

Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal 2003



ANGOLA



UNITED NATIONS

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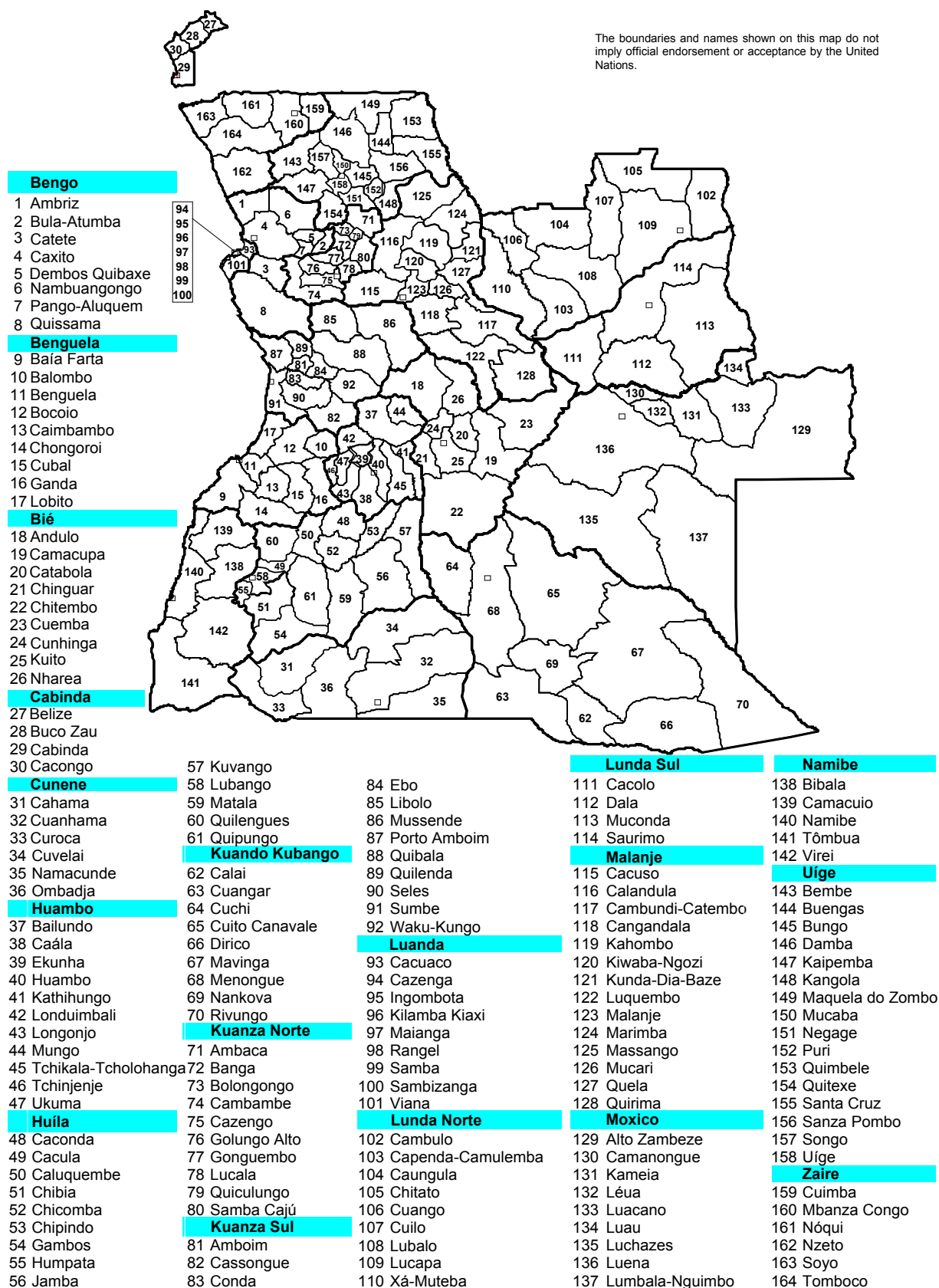
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PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES OF ANGOLA

Listed By Province

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The year 2003 will be critical for consolidating peace in Angola. During the transition between the end of hostilities and the period when reconstruction and recovery can begin in earnest, the role of humanitarian agencies will be to promote normalisation by stabilising acutely distressed populations and supporting the return of displaced communities in accordance with Angolan law. To achieve these goals, United Nations (UN) Agencies will work under the leadership of the Government of the Republic of Angola through a rights-based strategy that draws on the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Angolan constitution.

During 2002, the humanitarian crisis in Angola was regarded by the UN as one of the worst in the world. In a major effort to reduce, and finally eliminate the need for emergency assistance, the Government will present a comprehensive framework for national reconstruction during 2003 and launch programmes aimed at alleviating poverty, modernising the economy and promoting reconciliation. This Appeal, which will be the last emergency Appeal, will serve as an interim funding mechanism aimed at meeting critical needs in a timely and effective fashion and laying the groundwork for future development until additional frameworks are in place.

All strategies in the Appeal reflect the key Government priorities of reducing dependency, establishing self-sufficiency, promoting equality and building local capacities. Programmes have been developed in close consultation with relevant ministries and partners and complement the activities contained in Government frameworks, including the national resettlement programme and the Provincial Plans of Emergency Action for Resettlement and Return (PEPARR). Recognising that activities may need to be adjusted after the reconstruction and interim poverty reduction frameworks are finalised, agencies will remain highly flexible. To ensure maximum impact, the operation will be streamlined, prioritised, unified, cost-effective and pragmatic.

During 2003, UN Agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGO) will provide life-saving assistance to two million Angolans dependent on external aid to survive and approximately 3.7 million vulnerable people will benefit from programmes aimed at promoting self-sufficiency. Agencies expect vulnerabilities to deepen during the first quarter of the year, when large numbers of people will be cut-off by seasonal rains. Although conditions are likely to improve in March and April, major efforts will be necessary to stabilise populations in areas where basic conditions are not yet in place. By the end of the year, approximately one million people, in addition to families who moved during 2002, will have returned to their areas of origin and begun re-building their lives. Progress in meeting the millennium goals will depend on these return movements occurring in compliance with the Norms for the Resettlement of Displaced Populations and *regulamento* and on sustained humanitarian assistance during the period when populations are re-establishing their livelihoods. If humanitarian assistance is withdrawn or reduced, and the humanitarian crisis persists, recovery will be delayed and reconciliation may be jeopardised.

In a positive step forward, humanitarian partners have adopted a new programme approach for the 2003 Appeal. The aim is to sharpen the focus of the operation by unifying programmes around a limited, but, clear set of time-bound and realistic objectives through four Programme Blocs in food security, public health, protection and education and access and coordination. Basing their activities on a core set of humanitarian principles, partners will help to prevent malnutrition and hunger and lower morbidity and mortality rates. Efforts will be made to reach all vulnerable populations and support safe return through mine action programmes. Agencies will promote the rapid attainment of basic rights and help to expand formal and non-formal learning opportunities. As part of the normalisation process, the UN will progressively and systematically transfer full responsibility for the coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance to the Government on the basis of an agreed workplan and through capacity-building.

To cover their part of the humanitarian operation, UN Agencies and NGOs are requesting US\$ 386 million for 166 projects. UN Agencies have identified the following priorities as necessary for meeting the Appeal's main goals and ensuring the effective functioning of the operation: a) the four core pipelines for food, non-food items, seeds and tools and essential drugs and emergency health care kits; b) mine action; c) the logistics and security framework; and d) coordination.

YEAR IN REVIEW

General Overview

During 2002, the humanitarian crisis in Angola was regarded by the United Nations as one of the worst in the world. A larger percentage of the population was at risk, or acutely vulnerable, than in virtually any other African country. By mid October, there were strong indications that the massive humanitarian operation, which had doubled in size since April, would remain necessary for at least another year and that urgent steps were required to revitalise the family agricultural sector, repair infrastructure, increase state support for health and education and ensure that return movements were conducted on the basis of the Norms and *regulamento*.

The year began with unprecedented levels of internal displacement. During January and February, hundreds of communities were displaced as part of strategies aimed at depopulating the countryside and depriving combatants of food and other forms of social support. Agricultural fields were destroyed, undermining food security and putting millions of people at risk of serious hunger. When hostilities finally ended with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on 4 April between the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) Military Forces many Angolans expected a rapid improvement in the humanitarian situation. Instead, the devastating impact of guerrilla and counter-insurgency warfare, combined with years of under-investment in the social sectors, created crisis conditions affecting one quarter of the country's entire population.

The full scope of the humanitarian catastrophe only became evident when agencies were finally able to access areas that had been cut-off from assistance for many years. Between April and June, organisations worked around-the-clock assessing populations in towns and villages where acute needs were suspected. The results of the assessments were truly shocking. In 70 percent of the newly accessible areas, people were either food insecure or at risk of serious hunger. In 50 percent, malnutrition levels and child and maternal mortality rates had reached critical levels. Only five percent of the population had access to safe drinking water and very few children attended school. Coping mechanisms were under severe stress and many people were barely able to survive.

By June, the caseload for emergency assistance had climbed from 1.9 million Angolans to nearly three million, one-third of whom were on the brink of survival. As the result of a massive operation that targeted the most vulnerable households through integrated programmes in food assistance, nutrition, health, emergency items and water and sanitation, humanitarian conditions finally began to improve in July and August. The number of areas with acute levels of malnutrition dropped from 25 to 11 in September and the percentage of the population in critical distress declined markedly.

The situation did not remain stable, however. By mid October, following the rapid return of an estimated 850,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) to areas where basic services were not yet in place, malnutrition rates were again on the rise and critical needs were emerging among populations without sufficient resources to sustain themselves through the planting season. Six months after the cessation of hostilities, the United Nations was providing direct food assistance to more Angolans—1.8 million people—than at any time during the entire armed conflict. In addition, the onset of the seasonal rains threatened to cut-off 40 percent of the areas receiving humanitarian aid and to leave approximately one million without assistance until March or April 2003.

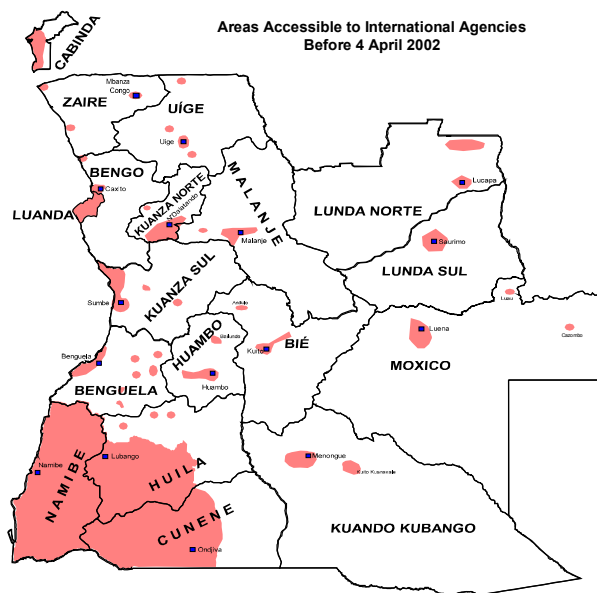
Chronology of the Humanitarian Operation

Final Stages of the War: At the beginning of 2002, virtually every single humanitarian agency in the country was operating at full capacity, trying to address the enormous increase in critical needs caused by the intensification of warfare. Funding levels were extremely low and all core pipelines faced rupture. In January, the non-food item (NFI) pipeline broke, leaving hundreds of thousands of IDPs without basic survival items, including blankets and water containers. Faced

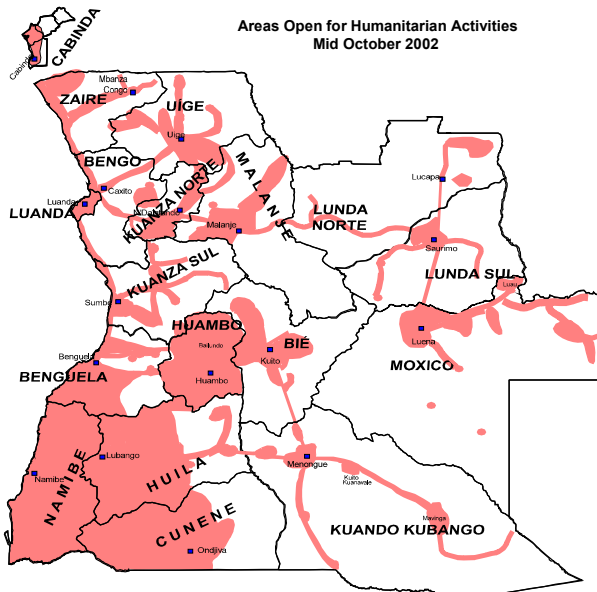
with massive influxes of severely and moderately malnourished IDPs, agencies expanded therapeutic feeding programmes in hard-hit areas including Kuito, Huambo, Luena, Malanje and the corridor between Lubango and Matala and launched emergency drilling and chlorination programmes in areas without adequate supplies of safe water.

Humanitarian agencies also gave top priority to improving reception facilities for new arrivals. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Reintegration (MINARS), agencies helped to draft Standard Operating Procedures for Reception and Registration Centres. A Dispatch with the procedures was officially endorsed in mid January and disseminated to provincial authorities. Seven new reception centres were immediately established in the hard-hit areas of Luena, Saurimo, Kuito Kuanavale, Kuito, Waku Kungo and Caconda, leading to a significant improvement in the living conditions of new IDPs.

Hampered by a severe lack of funding, agencies attempted to share the burden of providing emergency assistance more fully with the Government by developing Integrated Plans of Action for three of the worst affected provinces: Moxico, Bié and Huambo. The aim of the Plans was to identify critical needs in the province and agree on the concrete actions that would be taken by the Government and humanitarian community. By late March, 90 percent of UN and NGO activities in the Plans had been successfully implemented. Although the Government launched a new national emergency programme in February, pledging to support the Plans and other humanitarian activities, expenditures remained low.



Immediate Aftermath: Few humanitarian partners had anticipated the end of the war and even fewer were in a position to expand their programmes rapidly after the signing of the MOU. Agencies gave top priority to reaching areas where populations had been cut-off from assistance for long periods. The annual Rapid Assessment of Critical Needs (RACN), normally launched in July, was brought forward to April and expanded. Under the leadership of the Inter-sectoral Commission for the Peace Process (CIPP), joint Government, UN and NGO teams used a common methodology, based on Sphere standards, to assess 28 locations in 12 provinces. UN Agencies also made repeated requests to access family reception areas, although permission was granted only in late May, after the military phase of quartering had been completed. By the end of June, despite the severe limitations caused by inadequate funding, lack of capacity, mine infestation and damaged infrastructure, the humanitarian operation had expanded by 50 percent. More than 100 assessments had been conducted, 30 access routes were opened and operations had been launched in 55 new locations, including the majority of reception areas.

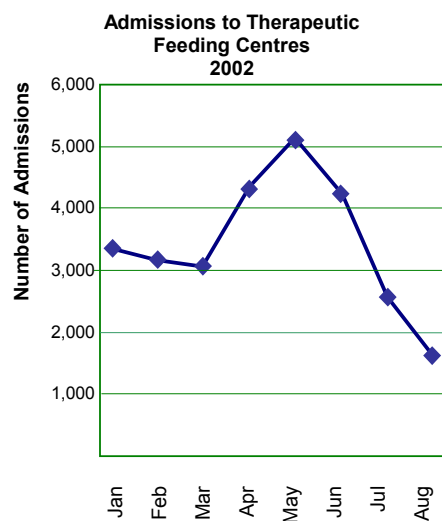


In an effort to respond rapidly to the changing situation, maximise existing resources and help consolidate the peace process, humanitarian agencies streamlined the strategic and operational framework that had been agreed in the 2002 Appeal. The new approach was based on Government priorities and aimed to provide assistance in locations where programmes were already underway and to initiate life-saving operations for vulnerable populations in newly accessible and family reception areas. In line with the rights-based approach presented in the Appeal, agencies also pledged to work in close cooperation with Government authorities to support resettlement and return on the basis of the minimum standards specified in Angolan law.

As part of this effort, the Government and agencies moved quickly to adapt the Norms to cover long-term return and resettlement. The pre-conditions and social targets were expanded through *regulamento* to reflect the basic standards that the Government intended to establish for all returning populations. To ensure that the *regulamento* were implemented consistently throughout the country, MINARS, supported strongly by the UN Agencies, brought forward the annual Provincial Planning Workshop to June and changed the focus from emergency planning to Provincial Plans of Action for Resettlement and Return. The aim of the PEPARRs was to facilitate the return of IDPs currently living in camps and transit centres prior to the agricultural campaign in September and October. By late June, PEPARRs had been completed for all 18 provinces and tens of thousands of people were beginning to return to their areas of origin.

Although funding had begun to increase in May, the majority of humanitarian partners did not have sufficient resources to address the large increases in caseload that resulted from expanded access. In certain sectors, including nutrition and food assistance, agencies were able to expand relatively quickly, drawing forward on existing pipelines and using funds from outside sources. In other sectors, including health, non-food items and water and sanitation, emergency responses were delayed. At the provincial level, operational approaches had to be adapted from fixed-point structures to a new “hub and spoke” system. Rather than servicing large caseloads in provincial and municipal centres, key facilities were centralised and mobile units used to extend operations as far as possible into remote areas. A number of urgent alerts were issued during this period, drawing attention to the crisis. In mid June, agency requirements were revised upwards and presented in a Bridging Request that generated considerable contributions.

Stabilisation and Early Return: Between July and September, the humanitarian situation improved markedly due to the massive expansion and re-focusing of programmes. In food security, priority was given to blanket distributions in areas where populations were in distress or at-risk. The seeds and tools pipeline was increased by 50 percent to cover a doubling of the caseload and major efforts were made to ensure that agricultural inputs were distributed prior to the seasonal rains. In the health and nutrition sector, humanitarian organisations opened new therapeutic feeding centres and adopted a minimum health and nutrition care package (MHNCP) aimed at providing basic services. Major efforts were also made to vaccinate children against measles and extend the Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI) as quickly as possible. In water and environmental sanitation, priority was given to ensuring safe supplies in areas with large concentrations of vulnerable people. In mine action, agencies focused on clearing access routes and demarcating fields in resettlement and return sites. In the emergency response sector, the pipeline for survival items was increased by 70 percent and extended to cover 85 new areas. In protection, agencies focused on working with Government authorities to ensure compliance with the *regulamento*, particularly the pre-conditions. By the end of September, one million newly accessible people had been stabilised through integrated programmes implemented by UN Agencies and non-governmental organisations.



To ensure that the humanitarian operation reflected the post-conflict priorities of the Government, efforts were made to adapt existing coordination mechanisms. Under the leadership of the Minister of MINARS, the Humanitarian Coordination Group (HCG) was re-convened and the Sub-group on IDPs and Refugees was transformed into the Support Group on Resettlement and Return. As part of the UN's commitment to building coordination capacity, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) developed a national database for returning populations, based on the *regulamento*, and trained the Provincial Coordinators of the Technical Unit for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (UTCAH) to manage the new system.

In early September, the UN launched a Mid Term Review of the 2002 Appeal, increasing the overall amount requested from US\$ 232 million to US\$ 292 million. By mid October, 54 percent of the revised Appeal had been funded and additional contributions were expected. In mid August, on the basis of Security Council Resolution 1433, the humanitarian operation was integrated into the new United Nations Mission in Angola (UNMA). Under the terms of the Resolution, the UN Humanitarian/Resident Coordinator continued to have primary responsibility for all policy and operational aspects of the humanitarian operation.

In line with its commitment to increase support for the humanitarian operation, the Government channelled significant resources into key programmes during 2002. During February and March, MINARS distributed more than 9,000 metric tonnes (MT) of food and non-food items, procured emergency supplies valued at US\$ 5.3 million and defrayed US\$ 495,000 in customs tariffs for humanitarian agencies. In support of the quartering process, the Government distributed 641 basic medical kits, 512 health post kits, 129 health centre kits and 40 MTs of nutritional food supplements in the quartering and family reception areas. In September and October, the Angolan Armed Forces distributed 4,554 MTs of food, 167,000 blankets and 30,000 sheets to the gathering areas in Bengo, Benguela, Bié, Cunene, Huambo, Huíla, Kuando Kubango, Kuanza Norte, Kuanza Sul, Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Malanje, Moxico, Uíge and Zaire.

The Government allocated US\$ 21.4 million for the first phase of the national resettlement programme and an additional US\$ 28 million for the second phase. Of this, more than US\$ 22.9 million has been disbursed to purchase goods. Through MINARS, the Government procured 23,000 resettlement kits and, through the National Commission for Social and Productive Reintegration of Demobilised and Displaced, an additional 183,000 kits. By mid October, 14,700 of the MINARS kits had been distributed to areas with large return movements and 1,819 large field tents had been pre-positioned for return operations. Between January and September, the Government provided over 17,500,000 litres of JET A1 fuel to the World Food Programme (WFP) at subsidised prices representing an approximate value of US\$ 6.5 million.

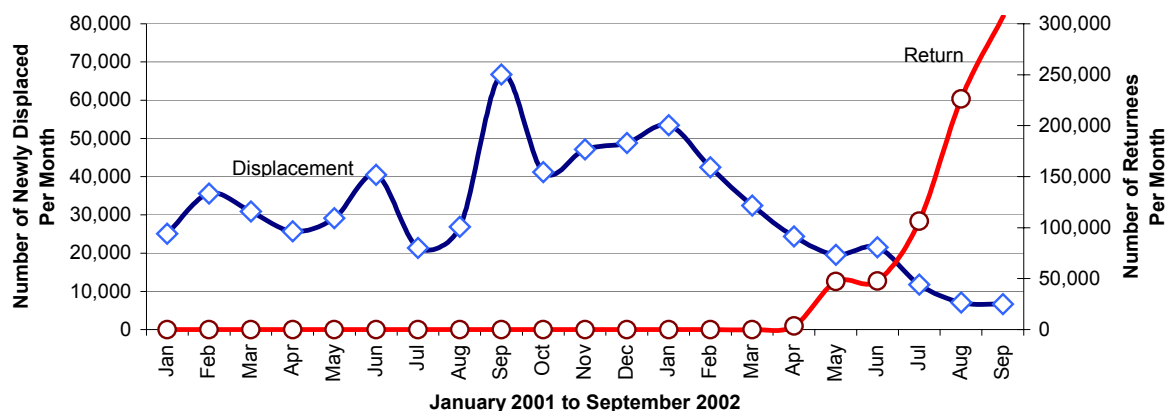
Accelerated Return: Although agencies had hoped to progressively shift their programmes towards transition, and from 2003 onwards, to focus on reconstruction and development, the increased caseload, combined with accelerating return movements, forced partners to prioritise life-saving interventions. Six months after the end of the war, the emergency created by the final stages of the armed conflict had blended into the much broader, more intractable structural problems created by decades of under-investment. The continual rise in the number of people seeking humanitarian assistance confirmed that emergency responses were being used to address the problems of endemic poverty. Since emergency programmes aim only to stabilise populations and lay the groundwork for recovery, it was clear that different interventions, aimed at generating growth and reducing poverty, needed to be implemented as a matter of priority. It was equally clear, however, that millions of Angolans would suffer enormously if humanitarian assistance was withdrawn too quickly, before economic opportunities and social safety nets had been established.

The Government acknowledged this dilemma, requesting that the 2003 Appeal, which will be the last emergency Appeal, focus on life-saving activities and return and reintegration programmes.

In a major effort to reduce, and finally, eliminate the need for emergency humanitarian assistance, the Government intends to present a comprehensive framework for national reconstruction and recovery at the upcoming donors conference and to launch programmes during next year aimed at alleviating poverty, modernising the economy and promoting reconciliation. By the end of 2003, the majority of Angolans will hopefully have achieved stability

and the process of normalisation will have begun to result in the rapid and systematic improvement of living conditions for millions of vulnerable people.

Displacement and Return



- Between November 2001 and the signing of the MOU in April, one quarter of a million Angolans were displaced from their homes. Conditions among the newly displaced were appalling. Many had been living for extended periods in isolated areas with only limited access to food and basic health services.
- After hostilities ceased, tens of thousands of Angolans continued to stream into provincial and municipal centres in search of assistance, a clear indication that conditions in the interior were critical. Internal displacement finally began to slow in May, when the number of new arrivals declined by 50 percent from the previous month.
- Between April and August, approximately 430,000 IDPs returned to their areas of origin, often keeping two residences—one at the return site where family members constructed shelters and prepared land and the other in provincial and municipal centres where households continued to receive assistance.
- In early September, the rate of return accelerated sharply, reaching 10,000 persons per day at mid-month. Although many people returned voluntarily to prepare land prior to the planting season, a large percentage of IDPs were encouraged to resettle by promises of future assistance or because authorities intended to cut-off aid in their current residence.
- Of the approximately 850,000 IDPs who had resettled or returned to their areas of origin by mid October, only 15 percent had moved under an organised plan. The majority relocated without any form of assistance. An estimated 70 percent of the returnees were living in areas where the pre-conditions specified in the Norms and *regulamento* were not yet in place.
- IDPs who moved long distances to their areas of return or who were unable to travel back to their previous residences to collect assistance began experiencing difficulties within weeks of relocation. By mid October, acute malnutrition had emerged in several return sites accessible to humanitarian agencies and was suspected in others. Although the pace of return was expected to slow significantly with the onset of the rains, agencies estimated that more than 920,000 IDPs will have returned by the end of the year and that critical needs are likely to emerge in at least 40 percent of the return sites.
- By mid October, approximately 38,000 refugees from neighbouring countries had spontaneously repatriated to Angola. Conditions among the new arrivals were relatively good, although the majority returned to areas where basic conditions were not yet in place, jeopardising their status.

Lessons Learned During 2002

The rapid changes that occurred during 2002 put enormous stress on the humanitarian operation. Working with limited funds and constrained by mine infestation, damaged infrastructure and lack of capacity, agencies struggled to adapt an operation that had been functioning effectively for many years to a wholly new, and continually changing context. Under the leadership of the Government, agencies used coordination structures to monitor the situation, agree on priorities and develop joint implementation plans. Partners also reflected on the weaknesses and strengths of the operation and made serious efforts to identify the concrete steps that needed to be taken to reach vulnerable populations, save lives, promote the protection of beneficiaries and uphold core humanitarian principles. The following is a summary of the main lessons learned by agencies during 2002. These lessons have been used as guidelines to develop the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) for 2003 and the unified strategies in the four Response Plans.

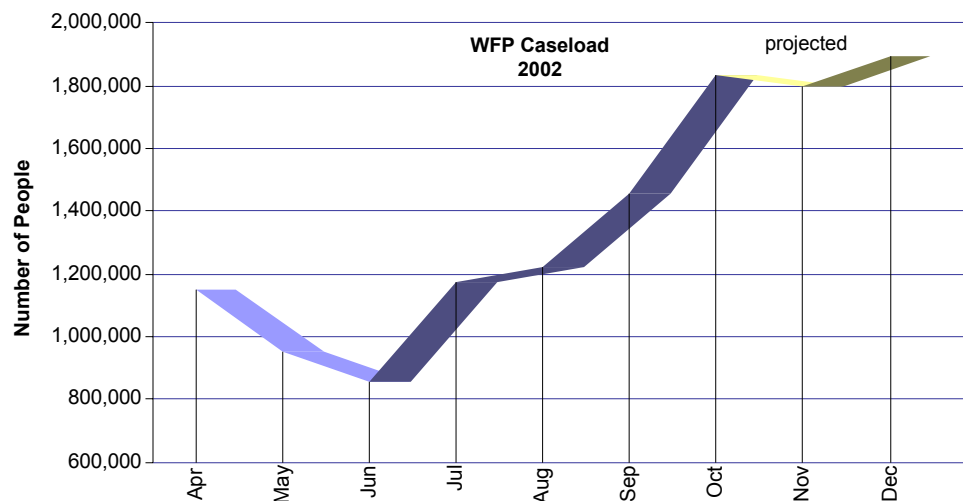
Strategic Lessons

- The devastating impact of warfare confirmed the importance of working directly with warring parties to develop effective and concrete mechanisms to protect civilians during conflicts.
- The critical condition of populations who entered the quartering and family reception areas after the MOU was signed and who were living in remote interior areas confirmed that many lives would have been saved if agencies had been given general access to all vulnerable populations during the war.
- Non-compliance with the social targets in the Norms at temporary resettlement and return sites and the failure to reach the partnership targets agreed in the 2002 Appeal, underlined the importance of encouraging the Government to share the burden of providing humanitarian assistance by channelling more resources into basic social services.
- Increased compliance at temporary resettlement sites with the pre-conditions in the Norms demonstrated that efforts to sensitise Government officials on legislation through Provincial Protection Workshops are effective and should be intensified.
- Rapid improvements in the services provided at new registration centres following the dissemination of the Dispatch for Reception and Registration Centres confirmed that instructions from Ministers effectively promote humanitarian principles and best practises.
- Confusion over the rights-based approach among partners confirmed the need to disseminate more information on the partnership targets and provide direct training on rights-based programming including the Inter-agency Standing Committee (IASC) Code of Conduct on Sexual Exploitation.
- The unexpected cessation of hostilities confirmed the need to develop contingency plans based on multiple scenarios.

Operational Lessons

- The rapid stabilisation of populations in acute distress through integrated interventions in food assistance, nutrition, basic health, emergency non-food items and water and sanitation confirmed the effectiveness of unified programming.
- The failure to agree on, and deliver, a unified humanitarian programme in the family reception areas confirmed the importance of establishing Programme Blocs that link sectoral activities into a coherent, streamlined strategy.

- Inadequate support for key sectors, including water and sanitation, mine action and non-food items, confirmed the need to increase advocacy with donors and explore mechanisms that promote humanitarian coverage by channelling resources into priority programmes and areas.
- The return of IDPs to hundreds of resettlement and return sites underlined the urgent need to increase the overall scope and reach of the humanitarian operation by strengthening the capacities of national NGOs through direct funding and training.
- The rapid expansion of access and the identification of more than 500 resettlement and return sites underlined the need to adapt the logistics network and streamline the management of core pipelines.
- The dramatic increase in the size of the humanitarian operation and competition between some NGOs underlined the need to ensure that all partners are included and fully participate in coordination mechanisms at both central and provincial levels.
- On-going delays with clearing humanitarian assistance through customs and issuing visas for international personnel underlined the urgent need for the Government to streamline current administrative procedures.
- Delays by Government officials in responding to crisis conditions underlined the importance of introducing a national disaster preparedness and management system.
- The increasing role played by the UTCAH Provincial Coordinators in the coordination of humanitarian assistance demonstrated the effectiveness of on-the-job training and capacity-building programmes focused on core competencies.
- On-going changes and limited capacity in national-level mine action institutions confirmed the importance of using existing coordination structures at the provincial level to set priorities for mine clearance and demarcation.
- Increased levels of vulnerability in areas where humanitarian agencies withdrew following the take-over of assistance programmes by the Government demonstrated the need to systematically monitor conditions and establish contingency stocks for use if services are cut or Government pipelines rupture.
- The rapidly changing context and failure to establish a database for the indicators in the 2002 Appeal confirmed the need to develop realistic monitoring mechanisms for identifying priorities and adjusting programmes at the provincial level.
- The emergence of special caseloads and disparities in the amount of assistance provided to different areas and groups underlined the importance of ensuring that all humanitarian aid is provided on the basis of needs assessments.
- The constant movement of IDPs between return sites and previous residences underlined the need to develop new assessment tools capable of systematically tracking return movements and determining vulnerability levels among mobile populations.
- Disagreements over the size of caseloads and delays in adjusting core pipelines to cover increased caseloads underlined the need for regular vulnerability assessments involving all partners.
- The failure to include beneficiaries during all stages of programme design and implementation confirmed the need to use various consultative mechanisms, including focus groups, to ensure the humanitarian operation reflects the priorities and needs of vulnerable populations.



- ➔ The continuing decline in social indicators underlined the need for the Government to develop a national reconstruction and recovery programme aimed at generating growth and reducing poverty through social sector investment.
- ➔ The use of emergency response mechanisms to address problems created by endemic poverty underlined the need to clearly delimit the scope of the humanitarian operation and develop concrete linkages between emergency programmes aimed at stabilising populations and development activities aimed at generating growth and reducing poverty.

Achievements During 2002

Food Security

- Following the cessation of hostilities, the number of people receiving direct food assistance increased from one million people per month in April to more than 1.5 million per month in September, including 440,000 persons living in 60 newly accessible and family reception areas. By December, 1.9 million people per month will be receiving food assistance.
- Basic agricultural tools and more than 5,300 MTs of seeds were distributed to 595,000 families, including 320,000 vulnerable households and 275,000 families in reception and other newly accessible areas.

Public Health

- Minimum Health and Nutrition Care Packages, including essential drug kits and emergency health kits were distributed to all family reception and many newly accessible areas, helping to stabilise vulnerable populations.
- Humanitarian agencies provided 20 million vaccine doses for inoculations against diphtheria, measles, pertussis, polio, tetanus and yellow fever in support of the Government's Expanded Immunisation Programme. Four million children in 163 municipalities were vaccinated against polio during three National Immunisation Days (NID) and more than one million children were vaccinated against measles during special campaigns. During the third round of polio NIDs, 2.5 million children received vitamin A supplements.
- Following the cessation of hostilities, 40 new therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres were opened throughout the interior, helping to stabilise 100,000 severely and moderately malnourished children and adults. Agencies distributed 110 MTs of therapeutic milk, benefiting 11,000 severely malnourished children in therapeutic feeding centres (TFC) and

170 MTs of high-energy biscuits (BP5), benefiting 29,000 children, lactating mothers and pregnant women in supplementary feeding centres (SFC).

- Humanitarian agencies added 105 MTs of UNIMIX to general food distributions in Kuito and Mavinga, helping 18,000 people avoid pellagra and other micronutrient deficiencies.
- More than 30,000 families in Bié, Benguela, Huambo, Luanda, Malanje, Moxico, Uíge and Zaire received 80,000 mosquito nets.
- Humanitarian partners constructed and rehabilitated 420 water points in Bié, Benguela, Cunene, Huambo, Huíla, Malanje and Namibe Provinces, benefiting 520,000 vulnerable people. Thirteen water supply systems are either under construction or were rehabilitated, benefiting an additional 105,000 people without access to potable water. Major programmes for drilling boreholes and installing hand pumps were started in three drought-affected provinces and an emergency drilling unit was established. Chlorine was added to water sources in a number of cities and municipal centres, including Luanda.
- Humanitarian partners distributed 24,000 family hygiene kits to vulnerable IDP families in Bié, Benguela, Huambo and Malanje Provinces. Community-based hygiene campaigns reached an estimated 100,000 people and 2,000 family latrines were constructed, benefiting over 40,000 people in the same areas.

Protection and Education

- More than 3,000 persons in eight provinces received legal advice and follow-up occurred on 628 individual cases through organisations supported by humanitarian and human rights agencies.
- Protection Working Groups comprised of Government, UN and NGO representatives were established in six provinces. In Bié Province, IDPs developed and managed a unique, community-based protection system that monitored violations and referred specific cases to law enforcement agencies.
- Humanitarian agencies helped draft the Dispatch on Standard Operating Procedures for Reception and Registration Centres, which establishes clear registration and assistance procedures for centres receiving newly displaced persons.
- During the final stages of the war, compliance with the pre-conditions in the Norms reached nearly 80 percent and more than 105,000 IDPs were temporarily resettled to secure areas with access to agricultural land.
- In September, the Council of Ministers formally adopted the *regulamento* for the Norms on the Resettlement of Displaced Populations, which establish clear standards and procedures for all aspects of the return and resettlement process.
- Humanitarian agencies provided basic education materials to 60,000 vulnerable children in newly accessible and family reception areas. A Peace and Life education programme benefited 150,000 children and Teacher Emergency Packages (TEP) were distributed in eight provinces, benefiting 9,000 children. Education facilities for 10,000 children in Bengo, Benguela and Luanda Provinces were built and 600 classrooms were rehabilitated in Bié Province.
- Approximately 24,000 returning refugees were registered and 5,000 received assistance. Registration mechanisms were established in border provinces and local officials were trained to monitor influxes. A total of 850 protection cases were addressed and assistance and counselling was provided to 8,000 refugees living in Angola.

Access and Coordination

- Since the signing of the MOU in April, agencies have conducted 467 assessments in 16 provinces, including 51 Rapid Assessments of Critical Needs and 210 assessments in return and resettlement sites. By mid October, 45 areas and transport routes had been cleared for operations and 85 new operations had been launched in 43 newly accessible locations and 42 family reception areas and their satellites.
- Agencies revised the methodology used for the Rapid Assessment of Critical Needs, incorporating Sphere standards and specific indicators on age, gender and socio-economic status. A new methodology to monitor the pre-conditions specified in the Norms at return and resettlement sites was introduced and the criteria used for vulnerability assessments were revised to include basic household food economy data.
- The amount of humanitarian assistance delivered by air dropped from 43 percent in April to less than 28 percent by the middle of September.
- Approximately 2,400 humanitarian personnel were transported each month via the UN air bridge, which was expanded to cover eight additional locations. In addition, an average of 600 MTs of non-food items were transported each month by air and 340 MTs by road. During the agricultural campaigns, 2,500 MTs of seeds and tools were transported.
- More than 1.5 million square meters of land were cleared and an additional 3.5 million square meters surveyed in Cunene, Benguela, Bié, Huambo, Kuanza Norte, Luanda, Malanje and Moxico Provinces. Agencies worked in 35 minefields, neutralising 2,176 mines and 28,000 unexploded ordnances (UXO). More than 700,000 people were reached through mine awareness programmes and 900 teachers, peer educators and community activists were trained in mine risk reduction.
- Humanitarian partners distributed non-food items to 25,000 newly displaced families during the final stages of the war. Agencies also distributed standard emergency kits to 13,880 families in newly accessible areas and 400 MTs of items to 60,000 families in family reception areas.
- Eighty separate coordination forums at the central and provincial level continued to meet, bringing together 11 Government ministries and departments, ten UN Agencies, 112 international NGOs, 356 national NGOs and 20 donor missions.
- Three new forums were established by the UN to address the problems faced during the post-conflict period including a technical donors forum, a water and sanitation working group, and a NFI working group. In addition, the Humanitarian Coordination Group was reactivated by the Minister of Social Affairs and Reintegration and the Sub-group on IDPs and Refugees was transformed into the Support Group on Resettlement and Return.

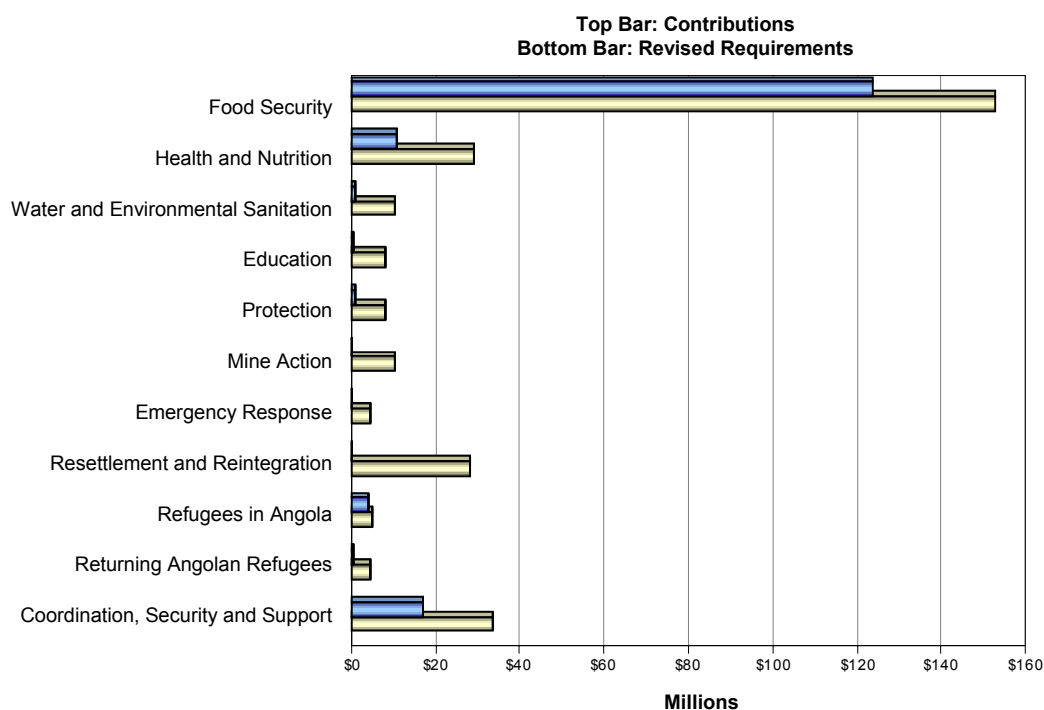
Constraints During 2002

Although notable achievements were made during 2002, the humanitarian operation was affected by serious constraints that limited the scope and impact of programmes. As a result of mine infestation, damaged infrastructure, lack of capacity and funding shortages, UN Agencies and NGOs were able to address only 50 percent of critical needs in newly accessible locations. Outreach to vulnerable populations was delayed and in some sectors, agencies were forced to cutback assistance to existing caseloads to meet urgent needs among other priority groups.

Funding: Lack of funding was the main constraint affecting humanitarian operations. Limited resources forced agencies to prioritise among acutely vulnerable populations and slowed emergency responses. Sectoral coverage was uneven, undermining efforts to promote an integrated approach. Four sectors were seriously under-funded: water and sanitation, non-food items, health and mine action. As a result, emergency responses for populations in critical need

were delayed, hampered or abandoned. In the case of water and sanitation, 80 percent of the critical needs identified in newly accessible and family reception areas could not be addressed. For non-food items, 30 percent of critical needs in family reception areas and 60 percent in newly accessible areas were not covered. In the emergency health sector, less than 50 percent of critical needs were met. In the case of mine action, virtually none of the Plans of Action developed for newly accessible areas could be implemented and only a handful of the more than 500 resettlement and return sites identified during in the PEPARRs were either demarcated or cleared. Geographical coverage was also uneven, with some hard-hit areas, including the eastern region, receiving only a fraction of the resources channelled into the Planalto, despite large concentrations of acutely distressed people.

	Original Requirement (US\$)	Revised Requirement (US\$)	Contributions (US\$)	Short fall (US\$)	Percent of Revised Requirement Funded
Food Security	144,551,358	152,651,392	123,704,331	28,947,061	81%
Health and Nutrition	18,316,392	29,102,459	10,836,371	23,643,842	37%
Water and Environmental Sanitation	9,715,710	10,317,657	931,353	9,386,304	9%
Education	8,212,970	8,312,241	538,193	7,774,048	6%
Protection	5,769,087	8,119,462	1,045,645	7,073,817	13%
Mine Action	6,343,677	10,225,736	0	10,225,736	0%
Emergency Response	3,302,112	4,782,205	0	4,782,205	0%
Resettlement and Reintegration	10,121,311	28,115,260	0	28,115,260	0%
Refugees in Angola	4,172,514	5,236,044	3,939,875	1,296,169	75%
Returning Angolan Refugees	0	1,820,085	569,852	1,250,233	31%
Coordination, Security and Support	22,263,535	30,457,648	17,089,765	13,367,883	56%
TOTAL	232,768,666	289,140,189	158,655,385	135,862,558	55%



Implementing Capacity: Virtually all aspects of the humanitarian operation were affected by capacity constraints. Assistance to isolated areas was delayed and a number of programmes in water and sanitation, civic education and protection could not be implemented due to a lack of partners. In the food assistance sector, the UN had to increase the number of provinces where direct distributions were undertaken from three to seven. Although several new international NGOs launched emergency interventions, and more than 50 agencies were able to expand

during the year, a “capacity ceiling” had been reached by early September, making further expansion difficult. Efforts to involve national NGOs more fully in the operation were hampered by the lack of funding and inadequate managerial systems. Limited capacity inside Government ministries also affected coordination, planning and monitoring and led to frequent delays in programme implementation.

Mines: Widespread mine infestation, particularly along access routes and in return sites, continued to impede the delivery of humanitarian assistance and delay programmes aimed at promoting agricultural production and resettlement.

Infrastructure: The appalling state of the country's infrastructure restricted access and kept delivery costs high.

Access: Lack of access to family reception areas during the military phase of quartering prevented agencies from launching life-saving emergency operations.

Customs Clearance and Visas: Delivery of humanitarian assistance and implementation of life-saving programmes was sometimes stalled by delays in customs clearance and difficulties in securing visas for specialised international personnel.

Social Services: Virtually no improvement occurred in social indicators due to under-investment in education and health and prioritisation within these sectors towards tertiary programmes. The failure to pay teachers and medical staff in some instances also undermined the impact of education and health interventions.

Norms for Resettlement: The return of IDPs to areas where the basic pre-conditions specified in the Norms and *regulamento* were not yet in place increased the level of vulnerability among some populations.

Land: Programmes aimed at promoting self-sufficiency were undermined in areas where large-scale land alienation forced returnees to sharecrop to gain access to land and agricultural inputs.

Monitoring: The lack of contingency plans and inadequate monitoring of vulnerability levels made it difficult for humanitarian organisations to quickly re-focus their programmes and adjust core pipelines.

Coordination Structures: Several of the new coordination structures introduced by the Government at the central and provincial level following the cessation of hostilities did not include humanitarian partners. Agencies were sometimes forced to plan and implement operations in a vacuum due to a lack of information.



Strategic Monitoring

In April, following the cessation of hostilities, UN Agencies and NGOs reviewed their goals and programme priorities and agreed to change the overall direction of the humanitarian operation to reflect new realities. Faced with an enormous humanitarian crisis and limited financial resources, agencies agreed to concentrate on three key priorities: expanding access as rapidly as possible, stabilising acutely distressed populations and promoting resettlement and return on the basis of the Norms. The new framework was used as the basis for the Bridging Request in June and the Mid Term Review of the Appeal, launched in September. Although the post-April approach was more sharply focused than the programmes presented in the original Appeal, agencies continued to use the document to guide their policies and interventions. In an effort to show the evolution of humanitarian programmes from 2002 to 2003 and to reflect the progress made last year by agencies, the following chart presents a brief evaluation of the 2002 operation.

STRATEGIC AIMS FOR 2002	EVALUATION
Main Goal	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve lives and promote the well-being of vulnerable populations through an integrated, rights-based approach. 	<p>⇒ The operation successfully preserved lives and promoted the well-being of vulnerable populations, although not all populations benefited equally from the same level of integrated services and the rights-based strategy was only partially effective.</p>
Rights-Based Approach	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance will promote the best interests of vulnerable groups and be provided on the basis of need. 	<p>⇒ Assistance did promote the best interests of vulnerable groups, and was provided on the basis of assessments, except in family reception areas where blanket distributions were launched on the basis of general information, prior to vulnerability assessments.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance will be provided impartially to all people in need, regardless of political or social affiliation, or location. 	<p>⇒ Assistance was provided to the people in need that could be reached, regardless of affiliation or location, although priority was given to family reception areas because of their importance to the peace process.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian assistance will be integrated and indivisible, with no sector prioritised over another. 	<p>⇒ Assistance was more integrated than in previous years, although the food and logistics sectors received high priority, particularly after catastrophic levels of malnutrition were found throughout the interior.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian partners will be accountable to the populations they serve and will ensure full transparency during the planning, implementation and monitoring of humanitarian assistance programmes. 	<p>⇒ Although beneficiaries participated at the project level in many areas, partners were not fully transparent about humanitarian assistance programmes.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian partners and beneficiaries will participate fully in the planning, implementation and monitoring of humanitarian assistance. 	<p>⇒ Although coordination structures were expanded to more fully include donors and partners, few efforts were made to involve beneficiaries in planning, implementation and monitoring.</p>

Operational Approach	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Complementarity</u>: Programmes implemented under the Appeal framework will reflect the priorities outlined in the Government's National Emergency Plan of Action. 	<p>⇒ Programmes implemented under the Appeal framework did complement the priorities outlined in the National Emergency Plan of Action.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Emergency-Focused</u>: Agencies will aim to address the critical needs of the most vulnerable populations while helping to lay the groundwork for social and economic recovery by building capacity within the Government, particularly at the provincial level, and within national organisations. 	<p>⇒ Programmes did address critical needs and substantial capacity-building occurred, but efforts to lay the groundwork for social and economic recovery were delayed by the enormous increase in the emergency caseload.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Integrated Programming</u>: Agencies will continue to use an integrated approach aimed at simultaneously targeting the multiple and inter-related causes of mortality and morbidity. 	<p>⇒ Assistance was more integrated than in previous years, although the food and logistics sectors received high priority, particularly after catastrophic levels of malnutrition were found throughout the interior.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Reaching the Most Vulnerable</u>: Agencies will direct external assistance to the most vulnerable members of communities. To reach the most vulnerable, agencies will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore possibilities for a general access framework; ▪ Support local NGOs and church groups working in areas difficult to access; ▪ Develop cross-border initiatives, where appropriate; ▪ Create emergency management structures in the Government; ▪ Establish an Emergency Response Team; ▪ Revise assessment and targeting mechanisms; ▪ Improve data collection, vulnerability analysis and monitoring. 	<p>⇒ Agencies successfully negotiated a general access framework to family reception areas.</p> <p>⇒ Agencies did support local NGOs and church groups working in areas difficult to access.</p> <p>⇒ Agencies did develop cross-border initiatives, including joint assessments and synchronised NIDs.</p> <p>⇒ Emergency management structures were established in the health sector, although little progress was made in other sectors.</p> <p>⇒ No Emergency Response Team was established.</p> <p>⇒ Targeting mechanisms were strengthened and methodologies for both Level I and II assessments were substantially revised.</p> <p>⇒ Although little progress was made on monitoring, agencies significantly improved data collection by introducing a national database for resettlement and return and also strengthened vulnerability analysis by using the Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) as baseline data.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Flexibility</u>: The humanitarian operation will retain its flexibility, and will acquire the capacity and resources to respond to three major types of situations: rapid onset emergencies; prolonged emergencies and resettlement. 	<p>⇒ Reliance on fixed-point distribution systems limited the ability of agencies to move quickly into newly accessible areas and the failure to establish an Emergency Response Team delayed emergency interventions.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Cost-Effective and Pragmatic</u>: Agencies will remain committed to achieving maximum impact through focused, cost-effective and pragmatic programming. 	<p>⇒ Although UN Agencies did make pragmatic choices about programme priorities despite enormous constraints, overall cost-effectiveness could have been increased if more funds had been channelled through coordinated frameworks to partners on the ground.</p>

Programme Priorities (sectoral)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food agencies will shift from general distributions to targeted assistance for the most vulnerable groups. 	⇒ Food agencies did shift to targeted assistance, except in the family reception areas where blanket distributions were conducted on the basis of general information, prior to vulnerability assessments.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Populations living in transit centres and IDP camps will be relocated in accordance with the Norms. 	⇒ More than 105,000 IDPs were temporarily relocated on the basis of the Norms and 15 transit centres were closed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food security will be increased through a comprehensive integrated strategy including a timely and effective agricultural campaign, a buffer stock of seeds and inputs, seed multiplication and mechanisms for data collection and monitoring. 	⇒ Agencies successfully implemented most aspects of the integrated strategy, including the distribution of seeds and tools prior to the planting season, although no buffer stock was established.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efforts will be made to lower morbidity and mortality through targeted programmes in water and sanitation, nutrition, polio eradication and mother and child health care. 	⇒ The Minimum Health and Nutrition Care Package lowered morbidity and mortality in areas where humanitarian operations had sustained access.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning opportunities will be boosted by expanding access to both formal and non-formal education systems. 	⇒ Learning opportunities were expanded in provinces where agencies had targeted programmes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mine action will be integrated into the humanitarian operation, with activities directed to priority areas including IDP camps and resettlement sites. 	⇒ Mine action was integrated more fully into the humanitarian operation, with partners giving priority to clearing access routes, demarcating return sites and promoting mine awareness.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agencies will support campaigns to provide proof of identity to Angolan citizens. 	⇒ More than 800,000 persons received proof of identity.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agencies will help to systematically address protection issues through implementation of Provincial Protection Plans. 	⇒ Agencies did use Provincial Protection Groups to help ensure that six of the 14 Provincial Protection Plans were either fully, or, partially implemented.
Programme Priorities (sectoral)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Targeting</u>: Methodologies used to assess humanitarian needs will be revised to ensure that the most vulnerable are targeted. Targeting mechanisms sensitive to gender, age and social and economic status, will be systematically strengthened or developed in each sector. Agencies will incorporate relevant Sphere standards into the new methodologies. Partners will work together to develop a component on capacity analysis for inclusion in the assessment methodology. 	⇒ The methodologies used for vulnerability assessments and the RACN were revised and in the case of the RACN, based on Sphere standards. Although components on gender, age and other socio-economic factors were incorporated into both methodologies, capacity analysis was not included.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Beneficiaries</u>: Partners will work together to develop concrete mechanisms for involving beneficiaries in decisions relating to their situation. 	⇒ Few efforts were made to involve beneficiaries in planning, implementation and monitoring.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Monitoring</u>: The data collected during the 2001 Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey will be used by agencies as baseline information for a new integrated database. 	⇒ The MICS was not released in time to create an integrated database.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity-Building: The UN will continue efforts to build capacity inside Government Ministries. Initiatives will focus on developing core competences as well as establishing institutional frameworks and administrative mechanisms. Special emphasis will be given to helping ministries strengthen mechanisms for data collection. • With support from OCHA, UCAH coordinators will undergo training in database management to facilitate the joint operation of the new integrated database. Intensive follow-up training in protection will occur, aimed at strengthening joint monitoring of violations at the provincial level and special courses in emergency management will be provided to facilitate the full participation of UCAH in response teams. • International NGOs, working under a coordination umbrella, will implement a capacity-building and trust fund programme for national NGOs and community-based organisations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Staff in the Ministry of Health (MINSA) and the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC) underwent extensive technical training. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER) personnel benefited from direct on-the-job training. Data collection, however, remains weak in all three ministries. ⇒ OCHA did help UCAH to build its core competencies through extensive on-the-job training and special workshops on protection and emergency planning. In September, UCAH Coordinators were trained to manage the new national database for resettlement and return. ⇒ International NGOs were unable to establish a coordination umbrella and trust fund due to lack of funding.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination: Agencies will participate fully in quarterly meetings of the Humanitarian Coordination Group. The national Sub-groups on IDPs and Refugees and Mine Action will be reactivated. An Emergency Response Team will be created to ensure timely and appropriate responses to rapid onset emergencies. The Team will also be responsible for developing an early warning system, monitoring provincial contingency plans and for the coordination and follow-up of all inter-sectoral needs assessments. • At the provincial level, OCHA will take the lead in helping provincial administrations to activate the Provincial Humanitarian Coordination Group (PHCG). Agencies will help support appropriate Sub-groups in relevant sectors including health and nutrition, resettlement, agriculture and food assistance, water and sanitation and protection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ The Humanitarian Coordination Group was reactivated and the national Sub-group on IDPs and Refugees was transformed into the Support Group on Resettlement and Return. The Sub-group on Mine Action remained dormant and no Emergency Response Team was established. ⇒ PHCGs functioned in all provinces, although meetings were often irregular. Agencies did support sectoral sub-groups, but representation varied between provinces.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

The humanitarian crisis in Angola is the direct result of two inter-linked factors, the prolonged armed conflict, which has led to massive internal displacement, and long-term under-investment in basic social services. More than one-quarter of Angola's entire population is currently displaced, a larger percentage than in virtually any other country. According to Government figures, 3.5 million people have been displaced as a result of the war, including 1.2 million who have been registered by humanitarian organisations to receive assistance. In addition, approximately 445,000 people, including 85,000 UNITA soldiers and 360,000 family members are concentrated in 35 gathering areas and seven satellites. Decades of warfare have also led to a dramatic increase in the number of people living in urban areas. Sixty percent of the population now resides either in Luanda, which is home to at least three million people, or in provincial and large municipal centres. Approximately 441,000 Angolans have fled the country, the majority seeking safe haven in the neighbouring countries of Zambia, Namibia, Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Half of these populations are expected to return to Angola in coming years, adding to the already large numbers who will resettle back to their areas of origin.

