population
- Increase access to basic health for the vulnerable war affected population.
- Build the capacity of LWF staff and community volunteers to plan and provide efficient, participatory and sustainable assistance to the war affected population in the current transitional and recovery phase
- **Non-food items** - Immediate assistance in terms of NFI provided to 3,500 families.
- **Food security and economic recovery** – 8,365 vulnerable war-affected returning families provided with seeds, tools and cassava cuttings (2,750 maize and beans, 3,500 cassava cuttings and 1,800 rice seeds) and 315 families provided with animal loans (micro-credit scheme). All have benefited from LWF agricultural training and their vulnerability reduced.
- **Education** - 16 class rooms and adjoining VIP latrines and teachers' quarters rehabilitated serving

approximately 1,200 pupils.

- **Health** - 6 government health posts including living quarters for health staff and latrines will be rehabilitated serving 48,000 people. Comprehensive preventive health programme – including HIV/AIDS education and training of TBAs implemented.
- **Capacity building and training of LWF staff and community volunteers** - 300 LWF staff members and selected community volunteers trained in various subjects (community development, participatory approaches, gender mainstreaming, health, agriculture, environment and peace & reconciliation).

ACTIVITIES

In the current appeal LWF applies an integrated approach to recovery for the war-affected population. It means that besides securing their survival, LWF will, at low cost, strive to provide the beneficiaries with orientation and resources enabling them to become self-sustainable. The assistance will be provided in return- and settlement areas complying to the greatest extent possible with the SPHERE standards and “the Norms for the Resettlement of Displaced Persons and the returning Refugees ” in Angolan legislation. LWF staff members and ACT partners underwent a training workshop on Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (SPHERE), sponsored by DCA/Danida.

The decentralisation process of LWF means that local staff living near the return areas will be responsible for carrying out the LWF programme activities. They have a thorough knowledge of the situation and know the norms of the people in terms of culture and traditions. They will use a community-based approach. The beneficiaries will be involved by using the existing social structures of the population. LWF works also with the church network. Likewise, the beneficiaries themselves are trained and held responsible for maintaining for instance of the water sources.

Being present in the two provinces, LWF will continue to feed into to the UN mechanism to monitor protection and human rights abuses.

Main categories of activities to be implemented and Expected Output

- 3,500 families provided with relief items plus plastic sheeting.
- 3,500 families provided with 150 kg of cassava cuttings and tools coupled with agricultural training
- 1,800 families provided with rice seed
- 2,750 families provided with maize and beans seeds.
- 315 families received animal loans.
- 16 class-rooms with adjoining VIP latrines and teachers quarters rehabilitated for 1,200 students
- 6 health posts with adjoining living quarters for health staff and latrines rehabilitated
- Preventive health program , including HIV/AIDS training and training of traditional birth attendants (TBAs) provided for 10,000 families.
- Training for 100 LWF staff and 200 community workers
- 10 workshops on reconciliation and human rights for community volunteers

Description of Proposed Assistance

NON-FOOD ITEMS

Immediate assistance in terms of Non-Food Items (NFIs) will be provided to 3,500 vulnerable war-affected returnee families. Non-food and shelter were among the items indicated as essential in all the provinces in order to facilitate the process of return and settlement. **Priority is given to the most vulnerable - often female-headed households.** Before the first distribution takes place LWF field staff visit the settlement areas to carry out a “door to door” survey to establish exactly who is in the location and the number of people per family. The

results of this survey are then used to prepare the distribution list and determine the number of beneficiaries. When distribution is about to commence, the *soba* (traditional leader) signs the distribution list on behalf of all the beneficiary families. The individual families then collect their NFIs. Additional and different NFIs are included in other LWF complementing projects.

FOOD SECURITY

Food security is one of the five priority areas identified in the PTP process and considered the most important aspect in the process leading to sustainability. The ACT evaluation (page 59) lists a number of recommendations that LWF is attempting to incorporate in the current programme.

LWF has with the support of FAO and EuronAid provided the returning population with seeds and agriculture tools. But the food security evaluation has shown that the harvest in 2003 only lasted 2 – 3 months in those areas that were wholly dependent on the distribution of maize seeds, whereas the food security was much better in those areas where the population grew cassava. Cassava is the main staple food in Moxico and Lunda Sul provinces, but it is neither included in FAO, WFP nor EuronAid's food security programme. Therefore LWF plans to distribute cassava cuttings, rice and seeds along with animal loans to beneficiaries in Moxico and Lunda Sul.

Cassava offers a long-term solution contributing to improvement and a stable livelihood of the population. Cassava has no specific planting season, but can be planted all year round although preferably in rainy season. It takes between 18-24 months to mature the cassava roots, but the leaves of the cassava can be harvested after three months and used for food. Moreover cuttings can be harvested after nine months and are used for reproduction of the cassava. Cassava can be cultivated in the same field as beans and groundnuts and will therefore not require separate cultivating land. Contrary to the cereals, cassava will not have to be imported from other countries, since cassava cuttings are already available in the central and northern regions in Angola. LWF Agriculture Technicians have assessed that the supply of cassava cuttings in the region is sufficient for the present project. The purchase of the cuttings locally will serve to improve the socio-economic development among farmers with a sustainable cassava production.

In order to further reduce vulnerability and increase the nutritional variety for the beneficiary populations, LWF will supplement the agricultural production with animal husbandry. LWF therefore plans to establish a small-scale animal credit scheme using domestic chickens and ducks benefiting initially 315 farming families in all the five project sites.

Finally, in connection with the agriculture input, LWF will carry out a training programme introducing yield enhancing planting methods, improved cultivation and stocking techniques and animal husbandry. The food security interventions will be carefully co-ordinated with the humanitarian mine action activities implemented by DCA in order to avoid accidents and secure cultivation sites.

REHABILITATION of PRIMARY SCHOOLS & TEACHER HOUSES

16 classrooms, joined VIP latrines and 10 teachers' quarters in existing schools will be rehabilitated. The latter was included upon recommendation from the ACT evaluation. Local government, beneficiaries and LWF will cooperate in identifying the schools. LWF will sign a contract with the local government guaranteeing that the government will supply teachers and education material upon the rehabilitation of a school. Local community members will be mobilised to participate in the rehabilitation and construction work. Technical staff will be allocated to ensure high quality in the rehabilitation work as in the ongoing ACT supported relief and rehabilitation programme.

REHABILITATION of GOVERNMENT HEALTH POSTS & COMPREHENSIVE PREVENTIVE HEALTH PROGRAMME

6 government health posts including living quarters and latrines for health staff will be rehabilitated. The approach used will be similar to that used for rehabilitation of schools. Six newly established and trained local drama groups as well as training of community volunteers (*activistas*) and traditional birth attendant (TBAs) will be used in conveying various messages on basic health (including HIV/AIDS). These will also be used in DanChurchAid Mine Risk Education.

The curricula for the training of volunteers, TBAs and HIV/AIDS awareness activities have been developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. The most frequent training is that of the volunteers and TBAs. After LWF has explained the programme to the communities, they will be invited to select a number of volunteers among the population to follow the training and become volunteers. The main criteria are writing and reading capabilities and the confidence of the population. Volunteers will raise awareness among the population by door-to-door visits and through group sessions. The main topics they cover are HIV/AIDS prevention, hygiene and sanitation, and water protection. TBAs are trained according to the curriculum and will receive a “TBA kit”.

CAPACITY BUILDING & TRAINING of LWF STAFF & COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS

Transport has become a major challenge in Angola. Relief goods and other materials and equipment have to be transported up to 1,000 km. LWF now has six field offices instead of two to manage both the return areas of IDPs and the repatriation of refugees.

LWF no longer counts on WFP for airlifting the cargo. Trucks have to be hired. In addition LWF’s own trucks have to make very long distance transports in the field on roads in lamentable conditions. Consequently, transport cost have rocketed, truck hire is very expensive and the planning and execution of the whole chain of movements from the arrival at the port to the beneficiaries in the villages has become much more complicated. The management of the vehicles has also become much more demanding. Therefore an upgrading of the logistics services is required, including training of logistics staff.

The work now being done for the returnees has to be done in close co-ordination with the communities. The retraining of the LWF staff in community work and better inclusion of the beneficiary groups in the program cycle will be subject to an ambitious training program in line with the recommendations of the ACT evaluation.

Both evaluations of this year’s intervention have pointed out the importance of training both LWF staff and community volunteers (on health, agriculture, environment, peace & reconciliation, human rights) to maximise project impact, benefits and community self-reliance. A comprehensive training plan is under preparation including gender mainstreaming. Currently an estimated 300 people (LWF staff and selected community volunteers) will benefit from the training programme.

PEACE BUILDING

The reconciliation process remains a major challenge for the Angolan society. In collaboration with the local churches LWF has established a network of 100 peace promoters in the parishes/communities. This network will also eventually promote the respect for human rights.

Program risks and assumptions

- **That Peace lasts** - The reintegration of ex-UNITA soldiers is going remarkably smoothly according to reports from UN OCHA, UNHCR, and the Angolan Authorities. The most critical issues concern the upcoming elections. Preparation for elections could possibly lead to social tensions causing delays in

implementation. Comprehensive security regulations and procedures for staff are in place.