A long-term lack of investment in basic services has compounded the problems created by the armed conflict. According to a 2002 study on the Public Financing of the Social Sectors in Angola by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organisation (WHO), Angola spends the lowest amount on education and health of any Southern African Development Community (SADC) country. On average, 4.7 percent of national expenditures between 1997 and 2001 were spent on education compared to 16.7 percent in the 14 SADC countries. During the same period, 3.3 percent was spent on health, compared with 7.2 percent among SADC members.

Within the social sectors, budget allocations have been biased away from basic services. The share of resources spent on primary health care, primary education and water and basic sanitation averaged 3.2 percent of total Government expenditure between 1997 and 2001, peaking in 2001 at 6 percent. In education, only 39 percent of expenditures were channelled to primary education. In health, 17 percent of budget resources were spent on primary health care compared to 40 percent for the tertiary level. Priority programmes aimed at reducing mortality rates, combating major endemic diseases, eradicating illiteracy and providing access to safe drinking water have been consistently under-funded, putting millions of Angolans at serious risk and increasing the levels of vulnerability in the country to among the highest in the world.

Vulnerability and Capacities

Out of 173 countries, Angola ranks 161st in the Human Development Index calculated each year by the United Nations Development Programme. Average life expectancy at birth is 45 years, 30 percent lower than in most developing countries. Sixty percent of the population is living below the poverty line. Recent assessments confirm that out of the 7.7 million Angolans who are poor, at least 4.35 million are vulnerable and depend on some form of humanitarian assistance to cover their basic requirements. More than two million Angolans are highly vulnerable and completely dependent on aid to survive.

As part of the rights-based approach developed in conjunction with the Government for the 2003 Appeal, UN Agencies have agreed to use seven of the eight goals adopted at the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000 as the basis for analysing vulnerability. This decision is consistent with the strategy of progressively shifting emergency interventions towards the medium and long-term goals of generating growth and reducing poverty. The eighth goal, developing a global partnership for development, falls outside the scope of the 2003 Appeal, although UN Agencies will include this target in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

The main Government sources used to analyse the millennium goals include two surveys conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (INE):

1. Household Expenditure and Income Survey (IDR) conducted in 2000-2001 in Benguela, Cabinda, Cunene, Huíla, Luanda, Lunda Norte and Namibe Provinces, with support from the World Bank;
2. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey conducted between April and October 2001 in partnership with UNICEF.

The MICS, which was the first nationwide survey conducted in Angola since 1996, provides a comprehensive overview of the situation of women and children, including data on child and maternal health, malaria, HIV/AIDS, nutrition, water and sanitation, education, migration, and household economy. The survey was undertaken only in accessible areas, however, and did not include populations living in remote rural regions or IDP camps, where social conditions are among the poorest.

In addition to the INE surveys, humanitarian agencies conducted a series of assessments during 2002 that provide additional information on vulnerability levels including:

1. the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and WFP Food Supply and Crop Assessment conducted in May and June which forecasts agricultural production in 2002 and estimates import requirements and food aid needs for 2002 – 2003;
2. Vulnerability Assessments conducted during April and May by inter-agency teams under WFP leadership which assess the ability of households to achieve food security during the dry season;
3. the Rapid Assessment of Critical Needs conducted in two phases by inter-agency teams under UCAH and OCHA leadership, which identify the critical needs of the vulnerable populations living in areas cut-off to humanitarian agencies during the war.

Millennium Goals

The following section summarises data relevant to the seven millennium goals and targets that UN Agencies are now using as the basis for their vulnerability analyses.

Millennium Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Millennium Target: To halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one US dollar a day

Status in Angola: The IDR indicates that 63 percent of all households in urban and peri-urban areas are living below the poverty line, struggling to survive on less than two US dollars per day. The proportion of households in extreme poverty has risen from 11.6 percent in 1995 to 24.7 percent, forcing millions to manage on only 75 cents per day.

Millennium Target: To halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people who suffer from hunger

Status in Angola: The FAO and WFP Food Supply and Crop Assessment indicates that approximately 1.42 million Angolans will require food assistance during 2003. Recent vulnerability assessments suggest that this number may climb to 1.9 million, 15 percent of the entire population, during the hunger gap. The MICS confirms that over 45 percent of children between six and 59 months suffer from chronic malnutrition and that 30.5 percent are underweight. Results from the first and second phases of the RACN indicate that global acute malnutrition rates in remote rural areas average between ten and 25 percent during difficult periods.

Millennium Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Millennium Target: To ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Status in Angola: Results from the MICS indicate that 62.5 percent of children between six and 11 are enrolled in primary school. Net enrolment averages 55.8 percent for the first level of primary school but drops to 6.1 percent for the second level. Results from the RACN indicate that the percentage of children in formal education varies in newly accessible areas from less than 30 percent in isolated communities to 70 percent in areas where teachers are present.

Millennium Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Millennium Target: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and at all levels of education no later than 2015

Status in Angola: Results from the MICS indicate that 46 percent of the female population is illiterate compared to 18 percent of the male population. Data from the Ministry of Education and Culture for 1998 indicate that 84 girls are enrolled in the third level of primary school for every 100 boys and that 70 women are enrolled for every 100 male students at the national university. Results from the MICS and RACN indicate that gender disparities are greater in rural areas, where 66 percent of women are illiterate, compared with 40 percent of men, and approximately 70 girls are enrolled in primary education for every 100 boys.

Millennium Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Millennium Target: Reduce the under-five mortality rate by two-thirds

Status in Angola: Results from the MICS indicate that under-five mortality in Angola is the third highest in the world at 250 deaths per 1,000 live births. Infant mortality is also alarming at 150 deaths per 1,000 live births. Results from surveys conducted by humanitarian organisations between January and June 2002 in locations accessible prior to the 4 April MOU found under-five mortality between two and 12 deaths per 10,000 children per day.

Millennium Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Millennium Target: Reduce the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters by 2015

Status in Angola: According to the figures from the MINSA, the maternal mortality rate in Angola is one of the highest in the world at 1,850 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The MICS indicates that only 45 percent of births are attended by trained personnel. Results from the RACN confirm that pre- and post-natal care and delivery services are inadequate in most newly accessible areas and that virtually no family planning services or contraceptives are available.

Millennium Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Millennium Target: By 2015, to have halted and begun reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS

Status in Angola: Estimates of national HIV prevalence are derived from localised surveys of specific population groups and may not provide an accurate picture of the overall infection pattern. A survey conducted by the Ministry of Health in partnership with UNICEF and WHO showed a 250 percent increase of the sero-prevalence among the women attending pre-natal facilities in Luanda between 1999 and 2001. Results from the MICS indicate that 32 percent of women between 15 and 49 have never heard of HIV/AIDS. This proportion varies between 26 percent in urban areas and 47 percent in rural areas. Overall, only eight percent of women between 15 and 49 have adequate knowledge about HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention.

Millennium Target: By 2015, to have halted and begun reversing the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Status in Angola: Data from the Ministry of Health confirm a malaria incidence rate of 155 cases per 1,000 people and the MICS indicates that only 10.2 percent of children under five use mosquito nets. The MICS also indicates that 74 percent of children between 12 and 23 months have not been fully immunised against the main vaccine preventable diseases, including measles, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis. Results from the RACN confirm that vaccination coverage is low in the majority of newly accessible locations.

Millennium Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Millennium Target: To halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water

Status in Angola: The MICS indicates that 39 percent of the population do not have access to protected water sources and that 80.9 percent do not treat water before drinking. The proportion of the population without access to protected water sources varies between 60 percent in rural areas and 29 percent in urban areas. Forty-one percent use safe excreta disposal and in rural areas, the percentage drops to 26 percent. The RACN confirms that more than 95 percent of populations in newly accessible areas do not have access to safe drinking water and depend on unprotected water sources, including rivers, ponds and springs for drinking, hygiene and washing.

Correlative Factors

Two factors correlate decisively with vulnerability levels: poverty and women's education. The following section summarises the relevant data.

Vulnerability and Poverty: Based on a disaggregation of data by wealth quintile, the MICS confirms a clear correlation between household wealth and vulnerability. Children from the poorest households (lowest quintile) are 40 percent more likely to die before reaching the age of five than a child from the wealthiest households (highest quintile). Poor children are also 75 percent less likely to be fully immunised against vaccine preventable diseases, 60 percent more likely to suffer from malnutrition, 180 percent less likely to be registered at birth, 120 percent less likely to be enrolled in school, and 150 percent more likely to work. The same trend has been identified among women. The poorest women are 190 percent less likely to have qualified health personnel present during delivery, 650 percent less likely to use contraceptive means, 530 percent less likely to have sufficient knowledge about HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention, and 50 percent less likely to be protected against neo-natal tetanus. The following table presents a series of selected indicators differentiated by wealth:

Indicators	Poorest	Wealthiest
Under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	288	205
Stunting prevalence among under five children (%)	52	33
Net enrolment rate (first level of primary school, in %)	35	77
Children reaching fifth grade (%)	56	89
Female literacy rate (%)	27	86
One-year old children fully immunised (%)	20	35
One-year old children vaccinated against Polio 3 (%)	63	65
One-year old vaccinated against measles (%)	38	68
Women who have never heard of HIV/AIDS (%)	51	11
Women with sufficient knowledge about HIV/AIDS (%)	3	19
Under 15 adolescent girls already pregnant (%)	8	4
Contraception prevalence (%)	2	15
Women protected against neo-natal tetanus (%)	47	71
Women attended by qualified health personnel at birth (%)	23	67
Under five children registered (%)	17	48
Children working (%)	43	17

Vulnerability and Women's Education: The MICS also demonstrates a strong correlation between women's education and the vulnerability of both mothers and children. Mortality rates among children whose mothers have no education reach 275 deaths per 1,000 live births, compared to 170 per 1,000 live births among children whose mothers attended secondary education. A child whose mother has no education is 62 percent more likely to die before reaching the age of five than a child whose mother received a secondary education. Higher levels of women's education also impact positively on the nutritional status of children and immunisation coverage against preventable diseases, as indicated in the table below:

Indicators	Among women with no education	Among women with secondary education
Under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	275	170
Stunting prevalence among under five children (%)	50	33
One-year old children fully immunised (%)	20	49
Women who have never heard of HIV/AIDS (%)	55	4
Women with sufficient knowledge about HIV/AIDS (%)	2	22
Contraception prevalence (%)	2	20
Women attended by qualified health personnel at birth (%)	29	82
Under five children registered (%)	20	50

Vulnerable Groups in 2003

Humanitarian agencies estimate that 4.35 million people will be vulnerable during 2003, including more than two million who will be highly vulnerable. The most likely causes of vulnerability include inadequate harvests, limited assets and sources of income, overstretched or inelastic coping mechanisms and lack of access to markets and basic social services. The following section identifies the groups that will be vulnerable during 2003 and the mechanisms they are most likely to use to cope with their circumstances. Several groups are expected to move during the course of the year from areas where they are currently living to return and resettlement sites. Depending on the process of return, the level of vulnerability among these groups will either improve or remain the same.

High Vulnerability

- ➡ *IDPs and refugees returning in 2003 to areas of origin where the basic conditions specified in the Norms are not in place*

Approximately 650,000 IDPs and refugees are expected to return in 2003 to areas where the basic conditions specified in the Norms are not yet in place. The majority will resettle without support from local administrations and humanitarian organisations and will be at risk of increased food insecurity due to insufficient agricultural inputs. The absence of basic social services will jeopardise their status and may lead to outbreaks of disease. Returnees in areas with no resident populations or where markets are absent will be particularly vulnerable. Returnees will try to augment food security by hunting, fishing and collecting wild food. Families may compensate for inadequate food stocks by reducing consumption and expenditures for social services and sending children to relatives in urban centres.

- ➡ *IDPs and refugees who returned to areas of origin during 2002 without assets and access to basic social services*

An estimated 700,000 IDPs and refugees have already returned to areas where the basic conditions specified in the Norms are not yet in place. The overwhelming majority returned without support from local administrations and humanitarian organisations and are at risk of increased food insecurity due to insufficient agricultural inputs. The absence of basic social services will jeopardise their status and may lead to outbreaks of disease. Returnees in areas with no resident populations or where markets are absent are particularly vulnerable. Returnees will try to augment food security by hunting, fishing and collecting wild food. Families may compensate for inadequate food stocks by reducing consumption and expenditures for social services and sending children to relatives in urban centres.

➔ *Ex-combatants and their family members who returned to areas of origin during phase one*

Approximately 117,000 ex-combatants and their family members are expected to resettle from the gathering areas during phase one of the closure process. Many may not have access to sufficient agricultural inputs and are likely to return to areas where basic social services are lacking. Returnees will try to augment food security by hunting, fishing and collecting wild food. Families may compensate for inadequate food stocks by reducing consumption and expenditures for social services.

➔ *Ex-combatants and their family members in gathering areas*

Approximately 328,000 ex-combatants and their family members are likely to remain in gathering areas until the second phase of the closure process. These populations own few assets and will have only limited opportunities to generate income or improve their food security. The entire group will be dependent on humanitarian assistance while resident in the gathering areas.

➔ *Newly displaced populations entering areas where humanitarian assistance is available*

An estimated 50,000 people are likely to become newly displaced during 2003 as a result of natural disasters, localised instability and crop destruction. Populations arriving from isolated areas will be destitute, in poor health and perhaps malnourished as a result of food insecurity and lack of access to basic services. The majority will have lost their assets and have no visible means of livelihood. Newly displaced persons will rely on resident populations and kinship networks for direct support, including food, and will try to find work in the informal sector. Within months, IDPs will begin to diversify their sources of income to cover basic requirements, working as casual labourers either in town or near-by agricultural fields, producing charcoal, or collecting and selling firewood and wild fruits.

➔ *Populations in areas inaccessible to humanitarian organisations*

An estimated 200,000 people are living in areas not yet accessed by humanitarian organisations. The majority are assumed to be in need of assistance due to their isolation and the absence of basic social services. People who were unable to cultivate during recent agricultural campaigns are likely to be the most vulnerable. Households will try to augment food security by hunting, fishing and collecting wild food. Families may compensate for inadequate food stocks by reducing consumption and expenditures on social services.

Moderate to High Vulnerability

➔ *Resident populations with few or no productive assets in newly accessible areas*

Approximately 500,000 – 700,000 people living in newly accessible areas will remain vulnerable due to the absence or inadequacy of basic social services and insufficient agricultural inputs. Households will try to diversify their sources of incomes by collecting and selling firewood and producing charcoal. Residents will try to augment food security by hunting, fishing, and collecting wild food. Families may compensate for inadequate food stocks by reducing consumption and young adults may migrate to urban centres seeking job opportunities.

➔ *IDPs who will benefit in 2003 from their first cereal harvest since displacement*

Approximately 150,000 IDPs who were displaced before the 2002 – 2003 agricultural campaign will remain in camps and temporary resettlement sites. The majority do not have sufficient food stocks and will be dependent on food assistance and support from kinship networks to survive. The majority have begun to diversify their sources of income to cover basic requirements, working as casual labourers either in town or near-by agricultural fields, producing charcoal, or collecting and selling firewood and wild fruits.

Moderate Vulnerability

- *IDPs and refugees returning in 2003 to areas of origin where the basic conditions specified in the Norms are in place*

Approximately 550,000 IDPs and refugees are expected to return in 2003 to locations where the basic conditions are consistent with the Norms. These returnees are likely to receive assistance from local administrations and humanitarian organisations and will probably return to their areas of origin with agricultural inputs and other tools to re-establish their livelihoods. Returnees will be able to generate more income in areas with resident populations or where markets are near-by. In some cases, family members will remain in urban centres and send earnings from the informal sector to the household. Food security will depend on the results of the agricultural campaign. When food availability is reduced, households may reduce food consumption and expenditures for social services or send their children to relatives in urban centres.

- *IDPs and refugees who returned to areas of origin during 2002 with some assets and access to basic social services*

Approximately 300,000 IDPs and refugees have already returned to their areas of origin and are currently receiving assistance from local administrations and humanitarian organisations. Basic services are available and many have been provided with agricultural inputs and other tools to re-establish their livelihoods. Returnees will be able to generate more income in areas with resident populations or where markets are near-by. In some cases, family members will remain in urban centres and send earnings from the informal sector to the household. Food security will depend on the results of the agricultural campaign. When food availability is limited, households may reduce food consumption and expenditures for social services or send their children to relatives in urban centres.

Moderate to Low Vulnerability

- *IDPs who will benefit in 2003 from their second or third cereal harvest since displacement*

Approximately 300,000 IDPs who arrived before the 2001 – 2002 agricultural campaign will remain in camps and temporary resettlement sites. These populations have already achieved partial self-sufficiency by combining agricultural production with various incoming generating activities, including casual labour either in town or near-by agricultural fields, portering and loading, petty-trade, collection and sale of wild fruits and firewood, charcoal production, brick making, alcohol brewing and domestic work. IDPs may walk to their areas of origin, if they are close, to cultivate family lands.

- *Refugee populations with some productive assets in camps and host communities*

Approximately 13,000 refugees, many of Congolese origin, living in camps or among host communities will continue to rely humanitarian assistance to achieve sustainable livelihoods. These populations will be unable to attain self-sufficiency until they are relocated to agricultural sites. Families will try to diversify their sources of income to cover basic requirements by working as casual labour either in town or near-by agricultural fields, petty trade and collecting and selling of firewood. Households will seek support from kinship networks, neighbours and friends to compensate for the absence of functioning and reliable basic social services.

Low Vulnerability

- *Poor residents in urban and rural areas where humanitarian organisations were operational prior to the 4 April MOU*

Approximately 400,000 poor residents living in areas where humanitarian agencies were operational prior to the 4 April MOU will continue to rely on humanitarian assistance to achieve sustainable livelihoods. These populations will be unable to attain self-sufficiency due to lack of access to land and agricultural inputs and the inability to generate sufficient income. Rural poor will try to diversify their sources of income to cover basic requirements by working as casual labour either in town or near-by agricultural fields, petty trade and collecting and selling of firewood. The poorest households may send their children to better-off relatives and young adults may leave the area, looking for job opportunities in urban centres. Urban poor will try to enter the formal labour market, although employment is highly volatile and available primarily to men. Poor urban women will rely on informal market activities to generate income through petty-commodity production and trade. Households will seek support from kinship networks, neighbours and friends to compensate for the absence of functioning and reliable basic social services.

The Changing Coping Mechanisms of IDPs

The majority of newly arriving IDPs are absorbed into host communities. Local residents typically share food and other resources with the arrivals and often help them secure some form of income-generation. In Luanda, new IDPs usually settle with their relatives, before moving to peri-urban neighbourhoods, where population densities and land prices are lower. Within a few months, displaced populations try to diversify their income sources, either by seeking jobs in town or near-by agricultural fields or by producing charcoal and collecting and selling firewood. When IDPs return to their areas of origin, most families send the male members to construct a shelter while the women remain behind with the children. After the shelters are completed, the men return to stay with the children, while the women go to the sites to prepare land for planting. If the return site is near, family members travel frequently between the two locations, collecting assistance and working or trading at the current residence, while planting and cultivating at the new site. If the return site is isolated, families have fewer opportunities to increase their income and are often forced to adopt stringent coping mechanisms to ensure that basic food requirements are covered, including reducing consumption and sending children to relatives in urban centres.

Humanitarian Conditions

Although vulnerability levels remain extremely high, a number of factors have positively affected humanitarian conditions. Security has improved dramatically since April and forced displacements have stopped. Goods and people have begun to circulate in areas where the road network is usable. State administration is being extended systematically and populations are beginning to re-establish sustainable livelihoods by returning to their areas of origin and preparing for the agricultural season. Despite these improvements, overall conditions remain serious, particularly in newly accessible areas and return sites where the basic conditions specified in the Norms are not yet in place.

The main tool used by UN Agencies to identify critical needs is the Rapid Assessment of Critical Needs. The RACN methodology was adapted in February and March to include Sphere standards, which were officially adopted by the Government in 2001. In addition, MINARS and UN Agencies agreed to develop joint plans of action for all RACN locations to ensure complementarity and cohesion between the interventions of the Government and other partners. The first phase of the annual 2002 RACN was brought forward to April and covered 28 priority areas. Results from this phase were used as the basis for the Bridging Request and Mid Term Review of the Appeal. In an effort to reach as many vulnerable populations as possible, the RACN process has continued under a second phase, which was launched in June and will

continue through February 2003. Twenty-four additional locations have been assessed under phase II and a further 16 are planned. The results from the second phase have been used to shape Response Plans for each of the four Programme Blocs in this Appeal.

The main findings of the second phase are similar to those of the first, with the important exceptions of malnutrition rates and food insecurity. In the first phase, global malnutrition rates in half of the assessed areas ranged between 17 and 50 percent and severe malnutrition rates averaged 10 percent. In the second phase, the range in one third of the areas was between 5 and 13 percent, with an average severe rate of 1.7 percent. In 50 percent of phase one areas, populations were extremely food insecure due to displacement during the agricultural campaign and crop destruction. Populations were food insecure in only 20 percent of phase two locations due to insufficient post-harvest stocks. Overall, however, the results confirm that humanitarian conditions in newly accessible areas remain extremely serious and that life-saving assistance is urgently required to stabilise vulnerable populations. The main findings include the following:

Main Findings of RACN Phase II	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As many as 745,000 persons, including 50,000 IDPs are living in the 24 locations. • In all of the locations, elderly, widows, separated children and persons with physical disabilities are the most vulnerable. • Return movements are occurring in virtually all locations. More than 170,000 persons have returned to the assessed locations following the cessation of the hostilities. • State administration is present in all of the assessed locations, with social departments represented in the majority of areas. • During the first eight months of 2002, the Government provided some assistance to populations in half of the locations. • Populations are food insecure in 20 percent of the assessed locations due to inadequate post-harvest stocks. In another 75 percent, returning populations will require food assistance during the lean season. • Populations lack adequate quantities of seeds and tools in all of the locations. • In one-third of the locations, malnutrition rates have reached alarming levels, with global rates ranging between 5-13 percent. • Although limited data is available on mortality and morbidity rates, no excessive mortality rates have been reported in any of the assessed locations. • Facilities for pre- and post-natal care and delivery services are inadequate or non-existent in all locations. • Vaccination coverage is low in the majority of areas and no routine immunisation activities are underway in any location. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of the populations have do not have access to safe water points. Water is usually collected from rivers and springs. Water containers are not available in sufficient quantities. • Sanitation and hygiene conditions are poor and populations do not use latrines in most of the locations. • In half of the locations, returning populations require appropriate shelter material. • More than 50,000 families urgently require non-food items, particularly blankets. • More than 60 percent of school-aged children are not participating in organised learning activities. • More than 215 primary schools need rehabilitation in 13 locations. In three locations, educational facilities are non-existent. In the remaining locations, data on educational facilities is not available. • The number of trained education personnel is insufficient in most of the locations. • Between 70-90 percent of the population lack documentation. • Cases of orphans or children separated from their families were reported in most of the assessed locations. • In three locations, returning populations do not have adequate access to land due to the existence of private land ownerships. • Mine contamination is a problem in all but two of the locations. Mines or UXOs have been reported near population centres, social infrastructure, water points and agricultural land in at least 12 locations.

In addition to the RACN, humanitarian partners regularly use programme assessments to monitor conditions in food security, public health and protection and education. Assessments are also used to expand access and evaluate the effectiveness of coordination mechanisms. The following section presents a summarised overview of conditions in each Programme Bloc, based on assessments conducted since April.

Food Security

Approximately 15 percent of all Angolans currently depend on external food assistance to survive. The primary causes of food insecurity include limited access to good quality agricultural land, lack of assets, insufficient quantities of seeds and tools and dysfunctional markets. Food insecurity is most acute in areas where military operations were concentrated prior to the ceasefire and where coping mechanisms are over-stretched or have completely eroded. Families who were unable to cultivate during the last agricultural season are particularly vulnerable. Although efforts have been made to promote self-reliance, the majority of displaced and returning populations do not have access to sufficient quantities of land and inputs and will be not be able to produce adequate stocks to cover basic requirements.

Public Health

The public health situation in Angola remains critical. Less than 30 percent of Angolans have access to adequate health care and hundreds of thousands of people continue to die from easily treatable diseases. Populations in at least 15 locations are currently suffering from acute levels of malnutrition and other pockets may exist in return sites where basic conditions are not yet in place or in locations not yet accessible to humanitarian agencies. Infant, child and maternal mortality rates are among the highest in the world and are most commonly linked to malnutrition, malaria, diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infections, measles, parasites, skin diseases, sexually transmitted infections (STI) and HIV/AIDS. Basic preventative and curative health care services are extremely limited, particularly in the interior, and immunisation coverage is low throughout the country. In addition, less than 60 percent of Angolans have access to adequate quantities of safe drinking water and more than 80 percent of the urban population does not have access to proper sanitation. The shortage and overuse of latrines as well as unhygienic open-air faecal disposal continue to contaminate watercourses leading to transmission of water-borne and faecal-oral transmission of disease.

Protection and Education

Although war-related violations of human rights, including forced displacement, violent attacks on civilian communities and abductions of women and children have virtually disappeared since the cessation of hostilities, abuses continue to occur. General violations include harassment, looting, extortion, intimidation, physical abuse, arbitrary detention, rape and other forms of sexual exploitation. Violations affecting IDPs and ex-combatants and their family members include return outside of the Norms, restrictions on freedom of movement and exclusion from social services and humanitarian assistance. In areas where state administration is weak or has been recently extended, systems for redress are inadequate. Between 70 and 90 percent of Angolans lack proof of identity and more than 70 percent of children under five have not been registered. People without civil documentation have difficulties accessing basic social services including schools. Some Angolan refugees living in neighbouring countries, particularly children, do not have birth certificates and other forms of documentation, jeopardising repatriation. More than 100,000 children are separated from their families and communities, many of whom are forced onto the streets where they are exposed to hazardous work, sexual exploitation and domestic violence. Although systems are in place for family tracing, programmes aimed at reuniting separated families and providing psychosocial support for children exposed to violence are limited.

At least 80 percent of all Angolan children do not have access to adequate education and more than one million children are outside the formal school system. In newly accessible areas, seven out of ten children do not attend school. Virtually all children who are temporarily or permanently outside the school system do not have access to other learning opportunities, including non-

formal education, literacy classes or vocational training. The majority of refugee children returning from neighbouring countries have participated in education systems with different accreditation standards, which may delay integration into the Angolan school system. Educational facilities are in poor condition or non-existent in many communities. Learning is adversely affected by shortages of didactic materials and trained teachers. In addition, salaries are low and often late, discouraging teachers from entering the profession. Adult literacy rates are well below the regional average, particularly among women, 50 percent of whom cannot read or write.

Access and Coordination

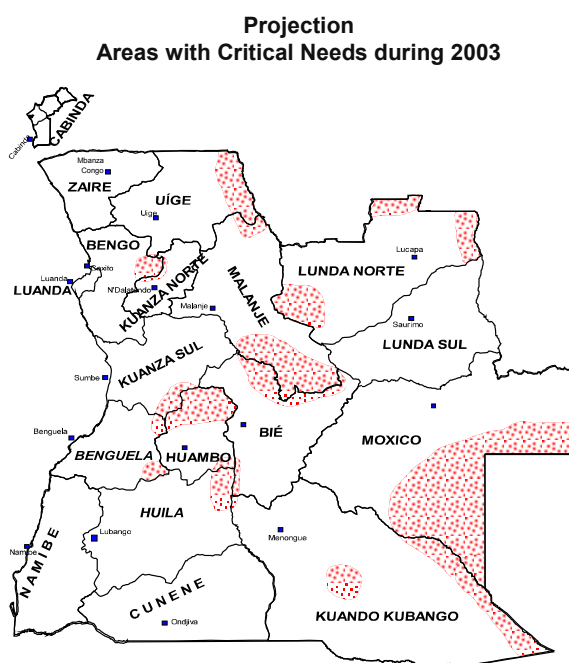
Approximately 60 percent of the country has become potentially accessible to humanitarian partners since the end of hostilities, tripling from 20 percent during the final stages of the war. Agencies are now able to reach two million more people than during 2002. Despite this increase, approximately 200,000 people and 40 percent of the countryside are still inaccessible due to damaged infrastructure, the inadequate road network and extensive mine infestation. Eighty percent of the surface routes used by the UN to deliver assistance require immediate repair and more than 40 destroyed or damaged bridges continue to restrict access to vulnerable populations. Seven provinces are heavily mined, including Benguela, Bié, Huambo, Huíla, Kuando Kubango, Malanje and Moxico and mine infestation is suspected 50 percent of all return sites.

Although new coordination mechanisms to manage demobilisation, reintegration and recovery have been introduced by the Government, the majority do not include humanitarian partners. Priority setting at the strategic level has been delayed and overlap in key programmes and sectors is developing. In a positive step forward, the Humanitarian Coordination Group has been reactivated and the former Sub-group on IDPs and Refugees has been transformed into the Support Group on Return and Resettlement. At the operational level, 80 humanitarian coordination forums continue to function in 17 provinces, bringing together 11 Government ministries and departments, ten UN Agencies, 112 international NGOs and 356 national NGOs. Through joint assessments and plans of action, partners continue to maximise resources, promote standards in 13 programme sectors and ensure coherency in the overall direction of the humanitarian operation. More than half of the coordination structures are focused on the management of core pipelines and direct emergency responses. Of the four main pipelines-food, seeds and tools, minimum health and nutrition care packages and non-food items - the non-food has been the most unstable due to lack of funding. By the end of September, 600,000 people in return sites and gathering areas still urgently required survival items, including blankets, water containers and kitchen kits.

Critical Areas in 2003

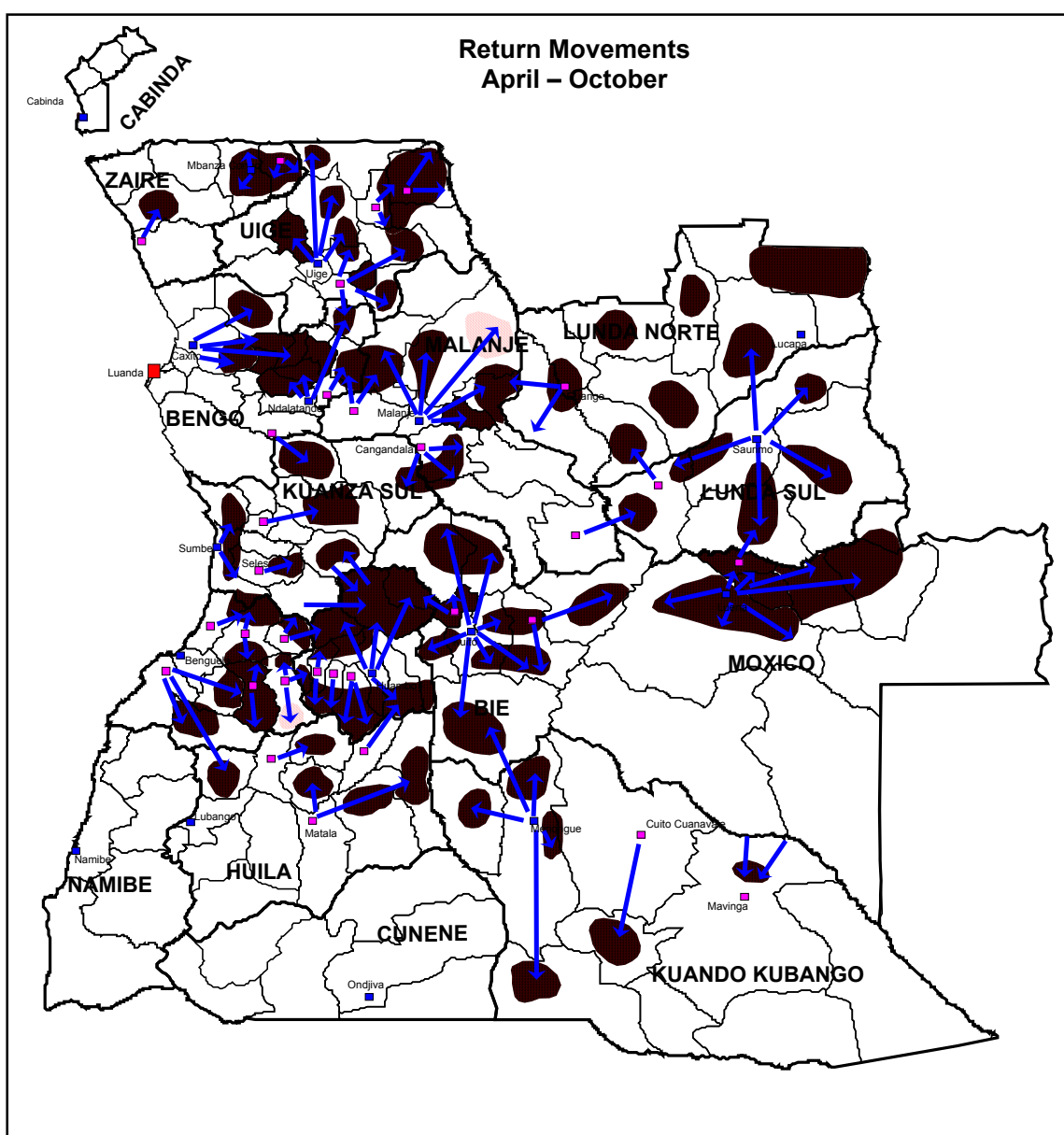
In addition to assessing levels of vulnerability and monitoring the status of humanitarian conditions, agencies also use forecasting instruments to anticipate the areas where critical needs will be concentrated in the year ahead. On the basis of these projections, agencies draft realistic contingency plans and take concrete steps to prepare for possible emergencies by pre-positioning core pipelines and developing response plans. The following map indicates the areas where critical needs are likely to emerge in 2003.

Populations are likely to be in critical need in 11 areas in 13 provinces during 2003.



Although humanitarian agencies have been able to reach pockets in some of these areas, the majority are still inaccessible and will be cut-off during the seasonal rains.

- Angolan refugees from Zambia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo spontaneously returning to border areas in Uíge, Malanje, Lunda Norte, Moxico and Kuando Kubango Provinces are likely to develop critical needs due to the absence of basic services, isolation of return sites and rudimentary or non-existent food security systems.
- Resident and returning populations in remote regions including north-eastern Uíge, north-eastern and western Lunda Norte, south-eastern Moxico, eastern and central Kuando Kubango, northern and southern Malanje, eastern Bengo, northern and south-eastern Huambo, eastern Kuanza Sul, north and south-eastern Benguela, northern Huíla, north-eastern and southern Malanje and northern Bié are likely to develop critical needs during the year. Widespread destruction occurred in many of these areas during the final stages of the armed conflict. Almost no basic services are in place and food security systems are over-stretched.



Core Assumptions for 2003

Based on analyses of the current situation, agencies assume the following will occur during 2003:

General

- There will be no return to war and the Government will continue to consolidate the peace by collaborating with UNITA and the UN to finalise all aspects of the Lusaka Protocol prior to assuming a seat on the Security Council in January.
- Delays with the reintegration of ex-combatants may create pockets of tension and lead to an increase in banditry in certain areas.
- Violations of basic human rights may continue in areas where the extension of state administration is incomplete.

International Assistance

- The Government will expect the UN to continue to provide humanitarian assistance in return sites and areas with high concentrations of vulnerable groups and, during the course of year, to progressively shift the focus of the operation towards programmes aimed at generating growth and reducing poverty.
- The 2003 Appeal will be the last emergency Appeal and will serve as the main channel for external assistance to vulnerable groups and return sites until other programmes, including the World Bank's Angola Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme, begin or expand and funds generated through the donors conference are received later in the year.
- The Government will give priority to extending state administration, repairing infrastructure and revitalising the agricultural sector and will expect that international donors continue to support humanitarian assistance and the national reconstruction programme.
- Oil prices will rise due to ongoing difficulties in the Middle East, increasing state revenues and raising expectations among donors and multilateral institutions that additional funds will be channelled into the social sectors.
- Donors will begin to reduce support for humanitarian programmes to meet other regional priorities including the southern African drought.

Economy

- Although the formal economy will grow, stimulated by increased revenues in the oil sector, public works projects and new trading opportunities in consumer goods and services will not be large enough to reduce unemployment or generate sufficient jobs for workers entering the market.
- Economic growth will be concentrated in coastal areas and a few provincial capitals, further exacerbating regional inequalities.
- The informal sector will continue to absorb the majority of unemployed workers, primarily through petty-commodity production, and will remain a key part of the economy, accounting for approximately 80 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Vulnerability

- The number of people requiring humanitarian assistance will continue to increase, although funding will level off or diminish, forcing agencies to prioritise among highly vulnerable groups and in some cases, to cut-off populations currently receiving aid.

- The level of vulnerability will increase during the first quarter of the year due to lack of basic conditions in return areas and the seasonal rains, which will cut-off access to one million vulnerable people in the interior of the country.
- Vulnerabilities will begin to decrease, particularly after the cereal harvest, in areas where returning populations and resident farmers received agricultural inputs in time for planting.
- Agricultural productivity will increase, although overall stocks will not be sufficient to cover the basic requirements of the population and many households, including families without access to adequate land or inputs, will remain food insecure.
- Populations in areas that remain inaccessible to humanitarian organisations will be highly vulnerable and may try to seek assistance at distribution points and supply centres.

Return

- The number of people returning to their areas of origin will decline during the seasonal rains but will increase rapidly during the second half of the year.
- Local conflicts over tenure and usufruct will occur in areas where returning populations try to reclaim land alienated during the previous decade and sharecropping is likely to emerge in areas where returnees do not have access to adequate land or agricultural inputs.
- By the end of the next year, the majority of IDPs living in the interior of the country will have returned to their areas of origin, although virtually all IDPs in Luanda and significant numbers in provincial and municipal centres are likely to remain integrated with host communities.
- Approximately half of the Angolan refugees in neighbouring countries are likely to repatriate during the next year, the majority of whom will return under organised plans between May and December.

Access

- Although access to vulnerable populations will continue to expand as a result of infrastructure repair and demarcation of mine fields, large parts of the interior will remain cut-off due to lack of capacity in the mine action sector and difficulties in expanding the road network.

Coordination

- The National Commission for Social and Productive Reintegration of Demobilised and Displaced will retain responsibility within the Government for ensuring coherence between humanitarian assistance, return, reintegration and reconstruction, with MINARS continuing to coordinate emergency and return at the operational level in close collaboration with the international community.
- The majority of coordination functions managed by UN humanitarian organisations will be adapted to deal with reconstruction and recovery and progressively transferred to relevant Government bodies, following intensive capacity-building in core competencies.

Beneficiary Perspectives

Recognising the importance of basing humanitarian operations on the best interests of the people who receive assistance, humanitarian partners have renewed their commitment to beneficiary consultation and taken active steps to seek the views of internally displaced persons and other highly vulnerable groups. For the first time, beneficiaries have been directly consulted during the preparation of the 2003 Appeal. During September and October, humanitarian partners conducted 22 focus groups with more than 160 beneficiaries in six provinces including Bengo, Huambo, Luanda, Malanje, Moxico and Uíge. The groups discussed the planning scenario and

compared expectations for the coming year. Beneficiaries also shared their views on the peace process, return, access, priorities for the Government and humanitarian agencies and human rights. The groups included men and women, adolescents and children, IDPs in transit centres and returnees. The consultative process for the Appeal was a first step in a much broader effort to involve beneficiaries in all aspects of the humanitarian operation. Although the sample of beneficiaries was not representative or statistically relevant, the views expressed provide insight into the range of opinion among the people who benefit directly from humanitarian assistance.

Peace and Security: The majority of beneficiaries believe that the peace will be consolidated during the next year and that it will be lasting. However, people are concerned about the possibility of increasing banditry, however, particularly in areas where ex-combatants are not fully reintegrated.

- *"There are still people with weapons in the barrios that could assault the population."*

- *"If the Government doesn't support the former combatants, they'll steal people's assets."*

Return: The majority of beneficiaries said that IDPs are ready to return home if conditions are in place. People are worried that return movements may trigger land disputes. Beneficiaries in Luanda said that most IDPs are likely to remain in the capital because their children are in school and families have managed to develop income-generating activities.

- *"Peace is only in Luanda. Here we continue to suffer. Peace is only for the rich."*

- *"People are afraid to go back because they know that at the beginning they will suffer a lot.... Our villages are so distant, who will support us there? If the government doesn't provide hospitals, schools and agricultural tools, hunger and sickness will continue."*

Access: Beneficiaries expect there to be fewer checkpoints on roads and increased circulation of people and goods, if infrastructure is repaired. People are worried about mine infestation, which they believe will continue to constrain access and movement.

- *"Few persons are going back to their villages because there they're suffering. They'd like to go to cultivate their land, but they don't have anything."*

Government Priorities: Beneficiaries said that Government priorities should include extending state administration, restoring social services, facilitating return and supporting reintegration. Many male beneficiaries said that priority should be given to infrastructure repair. Women, adolescents and children said that education should be a top priority. Women also called for more investment in agriculture.

- *"With the rehabilitation of road and bridges circulation could improve during 2003. On the other hand, banditry could increase next year, disrupting free circulation"*

- *"Nobody knows what is there under that papaya tree... we always use the same path. I am scared to use new paths. Yes, we are scared of the land mines"*

Humanitarian Priorities: Beneficiaries want the humanitarian community to continue implementing projects in food security and public health and to distribute non-food items. Many people said that humanitarian organisations should support the Government's social and development programmes. A number of beneficiaries also said that agencies should increase community participation in project planning and implementation.

- *"We expect the government to open roads and paths so we can go to our villages, and to make building materials available for schools, residences and hospitals"*

- *"I feel more freedom. There are no more checkpoints, no forced recruitments. I can go from here to Uíge or Luanda or anywhere without identity documents."*

Human Rights: The majority of beneficiaries said that they are able to exercise their rights much more since the cessation of hostilities, particularly the right to free movement. The majority expect the situation to improve further in 2003, although many are concerned that security forces do not always respect human rights and that state employees sometimes demand payment for public services.

- *"Some children leave school because they ask for a lot of money. They should not continue asking for money. The pupils and the families can't pay."*

Planning Scenarios for 2003

On the basis of the core assumptions, humanitarian agencies have developed the following scenarios:

Most Likely Scenario

Increasing vulnerabilities, followed by gradual improvement

1. Vulnerability levels will increase markedly during the seasonal rains. More than one million people currently receiving assistance will be cut-off from November 2002 until April 2003. Conditions will be particularly difficult for populations who have already returned to areas where the basic conditions specified in the Norms are not yet in place. Malnutrition rates will reach alarming levels in tens of locations. Integrated emergency programmes will be launched immediately after the rains end and by July and August, the majority of accessible populations will be stable. The harvest will be normal in most areas, leading to significant improvements in food security, except among populations that did not receive agricultural inputs in time for planting or did not have access to adequate quantities of good quality land.
2. During the dry season, approximately 1.5 million people will resettle or return to their areas of origin including: one million IDPs, 328,000 ex-combatants and their family members and 170,000 refugees, of whom 150,000 will return through an organised repatriation programme and 20,000 will return spontaneously. The majority of returnees will require humanitarian assistance. By the end of the year, between 30 and 40 percent of all returns will be in compliance with the pre-conditions specified in the Norms, although only 10 percent of returns will be in compliance with the social targets set out in the Norms and *regulamento*. The majority of returned populations will receive agricultural inputs in time for the main 2003 planting season.
3. Approximately 50,000 people will be newly displaced during the year due to natural disasters, localised instability and crop destruction. Humanitarian agencies will be able to reach 200,000 people in isolated communities who have been cut-off from assistance for many years. The majority will require immediate life-saving assistance.
4. Approximately 4.3 million people in areas currently accessible to humanitarian organisations will remain vulnerable, including two million who will be highly vulnerable and dependent on international assistance to survive. The caseload for assistance will include: 1,200,000 poor residents; 1,100,000 IDPs, refugees, ex-combatants and their families who returned in 2002; 1,498,000 IDPs, refugees, ex-combatants and their families who will return in 2003; 13,000 refugees from neighbouring countries; 150,000 IDPs who will remain in camps and approximately 300,000 IDPs who will remain in temporary resettlement areas. By the end of the year, the majority of this caseload will no longer require emergency assistance.

Possible Scenarios

Rapid improvement

1. Decisive steps will be taken by the Government to improve the living conditions of populations in the interior. Large-scale infrastructure repairs will occur prior to, and during, the seasonal rains, improving circulation of people and goods and major efforts will be made to clear access routes of mines. Basic services will be extended quickly to return areas and municipal centres and World Bank programmes for ex-combatants will begin immediately, significantly raising the status of populations in many areas. The harvest will be normal and safety nets will be put in place for food-insecure populations.

2. The majority of return movements will be conducted on the basis of the Norms and the social targets will be met in more than 50-75 percent of all sites. Ex-combatants and refugees will return to their areas of origin under organised plans and receive assistance packages aimed at helping them re-establish sustainable livelihoods.
3. Virtually all isolated areas will be reachable due to improved infrastructure and the Government will take immediate steps, supported by humanitarian agencies, to stabilise at-risk populations.
4. The extension of basic services and implementation of the poverty reduction strategy will significantly raise the status of poor populations in urban and rural areas, eliminating the need for humanitarian assistance.

Deepening crisis, no improvement after the rains

1. Emergency responses after the rains will be delayed due to lack of funding, bottlenecks with customs clearance and visas, damaged infrastructure and mine infestation. Agencies will be unable to stabilise populations quickly, and food insecurity will increase due to isolation and lack of humanitarian assistance.
2. The majority of return movements will be inconsistent with the Norms, increasing food insecurity and vulnerability levels.
3. Tens of communities will remain isolated and will not receive humanitarian assistance.
4. No significant improvement will occur among vulnerable groups in urban and rural areas due to the continuing lack of job opportunities, inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs and the sluggish rate of reconstruction and recovery.

Least Likely Scenario

Deepening crisis, increased insecurity

1. Insecurity will increase substantially in many gathering areas as a result of delays in the distribution of reintegration kits and disagreements over the scope and rate of return. Banditry and social tensions in both rural and urban areas will also increase due to rising unemployment and the continuing lack of basic services. The harvest will be poor, leading to greater food insecurity. Humanitarian programmes will be curtailed, leaving hundreds of thousands of people without assistance.
2. Populations will be forced to return to insecure locations where they are looted by bandits. Organised repatriation programmes will be suspended due to persistent insecurity.
3. The number of newly displaced persons will climb significantly as populations leave insecure areas, seeking assistance in provincial and municipal centres. The condition of populations remaining in inaccessible areas will deteriorate further.
4. Vulnerabilities will increase among poor residents, particularly in rural areas where the extension of state administration and basic services are stalled.