- **Access and logistic situation improves** - Access and associated logistic problems remain a major challenge. It is therefore assumed that the access hindrance due to landmine infestation will gradually improve with the impact of the closely related DanChurchAid HMA programme.
- **Administrative situation improves** - Ongoing delays in the issuance of visas for international NGO staff as well as difficulties with customs clearance may continue to create problems for new and ongoing programmes. It is assumed that timely solutions are continuously found to these problems.
- **Security situation** - No breaches of the cease-fire have been reported. It is suspected that, even though the demobilisation process has been carried out calmly, a lot of light weapons are still in circulation. The main security risk in the country is for landmines and random banditry. The country is heavily mined in general and in some provinces in particular. Moxico province is one of them. ACT/LWF has security regulations and procedures that include evacuation plans for its staff in case of emergency. The staff in Lunda Sul and Moxico are familiar with these regulations.

IV. PROJECT SCHEDULE

10 months from 1 March - 31 December 2004.

V. ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE

Administration

The overall responsibility for the project lies with the LWF Country Representative based in Luanda who will, in collaboration with the Programme Co-ordinator, regularly visit the project sites. However, the Luanda based management will rely on the regional setting that LWF has set up as part of decentralisation. The regional office structure has been set up in Luena and is headed by a regional co-ordinator who works in close co-ordination with the project co-ordinators in Cameia, Leua, Muconda, Luau and Cazombo. In addition the regional office has regional officers for peace and reconciliation, agriculture and health with a regional responsibility.

LWF will implement the activities based on the needs assessment carried out in close contact with the beneficiaries, in co-ordination with the provincial Humanitarian Co-ordination Groups consisting of the provincial authorities, OCHA and other UN agencies, NGOs and Churches.

The co-ordinators in the field prepare progress reports for discussion with the Programme Co-ordinator in Luanda for the final clearance of the Country Representative.

Logistics

The Logistics Co-ordinator in close co-operation with a DanChurchAid seconded Logistic Officer will take care of and develop a new efficient system for the procurement of relief items, clearing, handling, storing and not least the great challenge of transportation to the field.

Finance

Financial data is provided from the field to the Finance Department in Luanda who then compiles the reports. The established LWF financial system and controls will be adhered to. The Luanda finance personnel makes visits to the field offices to work with staff on financial control, updating, verification of expenditure reports, and to train local staff in stock audits and inventory control.

VI. MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATIONS

The LWF-ACT monitoring guidelines will be used. The Programme Co-ordinators will compile monthly progress reports and financial reports. Consultations take place in weekly humanitarian co-ordination meetings with the provincial authorities, OCHA, WFP and other NGOs.

Evaluation

As two major evaluations were executed in 2003, no further external evaluations are expected this year. Measures to implement recommendations from the last evaluations are still ongoing.

Reporting

Reporting Schedule:

First interim report - 30 June 2004

Second interim report - 30 September 2004

Final narrative & financial reports to be received by ACT CO within 3 months of the closing date of 31 January 2005.

Note: if you have back-donor funding please refer to the Co-operation Agreement for the reporting schedule.

VII. CO-ORDINATION

Being the main provider of emergency and development assistance in the eastern Angola and with interventions in various areas, co-ordination becomes an important issue for LWF. LWF works in close co-ordination with the Provincial Government and the UN agencies at provincial level. This co-ordination is to ensure that relief assistance and recovery activities are implemented where and when it is most needed and to avoid duplication. The Governor or Vice Governor for Social Affairs heads the provincial humanitarian group, in which LWF is an active member.

As earlier mentioned there is very close collaboration and co-ordination between LWF and DanChurchAid on all issues related to humanitarian mine action.

At Luanda level, the NGO co-ordination umbrella CONGA (with active participation of LWF) has weekly meetings with OCHA to co-ordinate activities, review the situation, share information and discuss new initiatives.

In the UN family, OCHA has the humanitarian co-ordinating role and is therefore a very close partner. OCHA will, however, phase out of Angola during 2004. WFP is expected to provide food for vulnerable groups also in 2004 and therefore co-ordination will continue. UNHCR continues to be an important partner together with the UN Human Rights Division, and ICRC. Furthermore, LWF is a partner in the UN-NGO dialogue about protection and promotion of human rights and formation of monitoring and counselling groups in the area of human rights.

VIII. BUDGET

INCOME	US\$
DCA	<u>420,000</u>
TOTAL INCOME	428,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type</u> <u>Unit</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Units</u>	<u>Unit cost</u> <u>USD</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>US\$</u>
I. DIRECT ASSISTANCE				
<i>Luau Office</i>				
<i>Relief Assistance</i>				
Kitchen sets	sets	875	12	10,500
Blankets	pcs	2,625	3.50	9,188
Buckets	pcs	1,750	3	5,250
Soap	kgs	1,313	0.57	748
Plastic sheeting	rolls	73	90	6,563
Community dev assistants (10)	months	10	640	<u>9,600</u>
Sub total				41,848
<i>Agricultural inputs</i>				
Various seeds	pkgs	1,000	12	12,000
Tools	pcs	1,000	8	8,000
Cassava	sets	500	10	5,000
Rice	Families	300	12	3,600
Animal Credit scheem	Families	75	150	11,250
Agriculture technician	months	10	600	<u>1,800</u>
Sub total				41,650
<i>Schools</i>				
Rehabilitation of schools	classrooms	4	3,500	14,000
Furniture	sets	4	2,500	10,000
Teacher quarters	houses	2	2,500	5,000
Vip latrines	units	10	250	2,500
Construction supervisor	months	10	1,500	<u>2,250</u>
Sub total				33,750
<i>Health posts</i>				
Rehabilitation of health post	posts	1	5,000	5,000
Basic furniture	sets	1	3,000	3,000
Basic medicine kit	kits	1	1,500	1,500
Vip latrines	units	2	250	<u>500</u>
Sub total				10,000
<i>Preventive health</i>				
Training of community activists	persons	15	350	1,575
Training of traditional birth attendants	persons	15	150	675
Traditional birth attendants kits	kits	15	150	675
Community devel assistants (10)	months	10	640	<u>9,600</u>
Sub total				12,525
<i>Staff training</i>				
Training in community development	Lump	1	20,000	<u>6,000</u>
Sub total				6,000
<i>Luau support staff</i>				
Project coordinator	months	10	2,000	6,000
Community Development officer	months	10	1,500	4,500
Finance and administration assistant	months	10	770	2,310
Radio operator	months	10	350	1,050

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Unit cost</u>	<u>Budget</u>
	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>USD</u>	<u>US\$</u>
Logistics assistant	months	10	570	1,710
Sub total				24,150
<i>Luau office support</i>				
Office rental	months	10	600	1,200
Warehouse rental	months	10	300	600
Office furniture	lump sum	1	5,000	1,000
Stationary	months	10	200	400
Generator operation	months	10	300	600
Communication	months	10	500	1,000
Sub total				4,800
Total Luau Office				<u>174,723</u>
<i>Cazombo Office</i>				
<i>Relief Assistance</i>				
Kitchen sets	sets	875	12	10,500
Blankets	pcs	2,625	3.50	9,188
Buckets	pcs	1,750	3	5,250
Soap	kgs	1,313	0.57	748
Plastic sheeting	rolls	73	90	6,563
Community dev assistants (10)	months	10	640	9,600
Sub total				41,848
<i>Agricultural inputs</i>				
Various seeds	pkgs	1,000	12	12,000
Tools	pcs	1,000	8	8,000
Cassava	sets	500	10	5,000
Rice	Families	300	12	3,600
Animal Credit scheme	Families	75	150	11,250
Agriculture technicians	months	10	600	1,800
Sub total			600	41,650
<i>Schools</i>				
Rehabilitation of schools	classrooms	4	3,500	14,000
Furniture	sets	4	2,500	10,000
Teacher quarters	houses	2	2,500	5,000
Vip latrines	units	10	250	2,500
Construction supervisor	months	10	1,500	2,250
Sub total				33,750
<i>Health posts</i>				
Rehabilitation of health post	posts	2	5,000	10,000
Basic furniture	sets	2	3,000	6,000
Basic medicin kit	kits	2	1,500	3,000
Vip latrines	units	4	250	1,000
Well	units	2	930	558
Sub total				20,558
<i>Preventive health</i>				

Training of community activists	persons	15	350	1,575
Training of traditional birth attendants	persons	15	150	675
Description	Type	No.	Unit cost	Budget
	Unit	Units	USD	US\$
Traditional birth attendants kits	kits	15	150	675
Community dev assistants (10)	persons	10	640	9,600
Sub total				12,525
Staff training				
Training in community development	Lump	1	20,000	6,000
Cazombo support staff				
Project coordinator	months	10	2,000	6,000
Community Development officer	months	10	1,500	4,500
Finance and administration assistant	months	10	770	2,310
Radio operator	months	10	350	1,050
Logistics assistant	months	10	570	1,710
Storekeeper	months	10	880	2,640
Guards (4)	months	10	330	3,960
Cleaners (2)	months	10	330	1,980
Sub total				24,150
Cazombo office support				
Office rental	months	10	600	1,200
Warehouse rental	months	10	300	600
Office furniture	lump sum	1	5,000	1,000
Stationary	months	10	200	400
Generator operation	months	10	300	600
Communication	months	10	500	1,000
Sub total				4,800
Total Cazombo Office				185,281
Muconda Office				
Relief Assistance				
Kitchen sets	sets	750	12	9,000
Blankets	pcs	2,250	3.50	7,875
Buckets	pcs	1,500	3	4,500
Soap	kgs	1,125	0.57	641
Plastic sheeting	rolls	63	90	5,625
Community dev assistants (10)	months	10	640	9,600
Sub total				37,241
Agricultural inputs				
Various seeds	pkgs	750	12	9,000
Tools	pcs	750	8	6,000
Cassava	sets	1,000	10	10,000
Animal Credit scheme	Families	100	150	15,000
Agriculture technicians	months	10	600	1,800
Sub total				41,800
Schools				
Rehabilitation of schools	classrooms	4	3,500	14,000
Furniture	sets	4	2,500	10,000
Teacher quarters	houses	2	2,500	5,000