Projection: People on the Move

Large parts of the humanitarian caseload are expected to move in coming months. The majority of people currently receiving assistance in IDP camps, temporary resettlement sites, gathering areas and host communities are expected to resettle or return to their areas of origin. More than half of the Angola refugees currently living in neighbouring countries are also expected to return. The following chart summarises key planning assumptions about the caseload, including the scope of potential return movements.

Population	Number
IDPs in camps	
• number in camps at the end of 2002	325,000
• number expected to move in 2003	175,000
• number still in camps at the end of 2003	150,000
IDPs in temporary resettlement areas	
• number in resettlement areas at the end of 2002	500,000
• number expected to move in 2003	200,000
• number still in resettlement areas at the end of 2003	300,000
IDPs living in host communities	
• number in host communities at the end of 2002	2,500,000
• number expected to move in 2003	625,000
• number still in host communities at the end 2003	1,875,000
New IDPs in 2003	
• number expected to be displaced in 2003	50,000
Refugees	
• number of Angolan refugees at the end of 2002	380,000
• number expected to return in 2003	170,000
• number still outside Angola at the end of 2003	210,000
Ex-combatants and family members	
• number in gathering areas in mid October	445,000
• number expected to move during phase one	117,000
• number expected to move during phase two	328,000

Constraints Affecting Humanitarian Operations in 2003

Although humanitarian agencies will make every effort to implement cost-effective and integrated programmes aimed at saving lives and promoting return on the basis of the Norms, a number of constraints will affect implementation of humanitarian programmes during 2003.

Access: Access to vulnerable populations will be hindered by continuing problems with infrastructure and mine infestation. During the seasonal rains, approximately 40 percent of the areas where agencies are currently operational will be cut-off, leaving one million people without assistance. During the dry season, organised return and resettlement will be delayed due to inadequate funding in the mine action sector. Repair of key infrastructure, including bridges, the road network and airstrips is expected to continue, although the sheer scope of required repairs will leave many areas inaccessible until the end of the year. The dispersal of the humanitarian caseload to more than 500 new return sites will create enormous logistical difficulties. Although a new logistics system based on supply centres and mobile depots will be put in place at the end of 2002, delivery of assistance to some areas will almost certainly be delayed during peak periods.

Funding: Limited Government support for emergency programmes and basic social services is likely to result in reduced international contributions at the same time that the caseload for humanitarian assistance is growing. Agencies may be forced to prematurely cut-off vulnerable groups and ruptures in all of the four core pipelines—food, seeds and tools, minimum health and nutrition care packages and non-food items—are likely. Many programmes aimed at generating growth, revitalising the agricultural sector, improving the health status of at-risk people, bringing children into formal and informal education systems and protecting civilians will not be implemented, despite their importance for recovery and normalisation. Equally troubling, uneven

funding between sectors and regions may reinforce disparities in vulnerability and prolong the stabilisation process by depriving at-risk populations of the integrated services they require to recover.

Coordination: Further clarification regarding Government priorities and policies will positively affect the ability of humanitarian agencies to plan appropriate interventions, particularly for sensitive caseloads including ex-combatants. The exclusion of humanitarian agencies from Government coordination structures, combined with the lack of capacity in provincial and municipal administrations, may lead to duplication, particularly in resettlement and return sites where it is essential for Government officials to take the lead and ensure that UN, World Bank, NGO and bilateral aid programmes are synchronised.

Land: Delays in introducing a new land law, or approval of a land law that reinforces uneven and unequal land distribution, may create tensions at the local level and lead to increased levels of vulnerability, particularly among populations that are forced into sharecropping.

Security: High expectations among ex-combatants and other war-affected groups may lead to increased social tension, banditry and the possible targeting of humanitarian personnel. The rapid expansion of access into areas infested with mines will almost certainly put humanitarian personnel at greater risk, particularly during the seasonal rains when mines migrate through water and mud channels.

Capacity: Limited capacity within some international and national NGOs will slow the expansion of humanitarian assistance, particularly in the key sectors of mine action and water and sanitation. Limited capacity within Government institutions due to insufficient resources and low levels of professional training will affect the extension of basic social services and may also delay the progressive transfer of coordination responsibilities.

Administrative: On-going delays with customs clearance and visas for international personnel will hamper programme implementation and create unnecessary inefficiencies. The introduction of restrictive administrative procedures for NGOs may also affect the efficiency of humanitarian operations.



COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

Main Goals

The main goal for humanitarian partners in 2003 is to work under the leadership of the Government to contribute to the consolidation of peace and the process of normalisation through an integrated, rights-based strategy that focuses on life-saving assistance and the resettlement, return and reintegration of displaced populations.

The strategic goal for humanitarian partners during the next two years is to progressively shift the humanitarian operation away from emergency assistance towards recovery and reconstruction and by 2005, to focus primarily on programmes aimed at generating growth and overcoming social and economic inequities under the Government's poverty reduction strategy.

The strategic goal for humanitarian partners during the next five to ten years is the gradual attainment of the millennium goals and targets agreed by the United Nations in 2000 and the fulfilment of the core social, economic, political and cultural rights expressed in Angolan law.

Humanitarian Strategy

To achieve these goals, humanitarian partners will pursue a rights-based strategy that draws on the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the parts of the Angolan constitution that reflect the goals and targets agreed at the Millennium Summit. In doing so, partners will build on the rights-based strategy introduced last year in the 2002 Consolidated Appeal. The original strategy drew on core constitutional principles. These were incorporated into each sectoral strategy and used to set partnership targets. The strategy helped to ensure that UN activities were implemented within a principled framework, but it was not fully rights-based and succeeded only partially in directing Government action to the fulfilment of state obligations under Angolan law. At the request of the Government, the UN is adapting the original strategy to reflect the new realities in the country. In 2003, the basis for the humanitarian operation will be the UN millennium goals, which aim at ensuring universal standards of dignity for the world's populations. The millennium goals are consistent with rights contained in the Angolan constitution and reflect the Government's commitment to systematically improve the living conditions of Angolan citizens. The 2003 rights-based strategy includes the following main elements:

Rights-based Strategy

- First, to ensure that the strategy reflects the current context, seven millennium goals have been adopted as parameters.*
- Second, to underline the legally binding nature of the strategy, legal instruments codifying these goals have been identified.
- Third, to ensure that UN and NGO programmes are linked to the legal instruments, the Response Plans in the Appeal include clearly defined goals based on the Millennium Declaration.
- Fourth, to ensure that concrete steps are taken by the Government during the year to progressively fulfil the obligations implied by the Millennium Declaration and Angolan laws, "partnership goals and targets" have been agreed.

* The eighth millennium goal falls outside the scope of the 2003 Appeal.

The aim of the rights-based strategy is to ensure that the UN and the Government work collaboratively, as duty bearers with specific responsibilities, towards the gradual attainment of the millennium goals and rights expressed in Angolan law. On the UN side, the concrete steps

that agencies will take in 2003 are articulated in the Response Plans. The actions that the Government will take are summarised in the partnership goals and targets. The partnership *goals* represent the urgent, overarching priorities that must be addressed if serious progress towards fulfilling the Millennium Declaration is to be made during 2003. The partnership *targets* identify the additional steps the Government will take to reduce vulnerabilities and significantly improve the living conditions of Angolans. The following section summarises the rights-based strategy:

Millennium Goals

- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Millennium Targets

- To halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people who suffer from hunger

Legal Instruments

- Constitutional Law of the Second Republic: Article 9; Article 50
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: Article 11
- Convention on the Rights of the Child: Article 24, paragraph 2; Article 27, paragraph 3

Appeal Goal

From the *Food Security Response Plan*: Prevent malnutrition and hunger by providing direct food aid and assistance to highly vulnerable populations and helping at-risk households become self-sufficient through agricultural production.

Partnership Goal

From the *Food Security Response Plan*: Provincial Governments will ensure that land is allocated to vulnerable families in accordance with the Norms and *regulamento* and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Reintegration and the Ministry of Health will assume responsibility for welfare cases, including orphans, handicapped, elderly and hospital patients.

Millennium Goals

- Achieve universal primary education
- Promote gender equality and empower women

Millennium Targets

- To ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling
- Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education no later than 2015

Legal Instruments

- Constitutional Law of the Second Republic: Article 18; Article 29, paragraphs 2 and 3; Article 30; Article 31; Article 49, paragraph 1
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: Article 3; Article 7, paragraph a (i); Article 13; Article 14
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: Article 3; Article 6, paragraph 5; Article 23, paragraph 2
- Convention on the Rights of the Child: Article 2; Article 28 (a)

Appeal Goal

From the *Protection and Education Response Plan*: Promote the rapid attainment of social, cultural civil, political and economic rights for Angolan citizens by supporting Government efforts to expand basic services and by educating and empowering people to defend their rights through formal and non-formal learning opportunities.

Partnership Goal

From the *Protection and Education Response Plan*: The Ministry of Justice (MINJUS) will provide documentation for two million children and 50 percent of adult citizens and the Ministry of Finance will increase funds for the education sector and, in collaboration with Provincial Governments, ensure that salaries are paid to all MEC and MINJUS staff working in resettlement and return areas.

Millennium Goals

- Reduce child mortality
- Improve maternal health
- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Ensure environmental sustainability

Millennium Targets

- Reduce the under-five mortality rate by two thirds
- Reduce the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters by 2015
- By 2015, to have halted and begun reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS
- By 2015, to have halted and begun reversing the incidence of malaria and other major diseases
- To halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water

Legal Instruments

- Constitutional Law of the Second Republic: Article 9; Article 12 (2); Article 24; Article 47
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: Article 10 (h); Article 11 (f); Article 12, paragraph 1; Article 14 (b)
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: Article 12, paragraph 2 (a)
- Convention on the Rights of the Child: Article 6; Article 24, paragraph 2 (a); Article 24 (c); Article 24 (d)

Appeal Goal

From the Public Health Response Plan: To reduce morbidity and mortality among vulnerable populations by providing Minimum Health and Nutrition Care Packages, expanding the provincial health network, promoting health education and increasing access to clean water and basic sanitation services.

Partnership Goal

From the *Public Health Response Plan*: The Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health and the National Directorate of Water (DNA), in collaboration with provincial health and water directorates, will ensure that public health personnel receive monthly salaries on a timely basis and will use appropriate incentives to attract public health staff to work in remote regions.

Humanitarian Principles

To ensure humanitarian programmes are implemented in accordance with the highest international standards, agencies will uphold the following core principles:

- ➔ Humanitarian assistance will promote the best interests of vulnerable groups by addressing their basic needs, reducing future vulnerabilities and promoting self-reliance.
- ➔ Humanitarian assistance will be provided on the basis of assessments and distributed impartially to people in need, regardless of political or social affiliation, or location.
- ➔ Humanitarian partners will be accountable to the populations they serve and will ensure transparency and beneficiary participation during the planning, implementation and monitoring of humanitarian assistance programmes.
- ➔ Humanitarian partners will build on and strengthen local capacities by working through, and providing direct technical support to, Government ministries and departments and national non-governmental organisations.

All agencies implementing programmes within the Appeal framework will follow these principles and will undertake no action that in any way causes harm, or increases the level of vulnerability among the people who require and receive humanitarian assistance.

Operational Approach

To ensure the rights-based strategy is implemented in an effective manner, agencies will follow a common operational approach that is complementary, coordinated, prioritised, flexible, unified, cost-effective and pragmatic.

Complementary:

Recognising that primary responsibility for providing humanitarian assistance rests with the state, agencies will complement the actions of the Government by implementing programmes aimed at saving lives and supporting return and reintegration on the basis of the Norms and *regulamento*. When lives are at stake, partners will provide emergency assistance and substantially boost Government institutions. Agencies will refrain, however, from undermining national capacity or substituting for state services and will make every effort to ensure that assistance is provided in accordance with Government priorities, using national frameworks, including the national resettlement programme and the PEPARRs, as the basis for their interventions. During the year, the Government is expected to introduce, and seek support for, a national reconstruction programme and an interim poverty reduction strategy. Agencies will work closely with Government counterparts to adjust the humanitarian operation to fit into the priorities outlined in these new frameworks.

During 2003, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the European Union and other donors will continue to contribute to the humanitarian operation in Angola through bi-lateral frameworks. The World Bank is also expected to support the reintegration process through the Angola Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme. At both national and provincial levels, the Commission for Social and Productive Reintegration of Demobilised and Displaced will be responsible for coordinating all of the activities under the various frameworks, ensuring linkages between programmes and taking steps to avoid duplication.

Coordinated:

As part of on-going efforts to ensure coherency between humanitarian actors, agencies will continue to operate for most of the year under joint Government and UN coordination structures at both national and provincial levels. Coordination forums will cover strategic, operational and sectoral issues and will be managed by appropriate Government ministries and UN Agencies. The main role of the forums will be to assess humanitarian needs, agree on priorities, draft joint plans of action and monitor programme implementation. To ensure coverage, avoid duplication and promote participation, forums will be open to all partners. As part of a major effort to transfer full responsibility for the coordination of humanitarian assistance to the Government, agencies will progressively and systematically handover core coordination functions to relevant Government ministries and departments on the basis of an agreed work plan and schedule. By the end of the year, the majority of forums will be managed directly by the Government, with UN Agencies playing a supportive role.

Prioritised:

Agencies will give top priority to addressing the acute needs of the most vulnerable populations. Programmes will be based on standardised needs assessments and will be targeted at high-risk populations. To ensure that resources are channelled into high impact programmes, agencies will take responsibility for clearly and regularly communicating priorities to donors.

Flexible:

To respond to rapidly changing situations, agencies will use highly flexible operational modalities. The logistics system will be adapted from fixed distribution points to a network of supply centres. The centres will be managed by NGOs and will serve as depots for core pipelines. Inter-sectoral Mobile Teams (ISMT) will be introduced in each province and used to identify critical needs. ISMTs will prepare operational maps for the province including information on logistical constraints, security, vulnerability levels and access routes. The PEPARRs and other operational

frameworks at national and provincial levels will be adjusted on a quarterly basis to ensure that programmes focus on the most urgent problems. Under the auspices of the Humanitarian Coordination Group, partners will use a matrix to strategically monitor the overall direction of the humanitarian operation. The matrix, based on the 2002 chart included in the Year in Review section, will include the main goals, objectives and activities outlined in the 2003 Appeal as well as the partnership goals and targets. All of these elements will be adapted, as needed, based on a shared analysis of achievements and lessons learned.

Unified:

In an effort to streamline the humanitarian operation, agencies will implement unified strategies under four Programme Blocs—food security, public health, protection and education and access and coordination. Within each Bloc, several sectors will be integrated together into a comprehensive strategy. The purpose of this approach is to avoid the fragmentation and incoherence caused by numerous sectoral strategies and to bring a sharper focus to the overall operation by concentrating on a few, clearly-defined, realistic objectives. By unifying programme strategies, agencies aim to simultaneously target the multiple and inter-related causes of mortality and morbidity while protecting populations from further hardship through common programmes that improve food security, reduce mortality and morbidity, promote rights and advance self-reliance. Agencies are also committed to a unified approach to humanitarian caseloads. In accordance with Government policy, agencies will not provide differentiated packages of assistance to various groups. All acutely distressed groups and all returning populations, whether IDPs, ex-combatants and their families or refugees from neighbouring countries, will be treated the same, receiving aid based on vulnerability levels, rather than group membership.

Cost-Effective and Pragmatic:

Agencies will continue to take active measures to reduce costs by rationalising programmes and relying on high-quality, low-cost inputs. Efforts to reduce transport costs by using safe surface routes will intensify. Core facilities, including therapeutic and supplementary centres, supply depots, health posts, etc., will be placed in central locations on the basis of provincial demographics. Recognising that funding levels will be insufficient to meet overall needs, agencies will focus on high-impact, realistic programmes and avoid diverting resources into open-ended, unsustainable initiatives.

Programme Priorities and Framework

The vulnerability analysis conducted during the preparation of the 2003 Appeal confirms that the number of people requiring some form of humanitarian assistance in Angola is enormous. Agencies however, do not have the capacity or funding to meet all of these needs, nor are they primarily responsible for rectifying the long-term consequences of the war and under-investment in social services. The role of humanitarian agencies in the cusp between the end of the war and the period when recovery and reconstruction can begin in earnest, is to help stabilise acutely distressed populations, particularly in the interior, and to lay the groundwork for future development by supporting the return of displaced populations on the basis of Angolan law. 2003 is critical for the peace. If programmes are withdrawn or reduced due to lack of funding, and the humanitarian crisis persists or worsens as a result, recovery will be delayed and reconciliation may be jeopardised.

Programme Priorities for 2003

To ensure the humanitarian operation remains relevant in 2003, agencies will keep a tight focus on the key objectives of stabilising populations in acute distress and supporting the return process on the basis of the Norms and *regulamento*. For each objective, agencies will follow a basic approach.

To stabilise populations in acute distress:

- ➡ The Government and agencies will establish Inter-sectoral Mobile Teams in each province. ISMTs will be responsible for reaching as many populations as possible and for regularly assessing conditions among at-risk groups using a standardised assessment methodology. As soon as critical needs are identified, ISMTs will arrange for immediate on-site interventions or will refer acute cases to centrally-based emergency facilities. Under the ISMT structure, agencies will give priority to nutrition programmes, food assistance, distributions of survival kits and Minimum Health and Nutrition Care Packages and emergency water and sanitation.

To support the return and reintegration process:

- ➡ The Government, with support from humanitarian agencies, will register displaced populations and input the results into the national database for resettlement and return. Using the PEPARRs as a guide, agencies will conduct assessments in potential return sites to determine whether the pre-conditions specified in the Norms and *regulamento* are in place. If conditions are acceptable, agencies will channel four core pipelines into supply centres: food, survival kits, seeds and tools and essential drug and emergency health kits. If return sites are easily accessible, implementing partners will distribute the core pipelines directly to beneficiaries. If return sites are difficult to reach, beneficiaries will be encouraged to collect individual assistance packages at the supply centres. Agencies will launch programmes in return sites on the basis of the PEPARRs, giving priority to food security, basic services, mine action and protection. The Government will coordinate and monitor interventions in return sites through the Provincial Commission for Social and Productive Reintegration of Demobilised and Displaced. If conditions in return sites deteriorate, ISMTs will intervene with emergency responses.

In addition to stabilising populations and supporting return and reintegration, humanitarian partners will give high priority to key objectives aimed at normalising conditions. These include:

- boosting literacy and promoting normal childhood development through back to school campaigns;
- increasing self-reliance by helping local and traditional authorities to allocate land appropriately to returning populations and actively supporting integrated agricultural services;
- expanding vaccination coverage by intensifying efforts to immunise all children against polio and other killer diseases and launching a nationwide measles campaign;
- promoting reconciliation by helping Government authorities to adequately protect civilian populations during return and reintegration;
- improving living conditions by advocating for the extension of basic social services;
- increasing Government capacity to coordinate, manage and monitor emergency, return and reintegration programmes by providing technical assistance, equipment and training.

The basic programme framework will remain operational during 2003, although steps will be taken to improve certain aspects. Changes to the framework are likely following the introduction of the new national reconstruction programme and interim poverty reduction strategy.

Needs Assessments and Targeting:

Four types of needs assessments will be used during the course of the year to target beneficiaries. Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) assessments will be conducted quarterly by inter-agency teams to determine levels of vulnerability. On the basis of these assessments, food rations will be decided. New techniques for calculating household economic data will be introduced into the VAM methodology. Rapid Assessments of Critical Needs will also be conducted on a continual basis by inter-sectoral teams to identify populations requiring emergency assistance. RACNs will be coordinated jointly by UTCAH and OCHA at the provincial level and used to adjust the PEPARRs and other operational frameworks. Technical programme assessments will be conducted by agencies with competence in specific sectors. The aim of programme assessments is to develop specific interventions for targeted caseloads. A new methodology for the ISMTs will also be developed. The aim of the ISMT assessment is to quickly establish levels of acute distress by focusing on three to five core indicators.

Plans of Action:

Agencies will continue to develop joint plans of action with the Government through the RACN and PEPARR processes. The plans will be used to clearly differentiate between the actions of the Government and the steps that will be taken by UN Agencies and NGOs. The plans will be regularly reviewed at the provincial level by UTCAH and partners and the results forwarded to the Humanitarian Coordination Group, which will use the reviews to monitor progress on strategic objectives including the partnership goals and targets.

Monitoring:

The national database for resettlement and return, managed by UTCAH will be expanded to include data collected during VAM vulnerability assessments, RACNs and ISMTs assessments. The new sections of the database will be developed during early 2003 and introduced by mid year at the provincial level. The purpose of the expanded database will be to track the indicators identified in the four Response Plans in the 2003 Appeal. Results will be used to adjust PEPARRs at the provincial level and to monitor progress on programme implementation. To ensure that the data assembled for the indicators is relevant and accurate, agencies will continue to work with ministerial counterparts to improve collection, verification and analysis.

Consultation:

Building on the consultative process used to prepare the 2003 Appeal, agencies will convene focus groups among beneficiaries at the provincial and municipal level. Groups will be convened quarterly to evaluate the effectiveness of the overall operation and to identify areas for priority action. All agencies operating under the framework of the Appeal will be asked to include beneficiaries in all aspects of programme development and implementation.

Roles and Competencies

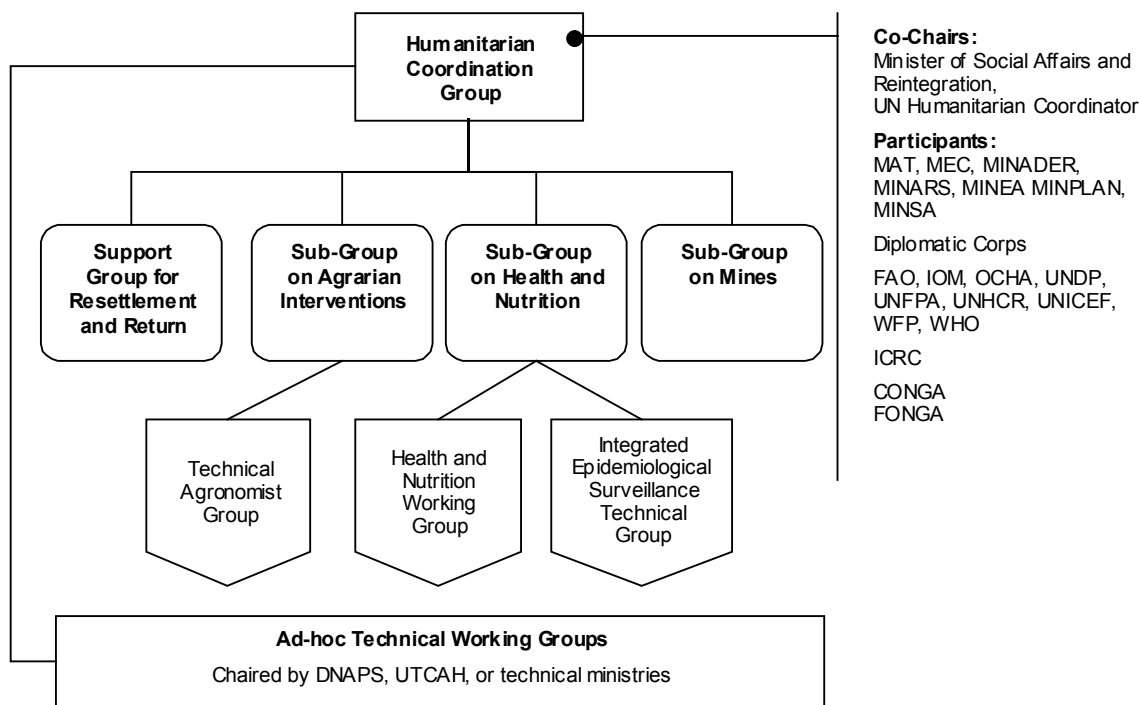
Government:

The Government of Angola will continue to bear overall responsibility for the coordination and provision of humanitarian assistance and as the sovereign authority, will be responsible for protecting Angolan citizens and ensuring the safety of humanitarian personnel and material. The Commission for Social and Productive Reintegration of Demobilised and Displaced will be responsible for ensuring coherence between programmes in humanitarian assistance and programmes aimed at return, reintegration and reconstruction. As the chair of the Executive Committee of the Commission, MINARS will remain responsible for the operational coordination of humanitarian affairs. The Humanitarian Coordination Group, which is co-chaired by the Minister of MINARS and the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator, will continue as the main forum for strategic coordination. Four national Sub-groups including Health and Nutrition, Mine Action, Agriculture and Food Security and the Support Group on Resettlement and Return will be chaired by relevant ministries and report to the HCG to ensure inter-sectoral coordination.

Operational coordination will be facilitated by UTCAH, a department within MINARS. Technical ministries and departments including the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Education and Culture and the Ministry of Energy and Water (MINEA) will take the lead in coordinating their sectors, with strong support from UN Agencies. In addition, the Ministry of Planning (MINPLAN) and the Attorney General's office will provide guidance on relevant matters. The Government will also:

- Consult regularly with humanitarian partners at the national level on all relevant strategic issues by convening regular meetings of the Humanitarian Coordination Group.
- Facilitate proper planning of humanitarian operations by providing accurate and regular information on the priorities and intentions of the Government.
- Ensure access to all vulnerable populations by repairing damaged infrastructure, including bridges, road and airstrips.
- Ensure complementarity at the field level between programmes implemented under the Appeal framework and activities funded through bi-lateral frameworks by convening regular meetings of provincial coordination groups.
- Assume direct management of the humanitarian operation by leading Rapid Assessments of Critical Needs, adjusting PEPARRs on a quarterly basis, issuing monthly situation reports and preparing appeals.
- Manage a smooth transition from emergency programmes to recovery and development by involving partners in discussions on the national reconstruction programme and the poverty reduction strategy and working with humanitarian agencies to adjust existing coordination structures to address new priorities.
- Promote transparency by providing regular and accurate information on state allocations to the social sectors.
- Improve the status of vulnerable populations by systematically increasing state allocations for the social sectors and expanding basic services.
- Prevent a deepening of the humanitarian crisis by registering displaced populations and ensuring that minimum conditions are present at return sites in accordance with the Norms and *regulamento*.
- Move towards the gradual attainment of the rights expressed in Angolan law by meeting the partnership goals and targets in the 2003 Appeal.
- Assume full operational responsibility for the humanitarian operation by developing institutional mechanisms for managing emergencies.
- Facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance by introducing streamlined procedures for rapidly clearing goods and materials through customs and promptly issuing visas for specialised international personnel.

Government Coordination Structures



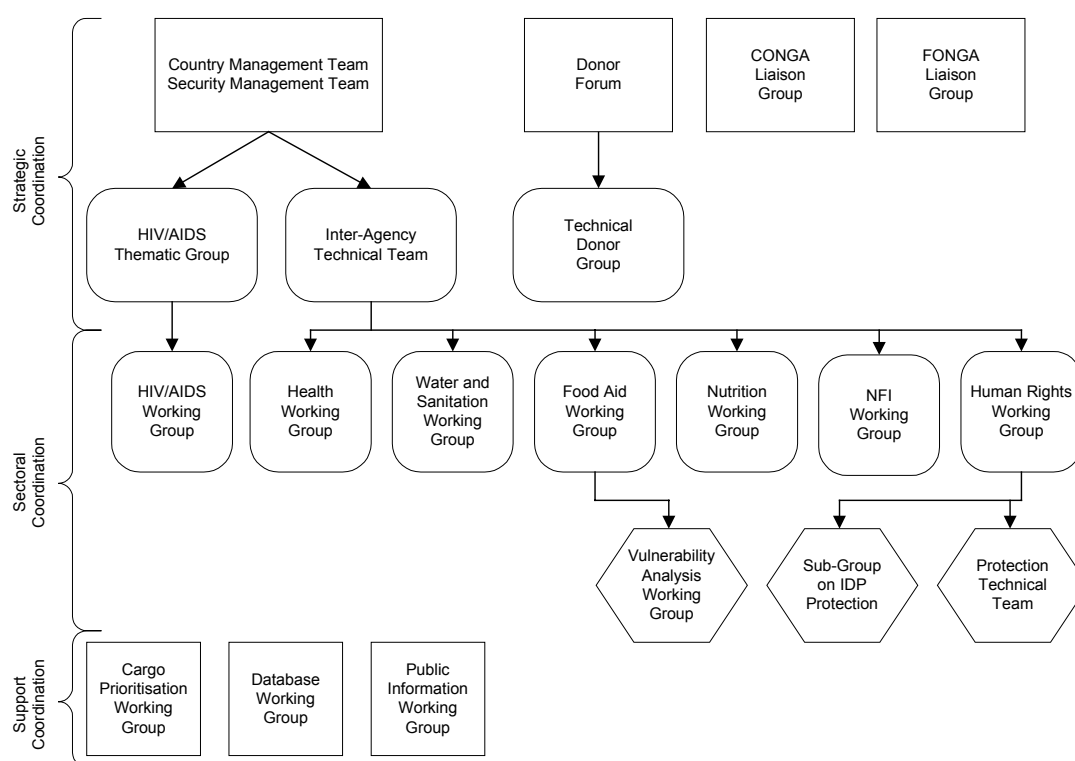
United Nations:

The role of the UN Agencies operating under the framework of the 2003 Appeal will be to support the Government in its efforts to coordinate and provide humanitarian assistance. Within the UN system, the Humanitarian Coordinator will retain responsibility for coordinating humanitarian issues and facilitating coordination with other partners. The Humanitarian Coordinator will be supported in its functions by OCHA. Coordination will be facilitated at several levels. At the policy level, the Country Management Team will meet regularly to assist the Humanitarian Coordinator in developing strategic policies and programmes. At the technical level, an inter-agency team composed of senior technical officers and representatives from NGOs will meet to ensure that operations are effective. At the sectoral level, WFP and FAO will work together to facilitate coordination in food security. WHO will collaborate closely with the Government to facilitate coordination in the health sector and will be supported by UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). UNICEF will play a leading role in the coordination of water and sanitation, nutrition and education. UNFPA will play a leading role in population and reproductive health. UNDP will collaborate closely with Government institutions to facilitate strategic coordination of mine action and will be supported by OCHA at the field level and by UNICEF in mine awareness. UNDP will also take the lead in security. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will play the leading role in coordination of refugee issues, including the return of Angolan refugees from neighbouring countries. The Human Rights Division (HRD) will play a leading role in the protection sector, collaborating closely with UNICEF on child protection and UNHCR on refugees, including returnees from neighbouring countries. OCHA will take the lead in facilitating coordination of resettlement and disaster response, and WFP will be responsible for managing the logistics network. UN Agencies will also:

- ➔ Provide technical assistance to relevant ministries to help ensure that policy frameworks for humanitarian sectors are pragmatic, transparent and developed through consultative processes.
- ➔ Help to develop core competencies and establish appropriate institutional structures by providing capacity-building support to Government ministries.

- Facilitate coordination by providing accurate data on conditions and programmes and secretariat support to the HCG, national Sub-groups and other forums.
- Help to mobilise donor resources for the humanitarian operation through regular consultations and information exchange and by raising awareness in international forums.
- Collaborate with the Bretton Woods institutions to ensure that reform initiatives do not exacerbate humanitarian conditions and that appropriate linkages are made between emergency and reintegration and reconstruction programmes.
- Work with authorities to ensure that beneficiaries are included in the planning, implementation and monitoring of humanitarian assistance.
- Support Government efforts to fulfil the partnership goals and targets by helping to monitor progress.

UN Coordination Structures (National Level)



(Other forums related to issues outside of this Appeal also meet regularly.)

Non-Governmental Organisations:

The role of the NGOs operating under the framework of the 2002 Consolidated Appeal will be to serve as the main implementers of humanitarian programmes. National NGOs will meet regularly through the Forum for Non-Governmental Organisations in Angola (FONGA). International NGOs will meet under the umbrella of the Committee for Non-Government Organisations in Angola (CONGA). NGOs will also meet regularly through Liaison Groups with OCHA and in sectoral groups with UN Agencies. In addition, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the International Organisation for Migration will participate in most of the coordination structures, including the Humanitarian Coordination Group. As an operational partner working in close

collaboration and coordination with UN Agencies, the ICRC, and NGOs, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) will provide support to the Angolan Red Cross. NGOs will also:

- Work in partnership with the Government and UN Agencies and participate fully in coordination forums at the Luanda and provincial levels.
- Play a central role in monitoring by providing accurate and timely information on humanitarian conditions.
- Engage in critical dialogue with humanitarian partners, particularly the UN, and help to develop appropriate policies by upholding and advocating for humanitarian principles and standards.
- Provide strong support to civil society and help to ensure that beneficiaries are included in the planning and implementation of humanitarian assistance programmes.
- Provide technical support to national organisations and help to build capacities within communities and local institutions.

Donors:

The main role of the donors will be to provide support in line with the priorities identified by the Government and in the 2003 Consolidated Appeal. Donors will also:

- Participate fully in coordination forums and consult regularly with the Government and UN to avoid duplication and ensure that funding is channelled to the highest humanitarian priorities.
- Advocate and defend humanitarian principles in accordance with the rights-based strategy.



RESPONSE PLANS

In an effort to streamline the humanitarian operation, agencies have adopted a new programme approach for the 2003 Appeal. The aim is to sharpen the focus of the operation by unifying programmes around a limited, but, clear set of time-bound and realistic objectives. Rather than drafting strategies for individual sectors as has been done in the past, agencies have developed Response Plans for 2003 for four Programme Blocs. This new approach aims to overcome the problems associated with sectoral programming, which had the advantage of drawing attention to specific technical issues, but led to a proliferation of activities that diffused the overall impact of the operation and created confusion about its main aims. The intention behind the Blocs is to promote greater coherence and avoid competing sectoral priorities by simultaneously addressing the multiple causes of vulnerability through integrated programmes that are linked under overarching strategies.

Food Security	Public Health	Protection and Education	Access and Coordination
<p>Convenor: WFP, FAO</p> <p>Sectors: Food Assistance Agriculture</p>	<p>Convenor: WHO, UNICEF</p> <p>Sectors: Health Nutrition Water and Sanitation</p>	<p>Convenor: HRD, UNICEF</p> <p>Sectors: Protection Education</p>	<p>Convenor: OCHA, UNDP</p> <p>Sectors: Coordination Logistics Communications Security Mine Action Non-food Items</p>

Programme Blocs began meeting in September 2002 under the leadership of UN Agencies with relevant competencies. The purpose of the Blocs, which included representatives from agencies and NGOs, was to prepare Response Plans in consultation with appropriate ministries and departments. To ensure relevancy, each Plan reflects the priorities of the Government and differentiates between life-saving programmes and activities aimed at promoting return and reintegration on the basis of the Norms and *regulamento*. The Plans include the following elements:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| ⇒ Goal | based on a millennium goal |
| ⇒ Objectives and Activities | based on humanitarian principles |
| ⇒ Caseload | based on the most likely planning scenario |
| ⇒ Indicators and Monitoring | based on SMART methodology |
| ⇒ Partnership Goal and Targets | based on millennium targets |

In line with the rights-based approach, the main goal in each Plan is linked with a millennium goal and all of the objectives and activities reflect the core humanitarian principles that agencies have adopted to guide their work in Angola. To promote consistency between the Blocs, caseload projections are based on the most likely planning scenario and indicators have been chosen using the SMART methodology. Continuing the approach adopted in the 2002 Appeal, each Bloc has worked closely with Government counterparts to identify the concrete objectives that the Government aims to reach during 2003. These are codified through the partnership goals and targets that appear at the end of each Plan.

FOOD SECURITY

The main goal in food security is to prevent malnutrition and hunger by providing direct food aid and assistance to highly vulnerable populations and helping at-risk households become self-sufficient through agricultural production.

Objectives and Activities

Life-Saving Assistance

Objective One: Stabilise food-insecure households by distributing emergency food assistance in a timely fashion and on the basis of vulnerability assessments.

- Register vulnerable populations using standardised procedures.
- Pre-position food stocks in areas where critical needs are likely to emerge and where populations will be cut-off during the seasonal rains.
- Distribute food rations to the most vulnerable populations on the basis of joint assessments.

Objective Two: Help to rehabilitate malnourished populations by providing food inputs for nutritional programmes.

- Provide appropriate and timely food support to therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres.

Objective Three: Identify areas with critical food insecurity by monitoring household food economies and agricultural production.

- Monitor vulnerability levels through regular VAM assessments and disseminate the results to all partners.

Resettlement, Return and Reintegration Assistance

Objective Four: Reduce the dependency of vulnerable, returnee and demobilised groups on emergency food aid and help populations achieve self-sufficiency by improving productive techniques, promoting income-generation and supporting agricultural activities in accordance with the *regulamento*.

- Provide seeds, tools and technical assistance to vulnerable, returnee and demobilised populations prior to the planting season and distribute food rations to bridge the gap between planting and harvest seasons, as required.
- Promote staple crop seed multiplication, community seed banks, protection against insects and plagues, appropriate seed selection, soil fertility restoration, crop diversification, animal traction, livestock enlargement, use of compost and manure and adequate storage facilities.

Objective Five: Support the distribution of adequate quantities of good quality land for vulnerable, returnee and demobilised populations by working closely with provincial authorities and local leaders to ensure compliance with the *regulamento*.

- Provide advise to returnees on land tenure and titles and support community-negotiated land delimitation.

Objective Six: Help rebuild community infrastructures and access routes by developing appropriate food-for-work programmes in collaboration with communities.

- Use participatory methods to identify agriculture infrastructure requiring priority repair including communal irrigation systems and feeder roads and rehabilitate these infrastructures through food-for-work programmes.

Objective Seven: Encourage the sustainable use of natural resources by promoting environmental protection practices for fisheries and agro-forests.

- Raise awareness among returnees and resident farmers of sustainable practises and provide appropriate extension services.

Objective Eight: Build capacity within the local and national institutions responsible for agricultural development by providing training on data collection and monitoring and by helping to establish dissemination networks.

- Train food security NGOs and MINADER to collect, analyse and disseminate information on agricultural issues and increase involvement in agricultural management by promoting local partnerships.
- Use radios and community awareness building techniques to share information on agricultural issues.

Caseload

The total caseload for *life-saving assistance* is 820,000 people including:

- 667,000 IDPs, returnees, refugees and families of demobilised soldiers without access to sufficient food stocks;
- 153,000 children under five suffering from malnutrition.

The total caseload for *resettlement, return and reintegration assistance* is approximately 3.74 million people including:

- 2,8000,000 million vulnerable residents, returnees and demobilised soldiers and their families who will receive agricultural assistance;
- 750,000 food-insecure IDPs, returnees and refugees who will receive food assistance while re-establishing their livelihoods;
- 191,000 returnees and residents who will participate in food-for-work programmes.

Indicators and Monitoring

The following indicators will be disaggregated, where feasible and appropriate, by age, gender and geographical location:

- Number and nutritional value of meals consumed per day by vulnerable families;
- Number and percentage of vulnerable families with access to seeds and tools;
- Number and percentage of vulnerable families possessing small animals;
- Average surface area of land available to and cultivated by vulnerable families;
- Quantity of post-harvest food stocks among vulnerable families;
- Quantity and varieties of seeds produced in seed multiplication activities;
- Availability and prices of basic consumer goods, by category, in local markets;
- Comparison of key household expenditures, by category, between vulnerable groups.

Partners will monitor food security indicators under the leadership of MINADER through quarterly VAM vulnerability analyses, the annual FAO and WFP Food Crop and Supply Mission, reports by the Food Security Cabinet and regular analyses and household surveys by food security NGOs.

Partnership Goal

Provincial Governments will ensure that land is allocated to vulnerable families in accordance with the Norms and *regulamento* and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Reintegration and the Ministry of Health will assume responsibility for welfare cases, including orphans, handicapped, elderly and hospital patients.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The main goal in public health is to reduce morbidity and mortality among vulnerable populations by providing Minimum Health and Nutrition Care Packages, expanding the provincial health network, promoting health education and increasing access to clean water and basic sanitation services.

Objectives and Activities

Life-Saving Assistance

Objective One: Reduce morbidity and mortality rates by ten and 20 percent respectively by providing Minimum Health and Nutrition Care Packages to vulnerable populations.

- Immunise all children under five against polio, all children between nine months and 14 years against measles and all women of childbearing age against tetanus.
- Monitor and treat common diseases including malaria, acute respiratory infections, diarrhoea and scabies.
- Provide prophylaxis against malaria, iron supplements and folic acid to all pregnant women and distribute impregnated mosquito nets to pregnant and lactating women and children under five.
- Conduct regular nutrition screenings and assessments, particularly among pregnant and lactating women and children under five and treat moderate and severe malnutrition cases by providing appropriate inputs and medicines to supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres.
- Provide vitamin A for children between six and 59 months and lactating women.
- De-worm children by providing appropriate treatments during vaccinations and distributing soap.
- Screen populations for trypanosomiasis, tuberculosis and leprosy and refer confirmed cases to appropriate health centres for treatment.
- Train and provide delivery kits to registered staff.
- Implement community programmes aimed at improving health and nutrition practises.
- Equip health structures with appropriate emergency materials including medical equipment, essential medicines and trained personnel.

Objective Two: Improve detection of acute cases of malnutrition by regularly assessing at-risk populations.

- Reinforce and expand the existing nutrition surveillance system and ensure harmonisation in data collection, analysis and dissemination.

Objective Three: Control the spread of vaccine preventable killer diseases by improving epidemiological surveillance and coordinating nationwide and cross-border immunisation campaigns.

- Vaccinate seven million children under 15 against measles during a nationwide campaign beginning in April 2003.
- Coordinate cross-border synchronised National Immunisations Days as appropriate.
- Launch emergency vaccination campaigns in areas with disease outbreaks.

Objective Four: Reduce the spread of water-borne diseases by increasing access to safe drinking water in rural areas from 15 to 30 percent and in peri-urban areas from 25 to 40 percent and by increasing sanitation coverage from 5 to 20 percent in rural areas and from 17 to 30 percent in peri-urban areas.

- Provide a minimum of six litres clean drinking water per person per day in emergency situations.
- Help to ensure that populations have access to 20 litres of clean water per day by digging wells, installing hand-pumps and repairing supply systems in priority locations.
- Provide and promote self-construction of family latrines and conduct hygiene awareness programmes in priority areas.

Resettlement, Return and Reintegration Assistance

Objective Five: Establish health services at return sites in accordance with the *regulamento* by expanding provincial health networks 40 percent and focusing on the delivery of basic services.

- Provide basic services including treatment of common diseases, mother and child health care, immunisation against killer diseases and nutrition and health education.
- Procure essential drugs and distribute kits to priority areas.
- Distribute iodised salt to vulnerable populations.

Objective Six: Establish water and sanitation services at return sites in accordance with the *regulamento* by involving communities in the rehabilitation and maintenance of appropriate water supply systems.

- Provide adequate quantities of safe drinking water, on-site sanitation and hygiene education at return sites on the basis of the Government's minimum standards and involve communities in the maintenance of water and sanitation systems.
- Rehabilitate and install shallow wells, boreholes, springs and water pumping systems to ensure access to adequate quantities of safe drinking water.
- Improve sanitary conditions by providing and promoting self-construction of latrines and hand-washing facilities and conducting hygiene awareness programmes at the community level.

Objective Seven: Reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs by increasing awareness among at-risk populations and implementing a wide range of community-based programmes.

- Provide health education on the prevention and transmission of STIs, including HIV/AIDS, distribute condoms, ensure voluntary and proper screening, counselling and treatment of cases at the community level and conduct a nationwide community-based HIV sero-prevalence study.

Objective Eight: Support efforts to integrate former UNITA health care workers into the national system by helping the Ministry of Health register, re-train and deploy professionals.

- Register all UNITA health care workers in the gathering areas and other locations and help national and provincial health officials to integrate UNITA health care professionals into the system through re-training and incentives.

Caseload

The total caseload for *life-saving assistance* is:

- approximately 2,000,000 highly vulnerable people including populations returning to areas where minimum conditions are not in place and people living in remote areas where humanitarian partners do not yet have access.

The total caseload for *resettlement, return and reintegration assistance* is:

- approximately 2,300,000 people including returnees, IDPs in camps and temporary resettlement sites, demobilised and their families and vulnerable residents.

Indicators and Monitoring

The following indicators will be disaggregated, where feasible and appropriate, by age, gender and geographical location:

- Global and severe acute malnutrition rates;
- Number of admissions and discharges per month in SFCs and TFCs;
- Mortality rates related to malaria, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections and measles;
- Immunisation coverage rates by type of vaccine;
- Percentage of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel, including Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA);
- Percentage of health facilities with routine vaccination services and regular supply of essential drugs
- Number of working hand pumps and boreholes equipped with operational pumps per capita;
- Number of family and communal latrines constructed;
- Percentage of vulnerable families with access to potable water and adequate sanitation.

Partners will monitor public health indicators under the leadership of MINSA through vulnerability assessments, cross sectional studies, rapid nutrition screenings and surveys, immunisation coverage surveys and epidemiological surveillance reports. Under the leadership of MINEA, partners will regularly monitor specific indicators related to water and sanitation including water consumption, quality, water supply systems, vector control, solid waste management, drainage and changes in hygiene behaviour.

Partnership Goal

The Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health and the National Directorate of Water, in collaboration with provincial health and water directorates, will ensure that public health personnel receive monthly salaries on a timely basis and will use appropriate incentives to attract public health staff to work in remote regions.

Partnership Targets

- The Ministry of Health and the National Directorate of Water, in collaboration with provincial health and water directorates, will ensure that appropriate public health services, including immunisation, essential medicine supplies, epidemiological surveillance and potable water and sanitation, are in place at resettlement and return sites within one month after populations move to these areas.
- The Ministry of Health and provincial health directorates will ensure that mother and child health care and primary health and nutrition structures are in place in 50 percent of resettlement and return sites within three months after populations move to these areas.

PROTECTION AND EDUCATION

The main goal in protection and education is to promote the rapid attainment of social, cultural civil, political and economic rights for Angolan citizens by supporting Government efforts to expand basic services and by educating and empowering people to defend their rights through formal and non-formal learning opportunities.

Objectives and Activities

Life-Saving Assistance

Objective One: Protect vulnerable children by identifying at-risk youth, including separated children and pregnant girls, and providing emergency assistance.

- Develop child protection networks in collaboration with MINARS, the National Children's Institute (INAC) and community-based organisations (CBO) and support emergency interventions aimed at identifying, evacuating, reunifying and reintegrating separated children, including former child combatants, as appropriate.

Objective Two: Promote equal access to life-saving services by supporting nationwide awareness programmes.

- Develop a media campaign, using appropriate channels including print, radio and television, aimed at informing beneficiaries about the location and type of basic services available in their communities.

Resettlement, Return and Reintegration Assistance

Objective Three: Ensure resettlement and return activities are conducted in compliance with the Norms and *regulamento* by establishing and implementing mechanisms for monitoring, reporting and follow-up in collaboration with appropriate Government ministries and departments.

- Support nationwide awareness programmes, including media campaigns, aimed at disseminating information about the *regulamento* and conditions in return sites.
- Establish monitoring, reporting and follow-up mechanisms through the Support Group for Resettlement and Return (GAR) and in conjunction with MINARS and provincial Governments to address violations of the Norms and *regulamento*.

Objective Four: Promote equal access to state services by supporting birth registration campaigns and other initiatives aimed at providing proof of identity to all citizens.

- Provide material and technical support to MINJUS at national, provincial and municipal levels to ensure registration of two million children during 2003.

- Help MINJUS to establish permanent birth registration and civil identification services at municipal and community levels.

Objective Five: Facilitate community empowerment by improving awareness of basic human rights and protection mechanisms and actively supporting local NGOs and civic groups, particularly women's organisations.

- Provide technical assistance to provincial Human Rights Committees on provincial protection plans, community-based conflict resolution and basic rights.
- Provide technical assistance to the Justice and Peace Commission and support human rights organisations.
- Raise awareness on human rights issues and promote citizen participation at the community level through theatre and other public information channels.
- Strengthen provincial and community-based networks aimed at preventing and resolving conflicts and promoting reconciliation during the resettlement and return process.
- Support community-based networks aimed at preventing sexual abuse and exploitation and gender-based violence and disseminate and develop mechanisms for ensuring adherence to the IASC Code of Conduct on Sexual Exploitation.
- Support human rights sensitisation programmes for the Angolan Armed Forces and National Police.

Objective Six: Promote the rule of law by expanding access to and strengthening the effectiveness of the judicial system.

- Train judicial personnel and support efforts to establish a forum focusing on the role of justice in the consolidation of peace.
- Improve the rights of detainees by supporting the case-tracking project, providing training to penitentiary staff and regularly visiting detention centres to monitor and report on the situation of detainees.
- Establish a database to track protection issues and promote appropriate responses by establishing advocacy mechanisms at municipal, provincial and national levels.
- Identify former child combatants and help to establish mechanisms to ensure post-hoc discharge from military service.

Objective Seven: Promote normalisation and ensure access to quality primary education by encouraging children to go "back to school."

- Support MEC to train teachers in basic pedagogy as well as psychosocial post-war rehabilitation.
- Support Community Child Programmes (PIC), pre-schools, TEP groups and other initiatives aimed at preparing children under six for school and integrating out-of-school adolescents into the formal education system.
- Encourage provincial Governments, NGOs, churches and CBOs to create educational facilities equipped with hygienic sanitation systems.
- Develop appropriate curricula and encourage participatory approaches to learning through community committees.
- Provide basic teaching and learning modules for primary level classrooms.

Objective Eight: Help ensure that educational processes are relevant and promote social participation by supporting “Education for All” initiatives and involving communities in formal and informal learning opportunities.

- Assist municipal directorates to plan, monitor and implement appropriate formal and non-formal education services, particularly for vulnerable children and adolescents who currently do not have access to learning opportunities.
- Establish community committees and encourage participants to develop educational facilities and programmes on the basis of local priorities.

Objective Nine: Promote occupational training and life skills for adolescents and vulnerable adults, particularly women and girls, by establishing learning and literacy groups at the community level.

- Support efforts by the MEC, MINARS and MINFAMU to develop appropriate educational materials focused on life skills.
- Support efforts by MEC to develop guidelines for occupational training including information on HIV/AIDS and basic rights.
- Train activists and establish learning and literacy groups at the community level.

Caseload

The total caseload for *life-saving assistance* is approximately 160,000 people, including:

- approximately 100,000 separated and war-affected children;
- approximately 10,000 former child combatants, including girls;
- approximately 50,000 teenage mothers and pregnant adolescents.

The total caseload for *resettlement, return and reintegration assistance* includes:

- approximately 3,000,000 returnees, IDPs, demobilised and their families and resident communities who will benefit from awareness and media campaigns;
- 200 judicial personnel and 100 law enforcement officials who will receive training;
- 460,000 children in resettlement sites who are currently not enrolled in formal or non-formal education programmes;
- 2,000,000 children who do not have registration documents.

Indicators and Monitoring

The following indicators will be disaggregated, where feasible and appropriate, by age, gender and geographical location:

- Number and percentage of displaced populations returning in accordance with the Norms and *regulamento*;
- Number of unaccompanied children and other family members successfully reunited;
- Number of persons officially registered;
- Number of municipal courts functioning according to established criteria;
- Number of military and police personnel trained in human rights and protection;
- Number of functional provincial protection structures and participating organisations;
- Number of children, adolescents and women participating in formal and non-formal basic education activities;
- Number of learning groups that receive materials and are assigned a trained educator.

Partners will monitor protection and education indicators in collaboration with relevant ministries including MINJUS, MINARS, MEC and the Ministry of the Family and Promotion of Women (MINFAMU) through child protection groups, resettlement and return support groups, provincial Human Rights Committees and provincial education networks.

Partnership Goal

The Ministry of Justice will provide documentation for two million children and 50 percent of adult citizens and the Ministry of Finance will increase funds for the education sector and, in collaboration with Provincial Governments, ensure that salaries are paid to all Ministry of Education and Culture and Ministry of Justice staff working in resettlement and return area.

Partnership Targets

- The Inter-ministerial Commission and Provincial Governments will ensure that the pre-conditions in the Norms are met in all new resettlement sites and that the social assistance targets are met in 50 percent of the sites.
- The Ministry of Social Affairs and Reintegration and the Ministry of Family and Promotion of Women will ensure coordination and monitoring of family tracing and reunification programmes.
- The Ministry of Justice will equip and support provincial and municipal civil registration offices in all provinces and in at least 36 municipalities.
- The Ministry of Justice will support and strengthen the network of Provincial Human Rights Committees and ensure implementation of Provincial Protection Plans in collaboration with Provincial Governments and members of civil society

ACCESS AND COORDINATION

The main goal in access and coordination is to reach and stabilise the living conditions of vulnerable populations by providing emergency non-food items, expanding the UN's logistics, security and communications network, reducing mine related injuries and increasing access to basic social services through the progressive transfer of responsibility for the coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance to the Government.

Objectives and Activities

Life-Saving Assistance

Objective One: Expand access to vulnerable populations by advocating for the rapid repair of damaged transport routes, bridges and airstrips and by strengthening the existing UN logistics, security and communications network.

- Expand the logistics network by establishing supply centres in areas with high concentrations of return and resettlement sites.
- Use surface routes when security conditions permit.
- Provide air transport for UN and NGO personnel to areas that cannot be reached by commercial transport or surface routes.
- Conduct joint assessments with Provincial Governments to identify damaged infrastructure in areas where humanitarian operations are ongoing or planned.
- Ensure full staffing of the United Nations Operations Centre (UNOC) and procure and install additional equipment including an integrated voice and data communication network for use by all partners.

- Evaluate security conditions on a regular basis and adjust the UN security system as required.

Objective Two: Improve the living conditions of vulnerable populations by providing essential non-food items.

- Procure non-food items locally for standardised emergency kits, if possible.
- Maintain, manage and monitor in-country stocks of emergency non-food items.
- Preposition emergency kits in supply centres on the basis of a countrywide plan developed by the new national Emergency Response Committee.
- Distribute standardised emergency kits to targeted populations in newly accessible areas and return and resettlement sites.

Objective Three: Promote the safety of vulnerable populations by providing integrated mine action programmes including marking, clearance and mine awareness.

- Demarcate mined areas in and near return sites on the basis of priorities established by humanitarian partners at the provincial level.
- Clear mines from return areas and access routes on the basis of priorities established by humanitarian partners at the provincial level.
- Provide mine awareness programmes to returnees and other vulnerable groups.

Objective Four: Support Government efforts to assume responsibility for humanitarian coordination and expand access to basic services by helping to establish a national Emergency Response Committee and Inter-sectoral Mobile Teams at provincial levels, developing public distribution systems and establishing adequate contingency stocks.

- Provide direct technical support to MINARS to establish a national Emergency Response Committee and ISMTs at the provincial including assistance with terms of reference and standard operating procedures.
- Provide technical advice to the Emergency Response Committee and ISMTs regarding public distribution systems and management of contingency stocks.

Resettlement, Return and Reintegration Assistance

Objective Five: Support Government efforts to assume responsibility for humanitarian coordination, particularly of the return process, by strengthening the capacity of MINARS and UTCAH at provincial and national levels through on-the-job training in information management and other core competencies and by helping to establish an operations room.

- Provide on-the-job training to UTCAH on contingency planning, disaster management, information management and demographic mapping.
- Provide technical support to MINARS and UTCAH to establish a centralised operations room in Luanda to facilitate exchange of emergency information between Luanda and the provinces.
- Provide technical advice on resettlement and return policy as well as regular training on the Norms and *regulamento* at central and provincial levels.
- Support efforts by Provincial Governments to draft and implement provincial resettlement plans in accordance with the Norms and *regulamento*.
- Provide direct technical support to UTCAH to ensure that the national database for resettlement and return is functioning properly and help UTCAH to develop mechanisms aimed at directly involving communities during all phases of the return process.

Objective Six: Strengthen the capacity of national NGOs and community-based organisations through partnerships, trust funds, management training, project development and sensitisation on humanitarian principles and Sphere standards.

- Provide training courses for national NGOs and CBOs on management, human resources development and project planning and implementation.
- Establish trust funds for national NGOs and CBOs that have successfully completed training and management courses.
- Sensitise national NGOs and CBOs on humanitarian principles and Sphere standards through workshops at the national and provincial levels.

Objective Seven: Improve coordination in the mine action sector by helping to develop reliable systems for the collation and dissemination of mine action information.

- Conduct mine surveys in provinces with the highest levels of infestation and disseminate the results to all humanitarian partners.
- Provide direct technical support to the Inter-Sectoral Commission on Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH) to facilitate mine action coordination and to MINARS to develop early warning systems.

Objective Eight: Promote cost-effectiveness by using surface routes, where possible, to transport humanitarian assistance.

- Monitor the status and condition of surface routes on a regular basis through assessments and shift to surface routes as soon as conditions permit.

Objective Nine: Ensure coherent and effective coordination by helping authorities to establish transparent and efficient procedures for humanitarian partners and advocating for the full participation of all humanitarian partners in relevant coordination structures.

- Provide direct technical support to relevant Government ministries and departments to develop mechanisms for shortening delays in customs clearance and securing visas for humanitarian partners.
- Provide direct technical support to MINARS to help ensure regular meetings of the HCG, GAR and other forums at the national and provincial levels.

Objective Ten: Promote beneficiary participation by involving communities in disaster preparedness, emergency planning and distribution of survival items.

- Provide training to UTCAH Coordinators, UN Agencies and NGOs on community-based approaches and request that all implementing partners include beneficiaries in the planning and implementation of emergency programmes.

Caseload

The total caseload for *life-saving assistance* is approximately 1.85 million highly vulnerable people, including:

- 200,000 people in newly accessible locations;
- 50,000 people who will be displaced, due to natural disasters, localised instability and crop destruction;
- 250,000 family members of demobilised soldiers who lack essential non-food items;
- 700,000 people who returned in 2002 without assets and access to social services;
- 650,000 people who will return in 2003 to areas where basic conditions are not yet in place.

The caseload for *resettlement, return and reintegration assistance* is:

- approximately 2,500,000 people including returnees, IDPs, demobilised and their families and vulnerable residents;
- 11 Government ministries and departments, ten UN Agencies, 468 NGOs and 20 donor missions will benefit from improved access and coordination.

Indicators and Monitoring

The following indicators will be disaggregated, where feasible and appropriate, by age, gender and geographical location:

- Number of newly accessible populations and returnees receiving emergency non-food items;
- Number of locations where mine action has occurred, disaggregated by areas surveyed, marked and cleared;
- Number and length of roads surveyed and cleared;
- Number of areas where mine awareness programmes have been conducted, including number of institutions and persons benefiting from mine awareness activities;
- Number of landmine death and injuries;
- Number of coordination groups that are functioning at central and provincial levels;
- Number of locations assessed and opened for humanitarian assistance;
- Number and kilometres of roads assessed and opened for humanitarian assistance;
- Tonnage of humanitarian assistance delivered by UN air and road transport services.

Partners will monitor indicators in access and coordination through monthly reports prepared by UCAH and OCHA at the provincial level in consultation with all relevant partners.

Partnership Goal

The Government will repair and maintain airstrips, roads and bridges to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance, particularly in areas with high concentrations of vulnerable and returning populations.

Partnership Targets

- CNIDAH will ensure that at least 50 percent of all resettlement and return sites identified in the PEPARRs are either demarcated or cleared of mines.
- The Ministry of Finance will establish transparent and efficient procedures for customs clearance and for securing visas for humanitarian personnel.
- The Ministry of Social Affairs and Reintegration will convene the Humanitarian Coordination Group every two months and will help to ensure, in collaboration with provincial Governments, that Provincial Humanitarian Coordination Groups are convened regularly.
- Provincial Governments will prepare annual contingency plans and update the PEPARRs in consultation with humanitarian partners.






PROVINCIAL PROFILES

The information contained in these profiles is based on the Provincial Emergency Plans of Action for Resettlement and Return, drafted by Provincial Governments and humanitarian partners during June and July 2002 following the third annual Provincial Planning Workshop and revised during September 2002. The PEPARRs will be reviewed and updated on a regular basis during 2003. Additional information comes from the following sources:

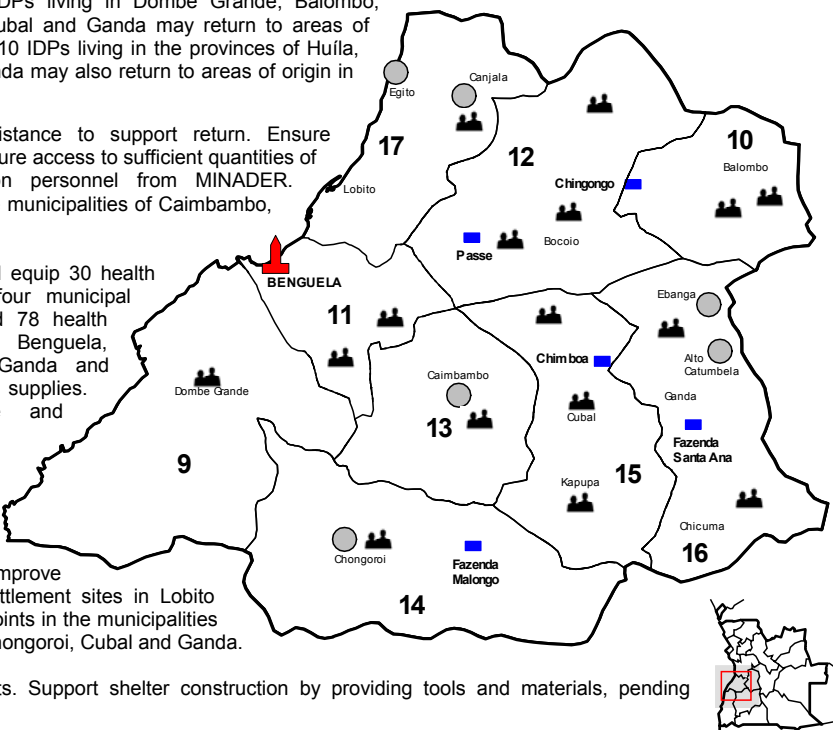
- Population figures are projections provided by the National Institute for Statistics. The information is indicative and may contain significant statistical variances due to large-scale population movements.
- The figure for IDPs is the number of IDPs confirmed to receive assistance during joint registrations by the Government and UN Agencies.
- The figure for returnees is the total number of displaced people identified in the PEPARRs who are expected return to their areas of origin in the province during 2003.
- The number of food beneficiaries is the projected monthly caseload for October 2002 for the main agencies providing food assistance including WFP, EURONAIID and ICRC.
- The number of seed and tool beneficiaries is the projected caseload for humanitarian agencies during the 2002 and 2003 agricultural campaign.
- The information on EPI coverage is drawn from the consolidated statistics compiled by the Ministry of Health on the routine immunisation coverage of children under one for the period January to December 2001.

Legend for Provincial Maps

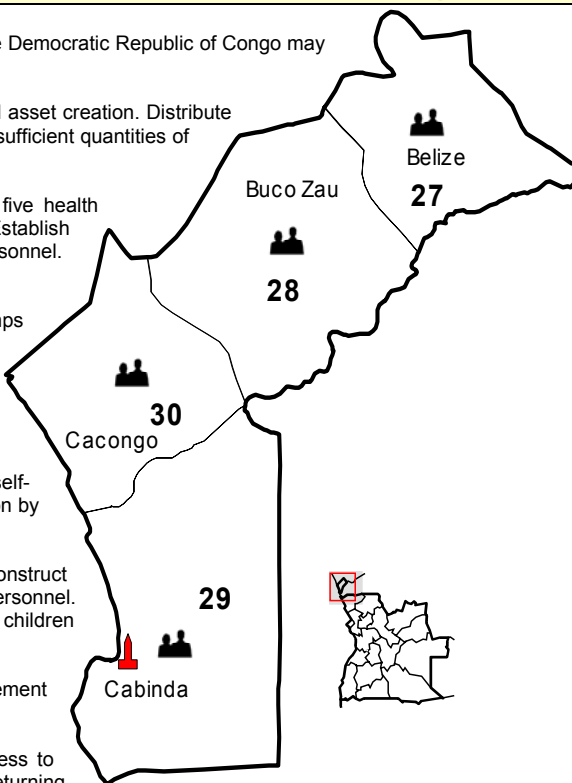
The municipalities in the maps and charts are numbered in accordance with the geographic table compiled by the National Institute of Statistics.

Symbol	
	Return Areas
	Gathering Area (formerly quartering and family reception areas)
Mimbota	Name of Gathering Area
	Provincial Capital
CAXITO	Name of Provincial Capital
	Humanitarian operation launched since the 4 April MOU
Bela Vista	Name of town, village or location where a humanitarian operation has been launched
	Geographic Boundary

BENGO				
Projected Population	227,000	EPI Coverage	BCG 43%, DTP 25%, MEA 89%, OPV 39%, TT 9%, YF 18%	
Confirmed IDPs	3,875	Food Beneficiaries	3,507	
Projected Returnees	34,698	Seed and Tool Beneficiaries	8,694	
Provincial Emergency Plan of Action for Resettlement and Return: Caseload and Priority Actions				
<p>Caseload: As many as 34,698 IDPs may return to areas of origin during 2003, including IDPs living in Caxito and Quibaxe. In addition, IDPs from Luanda Province and Quilembo dos Dembos and Golungo Alto in Kuanza Norte Province may also return to areas of origin in Bengo Province.</p> <p>Food Security: Provide food assistance to support return. Provide sufficient quantities of seeds and tools.</p> <p>Health and Nutrition: Rehabilitate and equip one municipal hospital, two health centres and three health posts in Bula Atumba, Nambuangongo, Pango Aluquem, Quibaxe and Úcua. Construct and equip three municipal hospitals and a health centre in Bula Atumba, Kiage, Nambuangongo and Quibaxe. Ensure adequate drug supplies and provide medical equipment to health facilities. Establish permanent vaccination posts. Provide obstetric care and reproductive health services in Quibaxe.</p> <p>Water and Sanitation: Construct ten water pumping and distribution systems in the municipalities of Bula Atumba, Caxito and Nambuangongo. Promote construction of family latrines and refuse pits. Promote hygiene awareness.</p> <p>NFI and Shelter: Provide family kits. Support shelter construction by distributing tools and material.</p> <p>Education: Rehabilitate and equip 88 schools in the municipalities of Bula Atumba Nambuangongo, Pango Aluquem and Quibaxe. Construct and equip 29 schools in Bula Atumba Municipality and in Úcua.</p> <p>Mine action: Conduct mine surveys in all locations where mines have been reported, particularly near population centres, social infrastructure and agricultural areas in the municipalities of Caxito, Nambuangongo, Pango Aluquem and Quibaxe. Clear mines along the road between Quibaxe and Pango Aluquem and the bridge over the Dande River near Úcua. Promote mine awareness in all locations.</p> <p>Logistics: Repair 195 Kilometres (Km) of roads and maintain 95 additional km in all municipalities. Construct six bridges in the municipalities of Bula Atumba, Caxito and Quibaxe. Repair 12 bridges in the municipalities of Bula Atumba, Caxito, Nambuangongo and Quibaxe.</p>				
<p>UN Agencies and International Organisations FAO, ICRC, OCHA, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNSECOORD, WFP, WHO</p>				
<p>NGOs:</p>				
Municipality:	Food Security	Public Health	Protection and Education	Access and Coordination
1. Ambriz		IPMP	ADPP	HI-F
2. Bula-Atumba	AAA	IPMP	AAA	HI-F, Trinifa
3. Catete	MOVIMONDO	CRISKARI, IPMP		HI-F
4. Caxito	AAA, CVA, INTERSOS, MOVIMONDO	Caritas, COSV, INTERSOS, IPMP, MDM-E	AAA, AJUDECA, ADPP, CVA, CVE, INTERSOS	HI-F, Trinifa
5. Dembos Quibaxe	AAA, INTERSOS	COSV, INTERSOS, IPMP	AAA, ADPP, CVA, CVE	HI-F, INTERSOS
6. Nambuangongo		Fundanga	ADPP, CVA	HI-F
7. Pango-Aluquem	AAA	MSF-B	AAA	HI-F, Trinifa
8. Quissama				

BENGUELA				
Projected Population	858,000	EPI Coverage	BCG 48%, DTP 36%, MEA 181%, OPV 38%, TT 10%, YF 122%	
Confirmed IDPs	92,194	Food Beneficiaries	184,660	
Projected Returnees	424,503	Seed and Tool Beneficiaries	38,830	
Provincial Emergency Plan of Action for Resettlement and Return: Caseload and Priority Actions				
<p>Caseload: As many as 424,503 IDPs living in Dombe Grande, Balombo, Bocoio, Caimbambo, Chongoroi, Cubal and Ganda may return to areas of origin during 2003. In addition, 35,410 IDPs living in the provinces of Huila, Kuando Kubango, Namibe and Luanda may also return to areas of origin in Benguela Province.</p> <p>Food Security: Provide food assistance to support return. Ensure adequate access to arable land. Ensure access to sufficient quantities of seeds and tools. Train extension personnel from MINADER. Rehabilitate irrigation systems in the municipalities of Caimbambo, Ganda and Lobito.</p> <p>Health and Nutrition: Construct and equip 30 health posts in all communes. Repair four municipal hospitals, nine health centres and 78 health posts in the municipalities of Benguela, Caimbambo, Chongoroi, Cubal, Ganda and Lobito. Ensure adequate drug supplies. Vaccinate children under five and childbearing-aged women.</p> <p>Water and Sanitation: Construct 240 boreholes with hand pumps in all municipalities. Repair a water pumping and distribution system in Benguela Municipality. Improve water collection points at two resettlement sites in Lobito Municipality. Construct 80 laundry points in the municipalities of Bocoio, Balombo, Caimbambo, Chongoroi, Cubal and Ganda.</p> <p>NFI and Shelter: Provide family kits. Support shelter construction by providing tools and materials, pending assessment.</p> <p>Education: Construct or rehabilitate education facilities, pending assessment. Prepare children without school experience for future enrolment through the TEP programme. Develop education activities for adults and women, in particular.</p> <p>Mine Action: Conduct mine surveys near population centres and agricultural areas, close to bridges and along access roads in the municipalities of Bocoio, Caimbambo, Chongoroi, Cubal, Ganda and Lobito. Mark mined areas and clear mines, as required. Promote mine awareness in all municipalities.</p> <p>Logistics: Maintain 112 km of roads and repair 383 additional km in the municipalities of Balombo, Bocoio, Caimbambo, Chongoroi, Cubal, Ganda and Lobito. Maintain 178 bridges in Bocoio Municipality. Repair three bridges and construct three bridges in the municipalities of Caimbambo and Ganda.</p>				
				
UN Agencies and International Organisations				
FAO, ICRC, IOM, OCHA, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNMA, UNOPS, UNSECOORD, WFP, WHO				
NGOs				
Municipality	Food Security	Public Health	Protection and Education	Access and Coordination
9. Baía Farta	AAA, ADRA-A, Caritas, CCF, IED, IEU/CAA, ODLAC	ADRA-A, Alisei, Caritas		
10. Balombo	AAA, Caritas, CRS	AAA, Caritas, CRS		
11. Benguela	AAA, Caritas, CCF, CEAR, JAM, LD, ODCA, UDESSD	ADPP, ADRA-A, Alisei, APHA, Caritas, CRS, CVA, HI-B, JAM, LD, ODCA, SC-UK, SOLE, UDESSD	ADPP, ADRA-A, AEF, Alisei, APHA, Caritas, CCF, CEAR, CVA, JAM, LD, ODCA, REMAR, SC-UK, UDESSD	HI-F, SC-UK, UDESSD
12. Bocoio	AAA, Caritas	AAA, AADC, CCF, Yovoka	AAA, Caritas, CVA, Yovoka	Caritas, HI-F, SC-UK
13. Caimbambo	APHA, Caritas, ODLAC, Okutiuka	Caritas, Okutiuka	Caritas, CVA, Okutiuka	HI-F, Okutiuka
14. Chongoroi	Caritas, CRS		ADPP, Caritas, ADC, Okutiuka	HI-F
15. Cubal	AADC, APHA, Caritas, CRS, Okutiuka	ADRA-A, APHA, Caritas, CRS, CVA, Okutiuka, Oxfam, SC-UK	ADRA-A, APHA, Caritas, CVA, IASD, Okutiuka	HI-F, HT, Okutiuka, SC-UK
16. Ganda	APHA, Caritas, CRS, Horizonte, ODLAC, OHAT	APHA, Caritas, CCF, CRS, Horizonte, Oxfam	APHA, Caritas, CRS, CVA, Horizonte, IASD, OHAT, Okutiuka	ACF, HI-F, HT, Horizonte, OHAT, Okutiuka
17. Lobito	AADC, ADRA-A, AEF, Caritas, CRS, Horizonte, ODLAC, OHPA, ORA-I	ADRA-A, AEF, Caritas, CBA, CRS, JOCUM, Horizonte, ODCA, ODLAC, OHAT, Okutiuka, ORA-I, SC-UK, Yovoka	AADC, ADC, ADRA-A, AEF, Caritas, CBA, CRS, CVA, Horizonte, IED, JAM, JOCUM, ODLAC, OHAT, OHPA, Okutiuka, ORA-I, SC-UK	AEF, ORA-I, SC-UK

BIÉ				
Projected Population	1,530,000	EPI Coverage BCG 40%, DTP 13%, MEA 31%, OPV 11%, TT 5%, YF 14%		
Confirmed IDPs	205,242	Food Beneficiaries 493,318		
Projected Returnees	106,329	Seed and Tool Beneficiaries 116,220		
Provincial Emergency Plan of Action for Resettlement and Return: Caseload and Priority Actions				
<p><u>Caseload:</u> Approximately 106,329 persons may return to areas of origin during 2003, including 67,829 IDPs living in Kuito, Camacupa and Cunhinga and 38,500 demobilised soldiers and their families from gathering areas within the province and in other provinces.</p>				
<p><u>Food Security:</u> Identify arable land in safe areas. Provide food assistance. Ensure access to seeds and tools.</p>				
<p><u>Health and Nutrition:</u> Rehabilitate and equip three municipal hospitals and four church hospitals, nine health centres and eight health posts in the municipalities of Andulo, Camacupa, Catabola, Chinguar, Chitembo, Cunhinga and Kuito. Construct and equip three health centres and 30 health posts in the municipalities of Andulo, Camacupa, Chinguar, Chitembo, Cunhinga, Cuemba, Kuito and Nharea. Ensure adequate drug supplies and provide medical equipment to health facilities. Deploy adequate numbers of health personnel.</p>				
<p><u>Water and Sanitation:</u> Construct or repair water pumping and distribution systems in 40 locations. Construct or repair 75 boreholes with hand pumps and 43 water points. Construct or improve 12 wells and 78 springs. Promote construction of family latrines and awareness of water management and sanitation.</p>				
<p><u>NFI and Shelter:</u> Provide family kits. Support shelter construction by providing tools and materials and technical guidance.</p>				
<p><u>Education:</u> Construct or rehabilitate and equip 412 primary schools and ten secondary schools in all municipalities. Construct or rehabilitate and equip 954 provisory classrooms in all municipalities. Train 3,170 teachers and provide didactic material to 110,635 children.</p>				
<p><u>Mine Action:</u> Re-activate the mine action brigade of the National Institute for Demining. Clear mines near six communal centres in the municipalities of Catabola, Cunhinga and Kuito. Conduct mine surveys where the presence of mines is suspected or has been reported and clear mines, as required in the municipalities of Andulo, Camacupa, Chinguar and Nharea. Promote mine awareness.</p>				
<p><u>Logistics:</u> Repair 30 roads and maintain nine roads in all municipalities. Construct 37 bridges in all municipalities. Repair six bridges in the municipalities of Andulo, Catabola and Cunhinga. Provide transportation to returning populations.</p>				
UN Agencies and International Organisations				
FAO, ICRC, IOM, OCHA, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNSECOORD, WFP, WHO				
NGOs				
Municipality	Food Security	Public Health	Protection and Education	Access and Coordination
18. Andulo		AFC, AVIMI, CARE, IASD, IECA, Oxfam	CCF, CVA, IECA, IASD	ADPP, HT
19. Camacupa	CARE	AFC, AFRICARE, AVIMI, Caritas, Concern, CVA, IASD, IEIA, Oxfam	ATJIRB, Caritas, CCF, CVA, IASD, IECA, Oxfam	Caritas, CVA
20. Catabola	AADA, ANABIÉ, CARE, IECA	AADA, AVIMI, IECA	AADA, AJAV, CCF, CVA, IECA	HT
21. Chinguar	CVA	AJAV, AVIMI, CVA	AJAV, ATJIRB, CVA, CCF, IASD	CVA
22. Chitembo	Caritas, CVA	AJAC, AVIMI, Concern, CVA, IASD, Oxfam	AJAV, ATJIRB, CVA, CCF, IASD	CVA, HI-F, IASD, IECA
23. Cuemba		IASD	CCF, CVA, IASD	HI-F
24. Cunhinga	AVIMI, Caritas, Concern	AVIMI, IASD, CARE, Oxfam	AJAV, ASADAP, CCF, CVA, IASD	AVIMI
25. Kuito	AADA, AFRICARE, AMMIGA, APS-I, ATJIRB, AVULDEC, CARE, Caritas, Concern, CVA, IEIA	AADA, ADAC, ADPP, AEF, AFC, AFRICARE, AJAV, AVIMI, AVULDEC, BE, CAD, CARE, Caritas, Concern, CVA, IEIA, MSF-B, Oxfam	ADAC, AEF, AFC, AJAV, ASADAP, APS-I, ATJIRB, AVULDEC, BE, CAD, Caritas, CCF, CVA, CVE, GAC, IASD, IECA, IEIA, Oxfam	ADPP, AEF, APS-I, AVULDEC, CARE, Caritas, CVA, GAC, HT, IASD, IECA, Oxfam
26. Nharea	AFRICARE, AMMIGA, ATJIRB, CARE	AFC, CARE, Concern, IASD, Oxfam	CCF, CVA, IASD, SC-UK	CARE, HI-F

CABINDA				
Projected Population	238,000	EPI Coverage	BCG 57%, DTP 27%, MEA 37%, OPV 27%, TT 7%, YF 24%	
Confirmed IDPs	no data	Food Beneficiaries	0	
Projected Returnees	15,405	Seed and Tool Beneficiaries	3,000	
Provincial Emergency Plan of Action for Resettlement and Return: Caseload and Priority Actions				
<p>Caseload: Approximately 10,774 IDPs and 4,631 returnees from the Democratic Republic of Congo may resettle in temporary locations.</p> <p>Food Security: Provide food assistance to support resettlement and asset creation. Distribute adequate quantities of arable land in safe areas. Ensure access to sufficient quantities of seeds and tools. Promote cattle breeding and fishery.</p> <p>Health and Nutrition: Construct and equip ten health posts and five health centres in four municipalities. Ensure adequate drug supplies. Establish nutrition facilities as required. Identity, recruit and train health personnel. Promote awareness on health issues.</p> <p>Water and Sanitation: Construct boreholes with mechanical pumps and water tanks in Buco-Ngoio, Buzinda, Chivovo, Massabi, Povo Grande, Simulicondo, Tandi-Zinze, Tando-Zabi and Zôngolo. Increase the number of water points in Nhungo-Velho. Upgrade existing water points in Belize. Distribute water containers. Promote hygiene awareness.</p> <p>NFI and Shelter: Provide family kits and clothes. Provide self-employment kits and vocational training. Support shelter construction by providing tools and materials.</p> <p>Education: Enrol 3,735 children in the formal education system. Construct 83 classrooms. Ensure salary payments to 500 education personnel. Provide didactic materials. Organise community services for children through PIC/PECs.</p> <p>Mine Action: Conduct mine surveys and clear mines from resettlement locations and access roads as required.</p> <p>Logistics: Assess road conditions. Improve roads to facilitate access to markets and delivery of assistance. Provide transportation to returning populations.</p>				
UN Agencies and International Organisations				
ICRC, WHO				
NGOs				
Municipality	Food Security	Public Health	Protection and Education	Access and Coordination
27. Belize				
28. Buco Zau	AFFOMECA, WVI	YME		
29. Cabinda	AFFOMECA, AFRICARE, WVI	AADR, ADPP, AMEGA, APV, CVA, G-ABC, YME	ADPP, CVA	
30. Cacongo	ADM, AFRICARE, WVI	YME		

CUNENE					
Projected Population	305,000	EPI Coverage	BCG 72%, DTP 30%, MEA 42%, OPV 31%, TT 4%, YF 37%		
Confirmed IDPs	10,506	Food Beneficiaries	25,899		
Projected Returnees	10,506	Seed and Tool Beneficiaries	2,000		
Provincial Emergency Plan of Action for Resettlement and Return: Caseload and Priority Actions					
Caseload: Approximately 3,000 IDPs living in camps and temporary resettlement locations in the municipalities of Cuanhama, Cuvelai and Namacunde may return to areas of origin during 2003.					
Food Security: Provide food assistance to support return. Ensure access to adequate quantities of arable land. Ensure access to sufficient quantities of seeds and tools. Provide draught animals. Construct four "chimpacas" in the municipalities of Cuanhama and Namacunde.					
Health and Nutrition: Rehabilitate health facilities in Cuanhama Municipality. Ensure adequate drug supplies and provide medical equipment in all municipalities. Extend vaccination coverage by establishing permanent vaccination posts and conducting campaigns against measles, meningitis and poliomyelitis. Promote awareness on health issues.					
Water and Sanitation: Construct five hand pumps in the municipalities of Cuanhama and Namacunde. Upgrade two water points in Chiede in Namacunde Municipality. Promote awareness on water management and sanitation by establishing local committees.					
NFI and Shelter: Provide family kits. Develop contingency plans to respond to natural disasters, particularly drought and flooding.					
Education: Construct three schools in the municipalities of Cuvelai, Cuanhama and Namacunde. Identify, recruit and train teachers. Prepare children without school experience for future enrolment through the TEP programme. Provide didactic material. Promote community involvement in education.					
Mine Action: Conduct mine surveys in the municipalities of Cuanhama, Cuvelai and Namacunde. Mark mined areas as required. Clear mines in Cubati, Mevayela and Mukolongodjo in Cuvelai Municipality and in Cafima and Yonde in Cuanhama Municipality. Promote mine awareness. Establish local mine action committees. Improve information exchange between the humanitarian partners. Assist mine victims to reintegrate.					
Logistics: Repair the road from Ondjiva to Xamutete and maintain 192 km of roads in the municipalities of Cuanhama, Cuvelai and Namacunde.					
UN Agencies and International Organisations					
ICRC, OCHA, UNICEF, UNSECOORD, WFP, WHO					
NGOs					
Municipality	Food Security	Public Health	Protection and Education	Access and Coordination	
31. Cahama				Johanniter	
32. Cuanhama		ACORD, SNV	ACORD, IEU/CAA, SNV	Johanniter, NPA	
33. Curoca					
34. Cuvelai				Johanniter	
35. Namacunde				Johanniter	
36. Ombadja					

HUAMBO				
Projected Population	2,068,000	EPI Coverage	BCG 78%, DTP 30%, MEA 72%, OPV 45%, TT 19%, YF 37%	
Confirmed IDPs	156,521	Food Beneficiaries	423,268	
Projected Returnees	261,308	Seed and Tool Beneficiaries	167,148	
Provincial Emergency Plan of Action for Resettlement and Return: Caseload and Priority Actions				
<p>Caseload: Approximately 261,308 persons may return to areas of origin during 2003. This number includes 97,879 IDPs living in the municipalities of Bailundo, Caála, Ekunha, Huambo, Katchiungo, Londuimbali, Longonjo, Mungo, Tchicala Tcholohanga, Tchinjenje and Ukuma and 163,429 demobilised soldiers and their families living in gathering areas within and outside the province.</p>				
<p>Food Security: Ensure access to at least one hectare of land per family. Provide food assistance to support return. Ensure access to seeds and tools.</p>				
<p>Health and Nutrition: Rehabilitate and equip four municipal hospitals, 16 health centres and ten health posts in the municipalities of Bailundo, Caála, Ekunha, Huambo, Londuimbali, Longonjo, Mungo, Tchicala Tcholohanga, Tchinjenje and Ukuma. Construct and equip three municipal hospitals, four health centres and 26 health posts in the same municipalities.</p>				
<p>Water and Sanitation: Construct or repair 11 water pumping and distribution systems in all municipalities. Construct 25 hand pumps, six water points and 14 wells in the municipalities of Bailundo, Caála, Ekunha, Huambo, Londuimbali, Longonjo, Mungo, Tchicala Tcholohanga, Tchinjenje and Ukuma. Repair 32 hand pumps and four water points in the same municipalities. Protect and improve 33 wells and a spring in the municipalities of Bailundo, Caála, Ekunha, Huambo, Londuimbali, Mungo, Tchicala Tcholohanga, Tchinjenje and Ukuma.</p>				
<p>NFI and Shelter: Establish a reception and registration centre in Huambo for returning IDPs. Provide family kits. Support shelter construction by providing tools and materials. Provide self-employment kits to appropriate professionals.</p>				
<p>Education: Rehabilitate and equip 50 primary schools and 15 secondary schools in the municipalities of Bailundo, Caála, Ekunha, Huambo, Londuimbali, Longonjo, Tchicala Tcholohanga and Tchinjenje. Construct 605 primary schools and 61 secondary schools in the municipalities of Bailundo, Caála, Ekunha, Huambo, Katchiungo, Londuimbali, Longonjo, Mungo, Tchicala Tcholohanga, Tchinjenje and Ukuma. Provide didactic materials to 239,663 pupils.</p>				
<p>Mine Action: Conduct mine surveys near population centres and along access roads in the municipalities of Bailundo, Caála, Ekunha, Katchiungo, Longonjo, Mungo, Tchicala Tcholohanga and Ukuma. Mark mined areas or clear mines near 33 population areas and along 17 access roads in the municipalities of Bailundo, Caála, Ekunha, Huambo, Katchiungo, Londuimbali, Tchicala Tcholohanga, Tchinjenje and Ukuma.</p>				
<p>Logistics: Repair 727 km of roads. Repair 14 bridges on main roads to Balombo, Kuito, Lubango and Tchinjenje and 53 bridges on secondary roads in all municipalities. Provide transportation to returning populations.</p>				
UN Agencies and International Organisations				
FAO, ICRC, IOM, OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNMA, UNSECOORD, WFP, WHO				
NGOs				
Municipality	Food Security	Public Health	Protection and Education	Access and Coordination
37. Bailundo	ADRA-A, IMC, Oikos, WV-I	DW, IMC, MSF-F, Oxfam	CVA	HT, Okutiuka
38. Caála	ADRA-A, DW, Oikos	ADRA-A, DW, GAC, IMC, IMVF, MSF-F, Oxfam, SC-UK, UAJCA	ADRA-A, CVA, DW	ADRA-A, GAC, HT
39. Ekunha	Concern	IMC	DW	HT
40. Huambo	ADPP, Concern, DW, IMVF, MOVIMONDO, OADECO, Oikos, WV-I	ADACRU, Concern, DW, GAC, MOVIMONDO, OADECO, Oikos, Oxfam, SC-UK, UAJCA	ADPP, AVSI, CVA, DW, MOVIMONDO, Oikos, Okutiuka	GAC, HT, Oikos
41. Kachihungo	Oikos	ADRA-I, DW, IMC, MOVIMONDO, Oikos, Oxfam	Oikos	HT, Oikos
42. Londuimbali	ADRA-I, Oikos, WV-I	CIC, Concern, DW, IMC, MOVIMONDO, Oxfam	ADRA-I, CVA	HT
43. Longonjo	ADRA-I, Oikos	ADRA-I, DW, GAC, IMC, Oikos, Oxfam	ADRA-I, Oikos	GAC, HT, Oikos
44. Mungo	SOLIDARITES	MM-C, MDM-F, SOLIDARITES	SOLIDARITES	HT
45. Tchicala-Tcholohanga	DW, Oikos, Okutiuka, SC-UK	DW, IMC, MOVIMONDO, MSF-F, Okutiuka, SC-UK, Oxfam	CVA, Okutiuka, SC-UK	HT, Okutiuka, SC-UK
46. Tchinjenje	CIC	CIC, IMC, Oxfam		HT
47. Ukuma	CIC	CIC, IMC, Oxfam	CVA	HT

HUÍLA				
Projected Population	1,140,000	EPI Coverage	BCG 40%, DTP 33%, MEA 52%, OPV 35%, TT 8%, YF 31%	
Confirmed IDPs	194,778	Food Beneficiaries	167,348	
Projected Returnees	86,493	Seed and Tool Beneficiaries	35,613	
Provincial Emergency Plan of Action for Resettlement and Return: Caseload and Priority Actions				
<p>Caseload: As many as 86,493 IDPs living in Caluquembe, Chipindo, Jamba, Kuvango and Matala may return to points of origin in 2003. Of this number, 64,840 IDPs may return to areas within the province and 21,653 IDPs may return to areas in other provinces. In addition, 17,197 IDPs living in Namibe Province may also return to points of origin in Huíla Province.</p>				
<p>Food Security: Provide food assistance. Identify and distribute adequate quantities of arable land, seeds and tools. Provide draught animals.</p>				
<p>Health and Nutrition: Construct and equip one municipal hospital, two health centres and 23 health posts in the municipalities of Caconda, Jamba, Kuvango, Matala and Quilengues. Rehabilitate and equip two health centres and four health posts in the same areas. Ensure adequate drug supplies and provide medical equipment to health facilities. Provide adequate care to mothers and children. Assess conditions in Chicomba Municipality.</p>				
<p>Water and Sanitation: Repair five water pumping and distribution systems in the municipalities of Jamba and Kuvango. Construct 49 hand pumps and three water points in the municipalities of Caconda, Chipindo, Jamba, Kuvango and Matala. Repair three hand pumps and one water point in Kuvango. Protect and improve seven wells and five springs in the municipalities of Caconda, Jamba and Kuvango and water points in the municipalities of Caluquembe and Quilengues. Promote construction of latrines and hygiene awareness.</p>				
<p>NFI and Shelter: Provide family kits and clothes. Develop contingency plans to respond to natural disasters.</p>				
<p>Education: Construct and equip 11 primary schools and a secondary school in the municipalities of Caconda, Jamba and Matala. Rehabilitate and equip four primary schools, six secondary schools and three vocational schools in the same municipalities. Rehabilitate and equip education facilities in Chipindo Municipality. Prepare children without schooling for enrolment through the TEP programme. Provide didactic material. Promote community involvement in education.</p>				
<p>Mine Action: Conduct mine surveys near population centres, bridges, agricultural areas and along access roads in the municipalities of Caconda, Chicomba, Chipindo, Jamba and Kuvango. Mark mined areas and clear mines, particularly near five population centres in the municipalities of Chicomba, Chipindo and Kuvango. Promote mine awareness in all municipalities.</p>				
<p>Logistics: Construct six metallic bridges in the municipalities of Chicomba, Chipindo and Kuvango. Repair or maintain bridges in the municipalities of Chipindo and Kuvango. Repair ten roads in the municipalities of Caconda, Chicomba, Chipindo, Jamba, Kuvango, Lubango and Matala. Maintain the road between Cacula and Caconda. Provide transportation to returning populations.</p>				
UN Agencies and International Organisations				
FAO, ICRC, IOM, OCHA, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNSECOORD, WFP, WHO				
NGOs				
Municipality	Food Security	Public Health	Protection and Education	Access and Coordination
48. Caconda	ACD, ADMA, Caritas, NRC, ZOA	ACF, ADMA, Caritas, ZOA	ACD, ADMA, Caritas	ADMA, Johanniter, NPA
49. Cacula	ADESPOV, ADRA-A, ZOA	ZOA	ADESPOV, OHAT, ZOA	Johanniter
50. Caluquembe	ADRA-A, Caritas, ZOA	Caritas, ZOA	ADRA-A, Caritas, ZOA	Johanniter, NPA
51. Chibia	ZOA			CJ
52. Chicomba	NRC	NRC	NRC	Johanniter, NRC
53. Chipindo	ACF, ADMA, WV-I, ZOA	ACF, ADMA, MSF-E, ZOA	ADCP, ADMA, ZOA	ACF, ADMA, Johanniter
54. Gambos	ACORD	ACORD	ACORD, ADRA-A, MOVIMONDO	Johanniter
55. Humpata	ZOA			Johanniter
56. Jamba	Oikos	MSF-E		Johanniter, NPA
57. Kuvango	NRC, Oikos, SC-UK	ACF, MSF-E, SC-UK	CVA, SC-UK	Oikos, Johanniter
58. Lubango	AADDBO, ADMA, ADPZR, CLUSA, MAFIKU, NRC, ZOA	ACORD, ADMA, ADRA-A, CCF, HI-B, MAFIKU, PRAZEDOR, SNV, SWEDRELIEF	AADDBO, ACORD, ADCP, ADESPOV, ADMA, ADPZR, ADRA-A, CCF, CJ, CVA, FOS, MAFIKU, ML, MOVIMONDO, SNV, ZOA	ADMA, CJ, Johanniter
59. Matala	ACF	ACF, MSF-E, NRC, PRAZEDOR	CVA, NRC	CJ, Johanniter, NPA, NRC
60. Quilengues	Oikos, Caritas	Caritas, SWEDRELIEF	Caritas	Johanniter
61. Quipungo	Oikos		CJ, NRC	Johanniter

KUANDO KUBANGO

Projected Population	166,000	EPI Coverage	BCG 23%, DTP 12%, MEA 37%, OPV 17%, TT 4%, YF 24%
Confirmed IDPs	85,490	Food Beneficiaries	123,567
Projected Returnees	12,889	Seed and Tool Beneficiaries	16,526

Provincial Emergency Plan of Action for Resettlement and Return: Caseload and Priority Actions

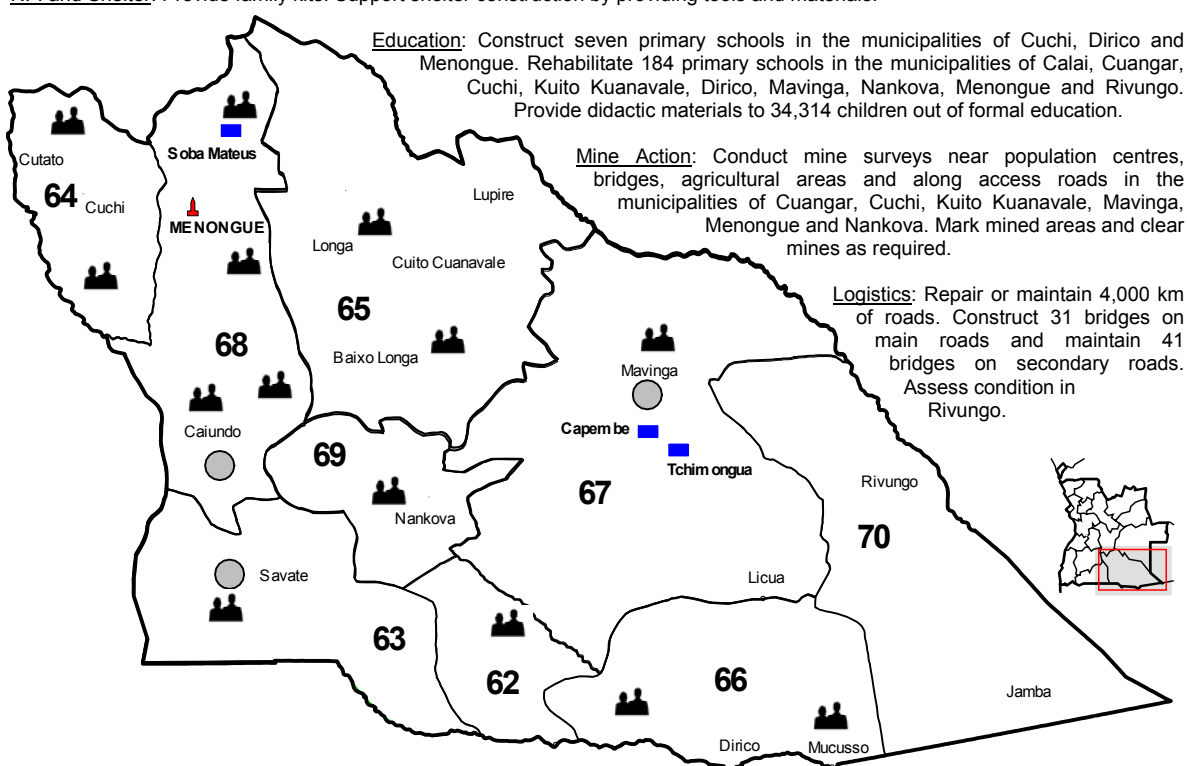
Caseload: As many as 12,889 IDPs living in the municipalities of Calai, Cuchi, Kuito Kuanavale, Dirico, Mavinga and Menongue may return to areas of origin during 2003. Of this number, 11,285 IDPs may return to areas within the province and 1,604 IDPs may return to areas in other provinces.

Food Security: Provide food assistance to support return. Ensure access to sufficient quantities of seeds and tools.

Health and Nutrition: Construct and equip three municipal hospitals and nine health posts in the municipalities of Cuangar, Cuchi, Kuito Kuanavale, Dirico, Mavinga, Nankova and Rivungo. Rehabilitate and equip three municipal hospitals, one health centre and six health posts in the municipalities of Calai, Cuangar, Cuchi, Kuito Kuanavale, Dirico, and Menongue.

Water and Sanitation: Construct ten water pumping and distribution systems, 73 hand pumps, 70 boreholes and seven wells in the municipalities of Calai, Cuangar, Cuchi, Kuito Kuanavale, Dirico, Mavinga and Menongue. Improve a spring and rehabilitate two water pumping and distribution systems in Cuchi and Menongue.

NFI and Shelter: Provide family kits. Support shelter construction by providing tools and materials.