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type</u> <u>Unit</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Units</u>	<u>Unit cost</u> <u>USD</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>US\$</u>
Vip latrines	units	10	250	2,500
Construction supervisor	months	10	1,500	<u>2,250</u>
Sub total				33,750
<i>Health posts</i>				
Rehabilitation of health post	posts	2	5,000	10,000
Basic furniture	sets	2	3,000	6,000
Basic medicin kit	kits	2	1,500	3,000
Vip latrines	units	4	250	1,000
Water well	units	2	1,500	<u>3,000</u>
Sub total				23,000
<i>Preventive health</i>				
Training of community activists	persons	15	350	1,575
Training of traditional birth attendants	persons	15	150	675
Traditional birth attendants kits	kits	15	150	675
Community dev assistants (10)	persons	10	640	<u>9,600</u>
Sub total				12,525
<i>Staff training</i>				
Training in community development	Lump	1	20,000	6,000
<i>Muconda support staff</i>				
Project coordinator	months	10	2,000	6,000
Community Development officer	months	10	1,500	4,500
Finance and administration assistant	months	10	770	2,310
Radio operator	months	10	770	2,310
Logistics assistant	months	10	770	2,310
Storekeeper	months	10	350	1,050
Guards	months	10	570	6,840
Cleaners (2)	months	10	330	<u>1,980</u>
Sub total				27,300
<i>Muconda office support</i>				
Office rental	months	10	400	800
Warehouse rental	months	10	150	300
Office furniture	lump sum	1	5,000	1,000
Stationary	months	10	200	400
Generator operation	months	10	300	600
Communication	months	10	200	<u>400</u>
Sub total				3,500
<i>Total Muconda Office</i>				<u>185,116</u>
<i>Léua Office</i>				
<i>Relief Assistance</i>				
Kitchen sets	sets	500	12	6,000
Blankets	pcs	1,500	3.50	5,250
Buckets	pcs	1,000	3	3,000
Soap	kgs	750	0.57	428
Plastic sheeting	rolls	42	90	3,750
Community development assistants (10)	months	10	640	<u>9,600</u>

Sub total				28,028
<u>Description</u>	<u>Type Unit</u>	<u>No. Units</u>	<u>Unit cost USD</u>	<u>Budget US\$</u>
<i>Agricultural inputs</i>				
Rice	Families	1,000	12	12,000
Cassava	sets	1,000	10	10,000
Animal Credit scheem	Families	70	150	10,500
Agriculture technicians	months	10	600	<u>1,800</u>
Sub total				34,300
<i>Schools</i>				
Rehabilitation of schools	classrooms	2	3,500	7,000
Furniture	sets	2	2,500	5,000
Teacher quarters	houses	2	2,500	5,000
Vip latrines	units	6	250	<u>1,500</u>
Sub total				18,500
<i>Health posts</i>				
Rehabilitation of health post	posts	1	5,000	5,000
Basic furniture	sets	1	3,000	3,000
Basic medicin kit	kits	1	1,500	1,500
Vip latrines	units	1	250	<u>250</u>
Sub total				9,750
<i>Preventive health</i>				
Training of community activists	persons	15	350	1,575
Training of Drama groups	Lump	1	5,000	1,500
Training of traditional birth attendants	persons	15	150	675
Traditional birth attendants kits	kits	15	150	<u>675</u>
Sub total				4,425
<i>Staff training</i>				
Training in community development	Lump	1	20,000	6,000
<i>Léua support staff</i>				
Project coordinator	months	10	1,800	5,400
Community development officer	months	10	1,500	4,500
Finance and administration assistant	months	10	770	2,310
Radio operator	months	10	770	2,310
Logistics assistant	months	10	770	0
Storekeeper	months	10	350	1,050
Guards (4)	months	10	570	6,840
Cleaners (2)	months	10	330	<u>1,980</u>
Sub total				24,390
<i>Léua office support</i>				
Office rental	months	10	400	800
Warehouse rental	months	10	150	300
Office furniture	lump sum	1	5,000	1,000
Stationary	months	10	200	400
Generator operation	months	10	300	600
Communication	months	10	200	<u>400</u>
Sub total				3,500

Total Léua Office

128,893

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type</u> <u>Unit</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Units</u>	<u>Unit cost</u> <u>USD</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>US\$</u>
<i>Cameia Office</i>				
<i>Relief Assistance</i>				
Kitchen sets	sets	500	12	6,000
Blankets	pcs	1,500	3.50	5,250
Buckets	pcs	1,000	3	3,000
Soap	kgs	750	0.57	428
Plastic sheeting	rolls	42	90	3,750
Community devt assistants (10)	months	10	640	<u>9,600</u>
Sub total				28,028
<i>Agricultural inputs</i>				
Animal Credit scheme	Families	70	150	10,500
Cassava	sets	500	10	5,000
Agriculture technicians	months	10	600	<u>1,800</u>
Sub total				17,300
<i>Schools</i>				
Rehabilitation of schools	classrooms	2	3,500	7,000
Furniture	sets	2	2,500	5,000
Teacher quarters	houses	2	2,500	5,000
Vip latrines	units	6	250	<u>1,500</u>
Sub total				18,500
<i>Health posts</i>				
Rehabilitation of health post	posts	1	5,000	5,000
Basic furniture	sets	1	3,000	3,000
Basic medicin kit	kits	1	1,500	1,500
Vip latrines	units	2	250	<u>500</u>
Sub total				10,000
<i>Preventive health</i>				
Training of community activists	persons	15	350	1,575
Training of drama groups	groups	1	5,000	1,500
Training of traditional birth attendants	persons	15	150	675
Traditional birth attendants kits	kits	15	150	675
Community development assistants (10)	months	10	640	<u>9,600</u>
Sub total				14,025
<i>Staff training</i>				
Training in community development	Lump	1	20,000	6,000
<i>Cameia support staff</i>				
Project coordinator	months	10	2,000	6,000
Community Development officer	months	10	1,500	4,500
Finance and administration assistant	months	10	770	2,310
Radio operator	months	10	770	2,310
Storekeeper	months	10	350	1,050
Guards	months	10	570	6,840
Cleaners (2)	months	10	330	<u>1,980</u>
Sub total				24,990
<i>Cameia office support</i>				
Office rental	months	10	400	800

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Unit cost</u>	<u>Budget</u>
	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>USD</u>	<u>US\$</u>
Warehouse rental	months	10	150	300
Office furniture	lump sum	1	5,000	1,000
Stationary	months	10	200	400
Generator operation	months	10	300	600
Communication	months	10	200	400
Sub total				3,500
Total Cameia Office				<u>122,343</u>
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				<u>796,356</u>

II. MATERIAL TRANSPORT, STORAGE, WAREHOUSE, HANDLING

Logistics coordinator Luanda	months	10	1,820	3,640
Logistics assistant	months	10	570	1,140
Transport officer Luanda	months	10	940	1,880
Procurement officer	months	10	940	1,880
Clearance officer	months	10	940	1,880
Storekeeper Luanda	months	10	880	1,760
Warehouse rental Luanda	months	10	4,200	8,400
Port clearance charges	containers	3	4,500	13,500
International transport	containers	3	4,500	13,500
Loading/unloading	months	3	50	4,500
National transport	Truckloads	6	7,500	45,000
Truck rental (5)	months	4	1,200	24,000
4WD vehicle rental (5)	months	10	500	25,000
Fuel, lubricants & repair of vehicles (10)	months	5	150	7,500
Drivers Luanda	months	10	540	2,160
Drivers Luena (2)	months	10	450	1,800
Drivers Muconda (2)	months	10	450	1,800
Drivers Léua (2)	months	10	450	1,800
Drivers Cazombo (2)	months	10	450	1,800
Staff travel, Luanda/field	months	10	1,500	<u>3,000</u>
Subtotal Material Transport, Storage, Warehouse, Handling				165,940

III. CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

Light vehicle	units	1	33,500	33,500
PC's and printers	units	2	2,500	5,000
VHF handheld radios & chargers	units	3	500	1,500
HF radios, mobile units	units	1	3,750	3,750
Motorbikes	units	2	3,000	6,000
Generator	units	1	12,000	<u>12,000</u>
Subtotal Capital Equipment				61,750

IV. PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS & SUPPORT

Expatriate Staff

Representative	months	10	6,000	3,000
Finance manager	months	10	5,000	5,000
Programme coordinator	months	10	5,000	<u>5,000</u>
				13,000

Local Staff

Monitoring officer	months	10	1,600	1,600
Administration officer	months	10	1,790	1,790
Administration assistant	months	10	570	570

Personnel officer	months	10	1,570	1,570
Secretary (2)	months	10	860	1,720
Description	Type	No.	Unit cost	Budget
	Unit	Units	USD	US\$
Finance officer	months	10	1,130	1,130
Project Accountant	months	10	940	940
Cashier	months	10	820	820
Radio operator	months	10	350	350
Guards (9)	months	10	330	2,970
Cleaners (2)	months	10	330	<u>660</u>
Sub total				14,120
Luanda Office				
Office rental	months	10	1,000	1,000
Stationary	months	10	750	750
Utilities	months	10	200	200
Communication	months	10	1,000	<u>1,000</u>
Sub total				2,950
Other Expenses				
External financial audit, annual report	lump sum			3,000
Bank charges	1%			<u>10,982</u>
Sub total				13,982
Total Personnel, Administration, Operations & Support				44,052
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				1,068,097
Less Income				<u>428,000</u>
BALANCE REQUESTED FROM ACT ALLIANCE				<u>640,097</u>

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER

– DanChurchAid Mine Action Team – Angola

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

With the backing of the Danish International Development Agency (Danida), DanChurchAid has been one of Denmark's biggest and most consistent donors to humanitarian mine action programmes world-wide throughout the 1990's. Since becoming an implementing agency in 1999, Humanitarian Mine Action has become an activity of the Operations Unit at DanChurchAid's head office in Copenhagen. Besides Angola, DanChurchAid Mine Action Team is currently accredited to work in Albania, Iraq, Sudan and DR Congo. DanChurchAid Mine Action Team has completed projects in Kosovo, Lebanon and Eritrea.