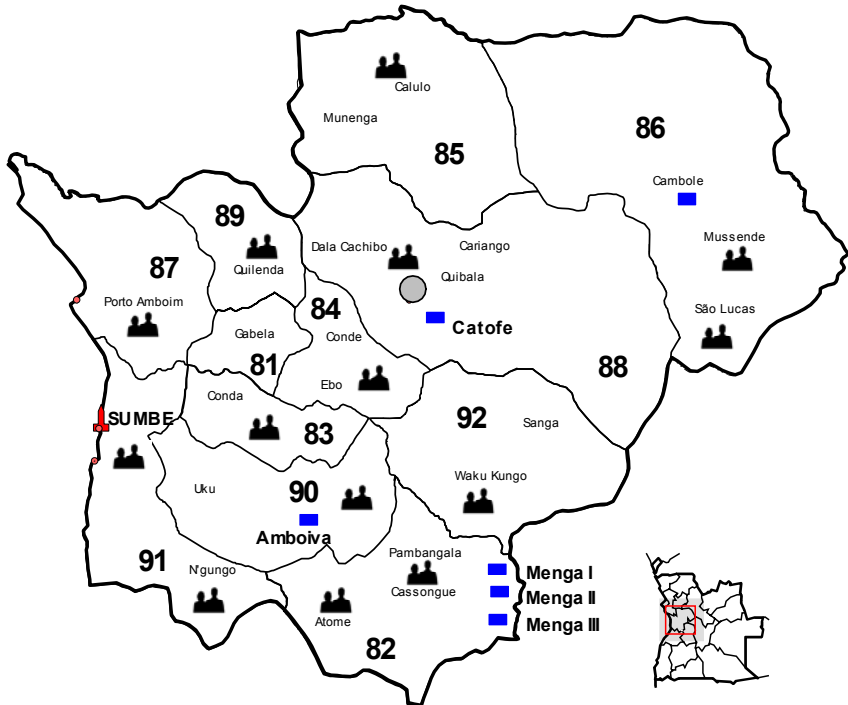
UN Agencies and International Organisations

FAO, ICRC, IOM, OCHA, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNSECOORD, WFP, WHO

NGOs

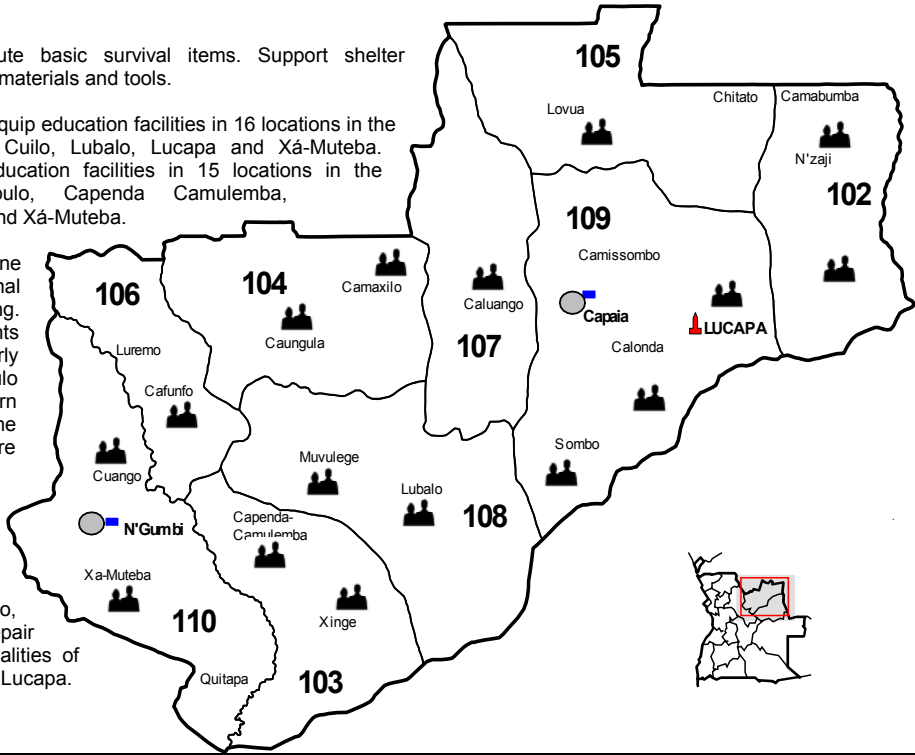
Municipality	Food Security	Public Health	Protection and Education	Access and Coordination
62. Calai	ADP		CVA	
63. Cuangar	ADP		CVA	
64. Cuchi			CVA	
65. Kuito Kuanavale	ADP	ACF	CVA	HI-F
66. Dirico	ADP		CVA	
67. Mavinga	NRC	ACF, MSF-CH	CVA	HI-F, INTERSOS, Johanniter, NPA, NRC
68. Menongue	ADC, Caritas, INTERSOS, NRC, TFD, UIEA	Caritas, INTERSOS, MSF-CH, TFD, UIEA	Caritas, CVA, NRC, TFD	HI-F, INTERSOS, Johanniter
69. Nankova	ADP		CVA	
70. Rivungo			CVA	

KUANZA NORTE				
Projected Population	526,000	EPI Coverage	BCG 45%, DTP 48%, MEA 72%, OPV 48%, TT 18%, YF 59%	
Confirmed IDPs	24,915	Food Beneficiaries	29,957	
Projected Returnees	70,089	Seed and Tool Beneficiaries	24,020	
Provincial Emergency Plan of Action for Resettlement and Return: Caseload and Priority Actions				
<p>Caseload: Approximately 70,089 IDPs living in Lucala and Ndalatando may return to areas of origin during 2003.</p> <p>Food Security: Provide food assistance to support return. Ensure access to sufficient quantities of seeds and tools.</p> <p>Health and Nutrition: Construct and equip two municipal hospitals, three health centres and three health posts in all municipalities. Rehabilitate and equip two municipal hospitals, three health centres and 40 health posts in all municipalities. Construct and equip two maternity wards in Dondo and Golungo Alto. Develop prevention programmes against trypanosomiasis and malaria. Establish permanent vaccination posts.</p> <p>Water and Sanitation: Rehabilitate 32 water pumping and distribution systems, 15 hand pumps, 11 water points and improve or protect 23 wells and springs in all municipalities. Construct two water pumping and distribution systems, 17 hand pumps, 67 water points and three wells in all municipalities. Promote hygiene awareness.</p> <p>NFI and Shelter: Support shelter construction by providing tools and materials.</p> <p>Education: Rehabilitate and equip 1,510 classrooms for primary and secondary education in all municipalities. Construct and equip 424 classrooms for primary and secondary education in all municipalities. Provide didactic materials to 71,672 school-aged children.</p> <p>Mine action: Conduct mine surveys near population centres, social infrastructure, close to agricultural areas and along access roads in the municipalities of Banga, Camabatela, Lucala, N'dalatando, Quiculungo and Samba Cajú. Mark mined areas and clear mines as required. Promote mine awareness.</p> <p>Logistics: Maintain the road between Ndalatando, Lucala and Camabatela and repair three secondary roads in Samba Cajú Municipality. Repair five bridges on access roads to Golungo Alto, Gonguembo, Quiculungo and Samba Cajú. Maintain two bridges on access roads to Golungo Alto and Samba Lucala.</p>				
<p>UN Agencies and International Organisations FAO, ICRC, IOM, OCHA, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNSECOORD, WFP, WHO</p>				
<p>NGOs</p>				
Municipality	Food Security	Public Health	Protection and Education	Access and Coordination
71. Ambaca	Caritas, WVI	GVC	CVA	
72. Banga				
73. Bolongongo				
74. Cambambe	Caritas, WVI	Caritas	Caritas	
75. Cazengo	Caritas, WVI	Caritas, CVA, NPA	Caritas, CVA	ASASP, NPA
76. Golungo Alto	WVI			
77. Gonguembo				
78. Lucala	Caritas	Caritas	Caritas	
79. Quiculungo				
80. Samba Cajú	WVI	GVC, MSF-H, Oxfam	CVA	

KUANZA SUL				
Projected Population	849,000	EPI Coverage	BCG 27%, DTP 16%, MEA 40%, OPV 15%, TT 5%, YF 11%	
Confirmed IDPs	113,760	Food Beneficiaries	205,748	
Projected Returnees	171,569	Seed and Tool Beneficiaries	23,151	
Provincial Emergency Plan of Action for Resettlement and Return: Caseload and Priority Actions				
<p>Caseload: As many as 171,569 people may return to areas of origin during 2003. This number includes 95,482 IDPs living in Amboíva, Cassongue, Conda, Ebo, Gungo, Libolo, Mussende, Porto Amboim, Quibala, Quilenda and Waku Kungo, 10,973 IDPs living in neighbouring provinces and 65,114 demobilised soldiers and their families from gathering areas within and outside the province.</p> <p>Food Security: Provide food assistance to support return. Ensure access to adequate quantities of arable land. Ensure access to sufficient quantities of seeds and tools.</p> <p>Health and Nutrition: Construct or rehabilitate health facilities, pending assessment. Ensure adequate drug supplies and provide medical equipment. Deploy personnel to health facilities. Provide preventative health services.</p> <p>Water and Sanitation: Improve existing springs and wells. Construct 4,000 family latrines and 78 collective latrines. Promote use of latrines and refuse pits. Promote hygiene awareness.</p> <p>NFI and Shelter: Provide family kits.</p> <p>Education: Construct and equip 26 schools in the municipalities of Cassongue, Quibala and Seles. Identify and recruit teachers. Provide didactic materials to 6,240 children. Organise community services for children through PIC/PECs.</p> <p>Mine Action: Collect information on mined areas. Train mine awareness trainers and promote mine awareness among displaced populations.</p> <p>Logistics: Assess road conditions to return areas. Repair one bridge on the road to Mussende.</p>				
				
UN Agencies and International Organisations				
FAO, ICRC, IOM, OCHA, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNMA, UNSECOORD, WFP, WHO				
NGOs				
Municipality	Food Security	Public Health	Protection and Education	Access and Coordination
81. Amboim	NPA, Oikos, SC-US	ACM, Alisei, JOSSOTUR, SC-US	ACM, CVA, JOSSOTUR	
82. Cassongue	AAA, CIC, NPA	CIC, Oxfam	CIC, CVA	CIC
83. Conda	SC-US	AFRICARE		
84. Ebo	SC-US			
85. Libolo				
86. Mussende	SC-US		CVA	
87. Porto Amboim	NPA	Alisei	CCG	
88. Quibala	AFRICARE, SC-US	AFRICARE, SC-US	CVA, JOSSOTUR	HI-F, SC-US
89. Quilenda				
89. Seles	AAA, AAD, ACCDANA, ACM, AFRICARE	AAA, ACCDANA, AFRICARE, Alisei	AAA, ACCDANA, CCG	AAA, ACCDANA, ACM, HI-F
90. Sumbe	AAD, AFRICARE, Caritas, JOSSOTUR, NPA	Alisei, Caritas, SC-US	CVA, CCG	HI-F
91. Waku Kungo	ACM	AFRICARE, MOVIMONDO	CVA	HI-F

LUANDA	
Projected Population	2,417,000
Confirmed IDPs	17,500
Projected Returnees	82,454
EPI Coverage	BCG 189%, DTP 103%, MEA 99%, OPV 103%, TT 26%, YF 70%
Food Beneficiaries	25,656
Seed and Tool Beneficiaries	10,600

Provincial Emergency Plan of Action for Resettlement and Return: Caseload and Priority Actions				
Caseload: As many as 82,454 IDPs living in camps in Luanda may return to areas of origin during 2003. Forty-four municipalities in the provinces of Bengo, Benguela, Bié, Huambo, Kuanza Norte, Kuanza Sul, Malanje and Uíge have been identified for return. **Food Security:** Provide food assistance to support return. Distribute seeds and tools upon departure from Luanda. **Health and Nutrition:** Provide medical assistance during transportation to provinces of origin. **Water and sanitation:** (covered in relevant provincial plans) **NFI and Shelter:** Provide family kits upon departure from Luanda. **Education:** (covered in relevant provincial plans) **Mine Action:** (covered in relevant provincial plans) **Logistics:** Coordinate the return plan with appropriate authorities in provinces of origin.	94 95 96 97 98 99 100			
UN Agencies and International Organisations				
FAO, ICRC, IOM, OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNMA, UNSECOORD, WFP, WHO				
NGOs				
Municipality	Food Security	Public Health	Protection and Education	Access and Coordination
93. Cacuaco	ADRA-A, DW, AGRISUD	AAEA, CRISKARI, CVA, DW	AAEA, ADRA-A, AJUDECA, CVA, IERA, IEU/CAA	
94. Cazenga	CIES, DW, SC-UK	CRISKARI, DW, IEU/CAA	ADPP, ADRA-A, AJUDECA, CVA, GOAL, IERA, IEU/CAA, SC-UK	ADPP
95. Ingombota	CIES	GOAL	CVA, IERA	
96. Kilamba Kiaxi	DW, CARE, CIES, SCAM	CARE, CVA, IERA, SCAM	CIES, CVA, IERA, SCAM	
97. Maianga	CIES	CUAMM, GOAL	CIES, CVA, IERA, IEU/CAA	
98. Rangel	ACORD	ACORD	ACORD, CVA, IERA	
99. Samba	DW	CVA	ADPP, ADRA-I, CVA, IERA	
100. Sambizanga	CIES, DW, SC-UK	AAEA, CVA, DW, GOAL	AAEA, CIES, CVA, IERA	
101. Viana	ACORD, AHA, CEAR, CESOR, CIES, CVA, DW	ACORD, CEAR, CESOR, CESOR, COSV, HI-B, IERA, MDM-E	AAEA, ACORD, ADRA-I, AHA, AJUDECA, CCG, CEAR, CIES, CVA, IERA, IEU/CAA, JRS, MULEMBA, WVI	JRS

LUNDA NORTE				
Projected Population	382,000	EPI Coverage	BCG 68%, DTP 46%, MEA 54%, OPV 50%, TT 13%, YF 52%	
Confirmed IDPs	13,047	Food Beneficiaries	10,317	
Projected Returnees	171,709	Seed and Tool Beneficiaries	0	
Provincial Emergency Plan of Action for Resettlement and Return: Caseload and Priority Actions				
Caseload: Approximately 171,709 may return to areas of origin during 2003.				
Food Security: Provide food assistance to support return. Ensure access to sufficient quantities of seeds and tools.				
Health and Nutrition: Rehabilitate and equip five municipal hospitals, six health centres and one health post in the municipalities of Cambulo, Chitato, Cuango, Cuilo and Lucapa. Construct and equip four health centres and six health posts in the municipalities of Capenda Camulemba, Cuangula, Lubalo, and Xá-Muteba. Establish mobile clinics.				
Water and Sanitation: Construct and rehabilitate water points in all locations, pending assessment. Promote the construction of latrines.				
NFI and Shelter: Distribute basic survival items. Support shelter construction by distributing materials and tools.				
Education: Construct and equip education facilities in 16 locations in the municipalities of Chitato, Cuilo, Lubalo, Lucapa and Xá-Muteba. Rehabilitate and equip education facilities in 15 locations in the municipalities of Cambulo, Capenda Camulemba, Caungula, Cuango, Cuilo and Xá-Muteba.				
Mine Action: Establish a mine action brigade of the National Institute for Demining. Conduct mine assessments in all return areas, particularly Canzar in Cambulo Municipality and the eastern part of the country, where the majority of the locations are infested with mines.				
Logistics: Maintain four roads in Cambulo Municipality and repair four roads in the municipalities of Chitato, Cuango and Lucapa. Repair six bridges in the municipalities of Chitato, Cuango, Cuilo and Lucapa.				
				
UN Agencies and International Organisations				
ICRC, OCHA, UNICEF, UNSECOORD, WFP, WHO				
NGOs				
Municipality	Food Security	Public Health	Protection and Education	Access and Coordination
102. Cambulo				
103. Capenda-Camulemba				
104. Caungula				
105. Chitato			ADPP	
106. Cuango				
107. Cuilo				
108. Lubalo				
109. Lucapa		Caritas		
110. Xá-Muteba				

LUNDA SUL

Projected Population	197,000	EPI Coverage	BCG 48%, DTP 44%, MEA 57%, OPV 38%, TT 17%, YF 49%
Confirmed IDPs	37,567	Food Beneficiaries	89,673
Projected Returnees	30,000	Seed and Tool Beneficiaries	20,965

Provincial Emergency Plan of Action for Resettlement and Return: Caseload and Priority Actions

Caseload: Approximately 30,000 IDPs living in Saurimo may return to areas of origin during 2003.

Food Security: Provide food assistance to support return. Ensure access to sufficient quantities of seeds and tools.

Health and Nutrition: Rehabilitate and equip three municipal hospitals in the municipalities of Cacolo, Dala and Muconda. Construct ten health posts in all communal centres. Establish mobile clinics.

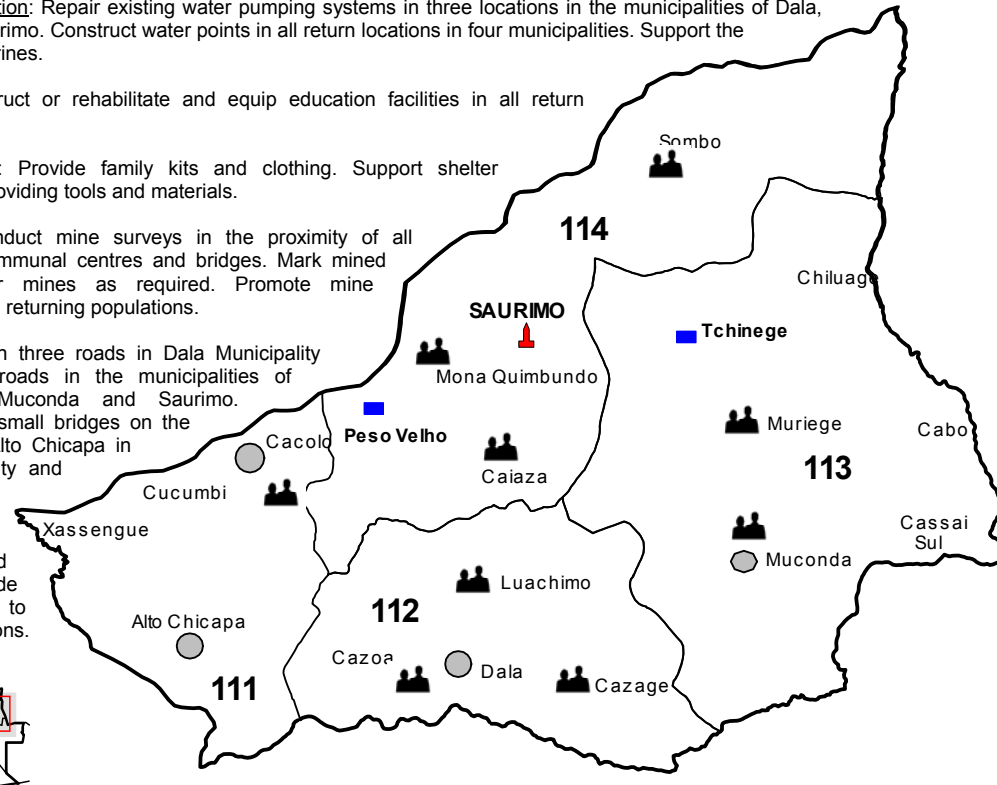
Water and Sanitation: Repair existing water pumping systems in three locations in the municipalities of Dala, Muconda and Saurimo. Construct water points in all return locations in four municipalities. Support the construction of latrines.

Education: Construct or rehabilitate and equip education facilities in all return locations.

NFI and Shelter: Provide family kits and clothing. Support shelter construction by providing tools and materials.

Mine action: Conduct mine surveys in the proximity of all municipal and communal centres and bridges. Mark mined areas and clear mines as required. Promote mine awareness among returning populations.

Logistics: Maintain three roads in Dala Municipality and repair five roads in the municipalities of Cacolo, Dala, Muconda and Saurimo. Maintain several small bridges on the access road to Alto Chicapa in Cacolo Municipality and repair five bridges in the municipalities of Muconda and Saurimo. Provide transportation to returning populations.



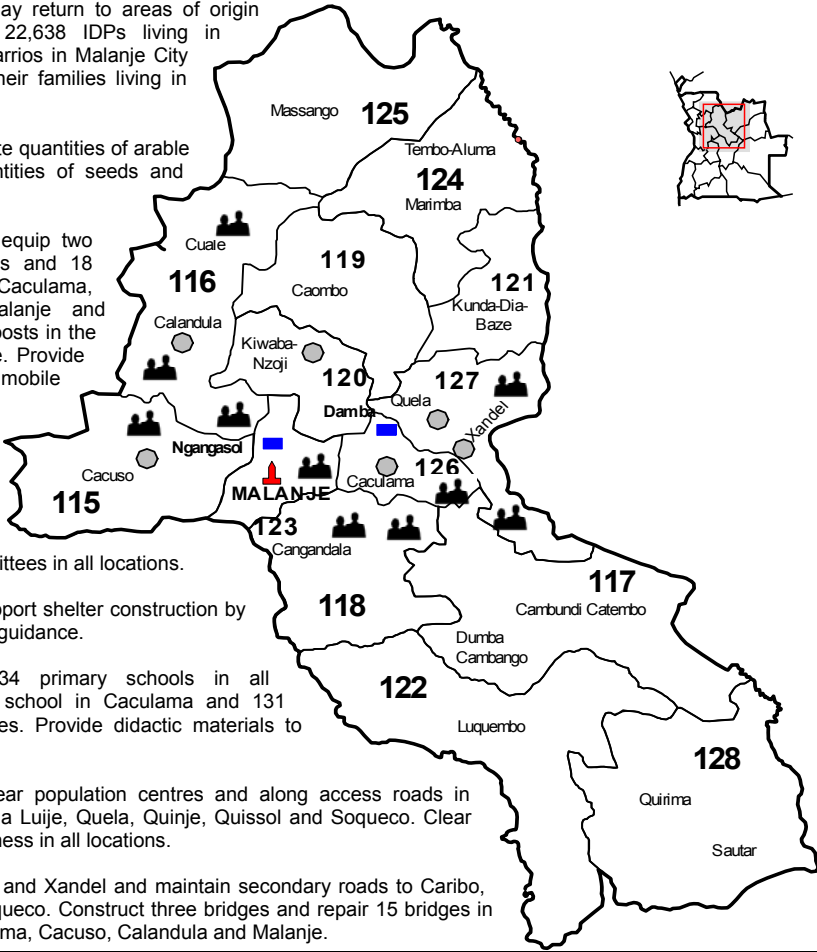
The map shows the Lunda Sul province divided into four municipalities: 111 (Cacolo), 112 (Dala), 113 (Muconda), and 114 (Saurimo). Various locations are marked with icons representing IDP settlements or facilities, including Sombu, Tchinege, Muriege, Cabo, Cassai Sul, Muconda, Luachimo, Caiaza, Peso Velho, Cacolo, Cucumbi, Xassengue, Alto Chicapa, Cazona, Dala, and Cazage. A small inset map shows the location of Lunda Sul within Angola.

UN Agencies and International Organisations


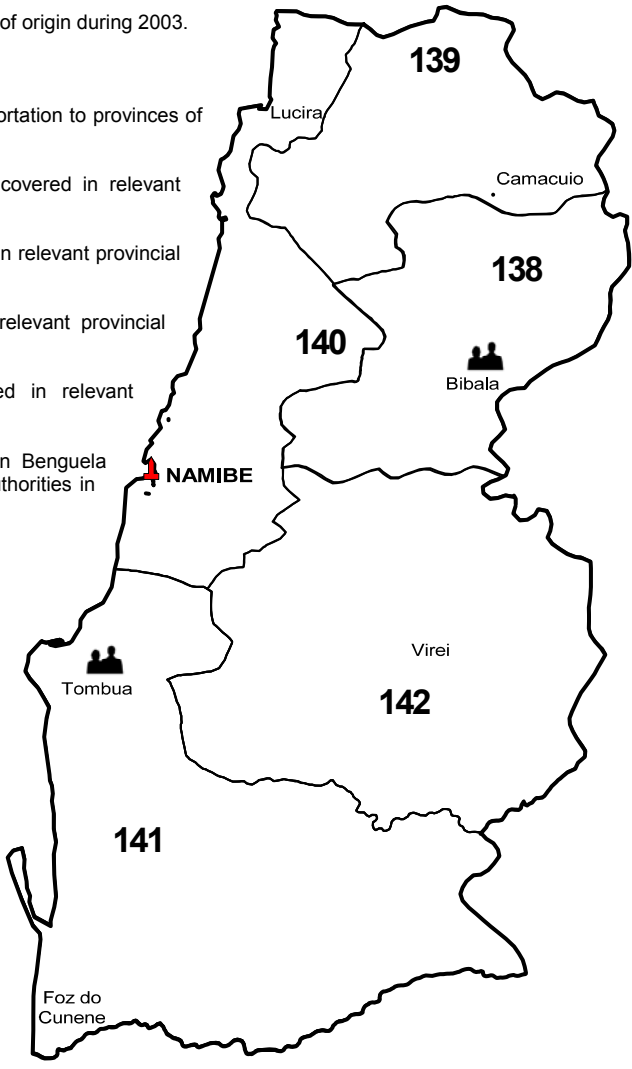
FAO, ICRC, IOM, OCHA, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNSECOORD, WFP, WHO

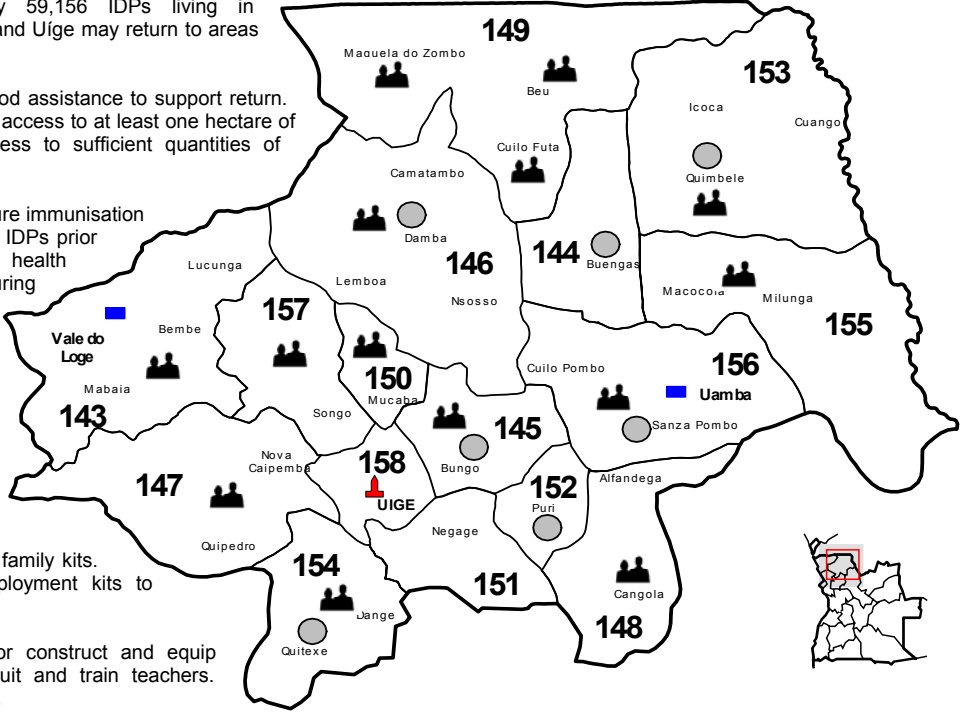
NGOs

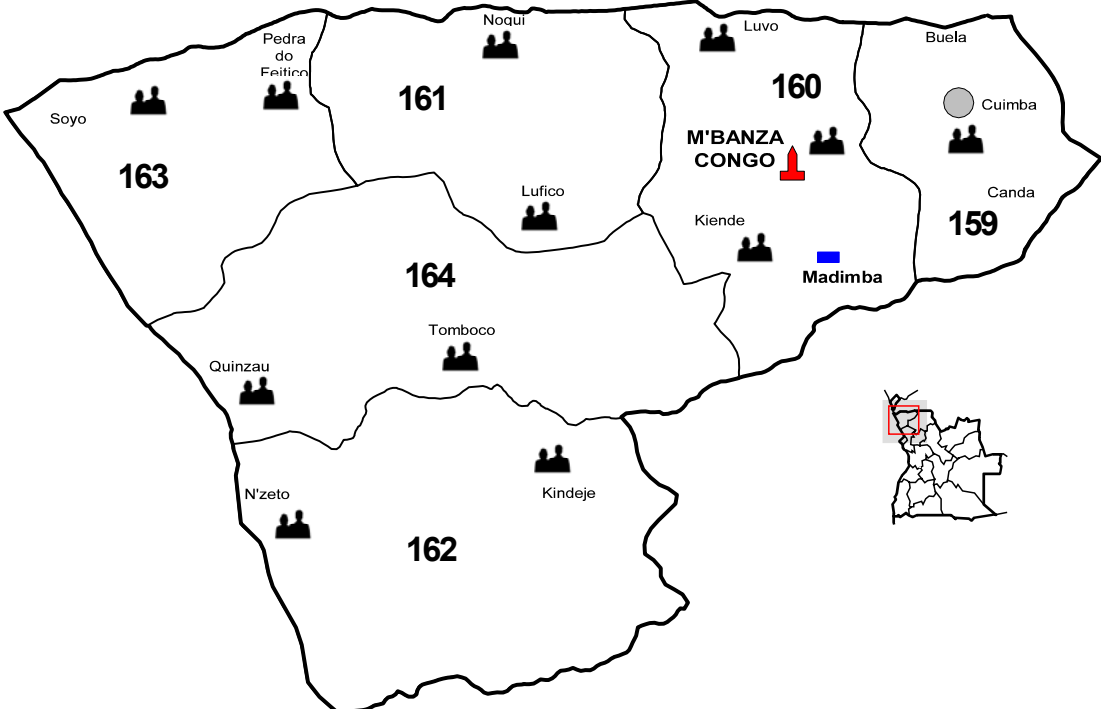
Municipality	Food Security	Public Health	Protection and Education	Access and Coordination
111. Cacolo	LWF		CVA	LWF
112. Dala				
113. Muconda	LWF		CVA	LWF
114. Saurimo	Caritas, FMTC, IEIA, LWF	Caritas, FAN, FMTC, GOAL, IEIA, LWF, MSF-CH	Caritas, CVA, FAN, FMTC, IEIA, LWF, ODP	IEIA, LWF

MALANJE				
Projected Population	1,219,000	EPI Coverage	BCG 50%, DTP 24%, MEA 35%, OPV 22%, TT 8%, YF 4%	
Confirmed IDPs	70,125	Food Beneficiaries	149,411	
Projected Returnees	38,181	Seed and Tool Beneficiaries	39,440	
Provincial Emergency Plan of Action for Resettlement and Return: Caseload and Priority Actions				
<p>Caseload: More than 38,181 people may return to areas of origin during 2003. This number includes 22,638 IDPs living in temporary resettlement locations and barrios in Malanje City and 15,543 demobilised soldiers and their families living in gathering areas within the province.</p> <p>Food security: Ensure access to adequate quantities of arable land. Ensure access to sufficient quantities of seeds and tools.</p> <p>Health and Nutrition: Rehabilitate and equip two municipal hospitals, two health centres and 18 health posts in the municipalities of Caculama, Cacuso, Calandula, Cangandala, Malanje and Quela. Construct and equip two health posts in the municipalities of Caculama and Malanje. Provide 100 essential drug kits. Establish mobile medical teams in all locations.</p> <p>Water and Sanitation: Open 21 wells and improve eight wells and springs in all municipalities. Construct or rehabilitate at least 50 hand pumps. Support the construction of latrines and establish water and sanitation committees in all locations.</p> <p>NFI and Shelter: Provide family kits. Support shelter construction by distributing tools and providing technical guidance.</p> <p>Education: Rehabilitate and equip 34 primary schools in all municipalities. Construct and equip a school in Caculama and 131 provisory classrooms in all municipalities. Provide didactic materials to 32,847 children.</p> <p>Mine Action: Conduct mine surveys near population centres and along access roads in Caculama, Cota, Lombe, Muquixe, Ngola Luije, Quela, Quinje, Quissol and Soqueco. Clear mines as required. Promote mine awareness in all locations.</p> <p>Logistics: Repair main roads to Cacuso and Xandel and maintain secondary roads to Caribo, Culamagia, Quela, Ngola Luije and Soqueco. Construct three bridges and repair 15 bridges in the municipalities of Cangandala, Caculama, Cacuso, Calandula and Malanje.</p>				
				
UN Agencies and International Organisations				
FAO, ICRC, IOM, OCHA, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNMA, UNSECOORD, WFP, WHO				
NGOs				
Municipality	Food Security	Public Health	Protection and Education	Access and Coordination
115. Cacuso	ADRA-A, WV-I	ADRA-A, Concern, CVA, IMC, Oxfam	ADRA-A, CVA	ADRA-A
116. Calandula	WV-I	Caritas, Concern, Oxfam	CVA	
117. Cambundi-Catembo				
118. Cangandala	Oikos	IMC, MSF-H, Oikos, Oxfam	Oikos	Oikos
119. Kahombo				
120. Kiwaba-Ngozi				
121. Kunda-Dia-Baze				
122. Luquembo				
123. Malanje	Aba-Shud, ACA, ADA, ADAC, ADMERA, ADRA-A, ANGONORD, APDC, CAPC, Caritas, IERA, Oikos, WV-I	ADRA-A, ADRA-I, AFAMODSA, ASAVECA, Caritas, Concern, GVC, IERA, IMC, MSF-H, Oikos, Oxfam	ADAC, ADRA-A, ADRA-I, AFAMODSA, ASAVECA, CAPC, Caritas, CVA, IERA, IMEA, ML, Oikos	ADRA-A, ASAVECA, CAPC, Caritas, IERA, NPA, Oikos, Oxfam
124. Marimba				
125. Massango				
126. Mucari	ADMERA, AUFA, Oikos	ADRA-I, AFC, Oxfam	ADMERA	ADMERA, Oikos
127. Quela	WV-I	ADRA-I, Oxfam		
128. Quirima				

MOXICO				
Projected Population	430,000	EPI Coverage	BCG 28%, DTP 15%, MEA 61%, OPV 14%, TT 13%, YF 15%	
Confirmed IDPs	80,937	Food Beneficiaries	125,626	
Projected Returnees	156,870	Seed and Tool Beneficiaries	71,117	
Provincial Emergency Plan of Action For Resettlement and Return: Caseload and Priority Actions				
<p>Caseload: As many as 156,870 IDPs may return to areas of origin during 2003. Of this number, 119,870 IDPs living in camps and barrios in Luena may return to areas of origin within the province and 15,000 to areas in other provinces. At least 37,000 refugees living in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia may also return to points of origin in the province.</p>				
<p>Food Security: Provide food assistance to support return. Ensure access to sufficient quantities of seeds and tools.</p>				
<p>Health and Nutrition: Rehabilitate and equip one municipal hospital, four health centres and 36 health posts in the municipalities of Camanongue, Caméia, Luau, Léua, Luacano and Luena. Construct and equip 11 health posts in the municipalities of Caméia, Luacano, Luau and Luena.</p>				
<p>Water and Sanitation: Rehabilitate 22 water pumping and distribution systems in all municipalities. Construct 20 water points, 25 hand pumps and 36 wells in the municipalities of Caméia, Léua, Luacano and Luau. Construct 950 latrines in all municipalities.</p>				
<p>NFI and Shelter: Support shelter construction by providing tools and materials.</p>				
<p>Education: Rehabilitate and equip 45 primary schools in all municipalities and three secondary schools in the municipalities of Luacano, Luau and Luena. Construct and equip 45 primary schools and seven secondary schools in all municipalities.</p>				
<p>Mine Action: Conduct surveys in the proximity of two population centres and two bridges in Camanongue Municipality. Clear mines in the proximity of eight population centres, in agricultural areas, near bridges and along access roads and riverbanks in the municipalities of Léua, Luacano, Luau and Luena. Promote mine awareness.</p>				
<p>Logistics: Repair main roads from Luena to Camanongue and Luau. Maintain three secondary roads in Luena Municipality. Repair and maintain access roads to municipal and communal centres. Repair ten broken bridges in the municipalities of Camanongue, Caméia, Léua, Luau and Luena. Construct 16 bridges in the municipalities of Caméia, Luena and Luau. Provide transport to returning populations.</p>				
UN Agencies and International Organisations				
FAO, ICRC, OCHA, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNMA, UNSECOORD, WFP, WHO				
NGOs				
Municipality	Food Security	Public Health	Protection and Education	Access and Coordination
129. Alto Zambeze	JRS, LWF	AHA, LWF, MSF-B	AMAR, CVA, JRS, MSF-B	JRS, LWF
130. Camanongue	LWF	GOAL, LWF		LWF
131. Kameia	LWF, SC-US	LWF	SC-US	LWF
132. Léua	LWF	LWF		LWF, MAG
133. Luacano				
134. Luau	LWF, SC-US	AHA, LWF, MSF-B	CVA, SC-US	LWF
135. Luchazes	Medair		Medair	Medair
136. Luena	AAA, AMAR, AMMIGA, CAAPI, CVA, IEIA, JRS, LWF, SC-US, SDB	AALSIDA, ANDA, Caritas, CVA, ENXA, GOAL, IEIA, LWF, Medair, MSF-B, SDB, VVAF	AALSIDA, AMAR, IEIA, JRS, MSF-B, SC-US, SDB	AMMIGA, CAPDC, CVA, ENXA, IEIA, JRS, LWF, MAG, NPA, SDB
137. Lumbala-Nguimbo	Medair		CVA, Medair	Medair

NAMIBE				
Projected Population	184,000	EPI Coverage	BCG 68%, DTP 34%, MEA 86%, OPV 33%, TT 12%, YF 32%	
Confirmed IDPs	25,799	Food Beneficiaries	9,253	
Projected Returnees	25,965	Seed and Tool Beneficiaries	0	
Provincial Emergency Plan of Action for Resettlement and Return: Caseload and Priority Actions				
<p><u>Caseload</u>: Approximately 7,000 IDPs may return to areas of origin during 2003.</p> <p><u>Food Security</u>: Provide food assistance to support return.</p> <p><u>Health and Nutrition</u>: Provide medical care during transportation to provinces of origin.</p> <p><u>Water and Sanitation</u>: Interventions in the sector are covered in relevant provincial plans.</p> <p><u>NFI and Shelter</u>: Interventions in the sector are covered in relevant provincial plans.</p> <p><u>Education</u>: Interventions in the sector are covered in relevant provincial plans.</p> <p><u>Mine Action</u>: Interventions in the sector are covered in relevant provincial plans.</p> <p><u>Logistics</u>: Repair the road from Lucira to Chongoroi in Benguela Province. Coordinate the return plan with appropriate authorities in provinces of origin.</p>				
				
UN Agencies and International Organisations				
ICRC, OCHA, UNICEF, UNSECOORD				
NGOs				
Municipality	Food Security	Public Health	Protection and Education	Access and Coordination
138. Bibala				
139. Camacuio				
140. Namibe		ACORD, NRC, SNV	ACORD, CVA, NRC, SNV	NRC
141. Tõmbua		ADPP	ADPP, CVA	ADPP
142. Virei	CESOR			

UÍGE				
Projected Population	1,177,000	EPI Coverage BCG 39%, DTP 18%, MEA 33%, OPV 24%, TT 18%, YF 35%		
Confirmed IDPs	83,485	Food Beneficiaries 34,439		
Projected Returnees	59,156	Seed and Tool Beneficiaries 17,835		
Provincial Emergency Plan of Action for Resettlement and Return: Caseload and Priority Actions				
<p>Caseload: Approximately 59,156 IDPs living in Damba, Negage, Songo and Uíge may return to areas of origin during 2003.</p> <p>Food Security: Provide food assistance to support return. Ensure that families have access to at least one hectare of arable land. Ensure access to sufficient quantities of seeds and tools.</p> <p>Health and Nutrition: Ensure immunisation and medical screening of IDPs prior to return. Provide health assistance during transportation. Construct or repair and equip health facilities in return areas.</p> <p>Water and Sanitation: Repair existing water systems. Construct new water points as required.</p> <p>NFI and Shelter: Provide family kits. Distribute 1,742 self-employment kits to appropriate professionals.</p> <p>Education: Rehabilitate or construct and equip education facilities. Recruit and train teachers. Provide didactic materials.</p> <p>Mine action: Promote mine awareness among returnees.</p> <p>Logistics: Maintain or repair 4,051 km of roads. Repair 15 bridges on main roads and maintain 235 bridges on secondary roads in all municipalities. Provide transportation to returning populations.</p>				
				
UN Agencies and International Organisations				
FAO, ICRC, OCHA, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNSECOORD, WFP, WHO				
NGOs				
Municipality	Food Security	Public Health	Protection and Education	Access and Coordination
143. Bembe	DRC	DRC	Caritas, CVA, DRC	DRC
144. Buengas			Caritas	ACM
145. Bungo	IERA		Caritas	
146. Damba			Caritas, CVA	
147. Kaipemba			Caritas, CVA	
148. Kangola			Caritas, CVA	
149. Maquela do Zombo		CESOR, YME	Caritas, CVA	
150. Mucaba			Caritas	
151. Negage	Caritas, DRC, IKA	Caritas, CVA, DRC, CUAMM, CVA, IKA, YME	Caritas, CVA, DRC, IERA, IKA	ACM, DRC, IKA
152. Puri	DRC	Caritas, CUAMM, DRC	Caritas, CVA, DRC	DRC
153. Quimbele	DRC, IERA		Caritas, CVA, DRC	DRC, IERA
154. Quitexe			Caritas	
155. Santa Cruz			Caritas	
156. Sanza Pombo	DRC, IERA, IKA	AHA, DRC, IKA, MSF-E	Caritas, CVA, DRC, IKA, SC-D	DRC, IERA, IKA
157. Songo	Caritas, DRC, IEU/CAA	Caritas, CUAMM	Caritas, CVA, DRC	DRC
158. Uíge	ACM, Caritas, DRC, IKA, ODP	ACM, Caritas, CESOR, CUAMM, CVA, DRC, IKA, IMC, IERA, MSF-E, YME	ACM, Caritas, CUAMM, CVA, DRC, IERA, IKA, IMC, OADEC, ODP, SC-D, SECUT	ACM, DRC, IKA, SECUT

ZAIRE				
Projected Population	313,000	EPI Coverage	BCG 45%, DTP 25%, MEA 43%, OPV 31%, TT 10%, YF 26%	
Confirmed IDPs	2,126	Food Beneficiaries	3,602	
Projected Returnees	31,856	Seed and Tool Beneficiaries	4,481	
Provincial Emergency Plan of Action for Resettlement and Return: Caseload and Priority Actions				
Caseload: At least 31,856 persons living mostly in Mbanza Congo, including 20,284 IDPs and 11,572 returnees from DRC may resettle or return to areas of origin within the province or in neighbouring provinces. A small group of IDPs and returnees who do not wish to relocate to areas of origin will be resettled in Kiowa, near Mbanza Congo.				
Food Security: Provide food assistance to support return. Ensure access to sufficient quantities of seeds and tools.				
Health and Nutrition: Erect temporary structures while constructing or rehabilitating health facilities. Deploy health personnel. Ensure adequate drug supplies and provide medical equipment to health facilities.				
Water and Sanitation: Construct water points and latrines as required.				
NFI and Shelter: Establish reception and registration centres in Cuimba, Luvo, Noqui and Soyo for refugees returning from DRC. Provide collective tents to accommodate families during the construction of their shelters. Provide family kits.				
Education: Construct or rehabilitate education facilities in 18 communes.				
Mine action: Conduct mine surveys in Serra de Kanda near Cuimba.				
Logistics: Assess road conditions to Luvaka and Serra de Kanda in Cuima Municipality. Repair the road to Kaluka in Mbanza Congo Municipality. Provide transportation to returning populations. Prepare a transportation plan for populations returning to neighbouring provinces in collaboration with appropriate authorities.				
				
UN Agencies and International Organisations				
FAO, ICRC, OCHA, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNSECOORD, WFP, WHO				
NGOs				
Municipality	Food Security	Public Health	Protection and Education	Access and Coordination
159. Cuimba	AHA, NRC	AHA	CVA	NRC
160. Mbanza Congo	AHA, ICUES, NRC	AHA, CVA, MSF-H, NRC	AHA, CVA, NRC, SC-N	NRC
161. Nóqui			CVA	
162. Nzeto			CVA	
163. Soyo		CVA	ADPP, CVA	
164. Tomboco	IERA		CVA	

FUNDING TABLES

<p style="text-align: center;">Table I</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2003 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Angola by UN Appealing Organisation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">January – December 2003</p>	
UN Appealing Organisation	Requirement (US\$)
Department of Peacekeeping Operations	1,800,000
Food and Agriculture Organization	12,710,631
International Organisation for Migration	7,989,746
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	9,429,943
United Nations Children's Fund	22,508,943
United Nations Development Programme	5,688,930
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	25,125,793
United Nations Population Fund	1,479,848
World Food Programme	243,916,040
World Health Organization	5,814,425
GRAND Total	336,464,299

<p style="text-align: center;">Table II</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2003 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Angola Total Funding Requirements by Programme Bloc</p> <p style="text-align: center;">January – December 2003</p>			
Programme Bloc			Requirement (US\$)
	UN Agencies	NGOs	Total
Food Security	241,340,631	6,673,766	248,014,397
Public Health	23,081,946	14,547,663	37,629,609
Protection and Education	6,936,240	6,146,948	13,083,188
Access and Coordination	32,062,143	12,114,532	44,176,675
Integrated	33,043,339	10,899,243	43,942,582
GRAND Total	336,464,299	50,382,152	386,846,451

<p style="text-align: center;">Table III</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2003 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Angola</p> <p style="text-align: center;">List of Projects By Programme Bloc</p> <p style="text-align: center;">January – December 2003</p>

Food Security Bloc

Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Project Title	Requirement (US\$)
ACM-YMCA	ANG-03/A01	Community Agriculture in Bengo, Huíla, Kuanza Sul and Uíge Provinces	296,000
ACTP	ANG-03/A02	Post-Emergency Seeds and Tools Project	139,000
ACD	ANG-03/A03	Food Security for Vulnerable Populations in Cusse, Huíla Province	111,140
ADMA	ANG-03/A04	Agricultural Production in Kussave, Mucuio, Sangueve and Sanji, Huíla Province	135,890
ADPP	ANG-03/A05	Integrated Agricultural Programme for Vulnerable Populations in the Areas of Bailundo, Chongoroi, Nambuagongo and Quibaxe	303,994
ADRA-A	ANG-03/A06	Support for IDPs in Cachimbango and Atuki, Ganda Municipality, Benguela Province	88,155
ADRA-I	ANG-03/A07	Building Agricultural Capacity of Farmers in Huambo and Malanje Provinces	250,300
AFDER	ANG-03/A08	Reducing Food Insecurity in Gabela Municipality, Kuanza Sul Province	40,000
AFRICARE	ANG-03/A09	Seeds and Tools Distribution in Bié and Kuanza Sul Provinces	1,023,220
AGRISUD	ANG-03/A10	Diversification of Agricultural Production in Bengo Province	510,000
ANGOAVI	ANG-03/A11	Promoting Agricultural Self-Sustainability for Vulnerable Populations	266,430
ASASP	ANG-03/A12	Agricultural Assistance to Resettling Families in Kibuangoma, Kuanza Norte Province	37,300
ASBC	ANG-03/A13	Traditional Bee-keeping in Kuanza Sul Province	35,340
CARE	ANG-03/A14	Agricultural Project in Huíla Province	617,306
Concern Worldwide	ANG-03/A15	Reactivation of Agricultural Production in Bié Province	1,254,817
FAO	ANG-03/A16	Improving Coordination and Emergency Humanitarian Assistance in the Agricultural Sector	642,000
FAO	ANG-03/A17	Reinforcement of Food Security through Sustainable Continental Fishing and Gathering of Secondary Forest Products	1,090,000
FAO	ANG-03/A18	Land Tenure for IDPs in Bengo, Bié and Huambo Provinces	557,600
FAO	ANG-03/A19	Emergency Seed Multiplication	1,152,631
FAO	ANG-03/A20	Essential Agricultural Inputs to Improve Food Security of Returnees and Other Vulnerable Populations	8,000,000
FAO	ANG-03/A21	Improving Food Security through Small Animal Breeding	1,268,400
FTC	ANG-03/A22	Food Security Project in Libongos and Catumbo, Bengo Province	289,187

<p align="center">Table III</p> <p align="center">2003 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Angola</p> <p align="center">List of Projects By Programme Bloc</p> <p align="center">January – December 2003</p>			
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Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Project Title	Requirement (US\$)
LWF	ANG-03/A23	Agricultural Recovery and Environmental Protection in Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces	614,562
NPA	ANG-03/A24	Food Security Project in Amboiva and Kassongue, Kuanza Sul Province	79,500
SC-UK	ANG-03/A25	Support to WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Unit	176,825
TWENDE	ANG-03/A26	Agricultural Assistance in Icolo e Bengo, Bengo Province	62,800
WFP	ANG-03/F01	Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations	228,630,000
ZOA Refugee Care	ANG-03/A27	Distribution of Small Animals in Huíla Province	288,000
ZOA Refugee Care	ANG-03/A28	Reintroduction of the Irish Potato in Huíla Province	54,000
Total			248,014,397

Public Health Bloc

Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Project Title	Requirement (US\$)
ACF	ANG-03/H01	Nutritional Rehabilitation of Children in Caconda, Huíla Province	458,525
ACF	ANG-03/H02	Emergency Nutrition and Capacity-Building Programme in Luanda Province	302,900
ACORD	ANG-03/H03	HIV/AIDS Prevention in CAOP, Viana, Luanda Province	18,725
ACORD	ANG-03/H04	Improved Access to Basic Sanitation in the Community of 28 de Agosto, Viana, Luanda Province	49,330
ADAC	ANG-03/H05	Preventing Scabies in Cuemba Municipality, Bié Province	124,590
ADESA	ANG-03/H06	Health Interventions in Quicabo Commune, Bengo Province	47,225
ADPP	ANG-03/H07	Public Health Campaign in Bengo, Benguela and Huambo Provinces	515,393
ADRA-I	ANG-03/H08	Maternal and Child Health Care Programme, Huambo Province	200,000
ADRA-I	ANG-03/H09	Youth Health Programme, Malanje Province	120,000
AFRICARE	ANG-03/H10	Emergency Health Project in Bié and Kuanza Sul Provinces	1,322,750
AHA	ANG-03/H11	Integrated Public Health Project in Moxico, Uíge and Zaire Provinces	854,870
AMI	ANG-03/H12	Health Assistance in Chitembo, Bié Province	200,000
AMI	ANG-03/H13	Integrated Public Health Project in Eastern Huíla Province	260,000
AMI	ANG-03/H14	Integrated Public Health Project in Kuanza Norte Province	167,000

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Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Project Title	Requirement (US\$)
APPAV	ANG-03/H15	HIV/AIDS Prevention in Saurimo Municipality, Lunda Norte Province	182,756
APPAV	ANG-03/H16	Maternal and Child Health Project in Dala Municipality, Lunda Sul Province	202,016
ASASP	ANG-03/H17	HIV/AIDS Awareness Activities in Kuanza Norte and Benguela Provinces	16,585
ASBC	ANG-03/H18	Integrated Public Health Project in Cassongue Municipality, Kuanza Sul Province	36,760
CARE	ANG-03/H19	HIV/AIDS Project in Bié Province	232,170
CNAL	ANG-03/H20	Integrated Public Health Project in Mumbondo Commune, Bengo Province	25,000
CNAL	ANG-03/H21	Integrated Public Health Project in Mbondo Commune, Kuanza Norte Province	15,100
Concern Worldwide	ANG-03/H22	Primary Health Care in Cunhinga Municipality, Bié Province	395,889
COSV	ANG-03/H23	HIV/AIDS Project in Viana IDP and Refugee Camps, Luanda Province	120,910
DW	ANG-03/WS01	Water and Sanitation for Resettling and Returning Populations in Bailundo and Tchicala-Tcholohanga Municipalities, Huambo Province	577,000
DW	ANG-03/WS02	Basic Sanitation for Populations in Cacuaco Municipality, Luanda Province	353,200
GOAL	ANG-03/H24	HIV/AIDS Project in Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces	480,000
GOAL	ANG-03/H25	Primary Health Care in Newly Accessible Areas in Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces	900,000
GOAL	ANG-03/WS03	Household Sanitation and Hygiene Education Programme in Luanda and Lunda Sul Provinces	400,000
IKA	ANG-03/H26	HIV/AIDS Awareness Project in IDP Camps and Resettlement Areas in Lunda Norte Province	16,850
LWF	ANG-03/H27	Primary Health Care Services for Returning and Resettling Populations in Cunene, Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces	247,000
LWF	ANG-03/WS04	Water and Sanitation Programme in Cunene, Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces	297,000
MEDAIR	ANG-03/H28	Training and Supervision of Traditional Birth Attendants in Moxico Province	92,125
NPA	ANG-03/H29	HIV/AIDS Programme in Kuanza Norte Province	120,000
OXFAM	ANG-03/WS05	Environmental Health and Water and Sanitation Programmes in Benguela, Bié, Huambo and Malanje Provinces	4,000,000
SC-UK	ANG-03/H30	Health Support in Benguela and Huambo Provinces	626,494
SOS/CEDIA	ANG-03/H31	Nutrition Education in Camanongue and Luena Municipalities, Moxico Province	74,500

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Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Project Title	Requirement (US\$)
UNFPA	ANG-03/H32	Strengthening Prevention, Protection and Interventions for Victims of Gender-Based Violence and HIV/AIDS in Luanda, Uíge and Zaire Provinces	704,798
UNFPA/WHO	ANG-03/H33A-B	Reintegration of Former UNITA Health Workers into the National Health System	1,520,305
UNICEF	ANG-03/H34	Integrated Child and Maternal Mortality Reduction	8,940,000
UNICEF	ANG-03/H35	Integrated HIV/AIDS and STI Prevention and Testing for Adolescents	1,731,571
UNICEF	ANG-03/H36	Malnutrition Prevention and Nutrition Rehabilitation	2,475,772
UNICEF	ANG-03/WS06	Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	2,640,330
VIS	ANG-03/WS07	Water and Environmental Sanitation in Kambambe Dono, Kuanza Sul Province	60,000
WHO	ANG-03/H37	Reduction of Infant and Maternal Mortality in Resettlement and Return Areas	4,099,170
WHO	ANG-03/H38	Preventing the Spread of HIV/AIDS Among Returning Angolan Refugees	970,000
YME	ANG-03/WS08	Improving Water and Sanitation in Northern Uíge and Zaire Provinces	435,000
Total			37,629,609

Protection and Education Bloc

Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Project Title	Requirement (US\$)
AAEA	ANG-03/E01	Promotion of Literacy and Human Rights in Kuanza Sul Province	50,000
ACI	ANG-03/P/HR/RL01	Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Kuito, Bié Province	15,000
ACRS	ANG-03/E02	School Construction in Lué, Zaire Province	18,920
ADAC	ANG-03/P/HR/RL02	Social Reintegration of IDP Families in Chicala Commune, Kuito Municipality, Bié Province	62,475
ADPP	ANG-03/E03	Education for Life and Peace in Bengo, Benguela and Huambo Provinces	556,100
ANGOAVI	ANG-03/E04	Education for Peace	70,834
AJUDECA	ANG-03/P/HR/RL03	Promoting Human Rights in Viana Municipality	29,691
ANGOAVI	ANG-03/P/HR/RL04	Peace-Building in War-Affected Communities	146,617
ASASP	ANG-03/P/HR/RL05	Reducing Gender-Based Violence Through Community Awareness	32,100
CCF	ANG-03/E05	Life Skills for Adolescents Living in Resettlement Areas in Bié and Huambo Provinces	155,865
CCG	ANG-03/P/HR/RL06	Protection and Conflict Resolution Initiatives in Huambo, Kuanza Sul, Luanda, Uíge and Zaire Provinces	133,750
CIES	ANG-03/P/HR/RL07	Support to Juvenile Courts in Huambo, Bié and Moxico Provinces	137,800

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Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Project Title	Requirement (US\$)
CSMLK	ANG-03/E06	Providing Educational Opportunities to Vulnerable Children in Viana Municipality	37,535
CUK	ANG-03/E07	Literacy Programme for Women in Viana Municipality	72,080
DW	ANG-03/E08	Emergency Schools in the Planalto	595,000
GOAL	ANG-03/P/HR/RL08	Birth Registration and Civic Education in Luanda, Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces	120,000
HRD - UNMA	ANG-03/P/HR/RL09	Protection and Promotion of Human Rights	1,800,000
IAAC	ANG-03/E09	Pilot Primary School in Viana Municipality	27,730
IBIS	ANG-03/P/HR/RL10	Civic Education in Human Rights and Conflict Resolution in Resettlement Areas in Bié, Malanje, Moxico and Uíge Provinces	258,520
ICUES	ANG-03/E10	Improving Educational Coverage in Uíge Province	40,200
LWF	ANG-03/E11	Basic Education for Excluded Pupils and Adults in Moxico and Lunda Sul Provinces	283,000
LWF	ANG-03/P/HR/RL11	Peace, Reconciliation and Promotion of Human Rights in Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces	152,000
MCID	ANG-03/E12	Building Democracy through a National Civic Education Programme	529,516
MCID	ANG-03/E13	Literacy Training for Women	280,852
MgM	ANG-03/E14	Vocational Training Centre in Ondjiva, Cunene Province	145,000
MOVIMONDO	ANG-03/E15	Social Reintegration of Ex-Soldiers in Menongue and Kuito Kuanavale, Kuando Kubango Province	346,600
NRC	ANG-03/E16	Teacher Emergency Package (TEP)	1,330,583
OEDEC	ANG-03/P/HR/RL12	Civic Education and Human Rights in Alto Zambeze Municipality, Moxico Province	95,000
TSF	ANG-03/P/HR/RL13	Access to Information in Huambo and Kuanza Sul Provinces	126,180
UNICEF	ANG-03/E17	Opening Doors to Learning Opportunities	2,838,990
UNICEF	ANG-03/P/HR/RL14	Child Protection	2,297,250
YME	ANG-03/E15	Improving Primary Education in Zaire Province	298,000
Total			13,083,188

Access and Coordination Bloc

Agency	Project Code	Project Title	Requirement (US\$)
ADPP	ANG-03/S/NF01	Clothing for Newly Displaced, Resettling and Returning Populations in all Provinces	1,159,000
APSDH	ANG-03/MA01	Prevention of Mine Incidents in Bembe, Uíge Province	11,550
ASASP	ANG-03/MA02	Prevention of Landmine Accidents and Victim Support in Kuanza Norte Province	63,687
CARE	ANG-03/CSS01	Capacity-Building for Local NGOs in Bengo, Bié, Cunene, Huíla, Kuando Kubango, Malanje, Namibe, and Zaire Provinces	995,134

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Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Project Title	Requirement (US\$)
CI	ANG-03/MA03	Mine Awareness in Chitembo, Bié Province	26,840
CVA	ANG-03/MA04	Mine Awareness in Benguela, Bié and Malanje Provinces	79,433
DW	ANG-03/CSS02	Community Partnership Initiative in Benguela, Huambo and Kuanza Sul Provinces	435,000
DW	ANG-03/CSS03	Angolan NGO Humanitarian Network – ANGONET	198,500
GAC	ANG-03/MA05	Mine Awareness Education in Bié and Huambo Provinces	271,072
Halo Trust	ANG-03/MA06	Mine Clearance in Bié and Kuando Kubango Provinces	860,580
HI-F	ANG-03/MA07	Mine Awareness in Bengo, Benguela, Bié, Huambo and Kuando Kubango Provinces	1,100,000
IBIS	ANG-03/CSS04	Building Capacity of Local NGO Branches in Bié, Malanje, Moxico and Uíge Provinces	336,030
IOM	ANG-03/S/NF02	Emergency Assistance to Vulnerable Families	3,772,200
LWF	ANG-03/CSS05	Local NGO Capacity-Building in Lunda Sul and Moxico	244,000
LWF	ANG-03/S/NF03	Non-Food Relief Items for Returning Families in Cunene, Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces	533,160
LWF	ANG-03/MA08	Mine Awareness in Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces	45,300
MAG	ANG-03/MA09	Community Liaison Support to MAG's Mine and UXO Clearance in Moxico Province	249,534
MCID	ANG-03/ER/I01	Microenterprise Development Project for Women in Benguela and Luanda Provinces	298,061
MgM	ANG-03/MA10	Rapid Response Area and Route Mine Clearance in Bengo, Kuanza Norte, Uíge and Zaire Provinces	1,418,000
MgM	ANG-03/MA11	Rapid Response Area and Route Mine Clearance in Kuando Kubango Province	1,048,000
NPA	ANG-03/MA12	Mechanical Mine Clearance in Malanje Province	483,300
NPA	ANG-03/MA13	Mechanical Mine Clearance in Moxico Province	625,500
OCHA	ANG-03/CSS06	Coordination of Humanitarian Activities	5,361,443
OCHA	ANG-03/CSS07	Emergency Response Fund	3,914,000
OCHA	ANG-03/CSS08	Strengthening National Coordination	154,500
SBF	ANG-03/MA14	Mine Clearance in Benguela Province	328,797
SBF	ANG-03/MA15	Mine Clearance in Huíla Province	923,310
TRININFA	ANG-03/MA16	Community Mine Awareness in Bengo Province	173,164
TSF	ANG-03/CSS09	Communication Centre in Luanda	207,580

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Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Project Title	Requirement (US\$)
UNDP	ANG-03/S01	Area Field Security Network	598,520
UNDP	ANG-03/MA17	Support to Expanded Mine Action in Angola	1,239,000
UNDP	ANG-03/CSS10	Integrated Voice and Data Communications Network	151,410
UNICEF	ANG-03/MA18	Mine Awareness	1,185,030
UNICEF	ANG-03/S/NF04	Distribution of Household, Shelter and Relief Items	400,000
WFP	ANG-03/CSS11	Logistics Support	8,774,920
WFP	ANG-03/CSS12	Passenger Air Service	6,511,120
Total			44,176,675

Integrated Projects

Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Project Title	Requirement (US\$)
ACF	ANG-03/A29	Water, Sanitation and Food Security for Vulnerable Populations in Caconda, Huíla Province	680,771
ACF	ANG-03/A30	Support for Returnees in Chipundo, Huíla Province	524,926
ACM-YMCA Kuanza Sul	ANG-03/F02	Support for Resettlement in Kuanza Sul Province	422,199
ASBC	ANG-03/A31	Support for Returnees in Cassongue, Kuanza Sul	376,540
CEAR	ANG-03/E19	Support for Returnees in Gabela, Kuanza Sul Province	370,000
COSV, INTERSOS, MOVIMONDO	ANG-03/MS01	Support for Populations Returning to Bula Atumba and Pango Aluquem, Bengo Province	914,850
DRC	ANG-03/MS02	Support for Returnees in Kuanza Norte, Malanje, Uíge and Zaire Provinces	810,000
DW	ANG-03/ER/I02	Strengthening Coping Mechanisms in Huambo Province	522,500
GAA	ANG-03/A32	Support for Returnees in Benguela, Huambo and Kuanza Sul Provinces	1,194,480
HI-F	ANG-03/ER/I03	Socio-Economic Integration of Disabled People in Luanda	214,235
IOM	ANG-03/MS03	Return and Reinsertion Assistance Project for IDPs in Huambo and Kuanza Sul Provinces	1,618,552
IOM	ANG-03/ER/I04	Community Assistance Projects (CAP)	2,598,994
LWF	ANG-03/ER/I05	Micro-Credit in Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces	82,600
NPA	ANG-03/MA19	Support for Return in Malanje Province	300,000
NRC	ANG-03/MS04	Support for IDPs in Huíla and Kuando Kubango Provinces	1,914,000
NRC	ANG-03/MS05	Integrated Support for Returnees in Uíge and Zaire Provinces	764,000

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Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Project Title	Requirement (US\$)
OIKOS	ANG-03/MS06	Support for the Resettlement and Return of Ex-Combatants in Huambo Province	966,142
UNDP	ANG-03/ER/I06	Basic Rural Services	1,600,000
UNDP	ANG-03/ER/I07	Reintegration of Ex-Combatants	2,100,000
UNHCR	ANG-03/MS07	Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Angolan Refugees	20,989,409
UNHCR	ANG-03/MS08	Assistance to Refugees in Angola	4,136,384
ZOA Refugee Care	ANG-03/MS09	Support for Return in Caconda, Caluquembe and Chipindo, Huila Province	842,000
Total			43,942,582

<p align="center">Table IV</p> <p align="center">2003 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Angola</p> <p align="center">List of UN Project Activities by Appealing Organisation</p> <p align="center">January – December 2003</p>			
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Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Project Title	Requirement (US\$)
DPKO (HRD – UNMA)	ANG-03/P/HR/RL09	Protection and Promotion of Human Rights	1,800,000
DPKO Total			1,800,000
FAO	ANG-03/A16	Improving Coordination and Emergency Humanitarian Assistance in the Agricultural Sector	642,000
FAO	ANG-03/A17	Reinforcement of Food Security through Sustainable Continental Fishing and Gathering of Secondary Forest Products	1,090,000
FAO	ANG-03/A18	Land Tenure Security for IDPs in Bengo, Bié and Huambo Provinces	557,600
FAO	ANG-03/A19	Emergency Seed Multiplication	1,152,631
FAO	ANG-03/A20	Essential Agricultural Inputs to Improve Food Security of Returnees and Other Vulnerable Populations	8,000,000
FAO	ANG-03/A21	Improving Food Security through Small Animal Breeding	1,268,400
FAO Total			12,710,631
IOM	ANG-03/S/NF/02	Emergency Assistance to Vulnerable Families	3,772,200
IOM	ANG-03/MS03	Return and Reinsertion Assistance Project for IDPs in Huambo and Kuanza Sul Provinces	1,618,552
IOM	ANG-03/ER/I04	Community Assistance Projects (CAP)	2,598,994
IOM Total			7,989,746
OCHA	ANG-03/CSS06	Coordination of Humanitarian Activities	5,361,443
OCHA	ANG-03/CSS07	Emergency Response Fund	3,914,000
OCHA	ANG-03/CSS08	Strengthening National Coordination	154,500
OCHA Total			9,429,943
UNDP	ANG-03/S01	Area Field Security Network	598,520
UNDP	ANG-03/MA17	Support to Expanded Mine Action in Angola	1,239,000
UNDP	ANG-03/CSS10	Integrated Voice and Data Communications Network	151,410
UNDP	ANG-03/ER/I06	Basic Rural Services	1,600,000
UNDP	ANG-03/ER/I07	Reintegration of Ex-Combatants	2,100,000
UNDP Total			5,688,930
UNFPA	ANG-03/H32	Strengthening Prevention, Protection and Interventions for Victims of Gender-Based Violence and HIV/AIDS in Luanda, Uíge and Zaire Provinces	704,798
UNFPA/WHO	ANG-03/H33A	Reintegration of Former UNITA Health Workers into the National Health System	775,050

<p style="text-align: center;">Table IV</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2003 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Angola</p> <p style="text-align: center;">List of UN Project Activities by Appealing Organisation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">January – December 2003</p>			
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Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Project Title	Requirement (US\$)
UNFPA Total			1,479,848
UNHCR	ANG-03/MS07	Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Angolan Refugees	20,989,409
UNHCR	ANG-03/MS08	Assistance to Refugees in Angola	4,136,384
UNHCR Total			25,125,793
UNICEF	ANG-03/MA18	Mine Awareness	1,185,030
UNICEF	ANG-03/S/NF04	Distribution of Household, Shelter and Relief Items	400,000
UNICEF	ANG-03/E17	Opening Doors to Learning Opportunities	2,838,990
UNICEF	ANG-03/P/HR/RL14	Child Protection	2,297,250
UNICEF	ANG-03/H34	Integrated Child and Maternal Mortality Reduction	8,940,000
UNICEF	ANG-03/H35	Integrated HIV/AIDS and STI Prevention and Testing for Adolescents	1,731,571
UNICEF	ANG-03/H36	Malnutrition Prevention and Nutrition Rehabilitation	2,475,772
UNICEF	ANG-03/WS06	Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	2,640,330
UNICEF Total			22,508,943
WFP	ANG-03/CSS11	Logistics Support	8,774,920
WFP	ANG-03/CSS12	Passenger Air Service	6,511,120
WFP	ANG-03/F01	Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations	228,630,000
WFP Total			243,916,040
UNFPA/WHO	ANG-03/H33B	Reintegration of Former UNITA Health Workers into the National Health System	745,255
WHO	ANG-03/H37	Reduction of Infant and Maternal Mortality in Resettlement and Return Areas	4,099,170
WHO	ANG-03/H38	Preventing the Spread of HIV/AIDS Among Returning Angolan Refugees	970,000
Total			5,814,425
Grand Total			336,464,299

PROJECT SUMMARIES

In an effort to ensure that the Consolidated Appeal is an inclusive framework, all UN Agencies, international organisations and NGOs who participate in coordination structures were invited to submit projects. Projects were selected for the Appeal on the basis clear criteria including conformity to Response Plans and implementing capacity.

The Appeal is a prioritised framework that indicates the specific actions that UN Agencies and NGOs will undertake in the year ahead to meet the most serious and urgent humanitarian needs. Of the projects included in the Appeal, UN Agencies have identified the following as necessary for meeting the Appeal's main goals and for ensuring the effective functioning of the operation: the four core pipelines (food, non-food items, seeds and tools and essential drugs and emergency health care kits) mine action, the logistics and security framework and the coordination structure.

The project summaries include a brief description of planned activities and budgets. Detailed project proposals with additional information are available upon request from each submitting organisation. Summaries are presented in alphabetical order within each Programme Bloc. Projects with activities spanning more than one Bloc are included in a special section for Integrated Programmes. The projects contained in the Consolidated Appeal complement the humanitarian activities undertaken by the Government and other actors. Government programmes are presented in the national emergency programme, the national resettlement programme and the PEPARRs. Two charts covering the activities of the ICRC and the European Union are annexed for ease of reference.

Criteria for Projects

- Projects must be consistent with the main goal and objectives of relevant Response Plans.
- Projects must present clear caseloads in specified operational areas in accordance with the Response Plans and cannot duplicate activities undertaken by other organisations.
- Projects must be feasible within a one-year period and budgets must be logically linked to project activities.
- Agencies must demonstrate sufficient capacity to implement the project.
- Projects must involve beneficiaries in key programme aspects, for example, planning, implementation and monitoring.
- Agencies must participate regularly in existing coordination structures.

All of the projects in the 2003 Consolidated Appeal reflect the strategic and programme priorities that were agreed by humanitarian partners and beneficiaries during extensive consultations. Preparation of the Appeal involved hundreds of humanitarian actors from the Government, donors, UN Agencies and NGOs. A series of roundtables and consultative forums were held with partners, and for the first time, beneficiaries, covering key aspects of the Appeal framework. The following is a short list of some of the main forums.

Preparation of the 2003 Consolidated Appeal

- Country Management Team Roundtable: September
- Technical Team Roundtable: September
- Donor Roundtable: September
- FONGA Roundtable: September
- CONGA Roundtable: September
- PEPARR Workshop: September
- Project Workshops: September
- Field Consultations: September and October
- Beneficiary Consultations: September and October

FOOD SECURITY BLOC

Appealing Agency:	Associação Cristã Mocidade (ACM) – Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)
Project Title:	Community Agriculture in Bengo, Huíla, Kuanza Sul and Uíge Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/A01
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Agriculture, IDPs, resettlement and return
Objective:	Improve the food security situation of vulnerable families through targeted agricultural activities
Targeted Beneficiaries:	5,100 families (1,500 in Bengo, 1,300 in Huíla, 1,100 in Kuanza Sul and 1,200 in Uíge)
Implementing Partners:	MINADER, Provincial Authorities
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 296,000

Summary

Following the cessation of hostilities, many families have chosen to spontaneously resettle or return to areas of origin. These families are often not included in provincial assistance frameworks and struggle to make ends meet without external assistance. Although many households have access to land, they do not have basic agricultural inputs and are therefore unable to restore their livelihoods. The purpose of this project is to reduce poverty and food insecurity among vulnerable families who have recently and spontaneously resettled or returned. ACM-YMCA will target 5,100 vulnerable families in Bengo, Huíla, Kuanza Sul and Uíge Provinces with seeds and tools distributions. In addition, ACM-YMCA will ensure that project beneficiaries receive training in improved agricultural techniques, basic nutrition and seed storage.

Activities

- Distribute agricultural kits including maize, bean, peanut and vegetable seeds and tools to 5,100 vulnerable families.
- Provide training in improved agricultural techniques, basic nutrition and seed storage.
- Monitor and evaluate project activities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	20,000
Project Implementing Costs	204,000
Operating Costs	52,000
Administrative Costs	20,000
Total	296,000

Appealing Agency:	Angolan Centre for Teaching Peace (ACTP)
Project Title:	Post-Emergency Seeds and Tools Project
Project Code:	ANG-03/A02
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Agriculture, gender, IDPs, income generation, refugees, resettlement and return
Objective:	Promote agricultural production among returning refugee communities in Cuimba, Zaire Province
Targeted Beneficiaries:	2,000 families
Implementing Partners:	Municipal and Provincial Governments
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 139,000

Summary

As a result of the end of hostilities, many Angolan refugees living in the Democratic Republic of Congo have spontaneously returned to Angola. The majority of returnees do not have access to seeds and tools. Many families, particularly those headed by women, are at risk of increased food insecurity. The purpose of this project is to promote agricultural production among returning families in order to reduce food insecurity and stimulate income generation through the sale of locally grown produce. ACTP will provide basic agricultural kits, including peanut, maize, bean and vegetable seeds, cassava and sweet potato cuttings and essential tools to approximately 2,000 returning families, 60 percent of which are female headed, in time for the planting season. ACTP will also provide training in improved agricultural techniques and basic nutrition.

Activities

- Purchase, transport and distribute seeds and tools to target populations.
- Provide training in improved agricultural techniques and basic nutrition.
- Monitor and evaluate project activities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	20,000
Project Implementing Costs	110,000
Administrative Costs	9,000
Total	139,000

Appealing Agency:	Acção Comunitária para o Desenvolvimento (ACD)
Project Title:	Food Security for Vulnerable Populations in Cusse, Huíla Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/A03
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Agriculture, IDPs, income generation, resettlement and return
Objective:	Increase food security through the provision of agricultural assistance to vulnerable families in Cusse
Targeted Beneficiaries:	3,000 IDP and 1,000 resident families
Implementing Partners:	Municipal and Provincial Governments, Traditional Authorities
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 111,140

Summary

The 2002 Rapid Assessment of Critical Needs confirmed that many resident and displaced families in Cusse, a district of Caconda Municipality in Huíla Province, live in precarious conditions with limited access to food, agricultural inputs and income generating activities. The aim of this project is to reduce food insecurity and dependency through agricultural development. The project will also foster community participation, helping beneficiaries to become instrumental in the transformation of their living conditions. Traditional leaders will play a key role in the management of project activities and will also oversee a community credit system.

Activities

- Work with local authorities to ensure distribution of land.
- Purchase and distribute agricultural seeds, tools and equipment.
- Provide training in improved agricultural techniques including use of fertilisers.
- Assist communities to cultivate fruit trees.
- Facilitate access to markets to sell locally grown produce.
- Establish a community credit system.
- Involve traditional leaders in monitoring of project activities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	15,600
Project Implementing Costs	90,250
Administrative Costs	5,290
Total	111,140

Appealing Agency:	Associação para o Desenvolvimento da Mulher Angolana na Região Sul (ADMA)
Project Title:	Agricultural Production in Kussava, Mucuio, Sangueve and Sanji, Huíla Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/A04
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Agriculture, IDPs, income generation, resettlement and return
Objective:	Improve the food security of returning IDPs, particularly female- headed households
Targeted Beneficiaries:	2,500 families
Implementing Partners:	MINADER
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 135,890

Summary

Many of the IDPs concentrated in central and northern Huíla have begun returning to their areas of origin. The basic conditions in these areas are minimal and the possibilities for resuming agricultural production limited. A study conducted by ADMA in July 2002 demonstrated that a large proportion of returning families are headed by women. These families are at high risk of food insecurity, unless they receive support during the upcoming agricultural campaigns. The aim of this project is to improve the food security of returning IDPs in four locations in Huíla Province. The project will target female-headed families involved in agricultural activities and animal husbandry. Families will be provided with seeds and tools and will receive technical advice through community-oriented discussions led by technical experts.

Activities

- Mobilise and organise community members.
- Assist communities to distribute land.
- Conduct community-oriented discussions on agriculture and animal husbandry.
- Distribute seeds and agricultural tools.
- Monitor activities on a continual basis and conduct impact two impact evaluations.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	8,000
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Seeds and tools</i>	95,000
<i>Workshop</i>	5,000
Operating Costs	
<i>Transport and warehousing</i>	19,000
Administrative Costs	8,890
Total	135,890

Appealing Agency:	Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo (ADPP)
Project Title:	Integrated Agricultural Programme for Vulnerable Populations in the Areas of Bailundo, Chongoroi, Nambuangongo and Quibaxe
Project Code:	ANG-03/A05
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Agriculture, IDPs, income generation, resettlement and return
Objective:	Improve agricultural production and food security for vulnerable populations in Bailundo, Chongoroi, Nambuangongo and Quibaxe
Targeted Beneficiaries:	100,000 persons
Implementing Partners:	IDA, MINADER, WFP, Traditional Leaders
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 303,994

Summary

More than 100,000 vulnerable residents and returnees in Bailundo, Chongoroi, Nambuangongo and Quibaxe require agricultural assistance to reduce food insecurity and increase self-sufficiency. The purpose of this project is to support vulnerable populations in these areas through an integrated agricultural programme including distribution of agricultural inputs, training on improved agricultural techniques and support for marketing locally grown produce. The project will also assist families to develop and maintain community seed banks. Community groups will participate in all stages of project planning and implementation to ensure sustainability of the project.

Activities

- Prepare land for cultivation.
- Distribute seeds and tools to targeted beneficiaries.
- Construct irrigation canals.
- Promote animal husbandry at the community level using revolving credit systems.
- Encourage communities to adopt practices to ensure soil fertility.
- Provide training in improved agricultural techniques, basic nutrition and transportation and storage of produce.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	64,500
Project Implementing Costs	165,607
Operating Costs	54,000
Administrative Costs	19,887
Total	303,994

Appealing Agency:	Acção para o Desenvolvimento Rural e Ambiente (ADRA-A)
Project Title:	Support for IDPs in Cachimbango and Atuki, Ganda Municipality, Benguela Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/A06
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Agriculture, IDPs, infrastructure rehabilitation
Objective:	Increase agricultural production in IDP communities in Cachimbango and Atuki, Ganda Municipality, Benguela Province
Targeted Beneficiaries:	200 IDP families
Implementing Partners:	Municipal Administrations, WFP, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 88,155

Summary

Agriculture activities in Ganda Municipality have been adversely affected by the conflict as well as by erratic rainfall. In addition, irrigation systems are no longer functional. As a result, IDPs living in the areas of Cachimbango and Atuki are at risk of increased food insecurity. This project aims to improve agricultural production in IDP communities in Ganda Municipality through rehabilitation of the water irrigation system and distributions of seeds and tools.

Activities

- Distribute seeds and tools to vulnerable families.
- Prepare land for agricultural production and distribute one hectare to each vulnerable family.
- Rehabilitate irrigation system.
- Train beneficiaries in improved agricultural methods.
- Monitor and evaluate activities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	9,900
Project Implementing Costs	40,200
Operating Costs	34,250
Administrative Costs	3,805
Total	88,155

Appealing Agency:	Adventist Development and Relief Agency – International (ADRA-I)
Project Title:	Building Agricultural Capacity of Farmers in Huambo and Malanje Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/A07
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Agriculture, IDPs, resettlement and return
Objective:	Improve household food security through smallholder food production in Huambo and Malanje Provinces
Targeted Beneficiaries:	17,000 IDP and returnee families
Implementing Partners:	MINADER, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 250,300

Summary

Following the cessation of hostilities, displaced populations have begun to return to areas of origin in Huambo and Malanje Provinces. Most returnee families are unable to cover basic food requirements through agricultural production and continue to be at risk of food insecurity. The purpose of this project is to improve the household food security of returning IDP families by increasing production among smallholder agriculturalists. ADRA-I will work with return communities in the areas of Caculama, Calandula, Cangandala and Quela in Malanje Province to establish community seed banks to promote the cultivation of local produce. In addition, ADRA-I will distribute agricultural inputs and train returning families in improved agricultural techniques. In Huambo Province, the project will target returning families using draught animals and other livestock in Caála, Longonjo and Ukuma. ADRA-I will establish a mobile veterinary service for farmers and train local livestock extension workers to serve as focal points within communities on livestock health and management. ADRA-I will coordinate project activities with MINADER, municipal authorities and other NGOs working in the food security sector in both provinces to ensure that they are complementary to ongoing resettlement and return programmes.

Activities

- Develop community seed banks to promote the cultivation of local produce.
- Distribute agricultural tools to returning families.
- Establish a mobile veterinary service for farmers.
- Provide training in livestock management and care to farmers through local extension workers.
- Monitor and evaluate project impact.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	78,000
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Seeds and tools</i>	35,000
<i>Mobile veterinary service</i>	45,000
<i>Training</i>	25,000
Operating Costs	
<i>Transportation</i>	35,000
<i>Communications</i>	7,500
<i>Rent and warehousing</i>	8,500
Administrative Costs	16,300
Total	250,300

Appealing Agency:	Acção Africana Cristã de Ajuda Intercambial ao Desenvolvimento (AFDER)
Project Title:	Reducing Food Insecurity in Gabela Municipality, Kuanza Sul Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/A08
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Agriculture, IDPs, income generation
Objective:	Reduce malnutrition and hunger by increasing agricultural production
Targeted Beneficiaries:	200 returning and resettled families
Implementing Partners:	Local Authorities, MINADER
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 40,000

Summary

Returning families face difficulties in accessing sufficient quantities of land, agricultural inputs and technical assistance and conducting income-generating activities. Malnutrition and hunger remain serious problems for these families. The purpose of this project is to improve food security for returning families by providing agricultural inputs and technical assistance for community agricultural and income-generating projects. The two main activities include: 1) distribution of plots, seeds and tools for horticulture and 2) creation of 20 community fish tanks and 20 pig pens. The fish tanks will be stocked and 200 female and 50 male pigs will be provided during the initial phase of the project. In addition, organised community groups will receive training on agricultural techniques and income-generating practices. All activities will be carried out in close collaboration with the local administration and provincial MINADER authorities.

Activities

- Mobilise and organise the community.
- Work with local authorities to distribute land.
- Purchase, transport and distribute seeds and tools and materials for construction of fish tanks and pig pens.
- Build fish tanks and pig pens.
- Distribute seeds and tools.
- Provide training to beneficiaries.
- Evaluate project impact and provide follow-up.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	7,000
Project Implementing Costs	24,500
Operating Costs	6,000
Administrative Costs	2,500
Total	40,000

Appealing Agency:	AFRICARE
Project Title:	Seeds and Tools Distribution in Bié and Kuanza Sul Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/A09
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Agriculture, IDPs, resettlement and return
Objective:	Reduce dependency on food assistance by supporting self-sustainable agricultural activities
Targeted Beneficiaries:	28,000 resettled families and demobilised soldiers
Implementing Partners:	EDA, IDA, Communities
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,023,220

Summary

Many displaced populations are at risk of food insecurity and remain dependent on free food assistance to meet basic requirements. Populations returning to their land or resettling in temporary areas urgently require seeds and tools in time for the upcoming planting season. Access to adequate quantities of arable land and agricultural inputs are key to ensuring medium-term food security and to restoring a degree of normalcy for displaced populations.

The purpose of this project is to ensure a sustainable increase in household food security and reduce dependence on food assistance through the production of basic food crops. As part of this project, AFRICARE will distribute seeds and tools to 10,000 families in Kuito and Nharea in Bié Province and Seles and Wako Kungo in Kuanza Sul Province. In addition, AFRICARE will train farmers in land use, crop varieties and post-harvest storage techniques. Recipients of seeds will be required to reimburse the seeds after harvest. AFRICARE expects that 80 percent of the seeds originally distributed will be reimbursed. The reimbursed seeds will in turn be distributed to 8,000 families during the next planting season. AFRICARE will also make available 62 hectares of land in Bié and Kuanza Sul Province for seed multiplication purposes. Approximately 20 farmers will be recruited to produce large quantities of local seeds, including corn, bean and cowpea seeds. Seeds produced through the programme will be distributed during the second agricultural season to an additional 10,000 families in the target provinces. The seed multiplication and reimbursement system will reduce the cost of seed distributions and serve as a basis for community reintegration and cooperation.

Activities

- Distribute seeds and tools to 10,000 families in Kuito, Nharea, Seles and Wako Kungo during the first agricultural season in accordance with FAO norms.
- Provide training in land use, crop varieties and post-harvest storage techniques to farmers.
- Provide training in seed storage and the maintenance and management of seed banks.
- Prepare 62 hectares of land for seed multiplication purposes in Bié and Kuanza Sul Provinces.
- Establish demonstration plots.
- Harvest seeds and ensure seed reimbursement.
- Redistribute reimbursed and locally produced seeds.
- Monitor and evaluate project output.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	277,000
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Capacity-building</i>	15,000
<i>Seeds, tools, fertilisers</i>	354,000
<i>Equipment</i>	45,000
Operating Costs	
<i>Coordination and logistics</i>	10,000
<i>Office support</i>	102,000
<i>Communications</i>	7,200
<i>Vehicle purchase, operation and maintenance</i>	120,000
Administrative Costs	93,020
Total	1,023,220

Appealing Agency:	AGRISUD
Project Title:	Diversification of Agricultural Production in Bengo Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/A10
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Agriculture, IDPs, income generation, resettlement and return
Objective:	Promote sustainable agricultural production and fishing among vulnerable populations in Bengo Province
Targeted Beneficiaries:	1,000 vulnerable families
Implementing Partners:	IDA, MINADER
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 510,000

Summary

Vulnerable families in Bengo Province have the potential to benefit from agricultural production and fishing. However, the majority of displaced families in the province do not have access to basic agricultural inputs, equipment and fishing nets. The purpose of this project is to reduce the risk of food insecurity among vulnerable populations by distributing essential agricultural inputs and fishing nets and providing training in sustainable farming and fishing techniques. The project will target 1,000 vulnerable families living in agricultural areas or near natural water sources. Project activities will focus on improving existing agricultural techniques and promoting secondary activities, including tilapia production and poultry farming.

Activities

- Arrange and clear agricultural areas.
- Purchase and distribute seeds, tools, fertilisers and basic agricultural and fishing equipment to vulnerable families.
- Train beneficiaries in improved and sustainable agricultural techniques.
- Mobilise project beneficiaries to collaborate on irrigation systems, planting, harvesting and marketing.
- Monitor and evaluate project impact.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	150,000
Project Implementing Costs	325,000
Operating Costs	35,000
Total	510,000

Appealing Agency:	Acção Angolana de Apoio às Verdeiras Viúvas (ANGOAVI)
Project Title:	Promoting Agricultural Self-Sustainability for Vulnerable Populations
Project Code:	ANG-03/A11
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Agriculture, gender, IDPs, income generation, resettlement and return
Objective:	Reduce food security among vulnerable resettling and returning families through agricultural support in Huambo, Moxico, Uíge and Zaire Provinces
Targeted Beneficiaries:	9,500 families
Implementing Partners:	MINADER, MINARS, Provincial Governments
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 266,430

Summary

Displaced populations resettling and returning to areas of origin in Huambo, Moxico, Uíge and Zaire Provinces urgently require agricultural support to reduce the risk of food insecurity and dependency on food distributions. Many vulnerable families undergoing resettlement and return are not equipped with seeds and tools and other basic agricultural inputs. The purpose of this project is to ensure that vulnerable families benefit from the upcoming planting season. The project also aims to reduce the threat of food insecurity through agricultural production at the household level and to generate income through the sale of produce. The project will target 9,500 at-risk families, 70 percent of which are headed by widowed women, in Alto Zambeze, Bungo, Dange Quitexi, Huambo, Luau, Luena, Maquela do Zombo, Mbanza Congo and Puri. ANGOAVI will distribute cereal, bean and vegetable seeds and tools to project participants and provide training in improved agricultural techniques and basic nutrition.

Activities

- Conduct surveys to determine which families are most vulnerable and in need of assistance.
- Purchase, transport and distribute agricultural inputs.
- Provide training in improved agricultural techniques and basic nutrition.
- Monitor and evaluate project impact.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	16,000
Project Implementing Costs	190,000
Operating Costs	43,000
Administrative Costs	17,430
Total	266,430

Appealing Agency:	Associação Angolana Salvadora dos Povos (ASASP)
Project Title:	Agricultural Assistance to Resettling Families in Kibuangoma, Kuanza Norte Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/A12
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Agriculture, IDPs, income generation, resettlement and return
Objective:	Reduce food insecurity of vulnerable families resettling in Kibuangoma, Ndalatando Municipality
Targeted Beneficiaries:	515 families
Implementing Partners:	Local Administration, MINADER
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 37,300

Summary

In June 2002, 515 families began resettling in Kibuangoma, near Ndalatando. Although each family was allocated two hectares of land by local authorities, no agricultural inputs were provided and families remain food insecure. The aim of this project is to reduce food insecurity among 515 vulnerable families through improved household food production and income-generating opportunities provided by the sale of surplus vegetables. Beneficiaries will receive agricultural kits of seeds (10 kg groundnut, 15 kg maize, 10 kg bean and 30 g vegetable seeds) and tools (file, hoe, machete). In addition, families will receive training on better agricultural and nutritional practices. By cultivating one hectare of land, families will be able to improve their diets and sell surplus vegetables.

Activities

- Identify project participants.
- Purchase and transport inputs.
- Distribute seeds and tools.
- Train beneficiaries on agricultural and nutritional practices.
- Monitor activities on a continual basis.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	10,000
Project Implementing Costs	11,800
Operating Costs	13,000
Administrative Costs	2,500
Total	37,300

Appealing Agency:	Associação Humanitária Samuel Brace Coles (ASBC)
Project Title:	Traditional Bee-keeping in Kuanza Sul Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/A13
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Agriculture, IDPs, income generation, resettlement and return
Objective:	Promote food security and income generation for vulnerable populations in Kuanza Sul through bee-keeping
Targeted Beneficiaries:	400 families
Implementing Partners:	MINADER
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 35,340

Summary

Bee-keeping is a traditional source of income for agricultural families in the areas of Amboiva, Jamba, Maka Mobolo and Vavelo in Kuanza Sul Province, where large numbers of IDPs are spontaneously returning. ASBC has worked with bee-keeping communities since 1998. As a result of the war, much of the original investment including hives, materials and protective clothing, has been destroyed. Beekeepers have continued to produce honey, although the loss of proper materials had affected the quality of the honey. The purpose of this project is to promote bee-keeping as a means of establishing and strengthening coping mechanisms and generating income. Through this project, ASBC aims to reactivate four bee-keeping associations and to provide basic bee-keeping kits that include materials for the production, harvest and purification of honey. ASBC will provide training in hive construction, design of protective clothing and product conditioning. In addition, efforts will be made to promote the commercial sale of locally produced honey.

Activities

- Organise four bee-keeping associations.
- Purchase and distribute basic bee-keeping kits
- Provide training in improved production, harvest and purification techniques.
- Organise and promote commercial sale of honey.
- Monitor project impact.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	6,840
Project Implementing Costs	7,200
Operating Costs	19,000
Administrative Costs	2,300
Total	35,340

Appealing Agency:	CARE
Project Title:	Agricultural Project in Huíla Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/A14
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Agriculture, IDPs, income generation, resettlement and return
Objective:	Improve household food security for 3,750 families in Huíla Province
Targeted Beneficiaries:	3,300 IDP and 450 resident families
Implementing Partners:	MINADER, MAFIKU
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 617,306

Summary

Approximately 65 percent of the displaced population in Huíla Province is concentrated in Matala and Quipungo. Household food insecurity in these areas is related to limited ownership of productive assets, low productivity of smallholder agriculture, lack of access to market opportunities for cash crops and inadequate farm and off-farm income. Farming systems are characterised by low levels of diversification, making households more vulnerable to weather and market fluctuations. Household food security is affected the capacity to earn cash to buy food and essential non-food items and by the ability to generate the social capital required to access food through monetary and non-monetary means.

The purpose of this project is to improve household food security for 3,750 vulnerable IDP and resident families in Matala and Quipungo by addressing key constraints to smallholder food security including lack of inputs, productive resources and technical assistance. The aim is develop strategies for increasing yields and expanding diversification strategies and overcoming market dislocations by helping communities to independently and more equitably establish linkages with development agencies, Government entities and the private sector. The project will address immediate food security problems as well as create conditions for longer-term solutions. CARE will continue to implement an applied learning-based approach to programming and devote significant resources to building staff, community and partner capacity. CARE will also assist in the formation and training of farmers' associations and distribute irrigation pumps to vegetable growers in partnership with the local NGO MAFIKU. CARE will work with MAFIKU on building management capacity.

Activities

- Identify quality land for allocation to vulnerable households.
- Distribute appropriate seeds and tools kits to vulnerable households.
- Establish and promote a seed reimbursement system.
- Train extension staff and community promoters in technical issues, including monitoring and evaluation.
- Implement a community-based extension and monitoring system.
- Train farmers' associations in participatory management, bookkeeping and marketing.
- Assist associations in establishing links with traders, input suppliers and other service providers.
- Sell 25 manual irrigation pumps to interested vegetable growers.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	288,347
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Seeds, tools, irrigation pumps</i>	131,017
<i>Training</i>	22,888
<i>Equipment</i>	80,000
Operating Costs	
<i>Rent, maintenance, repair</i>	17,976
<i>Communications, insurance, bank charges</i>	12,000
<i>Vehicles</i>	30,200
Administrative Costs	34,878
Total	617,306

Appealing Agency:	Concern Worldwide
Project Title:	Reactivation of Agricultural Production in Bié Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/A15
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Agriculture, IDPs, resettlement and return
Objective:	Improve the food security situation of vulnerable communities in Cunhinga and Kuito Municipalities
Targeted Beneficiaries:	30,000 families
Implementing Partners:	MINADER
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,254,817

Summary

Bié was one of the provinces hardest hit during the war, with large-scale internal displacement and high levels of malnutrition and mortality. According to WFP's August 2002 Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) Unit report, food security remains problematic, particularly in Cunhinga and Kuito Municipalities. Following the cessation of hostilities, displaced populations have returned to areas of origin to cultivate. Many of these families do not have access to basic agricultural inputs and technical assistance. The purpose of this project is to improve the food security of 30,000 vulnerable families in Cunhinga and Kuito Municipalities through the reactivation of sustainable agricultural activities.

Activities

- Conduct household economy surveys and convene regular meetings with communities, humanitarian partners and local authorities to identify needs.
- Distribute seeds and tools to 30,000 vulnerable families in time for planting season.
- Provide technical assistance to project beneficiaries.
- Conduct seed multiplication programmes.
- Establish community seed banks based on traditional credit schemes.
- Distribute small animals on credit and provide adequate veterinary care.
- Produce and distribute seeds trees for reforestation and fruit production.
- Provide technical training in partnership with MINADER.
- Ensure beneficiary participation in sustainable activities, including reforestation, maintenance of seeds banks and animal loan systems.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	120,980
Project Implementing Costs	764,230
Operating Costs	309,854
Administrative Costs	59,753
Total	1,254,817

Appealing Agency:	Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
Project Title:	Improving Coordination of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance in the Agricultural Sector
Project Code:	ANG-03/A16
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Agriculture, coordination, information management, resettlement and return
Objective:	Reinforce the technical capacity of MINADER, Provincial Directorates of Agriculture and humanitarian partners to coordinate emergency activities in the agricultural sector
Targeted Beneficiaries:	MINADER, humanitarian community
Implementing Partners:	MINADER, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 642,000

Summary

The humanitarian situation in Angola changed rapidly after the signing of the April MOU and vast areas of the country suddenly became accessible to humanitarian partners. Many IDPs have already returned to their areas of origin and at least one million more are expected to resettle in the year ahead. MINADER and humanitarian partners working in the agricultural sector must adapt quickly to this new framework and expand their activities to include agricultural producers in all areas of the country affected by the war, including newly accessible and remote resettlement and return areas. The aim of this project is to reinforce the technical capacity of MINADER and the humanitarian community to better coordinate emergency activities in the agricultural sector. The projects aims to improve data collection, analysis and dissemination to identify the urgent needs of agricultural producers, prioritise interventions by humanitarian partners and contribute to the formulation of strategies to rehabilitate the agricultural sector. The project also aims to increase the effectiveness of MINADER by supporting the Ministry in the design, implementation, follow-up and coordination of rehabilitation activities and to improve the delivery of agricultural assistance by NGOs.

Activities

- Collect, analyse and disseminate information on the agricultural and food supply situation.
- Continually assess the needs of IDPs, host families, returnees and other affected populations.
- Support coordination of emergency agricultural activities by working closely with MINADER, Provincial Directorates of Agriculture and NGOs.
- Conduct on-the-job training for MINADER, Provincial Directorates of Agriculture and NGO staff involved in emergency agricultural operations.
- Regularly follow-up on emergency agricultural activities.
- Assess the impact of emergency activities on beneficiaries.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	350,000
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>NGO contracts</i>	100,000
<i>Training</i>	50,000
<i>Equipment</i>	60,000
Operating Costs	
<i>Transport, handling, storage, monitoring and evaluation</i>	50,000
Administrative Costs	32,000
Total	642,000

Appealing Agency:	Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
Project Title:	Reinforcing Food Security through Sustainable Continental Fishing and Gathering of Secondary Forest Products
Project Code:	ANG-03/A17
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Environment, income generation, gender
Objective:	Improve the diet of populations through sustainable continental fishing and gathering of secondary forest products
Targeted Beneficiaries:	25,000 vulnerable households
Implementing Partners:	MINADER, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,090,000

Summary

Promoting food security for the IDPs who are returning to their areas of origin is key to ensuring successful reintegration. Continental fishing and gathering food products in the forest are important coping mechanisms that supplement agricultural production, improve diets and generate income. The sustainable use of these resources depends on conservation strategies that avoid overexploitation and ensure maximum benefits for rural populations. The purpose of this project is to improve the diet of vulnerable populations and the overall food security of households through sustainable continental fishing and gathering of forest products. The project aims to improve fishing, bee-keeping and the gathering of fruits, wild vegetables, mushrooms and insects by providing appropriate fishing nets, improved bee hives and bee-keeping equipment, material for the conservation of fish, mushrooms and edible insects, and traditional vegetable seeds. Special efforts will be made to include women due to their key role in carrying out these activities. The project will also focus on the marketing and selling of products to generate additional income for households. Best practices in the sustainable use of natural resources will be promoted.

Activities

- Provide suitable material for fishing, including appropriate nets and storage containers for fish.
- Train fishermen and women on fish conservation techniques.
- Furnish materials for bee-keeping.
- Train bee-keepers on use, preservation and marketing of honey.
- Conduct inventory on fruits and wild vegetables used in various zones.
- Analyse income-generating opportunities and train producers on conservation and marketing techniques.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	160,000
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Fishery, bee-keeping and food processing inputs</i>	400,000
<i>NGO contracts for identification and inventory of communities</i>	120,000
<i>Training</i>	80,000
<i>Equipment</i>	75,000
Operating Costs	
<i>Transport, handling, storage, monitoring and evaluation</i>	200,000
Administrative Costs	55,000
Total	1,090,000

Appealing Agency:	Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
Project Title:	Land Tenure for Returned IDPs in Bengo, Bié and Huambo Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/A18
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Gender, IDPs, reconciliation, resettlement and return
Objective:	Secure access to land through dialogue and the peaceful resolution of land conflicts
Targeted Beneficiaries:	10,800 families, particularly female-headed households
Implementing Partners:	MINADER, Provincial Rural Land Department (DPOR), NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 557,600

Summary

Access to land for IDPs returning to their areas of origin remains difficult due to conflicts caused by traditional land rights, outdated colonial legislation, arbitrary concessions and unsatisfactory or inexistent land registries. Returnees without secure access to sufficient land are at risk of food insecurity and the potential for social tensions in their communities is high. The problem is particularly acute in Bengo, Bié and Huambo Provinces, which have a high population density and strong agricultural sectors. In recent years, FAO has developed and piloted a participatory methodology for preventing and resolving land conflicts. The methodology uses social dialogue to collectively define land boundaries and legally determine the concession of titles in a manner acceptable to all participants. The aim of this project is to implement this participative methodology in 72 return and resettlement communities and to provide access to land for 10,800 families, particularly female-headed households. Three provincial offices of DPOR will play a lead role in the negotiations and will acquire skills and equipment necessary to continue the work following the end of the project.

Activities

- Identify communities requiring support to resolve land conflicts in collaboration with NGO partners.
- Train staff from three DPOR offices and NGO partners in participatory land conflict prevention and resolution methodology.
- Conduct conflict prevention and resolution sessions in 72 communities.
- Ensure that female heads-of-households are privileged in the negotiations for the recognition of land rights.
- Provide three DPOR offices with mapping and data-processing equipment to conduct land surveys and prepare land charts.
- Provide technical support to Provincial Governors for the concession of agreed-upon land titles.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	273,700
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>NGO contracts</i>	72,000
<i>Training</i>	24,000
<i>Equipment</i>	130,000
Operating Costs	
<i>Transport, handling, storage, monitoring and evaluation</i>	30,022
Administrative Costs	27,878
Total	557,600

Appealing Agency:	Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
Project Title:	Emergency Seed Multiplication
Project Code:	ANG-03/A19
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Income generation, resettlement and return
Objective:	Increase household agricultural production through the local multiplication of seeds
Targeted Beneficiaries:	60,000 families in 300 villages
Implementing Partners:	EDA, IDA, MINADER, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,152,631

Summary

No system for the production, multiplication and distribution of local seeds exists in Angola. The large-scale distribution of imported seeds in recent years has limited the availability of high-quality local seeds adapted to agronomic conditions in the provinces. During the past three years, FAO, in collaboration with agricultural associations, MINADER and NGOs, has developed a network of village multipliers by providing seeds for multiplication, essential inputs and technical assistance. The aim of this project is to reinforce the capacity of local seed multipliers, ensure the availability of high-quality local varieties of seeds and establish seed banks. The project also aims to improve diets and ensure local availability of inputs for agricultural production. Village level seed reproduction will contribute to the recuperation of lost varieties of seeds and the introduction of locally tested seeds. Three hundred communities will be chosen and each will be allocated a 10-hectare plot for multiplication activities. Seed multiplication and subsequent distribution will be carried out in accordance with local traditions and in collaboration with MINADER and NGOs.

Activities

- Identify 300 villages and local seed multiplication and distribution methods.
- Identify NGOs and other implementing partners.
- Train actors in seeds multiplication techniques.
- Multiply and distribute seeds in producing and neighbouring communities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	190,000
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Agricultural inputs</i>	450,000
<i>NGO contracts</i>	200,000
<i>Training</i>	75,000
<i>Motorbikes and bicycles for EDA technicians</i>	80,000
Operating Costs	
<i>Transport, handling, storage, monitoring and evaluation</i>	100,000
Administrative Costs	57,631
Total	1,152,631

Appealing Agency:	Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
Project Title:	Essential Agricultural Inputs to Improve Food Security of Returnees and Other Vulnerable Populations
Project Code:	ANG-03/A20
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Gender, IDPs, income generation, resettlement and return
Objective:	Improve food security through agricultural production
Targeted Beneficiaries:	270,000 families
Implementing Partners:	MINADER, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 8,000,000

Summary

According to Government estimates, approximately 70 percent of IDPs currently returning to their areas of origin will engage in agricultural activities. Although minimal pre-conditions regarding land availability have been established according to the Norms and *reglamento* in many areas, most returning IDPs and Angolan refugees from Zambia and DRC do not have sufficient land or agricultural inputs to become productive and food secure. The aim of this project is to increase food security for 270,000 families through the provision of agricultural kits containing maize seeds (10 kg), other cereal seeds (3 kg), seeds for pulses (5 kg) and vegetables seeds (20 g), two hoes, a machete and a file. Inputs will be provided to farmers in a timely manner during the 2003-2004 agricultural campaign. The most vulnerable families will receive inputs for two planting seasons and priority will be given to female heads-of-households, demobilised soldiers and families with a child admitted to a nutritional centre. Criteria and priorities for allocation will be defined in close collaboration with NGOs and local authorities.

Activities

- Define criteria for selection of recipients and zones of intervention.
- Select recipients.
- Select NGO partners and write letters of agreement.
- Purchase, verify receipt and transport kits to the provinces.
- Distribute kits to recipients.
- Establish monitoring and evaluation systems and assess impact of activities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	220,000
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Agricultural kits</i>	6,080,000
<i>NGO contracts</i>	270,000
<i>Equipment</i>	30,000
Operating Costs	
<i>Transport, handling, storage, monitoring and evaluation</i>	1,000,000
Administrative Costs	400,000
Total	8,000,000

Appealing Agency:	Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
Project Title:	Improving Food Security through Small Animal Breeding
Project Code:	ANG-03/A21
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Gender, income generation, resettlement and return
Objective:	Improve food security through small animal breeding
Targeted Beneficiaries:	50,000 families
Implementing Partners:	MINADER, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,268,400

Summary

During the conflict in Angola, many villages were destroyed or deserted and livestock, primarily goats, poultry and pigs, were lost, eaten or fled into the bush. Most displaced villagers were unable to raise livestock in IDP camps or temporary resettlement sites due to lack of space and resources. The aim of this project is to improve food security by providing small animals for breeding to 50,000 IDP families returning to their areas of origin. By supporting small animal husbandry, the project will help to elevate the protein content of household diets and will provide families with an asset that can be sold to meet unexpected needs. Only animals that are disease resistant, appropriate for local diets and do not infringe on religious traditions will be given. Family animal kits will include a combination of male and female ducks, pigeons and guinea pigs. Each group of ten recipients will receive ten female goats and one male goat. Female heads-of-households will receive priority and animals will be provided according to traditional community credit schemes. Food products will be available and animals can be sold approximately six months following the distribution of the family kits.

Activities

- Identify provinces and villages.
- Purchase, vaccinate and transport animals.
- Train implementing partners in animal handling.
- Distribute animals to families.
- Evaluate programme, including nutritional and economic impact on households and villages.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	180,000
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Family animal kits</i>	750,000
<i>NGO contracts for distribution and monitoring</i>	75,000
<i>Veterinary drugs and vaccines</i>	20,000
<i>Training</i>	30,000
Operating Costs	
<i>Transport, handling, storage, monitoring and evaluation</i>	150,000
Administrative Costs	63,400
Total	1,268,400

Appealing Agency:	Feed the Children – Angola (FTC)
Project Title:	Food Security Project in Libongos and Catumbo, Bengo Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/A22
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Agriculture, income generation
Objective:	Increase agricultural production and income-generating opportunities for vulnerable populations
Targeted Beneficiaries:	3,280 families
Implementing Partners:	Churches
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 289,187

Summary

Ninety percent of the populations of Catumbo and Libongos were displaced during the war. The majority of these populations are returning to their areas of origin where food insecurity is widespread due to lack basic inputs and technical assistance. In addition, families often rely on a few crops, making them vulnerable to weather and fluctuations in prices of goods. The aim of this project is to improve food security through integrated agricultural activities. Selected families will receive seeds and agricultural tools and a diversified community seed bank will be established to ensure sustainability. In addition, a pilot demonstration farm will be created and extension staff and community promoters will be trained. Community-based extension and monitoring activities with farming families will be conducted, strengthening their productive capacities and systematically addressing the technical and market constraints that affect community food insecurity.