DanChurchAid Mine Action Team – Angola

The background for the DanChurchAid Mine Action Team's programme in Angola is DanChurchAid's history in funding mine action support to the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in the Province of Moxico through 1996-1998. Following the peace agreement in 2002, LWF invited DanChurchAid to assess the possibility of reactivating this collaboration.

Initiating the project in June 2003, the DanChurchAid Mine Action Team, Senior Management has been present in Angola since June/July 2003, preparing registration of DanChurchAid with the Angolan authorities, documentation for organisational and operational accreditation and preparing the operational infrastructure in collaboration with LWF.

Mine Risk Education activities took place during the months of June, November and December 2003, and DanChurchAid took part in receiving the first refugees arriving from DR Congo and Zambia.

III. DISCRPTION of the SITUATION in the AREA of PROPOSED RESPONSE

The landmine/UXO Situation: There are no exact figures on the number of mines in any of the Angolan Provinces. Organised Mine Action has been ongoing since early 1995, and a Mine Survey component was included in the UNAVEM III United Nations Angola Verification Mission Number 3 that was deployed following the 1994 Lusaka Peace Accord, also in the Provinces of Moxico and Lunda Sul. Norwegian Peoples Aid conducted the survey, and the "Provincial Report" for Moxico was published in 2000, with additions in 2002. A new Landmine Impact Survey, commissioned by the Angolan Government to improve knowledge and strategic planning tools for the future was initiated in 2003.

During the first period of the programme June-December 2003, DanChurchAid addressed the start-up of a Mine Risk Education Project as an efficient and only means to reach and assist the reported four million refugees, IDPs and demobilised soldiers that where on the move. Towards the end of 2003, and at the start of the seasonal rains, most people have stopped their movements in the provinces. Those who did not manage to return to their home areas are mostly expected to remain in their current locations, at least until April 2004.

There is still a considerable caseload of displaced persons (internally and refugees). According to OCHA, more than 3,8 million war affected persons returned and resettled during 2003, and an estimated 70 per cent of the returnees have settled without any form of assistance. The return of the IDPs is seriously hampered by the threat from landmines and UXO

Still several hundreds of thousands of Angolans are only temporarily resettled; 500,000 of them in IDP camps and temporary resettlement areas and some 400,000 with host families in towns and cities. Another 350,000 people are still refugees in neighbouring countries. Meanwhile, resident communities have faced growing levels of vulnerability, especially in areas difficult to access. Lacking basic social services and severely affected by the war themselves, they struggled to cope with the size and speed of returns. Unless support mechanisms are established in time, entire rural communities could quickly fall back into extreme vulnerability and dependence. In the present situation, where people are anticipated to remain, at large, in their current location, and at least for some time to come, the priorities change. Access is critical: access to basic social infrastructure, roads, bridges, farm and grazing land to mention only a few.

In 2003, in close collaboration with LWF, a Partnership Agreement for the Joint rehabilitation and Mine Action programme was developed. At field level, a wide degree of integration with the partner's goals and objectives through decisions on location of implementation and target groups. The DanChurchAid field teams will, to a large degree, as long as Mine Action Safety Standards are observed, co-locate and share operational infrastructure and assets, and operate side by side with LWF in the field. This collaboration will benefit objectives of both partner organisations, as the mine action support to LWF to a large degree is a precondition to achieving a safe return and resettlement of IDPs and refugees in a secure working and living environment.

Mine Action capacity in Moxico and Lunda Sul

- **Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA)** - DanChurchAid has a good relationship with NPA in Luena and in Angola in general. In 2004, DanChurchAid and NPA are exploring the possibilities to further expand collaboration particularly in utilising NPA's capacity on MDDs, joint medical teams and co-ordination.
- **Mines Advisory Group (MAG):** DanChurchAid has a close and good working history with MAG who was acting as DanChurchAid's implementing HMA partner in the past. Possibilities for further collaboration on medical teams, training areas and co-ordination will be explored in 2004 and 2005.
- **Enxame de Abelhas:** National MRE operator since 1995. In 2003 DanChurchAid donated USD5,000 of their own funds to Enxame de Abelhas, and is looking into expanding the partnership/collaboration with the organisation in 2004 and 2005.
- **Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation (VAAF):** VAAF is focusing on Victim Assistance, and is running a victims hospital and rehabilitation clinic in Luena, Moxico. DanChurchAid contributed USD 5,000 of their own funds to the VAAF activities in Luena in 2003.

Main nation-wide actors

Comissão Nacional Intersectorial de Desminage e Ajuda Humanitaria de vitimas de minas (CNIDAH)

- Was established in 2002, with a commissioner to co-ordinate the activities among national and international stakeholders. CNIDAH is now firmly established in the Mine Action community, with the "Plenário", Plenary Session, as its highest organ. Current priority areas of intervention for CNIDAH are:

- Organisation of the information systems and database.
- Regulation of Mine Action operators.
- MRE and victim assistance.
- Co-ordination of UN agencies, government structures and NGOs.
- Consolidation of the national Mine Action Programme
- Financing and resource mobilisation
- Other preoccupations are: stock pile destruction and "micro-disarmament" of mines/UXO among the civilian population

Instituto Nacional de Desminagen (INAD), formerly known as **INAROE**, used to co-ordinate and implement Mine Action in Angola. The co-ordination role has now been reorganised to CNIDAH, while the new INAD has the role as technical advisor and “know-how” resource, and national implementing mine action organisation. The former INAROE database has been transferred to CNIDAH.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP): UNDP’s mandate in Angola is to provide non-operational capacity building to national institutions. UNDP have currently developed three programmes:

- Development of a national capacity for Mine Action co-ordination (PNUD/ANG/02/008)
- Emergency Mine Action co-ordination on provincial level (PNUD/ANG/02/009)
- Operational Activities for Italian Mine Action NGOs in Angola (PNUD/ANG/02/005)

United Nations International Children Education Fund (UNICEF) co-ordinates the MRE capacities present in Angola in co-operation with CNIDAH.

United Nation Office for Co-ordination of Humanitarian Assistance (UNOCHA) co-ordinates the humanitarian assistance present in Angola in co-operation with the Angolan government. OCHA is issuing the transition plans for the withdrawal from Angola in the 2004 Consolidated Appeal for Transition (CAT), where DanChurchAid participates.

Survey Action Centre (SAC): SAC initiated the Angolan Landmine Impact Survey in July 2003, in co-operation with CNIDAH. The survey programme will last two years.

IV. TARGETTED AREAS/BENEFICIARIES

The DanChurchAid Mine Action Team project have the same “footprint” in the provinces as LWF, meaning the response is focusing on assistance to the partner’s project areas. To ensure an even humanitarian coverage in the various parts of the country, the provincial governments with assistance from OCHA have identified priorities related to five blocs corresponding with Decree No.1/01 5 January 2001: Norms on the resettlement of the internally displaced populations, the so-called “*Regulamento*”.

The priorities set in the Provincial Transition Plan (PTP) in **Moxico and Lunda Sul** is based on information from among others LWF and includes access, health, education and agricultural input. Mine Action operators will respond to priorities in the Access and Co-ordination bloc. Beneficiaries of the current intervention will be the war-affected populations in the two provinces.

The PTP outlines five blocks for the further recovery of return communities:

Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Low agricultural production due to non-functional irrigation systems. – Unavailability of traction animals and ploughs to purchase. – Scarcity of vets to vaccinate cattle. – Need for micro-credit to launch a small craft or agricultural business. – Lack of effective administration within newly formed co-operatives. – Need of local seed banks.
Access and Co-ordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Fear of landmines based on accidents or local information – Broken bridges blocking access to fields, markets and social services – Roads washed away or in poor condition, forcing potentially dangerous detours – Lack of institutional capacity at municipal and commune level to co-ordinate activities

Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Inadequately trained health staff – Demotivated health staff living far from home in inadequate accommodation – Health posts without regular supply of basic medicines – Contaminated local water supply that causes illnesses. – Non-functioning cold boxes – Lack of practical information concerning HIV/AIDS. – Citizens suffering war trauma.
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Difficulties in applying for civilian identification and registering children – Uncertainty over land use and tenure, causing possible disputes between communities as well as with large landowners – Limited access to the judicial system and poor knowledge of civil structures – Lack of knowledge on how to resolve problems with authorities
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lack of teaching materials and education infrastructure – Bright students without the opportunity to attend school beyond the primary level – Adult functional illiteracy – Unmotivated and poorly qualified teachers

Source: Angola CAT 2004.

V. ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

Goal: to improve socio-economic development and the fulfilment of the rights of the Angolan people by reducing the threat posed by landmines.

Objectives:

- Complement rehabilitation activities through implementation of a comprehensive community based Mine Action Project.
- Secure safe access to basic social services for the returning and newly returned populations.
- Reduce the incidence of mine victims.
- Document and assess the human rights approach used in the implementation of the programme.
- Assess the socio-economic impact of the programme activities.

Outputs:

- Up scaling the partner’s Rehabilitation Programme establishing a synergetic relationship with DanChurchAid Mine Action Team intervention. High priority tasks identified through the DanChurchAid MRE Teams and the Community volunteer “MRE focal points” established in LWF programme areas
- Response teams conducting Technical Survey, Verification and small-scale clearance/EOD tasks
- MDD/EDD Teams Supporting Response Teams in Technical Survey, Verification and small-scale clearance/EOD tasks, as well as support to KIMS teams
- Medical Teams supporting clearance operations as well as basic health services for all staff and family members
- MRE teams conducting MRE, information gathering and impact surveys
- Community volunteer “MRE focal points” established in LWF programme areas
- Knowledge Attitude Behaviour and Practice reports (KABP reports)
- Reduction by 50 per cent in mine victim incidence in areas where mine action has taken place
- Peer review of efficacy of rights based approach used
- With partner LWF define and gather information, for example “community profiling”, for consistent

- village/community rehabilitation support (scaling up)
- Victim data, socio-economic impact- and dangerous area reports
- A quantitative and qualitative improvement of information for efficient provincial co-ordination
- Information gathering/Mapping of victims, dangerous areas and activities using IMSMA

ACTIVITIES

General

The spearhead and key component of DanChurchAid Mine Action Programme in Angola is the Mine Risk Education teams who will establish and maintain close connection with the target communities. The immediate need for Mine Action is far exceeding the existing capabilities in the provinces, and the need to support the affected communities in this region of the country in longer perspectives should also be considered.

DanChurchAid Mine Action Team focuses on developing Mine Risk Education teams (MRE-teams) both as an immediate resource in support of the ongoing resettlement and population movements, and, in the longer term, as the communities' own resource to identify and solve problems/blockages that occur from the remnant threat. The DanChurchAid Mine Action Team will stress the immediate deployment of MRE-teams, as the most efficient activity while persons are crossing the borders and still moving around in the project area.

To achieve the level of assistance required in support of the partners programme, the response needs to be comprehensive, as indeed indicated in the programme objectives. One of the problems with the intervention is that there is only one tool or methodology that will singularly provide an efficient response (for example: to secure a safe environment in a village, one needs access on safe roads and so on). A second problem is the vast areas and distances, requiring a large number of de-miners if this is to be solve manually.

DanChurchAid has assessed that an efficient and comprehensive response should contain an element of improving the technical capabilities in the area to avoid becoming “just one more of those de-mining organisations”, rather than focusing on endless training of manual labour, that most likely is not sustainable in the longer term.

While the national authorities are still assessing the future need for Mine Action capacity, which will take at least two years until the Landmine Impact Survey is completed, DanChurchAid is focusing on establishing a capacity that can handle and solve, perhaps even complete, the humanitarian first priority tasks, while at the same time preparing for a national/local ownership to the project within three to five years.

Although the DanChurchAid Mine Action Team currently (November 2003) focuses on the immediate deployment of MRE-teams as the most efficient activity, while persons are crossing the borders, the survey/clearance capabilities (Response Teams, Dogs and KIMS) will handle clearance, technical survey, marking and verification tasks as identified by the MRE-teams, and report back to the provincial co-ordination mechanisms for further prioritisation for larger scale tasks. The Response Teams will be working within designated areas in the province, coinciding with the LWF project areas.

Overarching and crosscutting activities

- Information gathering/mapping of victims and reporting dangerous areas and activities using IMSMA compatible formats
- All teams will be executing planned tasks as well as emergency tasks following the priorities of the Provincial Authorities, communities and LWF in accordance with National/International standards and DanChurchAid SOPs

- Collaboration with partner LWF
- Co-operation with CNIDAH, MINARS-UTCAH, UNDP, UNOCHA
- Information Sharing
- Planning, evaluation and monitoring
- Liaison with other national/international Mine Action NGOs.
- Close co-operation with national authorities and UN agencies

MRE-Teams

MRE-teams conducting comprehensive and participatory MRE in identified communities, aiming at long-term behavioural change in terms of movement, information flow and general awareness. Doing this using various methodologies: direct presentation in schools, focus group discussion in communities, peer to peer training, theatre, songs, community mapping and distribution of material

Information gathering/mapping of victims, dangerous areas and activities using IMSMA, Knowledge Attitude Behaviour and Practice reports (KABP reports), victim data, socio- economic impact- and dangerous area reports

With partner LWF define and gather information such as “community profiling”, for consistent village/community rehabilitation support (scaling up), and community volunteer “MRE focal points” established in LWF programme areas

Response Teams

Mobile Response Teams (RT) providing Mine-/UXO Clearance, Technical Survey and Verification of tasks, in collaboration with MDD and KIMS Teams. One of the mobile Response Teams is particularly trained and equipped to support the KIMS team, and handle Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) tasks.

KIMS Team

Preparation and deployment of mechanically assisted KIMS capacity, particularly conducive for use on roads, flat arable land and deep target search, and assisted by MDD and clearance capabilities from the Response Teams

MDD Teams

Mobile MDD/EDD Teams providing support to Mine/UXO Clearance, Technical Survey and Verification tasks in collaboration with the DanChurchAid Response and KIMS Teams. The MDD/EDD Teams are essential in the efficiency of internal Quality Control

Medical Team

- Support to demining activities with ATLS
- Preventive, hygienic and health care activity to all staff and dependants
- External support to and collaboration with other Mine Action organisations and local health authorities in Luena and the provinces

Programme Management

Angolan employees will be trained to progressively take over more and more management responsibility

Programme impact and future perspectives

DanChurchAid’s strategy is to develop community capacities in LWF’s programme areas to identify obstacles caused by landmines. At the base of the intervention is the Mine Risk Education teams, which will work with

(already) identified community volunteers to disseminate and collect information. DanChurchAid is prioritising the development of an integrated village/community rehabilitation support, and volunteer focal points in LWF programme areas, focusing on long-term behavioural change in terms of movement, information flow and general awareness.

While Kinematic Induction Magnetic Survey (KIMS) and Mine Detection Dogs (MDDs) are used in the initial phase, the Response Teams are recruited locally and trained with the goal of being the communities' own response capacity and mechanism in the future.

The KIMS capacity/technique provides a safe and very rapid search capacity to address the increasing number of priority tasks related to access and essential infrastructure in the target provinces of Moxico and Lunda Sul. The KIMS can search down to 100 cm (approx.), making it particularly efficient for addressing road clearance tasks that will arise from an increase of surface traffic due to the downscaling of WFP passenger air traffic services in the country.

Transition or Exit Strategy

Capacity Building/Development of national partners: In Angola, a de-miner is classified as skilled labour by law. There is, however, no existing plan on the future utilisation of the national capacity. The development of such plans is underway within CNIDAH and INAD, and a running discussion point within the Mine Action community in the country. While there is no lack of competent labour or low/mid management, higher management skills needed to continue operations in the future are sadly missing. As per the output above, DanChurchAid will train such capacity on the job.

While there is no apparent heir to the capacity, DanChurchAid is working along two main lines of a transition strategy:

- To transfer some or all activities to local NGOs under some kind of reference to the existing structures of LWF
- Promoting capacity building within the CNIDAH/INAD capacity on provincial level

Programme risks and assumptions

- **Peace lasts** - The reintegration of ex-UNITA soldiers is going remarkably smoothly according to reports from UN OCHA, UNHCR and the Angolan Authorities. The most critical issue that prevails a level of concern are the upcoming elections. Although no specific date has been set, the elections will be held during the first half of 2005.
- **DanChurchAid operations are not compromised in any part of the country** - In the provinces of Moxico and Lunda Sul, there are no security concerns except the generic threat posed by mines. There was a report of “political problems” in an area in the south-eastern most part of Moxico where refugees have returned from Zambia. This area is inaccessible even in the dry season, as all the bridges crossing the Zambezi River are down.
- Most critical for the DanChurchAid operation are the strains on transport/logistics capacity for personnel and cargo to and from the province, and the seasonal rains. Due to the lack of bridges and the low road-surface, Cazombo and Luau may only be reached during the dry season. WFP, who has the only capacity for humanitarian air cargo and personnel air traffic to these areas, has severe funding problems and is grounding flights. For the operations in eastern Moxico DanChurchAid has identified the KIMS survey tool, a very efficient and low cost technology that will be of great assistance to all movements and activities in the easternmost provinces, which is included in the OCHA Consolidated Appeal for Transition (CAT).
- **Dogs are available and can be accredited to work in Angola** - There is a generic risk by utilising dogs in

harsh conditions. Although some operators have used dogs, the experiences are varied, and there is no centrally located capacity to test and accredit dogs to work in Angola, meaning that the responsibility lies with the operator. Thus, DanChurchAid is exposed to the risk that dogs on contract in Angola are non-performing, and at a high replacement cost. DanChurchAid addresses this by preparing specific conditions and terms of reference for the dog contractor and quality assure the work by the MDD by sampling and internal monitoring visits by the DanChurchAid technical advisor.

VI. CO-ORDINATION

Due to the size of the country and the lack of functional communications, the NGOs are used to co-ordination on provincial level or even self-tasking where no efficient local co-ordination takes place. In some areas with more than one operator, the organisations are used to co-ordination among themselves, with ad-hoc input from the provincial governments.

For DanChurchAid, and in collaboration with the partner and the provincial government, tasking and responsibilities will be done as follows.

- 1) Priority setting by Govt. and some LWF.
- 2) Information/pre-clearance survey by LWF and DanChurchAid MRE.
- 3) Clearance by DanChurchAid.
- 4) Post-clearance survey by LWF and DanChurchAid MRE, and finally
- 5) Development (poverty alleviation) by LWF.