Activities

- Identify and distribute fertile parcels of land near the river and lagoon.
- Purchase, transport and distribute agricultural inputs.
- Create a community seed bank.
- Create a pilot demonstration farm.
- Train extension staff and community promoters.
- Implement a community-based extension system.
- Monitor activities on a continual basis.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	67,467
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Agricultural kits, training, equipment</i>	150,820
Operating Costs	48,300
Administrative Costs	22,600
Total	289,187

Appealing Agency:	Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
Project Title:	Agricultural Recovery and Environmental Protection in Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/A23
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Agriculture, IDPs, income generation, resettlement and return
Objective:	Improve food security for returning families and promote environmental protection in Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces
Targeted Beneficiaries:	15,000 families
Implementing Partners:	MINADER, Provincial Governments, FAO, CBOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 614,562

Summary

Due to widespread mine infestation and damaged infrastructure, return movements in Moxico Province remained limited in 2002. Large numbers of IDPs are expected to return to their homes in the province during 2003. In Lunda Sul Province, large numbers of IDPs have already returned to areas of origin and more are expected to return in the coming year. Returning families in both provinces are at risk of increased food insecurity due to damaged agricultural lands and environmental degradation. The purpose of this project is to improve food production for 15,000 families who will return to their homes in Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces during 2003. The project aims to promote self-sufficiency and income generation and to promote the sustainable use of natural resources by encouraging environmental protection practices at the community level. The project will include seeds and tools distributions and multiplication programmes for millet and sorghum seeds. Cassava cuttings will also be adapted to local conditions. LWF will provide training in improved agricultural techniques, multiplication methods and the use of fertilisers. In addition, LWF will develop micro-credit schemes to purchase small animals. Through this project,

Activities

- Distribute seeds and tools.
- Implement seed and cassava cutting multiplication activities.
- Provide training in improved agricultural techniques and the storage and transport of agricultural products.
- Establish micro-credit schemes for acquiring small animals.
- Build awareness on environmental protection at the community level.
- Promote soil enrichment and protection at the community level.
- Create nurseries and plant trees.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	22,000
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Agricultural inputs</i>	412,562
<i>Seed and cassava multiplication</i>	45,000
<i>Micro-credit schemes</i>	50,000
<i>Training</i>	10,000
<i>Nurseries and tree planting</i>	10,000
Operating Costs	25,000
Administrative Costs	40,000
Total	614,562

Appealing Agency:	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
Project Title:	Food Security Project in Amboiva and Kassongue, Kuanza Sul Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/A24
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Agriculture, gender, IDPs, income generation, resettlement and return
Objective:	Support resettling and returning populations in Amboiva and Kassongue by distributing essential agricultural inputs
Targeted Beneficiaries:	735 IDP and returnee families
Implementing Partners:	Local Authorities, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 79,500

Summary

Approximately 400,000 IDPs in Kuanza Sul Province require resettlement. The Provincial Emergency Plan for Resettlement and Return has identified a number of priority areas within the province where return movements will occur in 2003, including Amboiva and Kassongue. Populations resettling or returning to areas of origin in these locations do not have access to seeds, tools and agricultural equipment. As a result, these populations are at risk of increased food insecurity. The purpose of this project is to support populations resettling in or returning to Amboiva and Kassongue through the distribution of essential agricultural inputs. The project aims to reduce food insecurity, foster self-sustainability and promote income generation through diverse agricultural activities. In addition to providing seeds, tools and fertilisers in time for the planting season, NPA will also help communities reactivate livestock production and improve agricultural techniques. NPA will work in close collaboration with beneficiaries, Associação Humanitária Samuel Bruce Coles (ASBC), Associação de Solidariedade Nacional dos Kalmuts (ASSONAK), Associação Kissoko dos Naturais e Amigos do Kuanza Sul (KISSOKOS) and the Institute for Agriculture Development.

Activities

- Distribute seeds, tools and agricultural equipment.
- Rehabilitate irrigation systems.
- Supervise agricultural activities.
- Develop credit schemes and income generating activities, particularly for women.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	10,500
Project Implementing Costs	50,000
Operating Costs	13,800
Administrative Costs	5,200
Total	79,500

Appealing Agency:	Save the Children – UK (SC-UK)
Project Title:	Support to WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Unit
Project Code:	ANG-03/A25
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Information management, preparedness and contingency planning
Objective:	Strengthen the capacity of WFP to analyse the food security situation and use information on food insecurity to shape food aid policy and practise
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Food insecure families in accessible areas
Implementing Partners:	WFP, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 176,825

Summary

Good vulnerability assessment and analysis are crucial for ensuring appropriate responses to food insecurity. Mechanisms for examining household and intra-household food access, which take into consideration gender and age stratifications, are required to identify long-term solutions to food insecurity. In recent years Save the Children - UK has led a number of food security assessments in Angola using the Household Economy Approach (HEA). Prior to the assessments, SC-UK has provided training on the use of the HEA for representatives from the Government, UN Agencies and international and national NGOs. The information and analysis resulting from the HEA assessments has helped to inform the debate on appropriate food security responses and has been used to develop food aid policy and practice at provincial and national levels.

The purpose of this project is to second a food security expert to WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Monitoring (VAM) Unit from Save the Children. The secondment will strengthen existing capacity for assessing and analysing household food security within the VAM Unit. SC has successfully seconded staff to WFP in various countries around the world. This project will draw on the experiences of similar programmes to maximise potential benefits. The aim of the project is to strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of WFP and its partners and to develop a more in-depth analysis of food security on the lives of the most vulnerable.

Activities

- Provide technical advice to WFP and partners on food security, emergency preparedness and vulnerability.
- Identify training needs and train staff and partners in HEA, monitoring and evaluation.
- Use the HEA to involve beneficiaries in project.
- Ensure that analysis at intra-household and micro-community level is correlated with macro-economic and political factors.
- Design, plan, guide and participate in assessments.
- Analyse assessment results and trends against baseline data and disseminate results.
- Remain updated on current food security theory, policy and practice.
- Continue to support and strengthen SC-UK's food security work in Huambo.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	110,325
Project Implementing Costs	4,500
Operating Costs	48,000
Administrative Costs	14,000
Total	176,825

Appealing Agency:	TWENDE
Project Title:	Agricultural Assistance in Icolo e Bengo, Bengo Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/A26
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Agriculture, gender, IDPs, income generation, resettlement and return
Objective:	Reduce food insecurity for vulnerable families in Icolo e Bengo through targeted agricultural assistance
Targeted Beneficiaries:	400 families
Implementing Partners:	MINADER
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 62,800

Summary

Approximately 400 IDP families in Icolo e Bengo village are in poor condition, with limited access to land, seeds and tools. The majority of these families are headed by single mothers. Approximately 100 hectares of land were recently allocated to these families, although the land is currently unsuitable for agricultural activities and requires clearing. The purpose of this project is to improve the food security situation of the 400 target families through agricultural assistance, including land clearance, creation and rehabilitation of irrigation systems and distribution of seeds and tools. The project aims to improve food security and generate income for project beneficiaries by promoting vegetable production. Twende will also facilitate the establishment of a community seed bank.

Activities

- Identify the most vulnerable families.
- Prepare allocated land for agricultural activities.
- Create and rehabilitate irrigation systems.
- Purchase, transport and distribute agricultural inputs.
- Train project beneficiaries in improved agricultural techniques, proper usage of irrigation systems and management of community seed banks.
- Monitor and evaluate project activities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	9,900
Project Implementing Costs	28,200
Operating Costs	20,600
Administrative Costs	4,100
Total	62,800

Appealing Agency:	World Food Programme (WFP)
Project Title:	Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations
Project Code:	ANG-03/F01
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Food assistance, gender, IDPs, resettlement and return
Objective:	Provide emergency food assistance to vulnerable populations and promote strategies aimed at building self-reliance
Targeted Beneficiaries:	1,761,000 vulnerable persons
Implementing Partners:	MINARS, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 228,630,000

Summary

Following the cessation of hostilities, WFP's emergency programme rapidly expanded as partners gained access to previously inaccessible areas where populations were in critical need. By the end of 2002, WFP's caseload had increased from one million to 1.9 million. During 2003, resettlement and return movements are expected to accelerate, with hundreds of thousands of people returning to areas where agricultural infrastructure and basic livelihoods are not in place. Populations living in resettlement, return and newly accessible areas will continue to require external food assistance to re-establish coping mechanisms and sustainable livelihoods.

The purpose of this project is twofold: 1) to stabilise the most vulnerable populations through targeted support for nutrition programmes and free emergency food distributions for food insecure IDPs and resettling populations and 2) to promote recovery through food-for-work programmes for food insecure families resettling or returning to their areas of origin. WFP will use this flexible two-pronged approach to facilitate rapid responses to changing conditions, basing its interventions on vulnerability assessments conducted during three critical periods in the agricultural calendar and revising caseloads and programming as required to ensure appropriate targeting. During 2003, WFP aims to target an average of 1.76 million vulnerable persons with a monthly distribution level of 26,950 MTs of food. As part of an overall commitment to gendered programming, WFP will ensure that women are the main recipients of food assistance and participate fully in the management and distribution of food assistance.

Activities

- Distribute food assistance, including emergency food distributions, support for nutrition programmes, food-for-work programmes and resettlement support to approximately 1.76 million people per month.
- Provide regular training on food management and distribution and registration, verification and reporting procedures to implementing partners.
- Coordinate seeds and tools distributions with food assistance to ensure adequate seed protection for vulnerable populations.
- Conduct regular assessments at national and provincial levels under the leadership of WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Unit and in conjunction with inter-sectoral groups.
- Mill and fortify maize for distribution in Bié Province to address pellagra outbreaks.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Direct Operational Costs	183,931,000
<i>Food</i>	
<i>Transport</i>	
<i>Land transport, storage and handling</i>	
Other Direct Operating Costs	4,406,000
<i>Non-food inputs</i>	
<i>Equipment for community kitchen and milling</i>	
<i>Capacity-building</i>	
Direct Support Costs	23,750,000
<i>Staff</i>	
<i>Technical support</i>	
<i>Travel</i>	
<i>Office expenses</i>	
<i>Vehicles</i>	
<i>Equipment</i>	
Indirect Support Costs	16,543,000
Total	228,630,000

Appealing Agency:	ZOA Refugee Care
Project Title:	Distribution of Small Animals in Huíla Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/A27
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Agriculture, IDPs, income generation, resettlement and return
Objective:	Diversify agricultural production, increase food security and promote income generation by distributing small animals to returnee communities
Targeted Beneficiaries:	2,000 farming families, including 2,500 women and 7,000 children
Implementing Partners:	EDA, MINADER
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 288,000

Summary

Following the cessation of hostilities, more than 50,000 IDPs, ex-combatants and their families are expected to return to areas of origin in the rural areas of Caluquembe and Caconda in Huíla Province. In both locations, access to arable land is limited and the average amount of land per family is insufficient to produce adequate quantities of staple crops including maize and beans. The purpose of this project is to diversify agricultural production, increase food security and promote income generation through the distribution of small animals to returnee communities. The project also aims to increase self-sufficiency, reduce dependency on free food distributions and reactivate animal production. According to a recent study conducted in six resettlement centres in Cacula, women particularly benefit from small animals raised at the household level. The project will target approximately 2,000 farming families, with a special focus on women, in Caluquembe and Caconda. ZOA will distribute chickens, ducks, rabbits, guinea pigs and, where feasible, pigs and oxen to vulnerable farming families. ZOA will also train women in small animal care.

Activities

- Identify 2,000 vulnerable returnee families to participate in the project.
- Purchase and distribute animals to project beneficiaries and introduce a “pass on the gift” system.
- Train women in rearing small animals, including corral construction.
- Provide veterinary assistance and train para-veterinarians at the community level.
- Monitor the “pass on the gift” system and ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups.
- Ensure community participation in all phases of the project through the election and training of animal husbandry commissions.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	25,000
Project Implementing Costs	221,000
Operating Costs	26,000
Administrative Costs	16,000
Total	288,000

Appealing Agency:	ZOA Refugee Care
Project Title:	Reintroduction of the Irish Potato in Huíla Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/A28
Bloc:	Food Security
Themes:	Agriculture, IDPs, income generation, resettlement and return
Objective:	Diversify agricultural production, increase food security and promote income generation by reintroducing the Irish potato in returnee communities
Targeted Beneficiaries:	15,000 families, including 16,000 women and 25,000 children
Implementing Partners:	EDA, IIA, MINADER
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 54,000

Summary

Following the cessation of hostilities, more than 50,000 IDPs, ex-combatants and their families are expected to return to areas of origin in the rural areas of Caluquembe and Caconda in Huíla Province. In both locations, access to arable land is limited and the average amount of land per family is insufficient to produce adequate quantities of staple crops including maize and beans. In previous years, farming families in Caconda and Caluquembe generated a significant part of their food and income from Irish potato cultivation. Family production levels of Irish potatoes per hectare are approximately six times higher than that of maize. In addition, the price per metric tonne of Irish potatoes is an average of five times higher than that of maize. As a result of the war and the high cost of potato multiplication, production levels of local varieties of the Irish potato have decreased in recent years.

The purpose of the project is to diversify agricultural production, increase food security and promote income generation through the introduction of the Irish potato in returnee communities. The project will target approximately 15,000 farming families in Caluquembe and Caconda. ZOA will work with small commercial farmers to produce tuber seed from True Potato Seeds (TPS), which are less expensive to multiply. Improved varieties of tuber seed will then be distributed to returnee populations. ZOA, in collaboration with EDA, IIA and FAO, will provide technical assistance throughout the project.

Activities

- Provide four kg of TPS to 20 small commercial farmers.
- Provide additional agricultural inputs and technical assistance to these farmers in coordination with EDA, IIA and FAO.
- Provide training in TPS cultivation.
- Measure harvest volumes.
- Distribute TPS tubers to vulnerable populations in surrounding communities.
- Ensure community participation in all phases of the project through election and training of farmer interest groups.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	21,000
Project Implementing Costs	21,000
Operating Costs	9,000
Administrative Costs	3,000
Total	54,000

PUBLIC HEALTH BLOC

Appealing Agency:	Acção Contra o Fome (ACF)
Project Title:	Nutritional Rehabilitation of Children in Caconda, Huíla Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/H01
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Children, IDPs, maternal and child health care, nutrition, preventative health care
Objective:	Reduce morbidity and mortality associated with malnutrition and increase the capacity of the MINSA in Huíla Province
Targeted Beneficiaries:	10,000 vulnerable children under five
Implementing Partners:	Provincial and Municipal Health Directorates, UNICEF, WFP
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 458,525

Summary

During the final stages of the armed conflict, large-scale displacements occurred in and around Caconda. Nutrition surveys conducted in June 2002 indicate that displaced populations in the area continue to suffer from high levels of malnutrition and associated morbidity and mortality. Access to agricultural land is limited and the majority of families are dependent on external food assistance for their survival. Populations are expected to remain at risk of food insecurity until they have access to land and have benefited from at least one harvest. The purpose of this project is to lower mortality and morbidity associated with malnutrition and strengthen the capacity of municipal health care staff to identify and treat acute malnutrition cases. In collaboration with UNICEF, ACF will provide medical and nutritional equipment to feeding centres. Food provided by WFP will be distributed to approximately 150 beneficiaries per month in therapeutic feeding centres and 1,000 per month in supplementary feeding centres.

Activities

- Identify and refer malnourished children.
- Provide nutritional rehabilitation in therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres.
- Build community awareness on health, nutrition, and hygiene issues through education programmes.
- Conduct nutritional surveys to monitor the nutrition situation.
- Build the capacity of MINSA staff in nutrition surveillance and data analysis.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	207,000
Project Implementing Costs	96,688
Operating Costs	124,840
Administrative Costs	29,997
Total	458,525

Appealing Agency:	Acção Contra o Fome (ACF)
Project Title:	Emergency Nutrition and Capacity-Building Programme in Luanda Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/H02
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Children, information management, infrastructure rehabilitation, maternal and child health care, nutrition, preventative health care
Objective:	Decrease morbidity and mortality associated with malnutrition and increase the capacity of the MINSA in Luanda Province
Targeted Beneficiaries:	7,800 vulnerable children under five and pregnant women
Implementing Partners:	MINSA, National Nutrition Programme
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 302,900

Summary

Although Luanda has the highest population density and concentration of displaced persons and refugees in Angola, very little information is available on the nutrition situation in the province. Implementation of the new National Nutrition Protocols is uneven, creating gaps in the treatment and management of malnutrition cases. The purpose of this project is to lower mortality and morbidity associated with malnutrition by promoting implementation of the National Nutrition Protocols and working closely with local authorities to assess and monitor existing nutrition centres operated by the Ministry of Health in Luanda Province. The project also aims to analyse the malnutrition problem in Luanda in order to identify appropriate interventions to combat urban malnutrition. Steps will be taken to reinforce the National Nutrition Programme at the provincial level and promote international standards in nutrition management. In collaboration with UNICEF, ACF will provide medical and nutrition equipment to nutrition centres. Food provided by WFP will be distributed to approximately 150 beneficiaries per month in therapeutic feeding centres and 500 per month in supplementary feeding centres.

Activities

- Work closely with local authorities to assess and monitor feeding centres managed by MINSA in Luanda Province.
- Rehabilitate three centres.
- Build capacity of nutrition staff to implement the National Nutrition Protocols in feeding centres.
- Identify and refer malnourished children to feeding centres through a standardised referral system.
- Establish an information network and evaluation system to monitor malnutrition cases and treatment.
- Conduct nutrition causal analysis and nutrition surveys in target areas.
- Develop strategies to combat urban malnutrition.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	125,984
Project Implementing Costs	67,100
Operating Costs	90,000
Administrative Costs	19,816
Total	302,900

Appealing Agency:	Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD)
Project Title:	HIV/AIDS Prevention in CAOP, Viana, Luanda Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/H03
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Community services, gender, HIV/AIDS, preventative health care, reproductive health, youth
Objective:	Increase awareness of STIs and HIV/AIDS among adolescents and women
Targeted Beneficiaries:	20,000 adolescents and 15,000 women
Implementing Partners:	Municipal Health Directorates, NGOs, Community Associations
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 18,725

Summary

Estimates of HIV/AIDS prevalence in Angola indicate that the disease is spreading rapidly. Displaced persons, youth and women are particularly vulnerable due to a lack of awareness about the virus and inadequate access to protection. Although 90 percent of the population in Luanda is aware of HIV/AIDS, 65 percent of 15 to 30 year-olds do not know how to prevent infection. The purpose of this project is to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS and other STIs among the population of CAOP in the Municipality of Viana through awareness building activities at the community level. ACORD will organise activities in collaboration with MINSA staff, CBOs and resident committees and use schools and other public facilities to conduct HIV/AIDS and STI awareness-building programmes. ACORD will also mobilise and train teams of community volunteers to conduct outreach activities and establish a community information centre on STIs and HIV/AIDS.

Activities

- Mobilise six teams of community volunteers.
- Train community leaders on STIs and HIV/AIDS.
- Conduct HIV/AIDS and STI awareness-building activities focusing on behaviour, attitudes and practices.
- Conduct eight awareness-building workshops with youth and women's groups.
- Create an HIV/AIDS and STI information centre in the community.
- Develop partnerships with local health organisations and NGOs to expand activities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	10,600
Project Implementing Costs	6,900
Administrative Costs	1,225
Total	18,725

Appealing Agency:	Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD)
Project Title:	Improved Access to Basic Sanitation in the Community of 28 de Agosto, Viana, Luanda Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/H04
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Community services, environmental sanitation, infrastructure rehabilitation, potable water
Objective:	Increase access to basic sanitation in the 28 de Agosto neighbourhood
Targeted Beneficiaries:	15,000 persons
Implementing Partners:	Municipal Health Directorates, NGOs, Community Associations
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 49,330

Summary

Approximately 15,000 persons living in the *28 de Agosto* neighbourhood in Luanda do not have access to basic sanitation and safe drinking water. The population practices open-air defecation due to lack of latrines. Refuse is thrown in collection areas, streets and drainage areas but is rarely removed. As a result, watercourses are contaminated and water-borne and faecal-oral diseases are common. The purpose of this project is to increase access to basic sanitation for 15,000 persons in *28 de Agosto*. The project aims to raise community awareness regarding basic sanitation, hygiene and prevention of water-borne and faecal-oral disease transmission. ACORD will mobilise community groups to construct family latrines and remove refuse. ACORD will also plant trees to reduce soil erosion and reduce contamination of watercourses.

Activities

- Coordinate with municipal health directorates and local resident committees.
- Build awareness on basic sanitation, hygiene and disease control.
- Produce building blocks and train community bricklayers in latrine construction.
- Construct 130 family latrines.
- Remove refuse.
- Mobilise youth to plant trees.
- Monitor project activities and impact.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	6,900
Project Implementing Costs	39,000
Administrative Costs	3,430
Total	49,330

Appealing Agency:	Associação para o Desenvolvimento e Apoio ao Campo (ADAC)
Project Title:	Combating Scabies in Cuemba Municipality, Bié Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/H05
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Children, IDPs, preventative health care, resettlement and return
Objective:	Reduce the incidence of scabies through treatment and awareness programmes in Cuemba Municipality
Targeted Beneficiaries:	100,000 persons
Implementing Partners:	Municipal Administration, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 124,590

Summary

Outbreaks of scabies are a serious concern in Cuemba, where high concentrations of people continue to live in sub-standard conditions with limited access to primary health care services, basic sanitation and essential non-food items including soap and clothing. Displaced populations, and women and children in particular, are most vulnerable to the disease. The purpose of this project is to reduce the incidence of scabies through treatment and health awareness programmes. ADAC will distribute essential medicines as well as essential non-food items to combat the spread of the disease. ADAC will also work in close collaboration with communities, church groups and national and international NGOs to ensure the sustainability of community health structures and networks developed under the "Fight AIDS Programme". All activities will be coordinated with the provincial health directorate and a network of community health promoters.

Activities

- Mobilise, train and organise volunteer community health workers.
- Conduct community awareness and mobilisation campaigns on the causes, prevention and treatment of scabies.
- Acquire, transport and distribute essential non-food items including essential medicines, soap, buckets, disinfectant sprays and clothing.
- Follow-up and evaluate activities on a regular basis and keep partners informed through bi-monthly reports.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	28,200
Project Implementing Costs	69,240
Operating Costs	19,000
Administrative Costs	8,150
Total	124,590

Appealing Agency:	Acção de Desenvolvimento Económico Social de Angola (ADESA)
Project Title:	Health Interventions in Quicabo Commune, Bengo Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/H06
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	IDPs, infrastructure rehabilitation, maternal and child health care, preventative health care, resettlement and return
Objective:	Reduce morbidity and mortality among IDPs in Quicabo Commune through improved access to primary health care services
Targeted Beneficiaries:	2,500 IDP families
Implementing Partners:	MINSA, CBOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 47,225

Summary

Peri-urban areas in Bengo Province have been devastated as a result of the war. In Quicabo Commune, approximately 2,500 displaced families do not have access to primary health care services or adequate sanitation. As a result, morbidity and mortality rates are high. The purpose of this project is to reduce morbidity and mortality in Quicabo through improved access to primary health care services. ADESA will work with the community to construct a health post and will provide appropriate equipment and essential drugs to ensure the smooth functioning of the post. ADESA will also provide training for health promoters and nurses and conduct health education programmes for the community.

Activities

- Mobilise and organise community volunteers.
- Acquire and transport material and equipment for the construction of the health post.
- Work with community volunteers to construct the health post.
- Provide essential medicines and equipment for the health post.
- Conduct health education programmes for the community.
- Monitor project activities and impact.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	7,730
Project Implementing Costs	36,000
Administrative Costs	3,495
Total	47,225

Appealing Agency:	Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Pova (ADPP)
Project Title:	Public Health Campaign in Bengo, Benguela and Huambo Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/H07
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Environmental sanitation, HIV/AIDS, IDPs, maternal and child health care, potable water, preventative health care, reproductive health, resettlement and return
Objective:	Reduce morbidity and mortality among displaced and returnee populations through integrated public health interventions
Targeted Beneficiaries:	20,100 families
Implementing Partners:	Provincial and Municipal Departments of Health and Water
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 515,393

Summary

More than 70,000 people in the Municipalities of Nambuangongo and Quibaxe in Bengo Province, Chongoroi in Benguela Province and Bailundo in Huambo Province were inaccessible to humanitarian organisations until the cessation of hostilities. Due to an absence of adequate health, water and environmental sanitation facilities, residents, IDPs and returnees suffer high levels of morbidity and mortality. The purpose of this project is to reduce morbidity and mortality through integrated public health interventions including hygiene and health education, improved access to potable water, basic sanitation and primary health care services. ADPP will train community volunteers and activists to conduct standard health education programmes. In an effort to improve environmental sanitation, activities will include construction of family latrines and refuse pits. In addition, contaminated pools of water will be drained. The project will also include elements of ADPP's "Hope against HIV/AIDS" programme, including training of activists, dissemination of HIV/AIDS information and development of voluntary testing and counselling services.

Activities

- Select and train 22 community volunteers, 14 counsellors and 40 activists.
- Mobilise communities to construct 695 latrines and 31 wells.
- Design, print and disseminate health and hygiene education material in Portuguese and local languages.
- Build community awareness on methods to prevent common diseases, STIs and HIV/AIDS.
- Promote vaccination of children and pregnant women.
- Establish and train water and sanitation teams to maintain water wells and latrines.
- Promote the use of impregnated mosquito nets.
- Purchase and distribute condoms.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	37,200
Project Implementing Costs	422,476
Operating Costs	22,000
Administrative Costs	33,717
Total	515,393

Appealing Agency:	Adventist Development and Relief Agency - International (ADRA-I)
Project Title:	Maternal and Child Health Care Programme, Huambo Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/H08
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Children, community services, HIV/AIDS, IDPs, maternal and child health care, preventative health care, reproductive health
Objective:	Reduce infant, child and maternal mortality and morbidity through preventative and curative health care interventions
Targeted Beneficiaries:	15,000 families
Implementing Partners:	MINSA
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 200,000

Summary

In eastern and south-western Huambo, large numbers of residents, IDPs and returnees do not have access to primary health care services. The absence of basic social services has contributed to elevated rates of infant, child and maternal morbidity and mortality. The purpose of this project is to reduce morbidity and mortality through a combination of preventative and curative health care interventions in the Municipalities of Catchiungo and Tchikala-Tcholoheanga and the areas of Bongo, Catabola and Chilata. ADRA-I will ensure that pre- and postnatal services are in place and that immunisation coverage is increased in target areas. In addition, ADRA-I will conduct community awareness programmes on STI and HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention. Where possible, ADRA-I will work with local health facilities and train local staff. Where facilities do not exist, ADRA-I will operate mobile clinics.

Activities

- Ensure provision of essential health care services through established health posts or mobile clinics.
- Provide pre-and postnatal care for pregnant women and mothers in all target areas.
- Train local health care workers in reproductive and maternal health issues.
- Operate a mobile EPI unit capable of responding to needs in isolated communities.
- Build community awareness on basic health issues and prevention of common diseases.
- Educate adolescents and women about sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS, and methods for preventing infection.
- Monitor project activities and impact.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	71,400
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Essential medicines</i>	45,000
<i>Training</i>	10,000
<i>Awareness-building activities</i>	7,600
Operating Costs	53,000
Administrative Costs	13,000
Total	200,000

Appealing Agency:	Adventist Development and Relief Agency - International (ADRA-I)
Project Title:	Youth Health Programme, Malanje Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/H09
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Community services, gender, HIV/AIDS, preventative health care, reproductive health, youth
Objective:	Improve the health status of youth in Malanje Province through awareness campaigns and the provision of basic health care services and counselling
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Adolescents
Implementing Partners:	MINSA, Youth Groups
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 120,000

Summary

The health needs of adolescents are inadequately addressed in both urban and rural areas of Malanje Province. Young adults do not have access to basic health care services or hygiene facilities. Few have knowledge of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS, and methods for preventing infection. The purpose of this project is to improve the health status of youth in Malanje Province, and along the Quela – Caculama – Cacuso corridor in particular, through health awareness campaigns and provision of basic health care services and counselling. ADRA-I will operate a mobile health clinic offering preventative and curative health care to youth living in rural and urban areas. Health care workers will focus on reaching adolescents through awareness campaigns, focusing specifically on the prevention of sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS. ADRA-I will also ensure that counselling services with trained professional staff are available to provide opportunities for young people to discuss personal health and safe sexual practices.

Activities

- Operate a mobile clinic to address the health needs of rural and urban youth.
- Promote awareness of basic communicable diseases and environmental health concerns.
- Prepare youth to make informed choices about the use of tobacco and other harmful substances.
- Build awareness on STIs and HIV/AIDS and ways to prevent infection.
- Provide professional counselling services.
- Encourage cooperation and problem solving among young people.
- Monitor project activities and impact.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	55,600
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Essential medicines and supplies</i>	12,000
<i>Awareness-building activities</i>	5,000
<i>Counselling and outreach services</i>	5,000
Operating Costs	35,000
Administrative Costs	7,400
Total	120,000

Appealing Agency:	AFRICARE
Project Title:	Emergency Health Project in Bié and Kuanza Sul Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/H10
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Children, community services, HIV/AIDS, IDPs, maternal and child health care, preventative health care, reproductive health
Objective:	Reduce infant, child and maternal morbidity and mortality through increased access to basic health care services for children under the age of five and women of childbearing age in Bié and Kuanza Sul Provinces
Targeted Beneficiaries:	171,026 children under the age of five and women of child bearing age
Implementing Partners:	MINSA, UNICEF, WHO
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,322,750

Summary

As a result of low immunisation coverage, overcrowded and often sub-standard living conditions and the absence of adequate health facilities, children and women are at greater risk of contracting vaccine preventable diseases, malaria, pneumonia and water-borne diseases. The purpose of this project is to reduce infant, child and maternal morbidity and mortality through increased access to basic health care services for children under the age of five and women of childbearing age in the Municipalities of Andulo and Nharea in Bié Province and Conda and Seles in Kuanza Sul Province. Through this project, AFRICARE aims to increase immunisation coverage against six vaccine-preventable diseases among children and women of childbearing age. In addition, AFRICARE will work with health care professionals at health posts and district hospitals to increase capacity to diagnose and treat common illnesses, including malaria, acute diarrhoeic diseases and respiratory infections. AFRICARE will also train traditional birth attendants and increase capacity at municipal hospitals and health centres to provide essential obstetric care and increase the number of deliveries assisted by trained professionals. Community awareness-building activities will be conducted to increase knowledge on sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS, and prevention methods.

Activities

- Train municipal EPI supervisors and vaccine administrators in cold chain management, maintenance of immunisation equipment and stocks, disease surveillance, record keeping and reporting.
- Rehabilitate cold chains and establish fixed vaccination posts with community participation.
- Support vaccination campaigns through mobile teams.
- Train health care workers in the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) with support from MINSA, UNICEF and WHO and provide essential medicines for IMCI activities.
- Distribute impregnated mosquito nets.
- Train health workers and traditional birth attendants in prenatal, delivery, and postnatal care and establish emergency obstetric care services.
- Conduct HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns and distribute condoms.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	371,000
Project Implementing Costs	517,000
Operating Costs	314,500
Administrative Costs	120,250
Total	1,322,750

Appealing Agency:	Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA)
Project Title:	Integrated Public Health Project in Moxico, Uíge and Zaire Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/H11
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Community services, environmental sanitation, HIV/AIDS, IDPs, infrastructure rehabilitation, maternal and child health care, preventative health care, potable water, refugees, resettlement and return
Objective:	Reduce morbidity and mortality through improved access to basic health care services, potable water and sanitation
Targeted Beneficiaries:	15,000 families in Alto Zambezi, 10,000 families in Sanza Pombo and 10,000 families in M'banza Congo
Implementing Partners:	Municipal Administrations, UNFPA, UNICEF
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 854,870

Summary

Basic health services and sanitation systems are either non-existent or in poor condition in the Municipalities of Alto Zambezi, Sanza Pombo and M'banza Congo in Moxico, Uíge and Zaire Provinces. As a result, morbidity and mortality rates remain high and are expected to deteriorate further as populations begin to return to these areas. The purpose of this project is to reduce morbidity and mortality among displaced and returnee populations in the target municipalities through integrated public health interventions. AHA's medical team will work in close collaboration with municipal health directorates to build capacity among local health care professions and improve preventative, curative and maternal and child health care services. Steps will also be taken to educate the community on the prevention and transmission of STIs, including HIV/AIDS. The project will also aim to increase access to adequate quantities of potable water and basic sanitation through the construction of water points and latrines. Project activities will target 15,000 families in Alto Zambezi, 10,000 families in Sanza Pombo and 10,000 families in M'banza Congo.

Activities

- Acquire and transport materials for the rehabilitation and construction of health facilities.
- Work with MINSA to rehabilitate 17 and construct four new health posts.
- Train local health care workers in improved preventative, curative and maternal and child health care.
- Build community awareness on the prevention of STIs, including HIV/AIDS, and distribute condoms.
- Acquire and transport materials to construct and protect water points.
- Construct and protect 110 new water points.
- Train local water committees to maintain protected water points.
- Build community awareness on basic hygiene practices.
- Mobilise community volunteers to build latrines.
- Monitor project activities and impact.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	156,760
Project Implementing Costs	344,460
Operating Costs	297,600
Administrative Costs	56,050
Total	854,870

Appealing Agency:	Assistência Medica Internacional (AMI)
Project Title:	Health Assistance in Chitembo, Bié Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/H12
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Community services, IDPs, infrastructure rehabilitation, nutrition, preventative health care, resettlement and return
Objective:	Improve access to basic health care services in the newly accessible areas of Chitembo
Targeted Beneficiaries:	110,000 persons
Implementing Partners:	MINSa, Municipal Administration
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 200,000

Summary

Displaced populations are returning to newly accessible areas in Chitembo Municipality from Kuito. Returnees are often in poor condition following months of hardship in overcrowded and sub-standard camps. Basic conditions are not in place in areas of return, particularly in locations that were inaccessible to humanitarian partners during the armed conflict. The purpose of this project is to improve access to basic health care services in Chitembo. AMI will work in close collaboration with the municipal health directorate to rehabilitate health structures, provide essential medicines and equipment and train local health care workers in improved preventative and curative health care. AMI will also aim to increase immunisation coverage by providing cold chains and transport to vaccine administrators. AMI will conduct regular nutrition surveillance and open therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes as required.

Activities

- Work with local authorities to rehabilitate health structures.
- Provide essential medicines and equipment to local health facilities.
- Train local health care workers in improved preventative and curative health care.
- Build community awareness on basic health issues.
- Support immunisation campaigns with cold chains and transportation.
- Conduct nutrition surveillance and open therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes as required.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	78,000
Project Implementing Costs	68,000
Operating Costs	44,000
Administrative Costs	10,000
Total	200,000

Appealing Agency:	Assistência Medica Internacional (AMI)
Project Title:	Integrated Public Health Project in Eastern Huíla Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/H13
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Community services, environmental sanitation, IDPs, nutrition, potable water, preventative health care, resettlement and return
Objective:	Improve access to basic public health services in the areas of Chicomba, Cuvango and Jamba
Targeted Beneficiaries:	203,000 persons
Implementing Partners:	MINSA, Provincial Government
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 260,000

Summary

Displaced populations and ex-combatants and their families have begun returning to areas of origin in Chicomba, Cuvango and Jamba in Huíla Province. A series of assessment missions conducted by AMI in these areas between June and September 2002 indicate that basic services are not in place in the return areas. Health facilities are dilapidated and essential medicines and equipment are critically lacking. High levels of malnutrition have been reported and therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes are urgently required. In addition, populations in these areas do not have access to potable water and basic sanitation. The purpose of this project is to provide basic medical and nutrition assistance, potable water and basic sanitation to 18,000 vulnerable residents and returnees in Chicomba, 95,000 in Cuvango and 90,000 in Jamba. AMI will also build capacity among local health care workers to improve delivery of basic services and conduct community education programmes to raise awareness on basic health and sanitation issues.

Activities

- Conduct nutrition surveillance in the target areas.
- Establish one therapeutic and two supplementary feeding centres.
- Provide essential medicines and equipment to health facilities.
- Support vaccination campaigns through the provision of materials and transportation assistance.
- Train local health workers in basic preventative and curative health care.
- Conduct community health education awareness campaigns.
- Rehabilitate and construct water points.
- Construct public and family latrines.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	101,000
Project Implementing Costs	101,300
Operating Costs	41,000
Administrative Costs	16,700
Total	260,000

Appealing Agency:	Assistência Medica Internacional (AMI)
Project Title:	Integrated Public Health Project in Kuanza Norte Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/H14
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Community services, environmental sanitation, IDPs, nutrition, potable water, preventative health care, resettlement and return
Objective:	Improve access to basic public health services in newly accessible areas in Kuanza Norte Province
Targeted Beneficiaries:	95,000 persons
Implementing Partners:	MINSA, Provincial Government
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 167,000

Summary

Basic public health facilities in newly accessible areas of Kuanza Norte Province, including Ambaca, Bolongongo and Quiculungo, are either non-existent or in poor condition. Populations continue to suffer from malnutrition and common water-borne, faecal-oral and vaccine preventable diseases. The purpose of this project is to reduce morbidity and mortality rates, particularly among children, through improved access to preventative and curative health care, potable water and basic sanitation. AMI will work in close collaboration with municipal health directorates to ensure that health facilities are equipped with adequate quantities of essential medicines. In addition, AMI will train local health care workers in improved preventative and curative health care. AMI will also aim to increase immunisation coverage by providing cold chains and transport to vaccine administrators. AMI will conduct community health education programmes to build awareness on basic health and sanitation issues and monitor the nutrition and epidemiological situation through regular surveillance.

Activities

- Provide essential medicines and equipment to local health facilities.
- Train local health care workers in improved preventative and curative health care.
- Build community awareness on basic health issues.
- Support immunisation campaigns with cold chains and transportation.
- Conduct routine nutrition and epidemiological surveillance.
- Rehabilitate and construct water points.
- Construct public and family latrines.
- Chlorinate water points.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	56,000
Project Implementing Costs	65,000
Operating Costs	36,000
Administrative Costs	10,000
Total	167,000

Appealing Agency:	Acção de Desenvolvimento Para as Populações (APPAV)
Project Title:	HIV/AIDS Prevention in Saurimo, Lunda Sul Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/H15
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Community services, HIV/AIDS, preventative health care, youth
Objective:	Curb the spread of HIV/AIDS in Saurimo Municipality through education and support services
Targeted Beneficiaries:	60,000 persons, including MINSA staff, adolescents and young adults
Implementing Partners:	MINSA, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 182,756

Summary

Few efforts have been made to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS in Lunda Sul Province, particularly in border towns. HIV prevalence is particularly high in the province, a diamond mining area with a transient population and a large number of prostitutes. The purpose of this project is to curb transmission of the virus in Saurimo Municipality and surrounding areas through education and support services. APPAV will open two voluntary testing and counselling centres in municipal clinics, train 300 peer educators, including adolescents, soldiers, prostitutes and church leaders, and 30 HIV/AIDS counsellors. APPAV will also improve diagnostic and treatment services for sexually transmitted infections by providing essential medicines to clinics and supporting the maintenance of a provincial blood bank. HIV/AIDS campaigns will include condom distributions, aiming to reach approximately 60,000 persons.

Activities

- Open two voluntary testing and counselling centres and STI clinics.
- Train and monitor the activities of 300 peer educators and 30 HIV/AIDS counsellors.
- Provide on-the-job training for MINSA staff.
- Build community awareness on HIV/AIDS and STI prevention through municipal campaigns.
- Promote community participation in the prevention of HIV/AIDS.
- Participate in the coordination of HIV/AIDS prevention activities at the provincial level.
- Monitor project activities and impact.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	70,500
Project Implementing Costs	57,000
Operating Costs	43,300
Administrative Costs	11,956
Total	182,756

Appealing Agency:	Acção de Desenvolvimento Para as Populações (APPAV)
Project Title:	Maternal and Child Health Project in Dala Municipality, Lunda Sul Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/H16
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Community services, environmental sanitation, HIV/AIDS, IDPs, maternal and child health care, potable water, preventative health care, resettlement and return
Objective:	Reduce infant, child and maternal morbidity and mortality through integrated public health interventions in Dala Municipality
Targeted Beneficiaries:	50,000 persons
Implementing Partners:	MINSA, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 202,016

Summary

Recent assessments indicate that public health facilities in Dala Municipality in Lunda Sul Province require urgent rehabilitation. Infant, child and maternal morbidity and mortality rates among resident and returning populations are high and basic services are not in place to meet growing needs. The purpose of this project is to reduce infant, child and maternal morbidity and mortality through integrated public health interventions in Dala Municipality. Through this project, APPAV will train 25 municipal health workers in improved preventative and curative health care, focusing particularly on the special needs of mothers and children. APPAV will also train 200 community health promoters in basic health issues, including the prevention of STIs and HIV/AIDS. In addition, APPAV will rehabilitate two health structures and provide essential medicines and equipment to treat common diseases, including STIs. Communities will be mobilised to participate in the construction and maintenance of water points and latrines. Integrated project activities will reach an estimated 50,000 persons.

Activities

- Train municipal health workers in improved diagnosis and treatment of common mother and child illnesses.
- Expand immunisation coverage in partnership with MINSA.
- Train 200 community health promoters in basic health issues, including the prevention of STIs and HIV/AIDS.
- Rehabilitate two health structures.
- Provide essential medicines, equipment and supplies to health units.
- Mobilise communities to participate in the construction and maintenance of water points and latrines.
- Ensure community participation through the establishment of community health committees.
- Work with Government, NGO and community partners to coordinate public health interventions.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	64,500
Project Implementing Costs	80,000
Operating Costs	44,300
Administrative Costs	13,216
Total	202,016

Appealing Agency:	Associação Angolana Salvador dos Povos (ASASP)
Project Title:	HIV/AIDS Awareness Activities in Benguela and Kuanza Norte Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/H17
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Education, HIV/AIDS, IDPs, preventative health care, youth
Objective:	Curb the spread of HIV/AIDS through awareness activities in Benguela and Kuanza Norte Provinces
Targeted Beneficiaries:	5,000 persons
Implementing Partners:	MEC, MINSA
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 16,585

Summary

The spread of HIV/AIDS is negatively impacting communities throughout Angola and is likely to lead to a significant deterioration in public health, a rise in social tension and a loss of economic growth. The general lack of awareness regarding transmission and prevention contributes to the spread of the disease, particularly among sexually active youth and young adults. The purpose of this project is to help curb the spread of the virus through targeted HIV/AIDS awareness activities with students and IDPs in the areas of Cacuaco, Cazengo and Lobito. The project will present theatre shows and public debates in schools and communities on HIV/AIDS issues. Educational materials regarding prevention will also be distributed and all activities will be closely coordinated with other partners and beneficiaries.

Activities

- Present 20 performances of a play on HIV/AIDS prevention in schools and communities.
- Conduct 20 debate cycles in schools on the subject of HIV/AIDS.
- Produce and distribute education materials about HIV/AIDS prevention to school and community groups.
- Coordinate activities with other partners.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	5,000
Project Implementing Costs	10,500
Administrative Costs	1,085
Total	16,585

Appealing Agency:	Associação Humanitária Samuel Brace Coles (ASBC)
Project Title:	Integrated Public Health Project in Cassongue Municipality, Kuanza Sul Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/H18
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Children, community services, disabled, environmental sanitation, IDPs, potable water, preventative health care, resettlement and return
Objective:	Reduce morbidity and mortality among returning populations in Cassongue Municipality through integrated public health interventions
Targeted Beneficiaries:	4,500 persons
Implementing Partners:	MINSA, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 36,760

Summary

Displaced populations and ex-combatants and their families are beginning to return to more than 30 villages in Cassongue Municipality from IDP camps and gathering areas in Kuanza Sul and other provinces. Many returnees are in poor condition and require basic public health assistance. The most vulnerable groups include children under five, women of childbearing age, elderly and disabled. The purpose of this project is to reduce morbidity and mortality among returning populations through integrated public health interventions. Project activities will include construction of health posts, provision of essential medicines and basic medical equipment and community-awareness programmes on public health issues. In addition, ASBC will mobilise communities to build water points and family latrines to improve access to potable water and sanitation.

Activities

- Mobilise communities to construct three health posts using local materials.
- Equip health facilities with essential medicines and medical equipment.
- Recruit unemployed health workers in returning communities.
- Train health workers and community health promoters in preventative and curative health care and basic sanitation and hygiene practices.
- Mobilise communities to construct household latrines and practice basic hygiene and sanitation.
- Mobilise communities to construct and maintain water points.
- Build *jangos* to promote community education.
- Monitor project activities and impact.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	6,000
Project Implementing Costs	20,000
Operating Costs	8,000
Administrative Costs	2,760
Total	36,760

Appealing Agency:	CARE
Project Title:	HIV/AIDS Project in Bié Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/H19
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Community services, HIV/AIDS, IDPs, preventative health care, resettlement and return
Objective:	Increase awareness of HIV/AIDS and STIs among adolescents and provide treatment for gonorrhoea and syphilis
Targeted Beneficiaries:	115,000 persons
Implementing Partners:	MINSa, UN Agencies, ADAC, AVIMI
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 232,170

Summary

Living conditions in Kuito's overcrowded IDP camps are poor and access to basic goods and services are limited. Many adolescents have turned to prostitution as a means of generating income and incidences of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS, are increasing. The general lack of awareness regarding prevention, symptoms and treatment and limited resources to combat the spread of these diseases, including condoms and STI medications, have created greater risks. The purpose of this project is to help curb the spread of STIs and HIV/AIDS. In partnership with AVIMI and ADAC, CARE will conduct community STI and HIV/AIDS awareness education in nine camps and distribute condoms to 16 health posts, reaching approximately 115,000 people. Project partners will also focus on improving the quality of counselling at the 16 health posts. Health facility staff will receive training on the treatment of STIs. Through an established team of community health care workers, awareness campaigns on STIs and HIV/AIDS will be conducted in the nine camps. The project will build on networks and partnerships that have already been established through CARE's Child Survival project. CARE will also focus on building capacity within ADAC and AVIMI, helping them to independently implement similar projects in the future. In collaboration with UNFPA, condoms will also be distributed.

Activities

- Train community health workers and promoters in the causes, symptoms, prevention and treatment of STIs and HIV/AIDS.
- Train health centre staff in the treatment of gonorrhoea and syphilis and counselling techniques.
- Conduct community awareness building and mobilisation campaigns on the causes, symptoms, prevention and treatment of STIs and HIV/AIDS.
- Train ADAC and AVIMI staff in project management, planning, design and implementation.
- Conduct, in collaboration with community health care workers, beneficiary interviews and discussion groups to evaluate project progress.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	61,814
Project Implementing Costs	102,250
Operating Costs	47,000
Administrative Costs	21,106
Total	232,170

Appealing Agency:	Clube dos Naturais e Amigos dos Luandos (CNAL)
Project Title:	Integrated Public Health Project in Mumbondo Commune, Bengo Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/H20
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Community services, environmental sanitation, potable water, preventative health care
Objective:	Reduce morbidity and mortality through improved public health services for the population of Mumbondo
Targeted Beneficiaries:	6,000 persons
Implementing Partners:	MINSA
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 25,000

Summary

Approximately 6,000 people in Mumbondo Commune in Bengo Province do not have access to basic public health services. Morbidity rates are high and reports indicate that 20 percent of children under five die each year as a result of inadequate health services and limited access to clean water and sanitation. The purpose of this project is to reduce morbidity and mortality through improved public health services for the population of Mumbondo. Project activities will include rehabilitation of two health posts, provision of essential medicines and equipment, training of health staff and routine vaccinations for children and pregnant women. CNAL will also mobilise 100 families to rehabilitate 20 traditional wells and construct household latrines.

Activities

- Rehabilitate two existing health posts.
- Ensure that health posts are equipped with adequate quantities of essential medicines and basic medical equipment.
- Train two health promoters and two traditional birth attendants.
- Conduct routine vaccination of children under five and pregnant women.
- Rehabilitate 20 traditional wells.
- Encourage 100 families to build household latrines.
- Ensure community participation in brick-building and construction activities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	6,000
Project Implementing Costs	14,000
Operating Costs	4,000
Administrative Costs	1,000
Total	25,000

Appealing Agency:	Clube dos Naturais e Amigos dos Luandos (CNAL)
Project Title:	Integrated Public Health Project in Mbondo Commune, Kuanza Norte Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/H21
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Community services, environmental sanitation, potable water, preventative health care
Objective:	Reduce morbidity and mortality through improved public health services for the population of Mbondo
Targeted Beneficiaries:	2,000 persons
Implementing Partners:	MINSA
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 15,100

Summary

Approximately 2,000 displaced persons who have resettled in Mbondo Commune in Kuanza Norte Province do not have access to basic public health services. Morbidity rates are high and children under five continue to die from water-borne diseases and malaria. Most families rely on rivers and lakes for water consumption, washing clothes and bathing. The purpose of this project is to reduce morbidity and mortality through improved public health services for the population of Mbondo. Project activities include provision of essential medicines and equipment to the health post, rehabilitation of 20 traditional wells and construction of household latrines.

Activities

- Complete construction of the health post.
- Provide essential medicines and basic medical equipment to the health post.
- Rehabilitate 20 traditional wells.
- Mobilise families to build household latrines.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	6,000
Project Implementing Costs	5,700
Operating Costs	2,400
Administrative Costs	1,000
Total	15,100

Appealing Agency:	Concern Worldwide
Project Title:	Primary Health Care Project in Cunhinga Municipality, Bié Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/H22
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Community services, IDPs, maternal and child health care, nutrition, preventative health care, resettlement and return
Objective:	Reduce morbidity and mortality through improved access to basic health care services in Cunhinga Province
Targeted Beneficiaries:	25,000 families
Implementing Partners:	MINSa
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 395,889

Summary

Displaced populations are returning to areas of origin within Cunhinga Municipality. Basic health care facilities in the municipality have been ruined as a result of the armed conflict or are non-existent. The purpose of this project is to reduce morbidity and mortality through improved access to basic health care services in Cunhinga Municipality. Project activities will include rehabilitation of health facilities in newly accessible areas, provision of essential medicines, training of health staff, community health workers and traditional birth attendants, nutrition surveillance and appropriate follow-up care and community health education programmes.