VII. ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE

The Programme Manager has overall responsibility for the implementation of the DanChurchAid Mine Action Programme in Angola, and will report to the National Authorities in the monthly Co-ordination Meeting, and to DanChurchAid HQ in his monthly report. The Final Report will be produced at the end of the programme period, following any donor timeframes for audited and narrative reporting. The Programme Manager is currently DanChurchAid's Resident Representative in Angola, representing DanChurchAid to the Angolan Government.

The DanChurchAid Operations Manager is in charge of planning and co-ordination of the operational activities conducted by DanChurchAid Mine Action Team from the Luena field base, providing the technical leadership for the DanChurchAid operation in Angola.

VIII. MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATION

The DanChurchAid Mine Action Project in Angola is International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) compliant and will follow standards provided by the relevant National Authorities. The DanChurchAid staff will in particular monitor the extent to which the activities are in accordance with IMAS, and Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. Staff from DanChurchAid HQ will visit Angola to monitor progress on project implementation and quality assurance at least twice during the implementation period.

DanChurchAid will submit final narrative and financial reports in accordance with the agreed guidelines with the donors. The narrative report and final financial report will be submitted no later than three months after completion of activities. Staff from DanChurchAid HQ will visit Angola to monitor progress on the project implementation.

Reporting Schedule:

First interim report - 30 June 2004
Second interim report - 30 September 2004

Note: if you have back-donor funding please refer to the Co-operation Agreement for the reporting schedule.

IX. BUDGET

INCOME	US\$
DCA	<u>995,000</u>
TOTAL INCOME	<u>995,000</u>

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US\$</u>	<u>Budget US\$</u>
STORAGE AND TRANSPORT OF EQUIPMENT				
Transport Fees	Lump	1	100,000	100,000
Expendables for explosive store	Lump	5	3,000	15,000
Expendables for other storage	Lump	2	2,000	<u>4,000</u>
TOTAL STORAGE AND TRANSPORT				<u>119,000</u>
CAPITAL EQUIPMENT				
Computer Equipment				
Laptop computers & peripherals	Unit	2	2,400	4,800
Vehicle Equipment				
4x4 Toyota LHD incl. CODAN VHF radio	Unit	1	35,000	35,000
KIMS Vehicle	Unit	1	50,000	50,000
Backhoe	Unit	1	75,000	75,000
4x4 Truck	Unit	1	75,000	<u>75,000</u>
Sub Total - Capital Equipment				<u>239,800</u>
Mines/UXO Clearance and Protective Gear				
Protective kit (Helmet & visor)	Each	70	500	35,000
Demolition Gear and Explosives	Month	21	250	5,250
Clothing, local purchase	Each	200	150	30,000
First aid trauma kits	Each	2	1,750	3,500
Medicine	Month	21	400	<u>8,400</u>
Sub Total - Clearance & Protective Gear				<u>82,150</u>
Camp Equipment				
Bow tent 3x3 m	Unit	10	330	3,300
Ground Sheet/floor 5x5m	Unit	10	65	650
Camp beds	Unit	50	45	2,250
Various electric Utensils	Lump	10	2,000	20,000
Folding Table 1900x750x720	Each	20	40	800
Folding Table 1000x750x720	Each	20	30	600
Folding Chairs	Each	50	25	1,250
Water Filter	Each	10	125	<u>1,250</u>
Sub Total Camp Equipment				<u>30,100</u>
TOTAL CAPITAL EQUIPMENT				<u>352,050</u>
OTHER DIRECT PROGRAMME COSTS				
Program Personnel, Benefits & Travel				
Programme Manager	Month	9	7,414	66,723
Operation Manager	Month	9	6,327	56,946
Finance/Logistic Officer	Month	9	6,136	55,223
TA - RT 1	Month	9	5,753	51,781

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US\$</u>	<u>Budget US\$</u>
TA - RT 2	Month	9	5,755	51,798
TA - RT 3	Month	9	5,755	51,798
Sub Total -Salary International Staff				495,677
4 Nat. Supervisor	Month	9	4,535	40,814
6 Team Leader	Month	9	3,551	31,956
3 Deputy Team Leader	Month	9	1,495	13,455
4 Section Leader	Month	9	1,346	12,110
61 Deminers, MRE Facilitators, Medics	Month	9	18,619	167,571
Radio Operator	Month	9	436	3,924
13 Drivers/Mechanic	Month	9	4,373	39,356
Sub Total -MRE, Medic and Response/Survey Staff				309,185
3 Dog teams	Month	9	24,000	216,000
Staff Other & Travel				
Staff Insurance	Lump	1	75,000	75,000
Int. Staff Housing	Month	9	7,600	68,400
International Travel	Each	20	1,800	36,000
Regional and Local Travel	Lump			5,000
Sub Total - Other & Travel				184,400
TOTAL PROGRAM PERSONNEL, BENEFITS & TRAVEL				<u>1,205,261</u>
Mine Action Materials				
Mine field Marking Materials	Month	9	1,500	13,500
Mine Risk Education Materials	Month	9	1,000	9,000
Mine Risk Education Materials for distribution	Lump	1	12,500	12,500
TOTAL MINE ACTION OPERATION				<u>35,000</u>
SUPPORT & ADMIN COSTS				
Personnel & Admin				
Office Administrator	Month	9	1,134	10,203
4 Finance/Administration Assistant	Month	9	1,744	15,698
Logistician	Month	9	436	3,924
9 Guard	Month	9	1,408	12,670
Mechanic	Month	9	336	3,027
3 Cooks/cleaners	Month	9	473	4,261
Office rental & fittings	Month	9	4,500	40,500
Admin running costs	Month	9	1,000	9,000
Stationery	Month	9	200	1,800
Telephone, Fax and E-mail	Month	9	1,500	13,500
Net Communication	Month	9	1,000	9,000
Fuel and Lubricants	Month	9	2,000	18,000
Maintenance	Month	9	2,000	18,000
Insurance	Unit	9	1,350	12,150
TOTAL SUPPORT & ADMIN COSTS				<u>171,734</u>
Bank Charges 1% of total costs	Lump	1	6,643	6,643
Contingency 5% of total costs	Lump	1	95,609	95,609

Administration 5% of total funds	Lump	1	105,674	<u>105,674</u>
TOTAL				<u>207,926</u>
<u>Description</u>	<u>Type of</u>	<u>No of</u>	<u>Unit Cost</u>	<u>Budget</u>
	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>US\$</u>	<u>US\$</u>
AUDIT & EVALUATION				
Human Rights Approach Peer review	Lump	1	15,000	15,000
Audit/Evaluation/peer review	Lump	1	7,500	<u>7,500</u>
TOTAL - AUDIT/EVALUATION				<u>22,500</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE				<u>2,113,471</u>
Less Income				<u>995,000</u>
BALANCE REQUESTED FROM ACT ALLIANCE				<u>1,118,471</u>

Budget Notes

Transport and storage - The budget lines under this main line cover transport of goods and equipment from Luanda to Luena, as well as cost occurred transporting materials from abroad into Angola. DanChurchAid has rented storage space in Luanda and Luena together with the partner.

An increase on these budget lines is caused by the fact that World Food Programme has reduced their air passenger and cargo flights to the interior to a minimum. DanChurchAid in Angola will to a large extent be dependent on transporting goods by road and staff by commercial air carriers.

Capital equipment - Covers the cost of vehicles, clearance and medical equipment for the operational MRE and clearance teams. Additionally cost is covered related to vehicles, office, communication and basic camp equipment for the international DanChurchAid Team.

By the end of 2003, all major purchases of equipment should be finalised. Some cost shall be expected also in 2004 and 2005, to replace worn out or defunct equipment.

Staff salaries and Support - Cover all running costs and salaries, housing/camp, and clearance operations. Additionally, DanChurchAid wishes to cover insurance (social security) and travel cost (as included below).

Operation and Administration - Cover all running cost and administrations cost related to travel, communication, operation and administration.

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER

– Igreja Evangélica Reformada de Angola (IERA)

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

The Evangelical Reformed Church of Angola also known as the Igreja Evangélica Reformada de Angola (IERA) is a member of the World Council of Churches-WCC, World Alliance of Reformed Churches-WARC, and Southern Alliance of Reformed Churches-SARC, All Africa Conference of Churches-AACC, Angolan Council of Christian Churches-CICA and the World Association of Christian Communication.

IERA's head office is located in Luanda and has 12 departments, one being the Department of Projects and Development that has the responsibility of implementing emergency and development programmes. The department has six offices one in Luanda with 17 staff, in Uige with 25 staff including the seven Municipalities where IERA is implementing projects, Kwanza Sul with 5 staff, Malange with 2 staff, Kwanza.Norte with 6 staff, Huambo with 2 staff and Zaire with 6 staff.

IERA is present throughout the Uige, Zaire, Kwanza Norte and Kwanza-Sul Provinces and in many inaccessible or remote locations where it has been the only humanitarian organisation. In many cases church pastors remained in their villages throughout the war and have suffered alongside the people. For this reason the church maintains particular legitimacy with regard to humanitarian work and has a special role to play in this phase of community resettlement and reconstruction.

IERA's presence is strongest in Uige Province where it was founded and it is particularly known and respected by the communities and has good relationships with the local authorities. Before the war IERA had set up strong community organisations with social co-ordinators and women representatives in each village. The war and in particular the displacement of the population destroyed this organisation.

Since the end of the war in April 2002 IERA has begun the reconstruction of these organisations, which will form the basis for any humanitarian development programme to be implemented by the Projects and Development Department. IERA's aim over the next four years will move beyond previous emergency-focussed programmes to long term development projects focussing particularly on food security, agricultural rehabilitation, health, education and rehabilitation of infrastructures.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION

IERA development staff have carried out six needs assessments in the proposed project areas since July last year, visiting 2 villages of Tomboco-Zaire Province, 5 Villages in Quilenda, Kwanza-Sul, 5 villages in Songo, 3 in Quitexe, 4 in Sanza-Pombo and 4 in Quimbele and 4 in Cangola all in Uige Province; Golungo Alto and Cambambe in Kwanza Norte Province. Most of the funding programmes available in Angola such as ECHO, EU, EURONAIID, FAS do not provide funding for the three province Uige, Zaire and Kwanza Norte but consider Planalto Central as their priority areas.

Results of Assessment and Methodology Used

In each village meetings were held with the community, including a separate discussion with women and children.

Village Leaders were consulted upon arrival in each village. Information was gathered by means of semi-structured interviews and group discussions focussed on the principal problems currently faced by communities. In some villages visited in it was difficult to talk to men because they were busy working in the fields.

Nevertheless, participation by all community groups was generally seen as very good and people spoke freely. Gender sensitivities were observed. All of the following information, unless stated otherwise, is based on information given by the beneficiaries themselves, and confirmed by local project staff, or on direct observations by the team. Information was also gathered and cross-referenced with reports and assessments from WFP, UNHCR and OCHA.

Identification and description of project beneficiaries: The majority of beneficiaries are adult men and women and young children who began returning to their villages, either from the bush or from IDP camps in Uige in March 2002. Families were observed to have been expanding due to increased number of returnees. Although IERA boasts to have the most up-to-date figures available on population numbers in the villages (agreed by local authorities), the numbers are constantly changing as IDPs continue to return, but also because a significant number of refugees are now spontaneously returning from the DRC. This has been confirmed by UNHCR, who are currently working on the logistics of full time repatriation of Angolans currently in exile in neighbouring countries.

The assistance will be targeted at family level as apparently all people in a village, including elderly and single, are integrated into a household. The average number of people per family is taken as 5 people. This is also the number normally used by the humanitarian organisations although numbers of people per family could sometimes be as high as 12. Men head most households, although there is one village with households predominantly headed by women as the men are said to have been victims to the war and most were killed. In these cases the women do the agricultural work that would otherwise be done by the men. In addition, they have to take care of their children and the elderly. It was observed that few young people were present, an the explanation to this was that most of them had not returned from the cities where they had fled to.

The population for the most part comprises agricultural workers/farmers. A small population of the people also are involved in hunting and fishing. There was some evidence of artisan work like basket making and carpentry and the products are normally sold on the informal market mainly by the roadsides.

Principal Needs: The principal basic needs identified for the people were health facilities, seeds and agricultural tools as well as the need for education for children.

Food and Nutrition: Uige province is exceptionally fertile, so well suited to agricultural production and capable of supporting large-scale production. The major crops produced in the affected areas are normally manioc (cassava), groundnut, beans, sweet potato, palm oil, maize, bananas and several types of vegetables. Current production levels are low, due to the absence of tools and seeds, although a minority of families have small amounts of seeds, which they are now cultivating. This is barely a subsistence production though, and will be increasingly stretched over the coming months as increasing numbers of people begin to return.

In all villages visited the people reported that they had access to sufficient quantities of land, and many have already begun land clearance. The figure of 5 hectares was given as a target for each family to cultivate if supported with seeds and tools. Five acres of land is considered more than sufficient to support a family if the production is good. The amount farmed by each family will depend to some extent on the family head, but apparently men often work on rotation on each other's land so this may be evened out.

People claimed to eat only one meal per day, although many may eat in the fields as well while working (an advisor at WFP in particular cautioned against the use of this indicator). Quality of meals is poor, lacking especially in salt, which few of the villages visited had. Malnutrition could be seen in many children, although it was not possible to undertake a proper medical survey of this. The absence of functioning health posts also

made it impossible to verify quantitative data on this.

While men stressed the need for tools – they have few, and these are small and in a very poor condition, and new ones are very expensive in the local markets – women also mentioned the need for cooking materials, as they currently have to share between families. Furthermore, the materials they possess are also in a very bad condition. The need for both of these is confirmed by WFP in their most recent needs assessment.

If surplus production can be achieved, this would also allow sale in the market, and hence contribute to solving some of the other problems families face. Fruits are particularly important for this and may be encouraged later on. (OCHA/WFP Uige Vulnerability Report May-October 2003).

Categories of Populations groups	Characteristics	Level of Vulnerability
Families of ex-UNITA Soldiers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Without source of income neither financial nor productive, – absence of tools and seeds – dependent on humanitarian assistance from NGOs although they have land available 	High
People with less productive and economic resources in rural areas recently accessible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Families who did not abandon their areas of origin – Without economic or productive resources, – absence of tools and seeds although fertile land available 	Moderate
Socially vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Families headed by women – Disabled, elderly, street children in quartering centres – Absence of productive capacity – Without access to the social security network 	High
Returnees or those settled returnees with some resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Families who returned to their areas of origin or returnees from DRC with some economic and productive resources – Have access to humanitarian assistance – Possibility of returning to far away or isolated sites 	Moderate

This report also classifies that these areas, as medium or medium-high in terms of vulnerability of agriculture, economic activities, health, nutrition and sanitation and survival mechanisms, and warns that nutrition will be a potential risk area in the coming months.

Health - Health posts are generally absent, and where they do exist medicines are absent or prohibitively expensive. Trained nurses are present in many areas, although doctors generally are not and, in the case of a rehabilitation project, would have to be brought from Uige.

Infant mortality is high, evidenced by the low numbers of babies to be seen. Precise data was not available but in each village it was said that around half to two thirds of babies born do not survive beyond infancy. Some women even said they would prefer to abort than to carry through a pregnancy. This was also due to the absence of pre-natal care, which women almost always mentioned as their first worry in terms of health – at present women may help each other but they have no materials or proper medical care. They also said this was partly responsible for the health problems of babies and infants. Those children that were previously in IDP camps have often been vaccinated as part of UNICEF programmes, but those who were in the bush have not. This vaccination coverage of children varies both between and within villages.

The main illnesses suffered are malaria, parasitic diseases, diarrhoea, respiratory illnesses, constipation, flu, rheumatism, and skin diseases.

Water - Water is fetched from the nearest river, which may be several kilometres away. Uige has high rainfall levels however, so the distance of water supplies is less of a problem than the poor state of the containers used to carry it in. These are extremely fragile and in short supply. However there is a need to undertake advocacy efforts towards other NGOS specialised in this field and the government in order to plan projects and programmes in this sector because shortage of water of good quality has been a source of many diseases among the communities.

Sanitation - It was noticed during the visit that all the villages lacked latrines. Most of the villagers go into the bush and this is considered as being a source of disease especially in the rainy season. Today with the increase of the rainfall the sanitation is exceptionally bad, the rivers are quite full of rubbish and do not provide good water. There is a great need to sensitise the population for boiling the water to prevent diseases.

Education - The vast majority of education facilities were dilapidated and out of use. Children do not generally go to school, and where they do they frequently do not have materials such as books or pencils. Trained teachers do exist, and some work without even a classroom to teach in. According to the government and OCHA there are some operational schools in the area but few have roofs that are not in a terrible condition. This is an indicator for IERA to pay attention to this important sector, although communities perceive it as a lower priority than basic health and nutrition needs. IERA proposes including educational rehabilitation as part of its long term development programme..

Habitation - Houses are frequently run down and new arrivals have to stay in increasingly cramped conditions while new ones can be built. Local materials are used for this, which are in plentiful supply, but tools and more substantial material (for roofs etc) are lacking. For IERA this situation can be only solved once the communities are involved in economic activities like agriculture and income generating projects from which they will get income for purchase of building materials.

Security – Angola finally has peace and people can travel day or night. The greatest danger to life are the many landmines that are still killing adults and children. During the present time of heavy rainfall these landmines are being moved by the waters to areas which had been free of mines. Otherwise, security will continue to be stable as long as the government and NGOs continue to provide the much needed assistance to the returnees and ex-soldier's families.

Human Rights - The war that lasted about 30 years has caused the division of families and communities. Those returning home include the demobilised who are not seen in a good light by the villagers. In some areas they do not even have land for planting their crops as the villagers do not trust them. IERA will include in the assistance programme some Human Rights sessions aimed at sensitising the communities to the problem and encouraging tolerance.

Damages - Damages from the war are measured in psychological and physical terms. The psychological damages refer to the trauma caused to so many people which will take time to heal. The physical damage is related to the infra-structures which were mainly destroyed. According to the local authorities about 85% of social and economic infrastructures were destroyed. During IERA's visit they found schools without roofs and doors, factories in ruins and health facilities totally destroyed.

In response to this critical situation IERA proposes rehabilitating the infrastructures described in the table below:

Province	N.Villages	Schools	Benef.	Condition	H.Posts	Benef.	Condition
Uige	Kikaya & Songo	2	523	Total rehabilitation	2	4,373	Total rehabilitation
	Cangola	1	243	Total rehabilitation	1	3,172	Total rehabilitation
	Quitexe	2	567	Total rehabilitation	2	3,215	Total rehabilitation
Zaire	Tomboco/ Noqui	2	511	Total rehabilitation	2	3,387	Total rehabilitation
Kwanza-Sul	Quilenda	2	569	Total rehabilitation	2	3,057	Total rehabilitation
Kwanza-Norte	Cambambe Golungo Alto	2	544	Total rehabilitation	2	3,407	Total rehabilitation

Locations for proposed Response

IERA proposes assistance to 6,000 families living in the Municipalities of Uige, Zaire, Kwanza Norte and Zaire province as described in the table below.

Province	Municipality	Villages	Benef. Men	Women	Children
Uige	Songo & Kikaya	5	1,650	1100	676
	Mucaba	3	1,250	1,321	401
Zaire	Tomboco	3	1,543	1,345	732
	Quitexe	3	1,623	1,745	564
Kwanza-Sul	Quilenda	3	1,478	1,567	569
Zaire	Tomboco	5	1,568	1,780	678
K.Norte	Cambambe,	3	1,573	1,698	643
	Golungo Alto	3	1234	770	476

These numbers might increase due to the mass return of population.

IV. GOALS & OBJECTIVES

Goal: The main goal of this project is to provide life sustaining support to the displaced families in the reinstallation phase after a long period living in displacement camps and in warehouses. IERA intends to implement a participatory project in which all the beneficiaries will participate in decision making and for better implementation of the project. Beneficiaries will be encouraged to organise themselves in associations meant to solve the various problem they face.

Objectives

- To assist families in the reinstallation villages by rehabilitation of basic infra-structures such as water provision, sanitation, schools and health posts
- Improve sanitary conditions by encouraging the communities to build latrines
- To rehabilitate schools and health posts
- To train communities in basic health prevention
- To provide seeds and agricultural tools 6,000 families

Criteria for Selection of Beneficiaries

The IERA team in co-operation with village leaders and church pastors will select the beneficiaries. Assistance is aimed at all returnees and vulnerable families. Basically, health assistance will be directed to women, and children considered as being the most vulnerable group. Food and non-food items will be distributed to all families but special attention will be given to the most vulnerable.

V. BENEFICIARY INFORMATION & TARGETED AREAS

The beneficiaries of this project are 6,000 families in the process of reinstallation since November 2003 in the city centres and others in the bush. The average household comprises 8 to 12 persons. Among these families are also the former UNITA soldiers and those returnees who were living in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

VI. PROPOSED ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

AGRICULTURE

IERA has been an active proponent of food security programmes since 1995. Angola has about 4 million hectares of fertile land and around 85% of the Angolan population are farmers. Therefore, it is clear that the best way to increase food availability is by promoting food security projects. These projects will basically create conditions for income generation to enable the communities to regain self-sufficiency. IERA will provide 5 kg of maize seeds, 5 kg of seed of beans, 5 kg of groundnut's seed, 2.5 kg of cassava seed, 10 kg of sweet potatoes, 100 g of vegetable seeds, a machete, a hoe and 2 files.

HEALTH

IERA will continue providing health preventive and curative services to the beneficiaries leading to reduce the current rates of morbid-mortality among the women and children. Health agents will be trained among the communities who will visit the villages daily collecting the health epidemiological information. They will also be responsible for health education activities.

HIV/AIDS awareness and malaria will be two of the main priorities for the IERA health workers. The reasons for focussing on these two areas being that Uige province, Zaire borders with the DRC where the HIV/AIDS prevalence is high, hence the urgency in disseminating information and taking preventative measures to check the spread of the disease. Malaria is one of the main causes of death in Angola making it an absolute priority to raise awareness of preventative measures such as use of mosquito nets, etc, and being proactive in health activities.

REHABILITATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE

IERA will rehabilitate schools and health facilities using local labour and materials. These health facilities and schools will be handed over to the government for management. IERA has discussed with the beneficiaries the possibility of creating "father committees" in each villages which will be responsible for managing the school and the health facilities, The communities will be encouraged to contribute financially each year for the repair of the school. They will also be encouraged to assist with the construction of homes for the teachers and nurses.

The schools will benefit 3,000 children who are currently out of the Angolan Government educational system and the health facilities will benefit about 20,000 people. IERA intend rehabilitate health Posts in these localities

WATER & SANITATION

Given the fact that most of the villages do not have channelled water and latrines a pilot project will encourage the villagers to build their latrines under the supervision of six technicians to be recruited for this purpose. As these sectors are complex IERA will request support from NGOs with experience in this sector - eg Norwegian Church Aid and Lutheran World Federation.

VII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, MONITORING & REPORTING

The administration of these projects will be carried out in four offices: in the Luanda co-ordinating office under the responsibility of the Director of the Projects and Development Department, in the provinces under the responsibility of the Provincial Co-ordinator and in the villages under the responsibility of the Village Co-ordinator.

Finance: The Director of the Projects and Development Department in the head office in Luanda will be responsible for the management of funds and reporting.

Monitoring: The monitoring will be done by the Project Monitor located in the Luanda Office who will visit each project location after the first quarter. The Provincial Co-ordinator will monitor the projects in the villages every month while the project co-ordinator in the villages will follow up the project daily.

Reporting: The staff in the villages will make the reports to be sent to the Municipal Co-ordinator who then consolidates the reports and sends them to the Provincial Co-ordinator who reports to the head quarters in Luanda. The office in Luanda will put together the reports and send interim and final reports to ACT and the Church Board.

Reporting Schedule:

First interim report - 30 June 2004

Second interim report - 30 September 2004

Third interim report - 31 December 2004

Final narrative and financial reports to be received by ACT CO within 3 months of closure date of 31 March 2005.

Note: if you have back-donor funding please refer to the Co-operation Agreement for the reporting schedule.

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005.

IX. CO-ORDINATION

IERA will continue co-operating with OCHA, MINARS and other agencies working in the same areas in order to avoid duplication and share experiences.

X. BUDGET

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>N° of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US</u>	<u>Budget US</u>
DIRECT ASSISTANCE				
Rehabilitation				
Building Materials (purchased locally)				
Zinc Sheets	Piece	2,200	12.0	26,400
Cement	Bag	900	13.8	12,375
Doors	Unit	50	70.0	3,500
Windows	Unit	60	60.0	3,600
Locks	Piece	50	20.0	1,000
Paint	Tin	60	50.0	3,000
Wood	Planks	100	20.0	2,000
Send	Cubic M	60	150.0	9,000
Window locks	Piece	60	10.0	600
Bricklayers and Carpenters tools	Set	10	600.0	6,000
Various small components	lumpsum			<u>5,540</u>
Sub total				73,015
Seeds and Tools				
Maize	Mt	10	1,000.0	10,000
Beans	Mt	20	1,600.0	32,000
Groundnut	Mt	10	1,000.0	10,000
Cassava	Mt	10	1,000.0	10,000
Machetes	Piece	4,000	6.5	26,000
Hoes	Piece	4,000	6.5	26,000
File	Piece	4,000	6.0	<u>24,000</u>
Sub total				138,000
Health Equipment Nutrition				
Nutrition Food supplies for months	Lumpsum			13,000
Medical Staff Development	Lumpsum			15,000
Medical Kits	Kit	1	12,500.0	12,500
Reagent Kits	Kit	1	3,000.0	3,000
Microscopes	piece	2	2,500.0	5,000
Hospital beds and mattresses	Unit	10	400.0	<u>4,000</u>
Sub total				52,500
Project coordinators (2 persons)	Month	12	1,200.0	14,400
Project agronomics (2 persons)	Month	12	1,400.0	16,800
Volunteers Stipends/Honorariums (5 pers)	Month	12	250.0	<u>3,000</u>
Sub total				34,200
MATERIAL TRANSPORT, STORAGE, WAREHOUSING AND HANDLING				
Material Transport				
Truck rental to project sites	Trip	5	3,500.0	17,500
Rental of warehousing	Month	5	800.0	4,000
Warehousing security	Month	5	600.0	3,000
Loading / Unloading/Luanda & Project sites	Lumpsum			<u>7,500</u>
Sub total				32,000

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>N° of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US</u>	<u>Budget US</u>
CAPITAL EQUIPMENT				
Toyota Land Cruiser 4WD	Unit	1	30,000.0	30,000
Customs Clearing for vehicle	Unit	1	2,500.0	<u>2,500</u>
Sub total				32,500
HIV-Aids Information, training and session work				
HIV-Aids Training of Activists	session	2	8,000.0	16,000
HIV-Aids Material Productions	Materials	2	9,200.0	<u>18,400</u>
Sub total				34,400
Peace Building - Human Right Training	session	9	2,100.0	18,900
PERSONNAL,ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT				
Staff Salaries and Support				
Director @ 60%	Month	12	1,000.0	6,000
Logisticsoffice (1 persons)	Month	12	400.0	4,800
Senior accountant (Luanda) @ 60%	Month	12	600.0	7,200
Drives (2 persons)	Month	12	500.0	6,000
Project staff benefits-insurance	Month	12	1,000.0	12,000
Staff Development Uige, K.sul and Luanda	Lumpsum			2,500
Perdiem for monitoring (food and lodging)	Month	12	700.0	8,400
Bank Charges	Lumpsum	1	5,300.0	5,300
International travel	Trip	1	5,500.0	<u>5,500</u>
Sub total				57,700
Office Operations				
Rent	Month	12	500.0	6,000
Utilities	Month	12	400.0	4,800
Stationery and supplies	Month	12	500.0	6,000
Telephone and fax	Month	12	225.0	2,700
Electronic mail	Month	12	100.0	1,200
Office equipment Luanda, Uige, Kwanza Norte & Zaire	Lumpsum			<u>10,000</u>
Sub total				30,700
Vehicle Operations				
Vehicle insurance	piece	1	4,000.0	4,000
Fuel and lubricants	liter	34,001	0.2	6,800
Maintenance (parts and labor)	Month	12	625.0	<u>7,500</u>
Sub total				18,300
Audit and Evaluation				
Audit of ACT appeal funds	Lumpsum			<u>5,000</u>
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				<u>527,215</u>