Activities

- Support MINSa staff through training.
- Rehabilitate health posts in newly accessible areas.
- Provide adequate quantities of essential medicines.
- Identify and train community health workers and traditional birth attendants.
- Establish a nutrition surveillance system.
- Establish a referral system to ensure timely and appropriate treatment for malnutrition cases.
- Build community awareness on basic health issues through educational programmes.
- Coordinate activities with Concern's food security project.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	199,400
Project Implementing Costs	102,200
Operating Costs	68,390
Administrative Costs	25,899
Total	395,889

Appealing Agency:	Coordenação de Organizações Serviço Voluntário (COSV)
Project Title:	HIV/AIDS Project in Viana IDP and Refugee Camps, Luanda Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/H23
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Community services, HIV/AIDS, IDPs, preventative health care, psychosocial support, refugees, reproductive health, youth
Objective:	Prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS among IDPs and refugees in Viana through awareness-building activities and the establishment of a voluntary testing and counselling centre
Targeted Beneficiaries:	13,000 IDPs and 5,977 refugees
Implementing Partners:	MINSA
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 120,910

Summary

HIV/AIDS prevalence is reportedly increasing among IDP and refugee populations in Viana. The risk of infection in the camps is particularly high as a result of precarious living conditions, social tensions and insufficient knowledge regarding the transmission and prevention of the virus. The purpose of this project is to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS among IDPs and refugees in Viana through awareness-building activities and the establishment of a voluntary testing and counselling centre. Project activities will target approximately 13,000 IDPs and 6,000 refugees. All activities will be coordinated with the provincial health department and local associations and organisations operating in the Viana camps.

Activities

- Build community awareness on transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS through educational programmes and campaigns.
- Distribute condoms and explain their use in schools and to groups of young people.
- Organise seminars and discussion groups on transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS with traditional authorities, youth and women of childbearing age.
- Construct and equip a voluntary testing and counselling centre.
- Train testing and counselling centre staff and psychologists.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	55,000
Project Implementing Costs	45,000
Operating Costs	13,000
Administrative Costs	7,910
Total	120,910

Appealing Agency:	Development Workshop (DW)
Project Title:	Water and Sanitation for Resettling and Returning Populations in Bailundo and Tchicala-Tcholohanga Municipalities, Huambo Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/WS01
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Community services, environmental sanitation, IDPs, potable water, resettlement and return
Objective:	Reduce morbidity linked to poor water quality and lack of sanitation in resettlement and return areas the Municipalities of Bailundo and Tchicala-Tcholohanga
Targeted Beneficiaries:	15,000 IDPs and returnees
Implementing Partners:	Provincial Government, CBOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 577,000

Summary

Most populations returning to areas of origin or resettling in Huambo Province do not have access to sufficient quantities of potable water or adequate sanitation. As a result, water-borne and faecal-oral diseases are common. The purpose of this project is to reduce morbidity linked to poor water quality and lack of sanitation in resettlement and return areas in the Municipalities of Bailundo and Tchicala-Tcholohanga. DW will build on its existing programme in Huambo Province by improving access to water and sanitation for 15,000 IDPs and returnees in the target municipalities. Project activities will include construction of 30 water points and 500 latrines in accordance with the minimum standards specified in the Norms and *regulamento*. In addition, DW will conduct hygiene awareness programmes at the community level.

Activities

- Mobilise Government partners and community members in the target municipalities.
- Protect existing hand-dug wells with concrete well rings, improve headwork and, where appropriate, install Afridev hand pumps.
- Construct new wells in places where communities have expressed a need and interest in participating in well construction.
- Supervise and monitor the construction of water points and dry pit latrines.
- Ensure community maintenance and management capacity of rehabilitated and newly constructed wells.
- Conduct hygiene education programmes in all areas of intervention.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	246,500
Project Implementing Costs	106,000
Operating Costs	192,000
Administrative Costs	32,500
Total	577,000

Appealing Agency:	Development Workshop (DW)
Project Title:	Basic Sanitation for Populations in Cacuaco Municipality, Luanda Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/WS02
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Community services, environmental sanitation, IDPs, potable water, resettlement and return
Objective:	Reduce morbidity linked to inadequate sanitation in Cacuaco Municipality
Targeted Beneficiaries:	8,000 IDPs, ten local masons
Implementing Partners:	Provincial Government, CBOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 353,200

Summary

Only ten percent of the approximately 235,000 residents and IDPs living in Cacuaco Municipality have access to latrines. The majority of people practices open-air defecation, which often leads to the contamination of water sources. As a result, water-borne and faecal-oral diseases are common. The purpose of this project is to reduce morbidity linked to inadequate sanitation in Cacuaco Municipality. DW will build on its existing programme in Cacuaco by improving access to sanitation for 8,000 IDPs. Project activities will include training of masons and construction of 1,000 latrines. In addition, DW will conduct hygiene awareness programmes at the community level.

Activities

- Mobilise Government partners and community members.
- Train ten local masons in latrine construction.
- Produce and distribute latrine covers and building blocks.
- Supervise and monitor the construction of latrines.
- Conduct hygiene education programmes at the community level.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	209,400
Project Implementing Costs	100,600
Operating Costs	21,700
Administrative Costs	21,500
Total	353,200

Appealing Agency:	GOAL
Project Title:	HIV/AIDS Project in Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/H24
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Community services, HIV/AIDS, IDPs, preventative health care, refugees, resettlement and return
Objective:	Curb the spread of HIV/AIDS in Lunda Sul and Moxico through education and support services
Targeted Beneficiaries:	IDPs and refugees between ten and 24
Implementing Partners:	MINSA
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 480,000

Summary

HIV/AIDS prevalence is underreported in Angola as a result of poor national surveillance and a lack of voluntary testing and counselling services. Following the cessation of hostilities, cross border population movements have increased. Tens of thousands of persons who have been living in high prevalence neighbouring countries are expected to return to Angola during 2003. The purpose of this project is to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS in Lunda Sul and Moxico through education and support services. The project is an extension of GOAL's HIV/AIDS project in Moxico and will build on operational experience gained during voluntary counselling and at the Luanda testing centre. Project activities will target IDP and refugees between ten and 24 years of age in Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces.

Activities

- Train health staff on youth-friendly diagnosis, treatment and counselling for STIs, including HIV/AIDS.
- Provide diagnosis, treatment and counselling services and distribute condoms through GOAL's health post network.
- Establish a surveillance system for STI through GOAL's health post network.
- Continue to develop information, education and communication activities on the transmission and prevention of STI, including HIV/AIDS, and target youth in particular.
- Use mass media outlets to promote safe sexual behaviour and STI youth services.
- Identify and train peer educators to conduct awareness-building activities and distribute condoms.
- Mobilise peer educators to evaluate project activities and impact.
- Evaluate the possibility of opening a voluntary testing and counselling centre and pilot testing and counselling services as required.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	130,000
Project Implementing Costs	315,000
Administrative Costs	35,000
Total	480,000

Appealing Agency:	GOAL
Project Title:	Primary Health Care Programme in Newly Accessible Areas in Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/H25
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Community services, IDPs, maternal and child health care, nutrition, preventative health care, resettlement and return
Objective:	Reduce morbidity and mortality through improved access to primary health care services in newly accessible areas of Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces
Targeted Beneficiaries:	40,000 persons
Implementing Partners:	MINSA
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 900,000

Summary

Access to primary health care services is limited in newly accessible areas in Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces. As a result, morbidity and mortality rates are high, particularly among children under five and women of childbearing age. The purpose of this project is to reduce morbidity and mortality through improved access to primary health care services in remote areas in the target provinces. Through this project, GOAL aims to expand its network of eight health posts in Lunda Sul and Moxico. Project activities include rehabilitation of existing health posts, construction of an additional three health posts in newly accessible areas, training of health staff, support for vaccination campaigns, establishment of referral systems and community mobilisation campaigns.

Activities

- Construct three health posts in newly accessible areas and rehabilitate existing health posts.
- Train MINSA health staff, health workers from UNITA and community health promoters.
- Provide improved preventative and curative health care and pre- and postnatal care services.
- Support expansion of vaccination campaigns for children under five and women of childbearing age.
- Conduct epidemiological surveillance to improve response to and prevention of common diseases.
- Establish referral systems to improve identification and treatment of malnutrition cases.
- Mobilise community health promoters to conduct health education programmes at the community level.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	400,000
Project Implementing Costs	437,000
Administrative Costs	63,000
Total	900,000

Appealing Agency:	GOAL
Project Title:	Household Sanitation and Hygiene Education Programme in Luanda and Lunda Sul Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/WS03
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Community services, environmental sanitation, IDPs
Objective:	Increase access to basic sanitation in peri-urban areas of Luanda and Saurimo
Targeted Beneficiaries:	3,500 families
Implementing Partners:	Provincial Directorates of Water
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 400,000

Summary

Assessments conducted by GOAL in two neighbourhoods in the peri-urban areas of Luanda indicate that only six percent of household have access to latrines. In peri-urban areas of Saurimo, similar assessments found that only 5.5 percent of households have access to adequate sanitation. The purpose of this project is to increase access to basic sanitation in peri-urban areas in both locations. The project will focus on mobilising communities to participate in the construction of family latrines and hygiene awareness activities. Project activities will target approximately 3,500 displaced and resident families.

Activities

- Recruit and train local staff.
- Identify workshop areas and establish casting yards.
- Identify vulnerable families and register project beneficiaries.
- Mobilise communities to excavate pits, produce building blocks and construct latrines.
- Conduct community hygiene awareness activities.
- Train local NGOs and community groups in improved sanitation practices.
- Monitor project activities and impact through beneficiary consultation.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	122,000
Project Implementing Costs	250,000
Administrative Costs	28,000
Total	400,000

Appealing Agency:	Igreja Kimbanguista em Angola (IKA)
Project Title:	HIV/AIDS Awareness Project in IDP Camps and Resettlement Areas in Lunda Norte Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/H26
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Community services, HIV/AIDS, IDPs, preventative health, resettlement and return
Objective:	Prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS through awareness-building activities in the areas of Dundo, Lucapa and Nzage in Lunda Norte Province
Targeted Beneficiaries:	5,350 families and 60 activists
Implementing Partners:	MINSA
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 16,850

Summary

Although HIV/AIDS prevalence rates are unknown in most parts of the country, recent surveys suggest that the virus may be spreading rapidly due to the general lack of awareness on HIV/AIDS transmission. Populations living in areas that border neighbouring countries with high prevalence rates are particularly at risk. The purpose of this project is to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS through awareness-building activities in the areas of Dundo, Lucapa and Nzage in Lunda Norte Province. The project aims to train 60 community activists to work in IDP camps and resettlement areas in the three target areas. Awareness activities will include plays, small group discussions and family programmes. Information on prevention will focus on safe sexual behaviour as well as health risks associated with traditional practices including circumcision, initiation rites and tattoos. Attention will be given to encouraging populations to avoid risks while respecting local customs. Information will be produced and distributed in local languages. The project will target 5,350 families.

Activities

- Coordinate and plan activities with local authorities.
- Recruit and 60 community activists, including 30 men and 30 women.
- Build community awareness on HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention through play, group discussions and seminars in IDP camps and resettlement areas.
- Produce t-shirts, caps and pens with HIV/AIDS prevention slogans.
- Produce and distribute information in local languages.
- Hold meetings with small groups and families regarding the risks of HIV/AIDS transmission during traditional practices.
- Work with church and community groups to promote safe sexual behaviour and social acceptance of persons with HIV/AIDS.
- Monitor project activities and impact.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	5,500
Project Implementing Costs	8,500
Operating Costs	2,000
Administrative Costs	850
Total	16,850

Appealing Agency:	Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
Project Title:	Primary Health Care Services for Returning and Resettling Populations in Cunene, Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/H27
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Community services, education, HIV/AIDS, IDPs, infrastructure rehabilitation, preventative health care, maternal and child health care, nutrition, refugees, resettlement and return
Objective:	Reduce morbidity and mortality through improved access to primary health care services for returnees in Cunene, Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces
Targeted Beneficiaries:	21,000 families
Implementing Partners:	MINSA, communities
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 247,000

Summary

Populations returning to areas of origin or resettling in Cunene, Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces have limited access to primary health care services. Many are in poor condition and require preventative and curative care. In addition, returning and resettling populations have little information regarding transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS. The purpose of this project is to reduce morbidity and mortality through improved access to primary health care services for 21,000 returning and resettling families in Cunene, Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces. LWF will work in collaboration with provincial health authorities to rehabilitate eight health posts and train health staff, community health promoters and traditional birth attendants in improved preventative and curative health care services. The project will also promote HIV/AIDS awareness among IDP, returnee and refugee populations through theatre performances, public debates and distribution of educational materials.

Activities

- Mobilise communities to assist with the rehabilitation of eight health posts.
- Train 90 community health promoters in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of common diseases.
- Train 150 traditional birth attendants and provide safe delivery kits.
- Build community awareness on preventative health care and nutrition.
- Present 30 performances of a play on HIV/AIDS prevention in schools and communities.
- Conduct 30 debate cycles on HIV/AIDS in schools.
- Produce and distribute educational materials on HIV/AIDS prevention to schools and community groups.
- Consult regularly with trained health promoters, traditional birth attendants and community leaders.
- Monitor needs and adjust project activities accordingly.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	34,000
Project Implementing Costs	163,000
Operating Costs	25,000
Administrative Costs	25,000
Total	247,000

Appealing Agency:	Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
Project Title:	Water and Sanitation Programme in Cunene, Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/WS04
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Community services, environmental sanitation, IDPs, potable water, refugees, resettlement and return
Objective:	Reduce morbidity and mortality through increased access to potable water and basic sanitation for resettling and returning populations in Cunene, Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces
Targeted Beneficiaries:	15,000 families
Implementing Partners:	DPA
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 297,000

Summary

Most populations returning to points of origin or resettling in Cunene, Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces do not have access to sufficient quantities of potable water and basic sanitation. Approximately 90 percent of displaced, resettling and returning families rely on contaminated water sources for water consumption, washing and bathing. As a result, water-borne and faecal-oral diseases continue to be among the principle causes of under five morbidity and mortality. The purpose of this project is to reduce morbidity and mortality through increased access to potable water and basic sanitation for resettling and returning populations in the three target provinces. Project activities will include rehabilitation of existing boreholes, shallow wells, springs and water pumping systems and construction of new water supply points and latrines. LWF will also conduct community-awareness building programmes on basic hygiene practises. Activities will be coordinated with Provincial Directorates for Water and communities will be fully involved in all aspects of the project, including needs assessments and management of water supply systems.

Activities

- Mobilise community volunteers.
- Rehabilitate 12 water points and construct 50 new wells.
- Build community awareness on appropriate hygiene practises and latrine construction.
- Organise community cleaning campaigns, including refuse removal.
- Mobilise communities to establish water and sanitation committees and provide training in the maintenance of water supply points.
- Consult regularly with water committees.
- Encourage populations to use wastewater to establish kitchen gardens.
- Monitor project activities and impact.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	48,000
Project Implementing Costs	207,000
Operating Costs	22,000
Administrative Costs	20,000
Total	297,000

Appealing Agency:	MEDAIR
Project Title:	Training and Supervision of Traditional Birth Attendants in Moxico Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/H28
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Community services, gender, HIV/AIDS, maternal and child health care, preventative health care
Objective:	Reduce infant and maternal mortality through improved access to quality maternal health care services
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Approximately 230,000 persons
Implementing Partners:	MINSA
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 92,125

Summary

Infant and maternal mortality rates in Angola are among the highest in the world. A recent MEDAIR assessment of traditional birth attendant practices in Moxico Province indicates that the majority of attendants have not received proper training. Many deliver babies without supervision and basic materials. The purpose of this project is to reduce infant and maternal mortality through improved access to quality maternal health care services. Through this project, MEDAIR will strengthen referral systems, train and supervise traditional birth attendants and provide essential delivery materials. In addition, MEDAIR will build community awareness on the risk of HIV/AIDS. The project aims to reach 190 traditional birth attendants and indirectly benefit approximately 230,000 persons in Luena and southern Moxico.

Activities

- Provide three-week training courses for traditional birth attendants without previous training and two-week refresher courses for birth attendants with some training.
- Provide delivery kits and renewable supplies.
- Supervise trained birth attendants.
- Collect data to monitor infant and maternal mortality rates and share data analysis with health authorities and partners.
- Build community awareness on the risk of HIV/AIDS.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	41,358
Project Implementing Costs	32,870
Operating Costs	11,870
Administrative Costs	6,027
Total	92,125

Appealing Agency:	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
Project Title:	HIV/AIDS Programme in Kuanza Norte Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/H29
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Community services, HIV/AIDS, preventative health care
Objective:	Prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS in Kuanza Norte Province through education and support services
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Vulnerable populations, particularly persons with HIV/AIDS
Implementing Partners:	MINSA, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 120,000

Summary

Although no nationwide HIV/AIDS sero-prevalence study has been conducted, regional surveys indicate that the virus is spreading rapidly, particularly among vulnerable populations living in precarious conditions. The purpose of this project is to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS in Kuanza Norte Province through education and support services. NPA will establish a voluntary testing, counselling and follow-up programme. NPA will also build community awareness on the transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS. In addition, the project will support efforts to conduct a nationwide, community-based HIV sero-prevalence study in partnership with the National Public Health Laboratory.

Activities

- Establish a voluntary testing and counselling programme.
- Train primary health care staff in counselling methods.
- Establish a mobile service to provide counselling and care for persons with HIV/AIDS.
- Involve NGOs, churches and local communities in the planning and implementation of awareness campaigns.
- Support efforts to conduct a nationwide, community-based HIV sero-prevalence study.
- Monitor project activities and impact in collaboration with local health authorities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	50,000
Project Implementing Costs	60,000
Administrative Costs	10,000
Total	120,000

Appealing Agency:	Oxfam – GB
Project Title:	Environmental Health and Water and Sanitation Programmes in Benguela, Bié, Huambo and Malanje Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/WS05
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Basic social services, environmental sanitation, gender, HIV/AIDS, infrastructure rehabilitation, potable water, preventative health care
Objective:	Reduce morbidity and mortality among vulnerable populations by promoting health education and increasing access to clean water and basic sanitation services
Targeted Beneficiaries:	400,000 vulnerable people in IDP camps, return and resettlement sites and resident communities
Implementing Partners:	Community Services Department, DPA, CBOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 4,000,000

Summary

Water and sanitation infrastructure and services are virtually non-existent in most return and resettlement areas, elevating morbidity and mortality rates. Assessments indicate that populations in return areas do not have sufficient clean water and sanitation services. The aim of this project is to reduce mortality and morbidity among vulnerable populations by promoting health education and increasing access to clean water and basic sanitation services. The main activities include: 1) increasing safe access to potable water points, 2) increasing access to safe faecal disposal facilities, 3) increasing access to safe health and hygiene messages and kits, 4) improving water and sanitation infrastructure and maintenance systems, and 5) increasing preparedness and capacity of DPA, Community Services Departments, community water committees and other partners to manage and maintain water and sanitation services. The project's integrated approach to health education and water and sanitation will be implemented in close collaboration with local authorities and other partners. The health education component will integrate information on HIV/AIDS and malaria prevention with hygiene promotion. The clean water and basic sanitation component will also integrate malaria prevention and take into account gender imbalances and difficulties faced by persons living with HIV/AIDS. All activities will be carried out in partnership with local DPA authorities and provincial Community Services Departments. Extensive community participation will be encouraged to ensure community control and ownership of the processes and outputs.

Activities

- Develop and disseminate health education and hygiene messages including information on HIV/AIDS and malaria prevention.
- Develop and rehabilitate existing and new water points.
- Facilitate the maintenance of existing hand pumps by training local technicians to carry out repairs and establishing a spare parts supply chain in selected provinces.
- Facilitate the construction of latrines in IDP camps, return and resettlement areas and vulnerable communities.
- Create links with the DPA, Community Services Departments, community water and sanitation groups, community-based organisations, national and international NGOs to improve the delivery of health education and the provision of clean water and basic sanitation services.
- Participate in the development of water and sanitation preparedness plans at the provincial level and develop a contingency stock and disaster response plan for the region.
- Participate in water sector coordination and policy forums at the municipal, provincial and national levels.
- Advocate for increased Government spending on social services, such as health and water and sanitation.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	1,000,000
Project Implementing Costs	2,000,000
Operating Costs	800,000
Administrative Costs	200,000
Total	4,000,000

Appealing Agency:	Save the Children – UK (SC-UK)
Project Title:	Health Support in Benguela and Huambo Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/H30
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Basic social services, HIV/AIDS, maternal and child health care, preventative health care, reproductive health
Objective:	Improve the health of children and their families
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Children, teenagers and mothers, provincial health staff
Implementing Partners:	MINSA
Project Duration:	January – December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 626,494

Summary

The poor state of primary health care and low EPI coverage directly impact women and children and contribute to high levels of malnutrition in young children caused by preventable and treatable illnesses. The purpose of this project is to reduce mortality and morbidity by improving access to and the quality of health care for children and their families in Benguela and Huambo Provinces. The project will include components on reproductive and sexual health services and will provide age-appropriate information about HIV/AIDS. Capacity-building activities for provincial and municipal health teams will focus on management systems and techniques. In an effort to improve the quality and relevancy of services, skills will be upgraded for health centre personnel. Communities will be mobilised, particularly women, children and teenagers, to define health needs, influence decision-making and monitor the quality of services. Advocacy activities at the national, provincial and municipal levels regarding children's right to health care will be undertaken. Activities undertaken in 2003 will form the basis for a comprehensive two-year programme.

Activities

- Provide technical support to provincial and municipal health directorates on participatory health planning, resource management, integrated supervision, HIV impact mitigation and strengthening clinical skills, including on-the-job training for health centre staff.
- Conduct needs assessments on health services availability, accessibility, utilisation and infrastructure and on community health-seeking behaviours.
- Develop strategic plans aimed at upgrading health service delivery, rehabilitating rural health networks, integrating UNITA health care workers, establishing emergency preparedness systems and involving communities in planning processes.
- Upgrade the skills of trainers and sponsor health authorities to attend Sphere workshops.
- Conduct qualitative research with children and teenagers on perceptions, understanding and practices related to reproductive and sexual health.
- Continue to provide essential drugs and materials to selected health facilities.
- Strengthen provincial coordination activities related to emergency preparedness and response.
- Provide technical support to Community Health Committees (CHC) in newly accessible areas in Huambo Province in close collaboration with health authorities.
- Train SC-UK staff, partners and community members, including children and teenagers, on participatory research methodologies and theatre for development.
- Identify key messages and undertake advocacy on health policy and practice at the national, provincial and municipal levels.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	310,000
Project Implementing Costs	67,160
Operating Costs	192,371
Administrative Costs	56,963
Total	626,494

Appealing Agency:	Criança e Desenvolvimento Integral de Angola (SOS/CEDIA)
Project Title:	Nutrition Education in Camanongue and Luena Municipalities, Moxico Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/H31
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Nutrition, preventative health care, resettlement and return
Objective:	Reduce morbidity and mortality rates in children through nutritional education for women
Targeted Beneficiaries:	400 displaced women with malnourished children ages 0 to 5
Implementing Partners:	MINSA, Local Authorities
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 74,500

Summary

Assessments in Camanongue and Luena indicate that many children are affected by problems related to nutritional deficiencies including anaemia, marasmus, kwashiorkor and skin infections. High rates of morbidity and mortality are also associated with diet deficiencies, which frequently result from a lack of knowledge about nutrition. This project aims to reduce morbidity and mortality rates in children of displaced mothers in Luena and Camanongue by educating women on good nutritional and hygiene practices. The project aims to reduce moderate and serious protein-energetic malnutrition, underweight births, anaemia due to iron deficiency, and diseases caused by iodine and vitamin A deficiency. The project will train health promoters who will conduct awareness raising activities with women, particularly young mothers. The promoters will also mobilise the community to remove rubbish and implement improved hygiene practices.

Activities

- Select and train volunteer activists from the community.
- Conduct nutritional education and provide nutritional kits.
- Mobilise the community to collect and dispose of refuse and repair latrines.
- Follow-up and evaluate activities on a regular basis and keep partners informed through reports.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	17,000
Project Implementing Costs	35,000
Operating Costs	20,000
Administrative Costs	2,500
Total	74,500

Appealing Agency:	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
Project Title:	Strengthening Prevention, Protection and Interventions for Victims of Gender-Based Violence and HIV/AIDS in Luanda, Uíge and Zaire Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/H32
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Gender, health, HIV/AIDS, preventative health care, reproductive health, sexual violence
Objective:	Reduce sexual and gender-based violence and contribute to controlling HIV/AIDS by promoting prevention, protection and interventions in selected areas
Targeted Beneficiaries:	57,500 IDPs, temporarily resettled and recently returned populations, including 14,375 women of child-bearing age and at risk of sexual violence in Luanda, Zaire and Uíge Provinces
Implementing Partners:	MINSA, MINFAMU, MINARS, National Radio of Angola, Provincial Governments, UN Agencies, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 704,798

Summary

In an effort to address sexual and gender-based violence and to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS, MINFAMU is working with local organisations to develop strategies aimed at sensitising communities and helping them establish community-based prevention and protection programmes. The purpose of this project is to build on these initiatives by implementing prevention, protection and intervention measures in Uíge, Zaire and Luanda Provinces and to improve access to reproductive health services, particularly for pregnant women who are victims of violence. The project will focus on key areas of Uíge and Zaire where returning refugees and IDPs are concentrated and in highly populated areas of Luanda, including the Viana IDP camps, because of the potential for uncontrolled expansion of HIV/AIDS. Activities will aim to increase the capacity of health providers to deliver reproductive health services. Proper diagnosis and treatment of STIs and HIV/AIDS will be promoted through voluntary testing and blood transfusion control. In an effort to improve awareness, sensitisation campaigns will be conducted with Provincial Governments, local organisations and communities.

Activities

- Conduct awareness campaigns on gender-based violence, HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive rights at the community level through broadcasts on the National Radio.
- Improve coordination mechanisms between Government authorities, NGOs and CBOs and develop criteria for gender-sensitive policies and programmes.
- Establish a joint working plan to monitor the situation in the field.
- Distribute transfusion kits to test HIV/AIDS and other infections in facilities with laboratories.
- Distribute pregnancy and HIV/AIDS tests, STI detection and treatment kits and contraceptives approved for use in the country to selected health centres and hospitals.
- Provide post-rape kits to selected health posts, clinics and maternity hospitals.
- Provide Minimal Initial Service Packages and delivery kits to maternity hospitals and health units.
- Provide Emergency Obstetrical Services (EOS) to women in selected health posts, clinics and maternity hospitals.
- Train doctors, nurses, social workers and female community leaders to effectively prevent and treat cases of gender-based violence through appropriate referrals, case documentation, safety plans for victims and sensitisation.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	144,000
Project Implementing Costs	397,690
Operating Costs	117,000
Administrative Costs	46,108
Total	704,798

Appealing Agency:	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and World Health Organisation (WHO)
Project Title:	Reintegration of Former UNITA Health Workers into the National Health System
Project Code:	ANG-03/H33A-B
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Community services, preventative health care, reproductive health
Objective:	Extend the national health network to remote areas by reintegrating former UNITA health workers into the national health system
Targeted Beneficiaries:	2,000,000 persons and 3,500 former UNITA health workers
Implementing Partners:	MINSA, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,520,305

Summary

Thousands of UNITA health workers have been outside the national health system for many years. The cessation of hostilities and implementation of the Lusaka Protocol have created a new socio-political environment conducive to reintegrating these workers. The purpose of this project is to reintegrate 3,500 former UNITA workers into the national health system by providing them with legal status as public employees, salaries, training opportunities and job assignments. The project will also extend health coverage to remote areas of the country. In collaboration with other partners, WHO and UNFPA will support the MINSA to train the former UNITA health workers identified by provincial teams. Training activities will begin with the training of trainers in 15 provinces and will continue with training for the UNITA health workers. Training kits will be provided to all trainers, Permanent Training Units (*Núcleos de Formação Permanente*) and provincial health facilities. Health workers will be assigned to posts according to identified needs and geographical coverage. In addition, reproductive health kits will be provided to two medical centres in each of the 15 selected provinces.

Activities

- Identify former UNITA health workers.
- Train trainers and provide training kits to all trainers, Permanent Training Units (*Núcleos de Formação Permanente*) and provincial health facilities.
- Organise training for health workers and provide reproductive health kits to selected health centres.
- Monitor and evaluate activities.

Financial Summary			
Budget Item	Agency		TOTAL
	WHO	UNFPA	
Staff Costs			
<i>National staff</i>	90,000	108,000	198,000
<i>International consultant</i>	23,500	--	23,500
Project Implementing Costs			
<i>Training kit (K1 and K2)</i>	40,500		40,500
<i>Training activities and materials</i>	403,000	160,800	563,800
<i>Reproductive health kits</i>	--	308,546	308,546
Operating Costs			
<i>Transport</i>	22,500	30,000	52,500
<i>Vehicles</i>	72,000	72,000	144,000
<i>Monitoring and evaluation</i>	45,000	45,000	90,000
Administrative Costs	48,755	50,704	99,459
Total	745,255	775,050	1,520,305

Appealing Agency:	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Title:	Integrated Child and Maternal Mortality Reduction
Project Code:	ANG-03/H34
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Children, IDPs, maternal and child health care, preventative health care, safe motherhood
Objective:	Reduce child and maternal morbidity and mortality through expanded health care services
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Two million persons
Implementing Partners:	MINSa, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 8,940,000

Summary

Child and maternal morbidity and mortality rates in Angola remain among the highest in the world. The majority of childhood illnesses and deaths result from preventable diseases, including malaria, measles, diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections. Preventative and curative care is inadequate throughout the country and immunisation coverage remains low. Most poor women do not have access to basic pre-natal and obstetric care and often rely on poorly trained traditional birth attendants. The purpose of this project is to reduce infant, child and maternal morbidity and mortality through the provision of a Minimum Health and Nutrition Care Package to the most vulnerable communities and enhanced information, education and communication (IEC) activities at the community level. The project also aims to support MINSa in improving and expanding basic health care services through the provision of medical equipment, vaccines, immunisation materials, essential medicines and training of health care workers. UNICEF will also work with partners to strengthen emergency preparedness. The project has five components:

1. Immunisation

To expand routine immunisation coverage in return and remote areas, UNICEF will continue to support EPI initiatives. UNICEF will also continue to support emergency campaigns to prevent outbreaks and reach areas where routine immunisation services are not yet in place. Particular attention will be paid to reducing the threat of measles by supporting EPI in the first nationwide measles campaign in April, targeting seven million children under 15 years of age.

2. Essential Medicines

To help treat the three leading causes of mortality among Angolan children—malaria, diarrhoeic diseases and respiratory infections, UNICEF will provide essential medicines for 1.3 million vulnerable persons and will ensure that health care workers are trained in the proper management and usage of essential drugs.

3. Primary Health Care

To restore and expand basic primary health care services, UNICEF will support the training of 1,600 community health workers in the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) at household and community levels in Benguela, Bié, Huambo, Huíla, Malanje, Moxico and Uíge Provinces. UNICEF will also support the design and implementation of an emergency health education package, based on the updated publication *Facts for Life*, to be distributed and used by MINSa and NGOs working in the health sector.

4. Maternal Mortality Reduction

To reduce maternal mortality, UNICEF will improve basic conditions for obstetric care at provincial hospitals in Benguela, Bié, Huambo, Huíla, Malanje, Moxico and Uíge Provinces through the provision of obstetric and medical equipment. UNICEF will also support the training of TBAs, provide TBA and

clean delivery kits to assist at least 90,000 deliveries and strengthen links between TBAs and maternity wards in target provinces.

5. Malaria Control

To reduce the incidence of malaria, particularly among pregnant and lactating women and children under five, UNICEF will continue to facilitate the distribution of impregnated mosquito nets. During 2003, 220,000 children and women will receive nets treated with long-duration insecticides.

Activities

- Procure and distribute vaccines to immunise seven million children between nine months and 14 years against measles, 1.6 million children under five against polio, diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis and 400,000 women of childbearing age against tetanus.
- Train EPI staff in immunisation techniques.
- Improve the cold chain capacity in 73 municipalities.
- Procure and distribute 1,350 essential medicine kits to facilitate 1.3 million consultations and train health workers to handle and use medicines properly.
- Train 1,600 community health workers on the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses at household and community levels.
- Design and implement an emergency package for health education based on the updated Facts for Life publication.
- Facilitate the training of TBAs by providing TBA and clean delivery kits for 90,000 deliveries.
- Provide 220,000 impregnated mosquito nets to pregnant and lactating women and children under five.
- Monitor project implementation in coordination with partners through joint site visits and immunisation coverage surveys.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	372,500
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Vaccines and immunisation equipment</i>	1,800,000
<i>National measles campaign</i>	2,050,000
<i>Impregnated mosquito nets, insecticide and malarial medicines</i>	980,000
<i>Essential medicine kits and training on handling and usage</i>	830,000
<i>IMCI training and IEC package</i>	690,000
<i>TBA and clean delivery kits and training for TBAs</i>	1,100,000
Operating Costs	745,000
Administrative Costs	372,500
Total	8,940,000

Appealing Agency:	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Title:	Integrated HIV/AIDS and STI Prevention and Testing for Adolescents
Project Code:	ANG-03/H35
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	HIV/AIDS, IDPs, preventative health care, reproductive health, resettlement and return
Objective:	Promote safe sexual behaviour and adequate self-care among youth through the dissemination of information on HIV/AIDS and STI prevention and transmission and increased access to HIV/AIDS and STI testing, counselling and treatment
Targeted Beneficiaries:	500,000 youth between 15 and 24 in remote and return areas and one million youth in nine provincial capitals
Implementing Partners:	MINJUV, MINSA, National Programme against HIV/AIDS (PNLS), Provincial Directorates for Public Health (DPSP), NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,731,571

Summary

The rapid escalation of the HIV sero-prevalence rate within the adult female population attending ante-natal clinics, combined with the high rate of commercial sex workers who have recently tested HIV positive indicate that the country may shortly face a dramatic increase in the epidemic. The purpose of this project is to promote safe behaviour among youth through an increase in young adults' knowledge about HIV transmission, improved access to HIV and STI testing, counselling and STI treatment. The project aims to reach 1.5 million young adults through dissemination of accurate information on HIV and STIs. Seven information centres targeting youth will be created and additional centres will be established to target lorry drivers in border provinces. The capacity of NGOs will be strengthened to increase overall capacity in the sector. To ensure a multi-sectoral and integrated approach, youth information centres will also provide life skills and vocational training and disseminate information on child protection.

Activities

- Conduct a nationwide sero-prevalence study.
- Build capacity within 20 youth-led NGOs in the areas of social communication, community-based information, education, and communication strategies, and project management.
- Collaborate with national NGOs in nine provincial capitals including Benguela, Cabinda, Huambo, Kuito, Luanda, Lubango, Luena, Malanje and Uíge to carry out behavioural change communication (BCC) activities as well as community-based awareness raising activities.
- Create and reproduce BCC and IEC kits for community-based work targeting 500,000 of the most vulnerable young people nationwide and one million youth in nine provincial capitals.
- Create seven youth information and recreation centres (YIRC) including youth friendly health services, recreation and training opportunities in Benguela, Bié, Cabinda, Huambo, Huíla, Luanda and Moxico Provinces.
- Establish information centres in the border provinces of Cunene, Kuando Kubango, Moxico, Namibe, Uíge and Zaire Provinces to benefit long-haul lorry drivers who travel to neighbouring countries with high HIV/AIDS prevalence.
- Support the National HIV/AIDS Programme in the creation of protocols and norms for voluntary testing and counselling.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	150,000
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Nationwide sero-prevalence study</i>	155,000
<i>IEC package</i>	150,000
<i>Capacity-building with national NGOs</i>	50,000
<i>Collaboration with national NGOs</i>	200,000
<i>Creation of seven YIRC's</i>	557,115
<i>Procurement of STI and HIV/AIDS testing and treatment kits</i>	100,000
<i>Collaboration with lorry drivers</i>	150,000
Operating Costs	137,000
Administrative Costs	82,456
Total	1,731,571

Appealing Agency:	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Title:	Malnutrition Prevention and Nutrition Rehabilitation
Project Code:	ANG-03/H36
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Children, IDPs, maternal and child health care, nutrition
Objective:	Prevent child mortality as a result of malnutrition
Targeted Beneficiaries:	IDPs, populations undergoing resettlement and vulnerable populations in newly accessible areas
Implementing Partners:	MINSA, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2,475,772

Summary

Although the nutrition situation has stabilised in areas where agencies have been able to deliver assistance, pockets of acute malnutrition continue to exist and may increase during the seasonal rains. The purpose of this project is to prevent malnutrition and related morbidity and mortality among the most vulnerable children and pregnant and lactating women. UNICEF will provide MINSA and NGOs with materials and equipment to diagnose and treat 75,000 moderately and severely malnourished individuals on the basis of nationally standardised methodologies. UNICEF will also support interventions aimed at reducing high levels of micronutrient deficiencies by distributing vitamin A supplements to three million children and increasing the national production of iodised salt. In addition, UNICEF will support the creation of a sustainable health network to ensure implementation of essential nutrition activities including systematic screening of children at the community level, early detection and treatment of malnutrition cases and information, education and communication strategies to promote good nutrition practices.

Activities

- Provide basic medicines and therapeutic and supplementary food to treat 15,000 severely and 60,000 malnourished individuals.
- Provide 700 anthropometric and registration kits for nutrition screenings and assessments and to equip at least 350 peripheral health structures.
- Equip at least 15 nutrition rehabilitation units and 15 provincial hospitals with appropriate materials to treat malnutrition cases.
- Provide six million doses of vitamin A supplements to benefit children between six and 59 months two times per year.
- Provide sufficient quantities of iron supplements and folic acid to 85 percent of the maternity wards in the country.
- Support the national production of iodised salt by providing the iodisation equipment to factories in Bengo, Kuanza Sul and Zaire Provinces and support the implementation of a quality control system in Bengo, Benguela, Huambo, Huíla, Kuanza Sul, Luanda, Namibe and Zaire Provinces.
- Support the maintenance of the National Nutrition Training Centre in Benguela and the establishment of a second centre in Huambo.
- Train 100 nutrition professionals from the Government and NGOs, 500 staff responsible for nutrition surveillance and MINSA staff responsible for the National Nutrition Programme in 15 provinces.
- Facilitate the implementation of nutrition surveys in at-risk areas.
- Conduct a Knowledge, Attitude and Practise (KAP) study on children's feeding in order to develop a relevant nutrition education package.
- Support the development of a national database on nutrition surveillance and rehabilitation.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	103,025
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Therapeutic food</i>	408,000
<i>Fortified nutritional items</i>	100,000
<i>Micronutrient supplements</i>	50,000
<i>Prevention of iodine deficiency disorders</i>	30,000
<i>Essential medicines for feeding centres</i>	100,000
<i>Anthropometric material</i>	402,500
<i>Nutrition rehabilitation equipment</i>	200,000
<i>Nutrition surveys</i>	80,000
<i>Support for training centres</i>	100,000
<i>Training</i>	360,000
<i>KAP study and nutrition education package</i>	110,000
<i>Data collection, analysis and dissemination</i>	100,000
Operating Costs	214,353
Administrative Costs	117,894
Total	2,475,772

Appealing Agency:	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Title:	Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene
Project Code:	ANG-03/WS06
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Environmental sanitation, potable water, resettlement and return
Objective:	Reduce child morbidity and mortality rates through increased access to safe water, environmental sanitation and hygiene education
Targeted Beneficiaries:	400,000 persons in resident and resettlement communities in 14 provinces
Implementing Partners:	National and Provincial Directorates for Water, NGOs, Private Contractors
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2,640,330

Summary

Less than 60 percent of Angolans have access to adequate quantities of safe drinking water. In addition, sanitation systems are either poor or non-existent, leading to high rates of water-borne and faecal-oral diseases, which remain among the most frequent causes of morbidity and under-five mortality throughout the country. In many remote areas, populations practise unhygienic faecal disposal, including open-air defecation, which is a major source of water contamination. Inadequate hygiene awareness also contributes to high rates of faecal-oral transmitted diseases. The purpose of this project is to reduce child morbidity and mortality through increased access to potable water and the reduction of environmental health risks through improved on-site sanitation and adequate hygiene education. The project will target 270,000 vulnerable people, including resident populations and IDPs returning to areas where access to safe drinking water is limited and the risk of water-borne and faecal-oral diseases is high. Target provinces include Bengo, Benguela, Cunene, Huambo, Huíla, Kuando Kubango, Kuanza Norte, Kuanza Sul, Luanda, Malanje, Moxico, Namibe, and Uíge. The project will complement UNICEF interventions in health, nutrition and education by ensuring safe water supply and adequate sanitation at health posts and schools in target areas. The project will also promote community participation in site selection and the construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation infrastructure.

Activities

- Rehabilitate and construct nine small, piped-water supply systems to provide safe drinking water for 135,000 residents, returnees and resettled persons.
- Rehabilitate and construct 90 wells and boreholes and install hand pumps to provide safe drinking water for 135,000 residents, returnees and resettled persons.
- Provide jerry cans, water purification tablets and user instructions to 15,000 IDP families in camps and transit centres.
- Promote the self-construction of 1,800 family latrines and 45 public latrines in schools and health centres to improve safe faecal disposal.
- Construct public laundries in 18 communities.
- Prepare for emergencies by pre-positioning materials and equipment in ten provinces.
- Promote hygiene education and awareness programmes in 45 schools and 150 local communities to complement existing water and sanitation services.
- Support operation and maintenance of existing and constructed water supply systems.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	171,000
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Rehabilitation and construction of piped water supply systems</i>	810,000
<i>Rehabilitation and construction of wells, boreholes and hand pumps</i>	540,000
<i>Construction of latrines</i>	288,000
<i>Construction of laundries</i>	135,000
<i>Maintenance</i>	117,000
<i>Social mobilisation and hygiene education</i>	135,000
<i>Jerry cans and purification tablets</i>	90,000
Operating Costs	228,600
Administrative Costs	125,730
Total	2,640,330

Appealing Agency:	Volontariato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo (VIS)
Project Title:	Water and Environmental Sanitation in Kambambe Dono, Kuanza Sul Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/WS07
Bloc:	Water and Environmental Sanitation
Themes:	Environmental sanitation, IDPs, infrastructure rehabilitation, potable water
Objective:	Improve the living conditions of IDPs by constructing a 100,000 litre potable water tank, re-channelling water for irrigation and constructing latrines
Targeted Beneficiaries:	2,500 IDPs and 2,000 residents
Implementing Partners:	DPA, Church
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 60,000

Summary

Large numbers of IDPs are concentrated in Kambambe Dono Municipality without access to potable water and sanitation. Mortality rates, especially among infants and children under five, are high and children must walk more than 10 km to school without water to drink. In addition, horticulture activities for food security are dependent on water availability. Despite the presence of potential clean water sources, the area lacks adequate infrastructure for water and sanitation and irrigation channels. This project aims to improve the living conditions of 4,500 IDPs and residents in Kambambe Dono Municipality by providing a water system which channels water from the Lukala River to a point 3.5 km from Cassoalala Village. Water will be channelled through a pipeline to a 100,000 litre water tank and treated with chlorine. Local activists will be trained to educate the community in appropriate water use and storage, sanitation and hygiene, and already trained community members will participate in the construction of 100 community latrines. Two electric pumps will be installed to provide irrigation water to community plots for the elderly and widows. Irrigation activities will be carried out in close collaboration with organisations providing agricultural support.

Activities

- Construct a 100,000 litre water tank.
- Construct 3.5 km of pipelines to carry water from the river to the water tank.
- Chlorinate water.
- Select and train community activists to conduct awareness and community mobilisation campaigns on water-borne diseases, sanitation and good hygiene practices.
- Construct 100 community latrines.
- Maintain and manage irrigation system, chlorination activities and latrines through a participatory community approach.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	12,000
Project Implementing Costs	26,000
Operating Costs	18,350
Administrative Costs	3,650
Total	60,000

Appealing Agency:	World Health Organization (WHO)
Project Title:	Reduction of Infant and Maternal Mortality in Resettlement and Return Areas
Project Code:	ANG-03/H37
Sector:	Health and Nutrition
Themes:	HIV/AIDS, IDPs, information management, maternal and child health care, preventative health care
Objective:	Reduce mortality and morbidity among the most vulnerable populations in newly accessible areas
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Two million IDPs, returning and resettling populations, severely malnourished persons and vulnerable residents
Implementing Partners:	MINSA, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 4,099,170

Summary

High infant and maternal morbidity and mortality rates in Angola are directly linked to sub-standard living conditions, poor nutrition, inadequate hygiene and limited access to potable water and sanitation. These conditions increase the risk of outbreaks of endemic and communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS. The Minimum Health and Nutrition Care Package was developed to address the priority health issues identified during the first phase of the RACN. The package aims to reduce mortality and morbidity rates among the most vulnerable populations, especially infants, children and mothers, through preventative and essential curative health care services, epidemiological and nutritional surveillance, information management and capacity-building for health care workers. The purpose of this project is to extend delivery of MHNCPs to areas with high concentrations of vulnerable populations. The aim is to increase accountability in the health sector, ensure optimal impact and promote collective learning by improving coordination of emergency public health programmes. The project also aims to facilitate timely exchange of information, avoid duplication and promote joint planning of health interventions. The project will be implemented under the leadership of the provincial health authorities through the WHO antennas. Public health professionals in the antenna will take a leading role in coordinating the distribution and implementation of the MHNCPs through partner organisations. Public health technicians in the antenna will be responsible for the collection, analysis and dissemination of relevant information.

Activities

- Provide technical support to MINSA in emergency public health management.
- Strengthen disease surveillance and health information systems to respond promptly to outbreaks of infectious diseases.
- Provide vaccination services against polio, measles and tetanus.
- Prevent and treat malaria, respiratory infections, diarrhoea, intestinal parasites and scabies.
- Curb the spread of HIV/AIDS through health education, screening and case management.
- Conduct nutritional screenings and assessments.
- Implement educational programmes on good practices in health and nutrition.
- Screen at-risk populations for trypanosomiasis, tuberculosis and leprosy.
- Provide registration, training and provision of clean delivery kits to traditional birth attendants.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	406,000
Project Implementing Costs	2,465,000
Operating Costs	960,000
Administrative Costs	268,170
Total	4,099,170

Appealing Agency:	World Health Organization (WHO)
Project Title:	Preventing the Spread of HIV/AIDS Among Returning Angolan Refugees
Project Code:	ANG-03/H38
Sector:	Health
Themes:	HIV/AIDS, information management, refugees
Objective:	Reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS among returning Angolan refugees and communities in return areas
Targeted Beneficiaries:	150,000 Angolan refugees returning from DRC, Zambia and Namibia and 100,000 residents in the same areas
Implementing Partners:	MINSA, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 970,000

Summary

Refugee populations, particularly women and children, are at increased risk of HIV infection. The combination of poverty, population movements, insufficient income-generating activities and inadequate basic social services contribute to high-risk sexual activities and increased exposure. The spread of HIV/AIDS in Angola is already alarming and likely to accelerate during the return process. Recent studies in Luanda Province indicate that HIV infection rates are increasing rapidly. The return of Angolan refugees from neighbouring countries where prevalence rates average 20 – 25 percent, combined with an increase in high-risk activities, threatens to accelerate HIV transmission in rural communities. The purpose of this project is to develop strategies and provide services aimed at preventing HIV/AIDS transmission in areas where Angolan refugees are returning. The project targets 150,000 refugees expected to return to Angola in 2003 on organised repatriations in Kuando Kubango, Moxico Province and Uíge and Zaire Provinces. The project includes three components that have been tested and implemented in Angola: 1) assessments of demographic factors, health services and sexual behaviours among refugees and residents; 2) screening of sexually transmitted infections and voluntary HIV counselling, testing and treatment; and 3) peer education at the community and family level on sexual behaviours and distribution of condoms. The project will be coordinated through WHO antennas and UNHCR sub-offices, with public health professionals from the antennas taking a leading role in technical coordination. Project activities will be implemented by NGOs and Provincial Directorates of Health.

Activities

- Create sentinel sites in areas with the highest concentration of returning refugees.
- Assess risk factors and sexual behaviours of refugees and residents in return areas.
- Rehabilitate three health posts in each province where activities will be concentrated.
- Improve laboratory facilities and medical services to screen for and treat STIs.
- Train peer counsellors on HIV/AIDS, STIs and HIV testing and counselling.
- Provide HIV voluntary testing and counselling.
- Distribute condoms.
- Conduct peer education at the community and family level.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	322,000
Project Implementing Costs	395,000
Operating Costs	190,000
Administrative Costs	63,000
Total	970,000

Appealing Agency:	YME Foundation
Project Title:	Improving Water and Sanitation in Northern Uíge and Zaire Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/WS08
Bloc:	Public Health
Themes:	Environmental sanitation, potable water, resettlement and return
Objective:	Reduce incidence of water-borne diseases by improving water and sanitation
Targeted Beneficiaries:	45,000 IDPs, returnees and residents in the municipalities of Buengas, Damba, Maquela do Zombo, Quimbele and Cuimba
Implementing Partners:	Local Authorities, Provincial Directorates of Water
Project Duration:	January – December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 435,000

Summary

A large number of IDPs and refugees are returning to areas where basic services are not yet in place. The aim of this project is to reduce the incidence of water-borne diseases through improving water supply, sanitary infrastructure and health education for 45,000 people in Buengas, Damba, Maquela do Zombo and Quimbele Municipalities in Uíge Province and the commune of Cuimba in Zaire Province. Water supply systems and sanitary infrastructure will be rehabilitated or constructed according to priorities established in collaboration with local authorities, water and environmental health committees and community members. Local staff and craftsmen and DPA technicians will be trained to carry out project activities. Community participation will be encouraged through mobilisation and awareness activities including public debates and plays. Special attention will be given to hygiene education in local schools. Water and environmental health committees will be formed and trained and will participate fully in all aspects of project implementation. The committees will also be trained on operation and maintenance, accounting, administration conflict resolution to ensure follow-up and sustainability.

Activities

- Identify sites and project priorities in collaboration with local partners.
- Train local staff and craftsmen and DPA technicians.
- Rehabilitate and construct water supply systems in selected villages.
- Mobilise the community and conduct awareness campaigns.
- Form and train water and environmental health committees.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	
<i>International and national staff, consultants and technical advisers</i>	158,000
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Building materials and equipment</i>	136,000
<i>Community mobilisation, training and workshops</i>	24,000
Operating Costs	89,000
Administrative Costs	28,000
Total	435,000

PROTECTION AND EDUCATION BLOC

Appealing Agency:	Associação Angolana para a Educação de Adultos (AAEA)
Project Title:	Promotion of Literacy and Human Rights in Kuanza Sul Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/E01
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Education, gender, human rights
Objective:	Increase literacy of vulnerable populations in Sumbe, Porto Amboim and Quibala
Targeted Beneficiaries:	1200 adults
Implementing Partners:	Provincial MEC, Local Administration, Churches
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 50,000

Summary

Approximately 70 percent of Angolans, of which 60 percent are women, lack the basic literacy skills necessary to participate fully in public life and exercise their social, political, cultural and economic rights. This project aims to encourage participation in decision-making processes at the personal, family, community, provincial and national levels by increasing literacy among vulnerable populations, particularly women. The interactive literacy programme will be based on participatory techniques including pro-active dialogue, personal reflection, group discussions and class debates. Key issues and themes will be identified in literacy groups and will form the basis of course content. Supplementary materials will be produced locally and include information on civic education, human rights, gender issues and HIV/AIDS. Literacy educators will be trained to use literacy materials and apply participatory techniques with learning groups.

Activities

- Identify participants and make an inventory of their learning needs.
- Identify, train and equip 40 literacy educators.
- Locally produce and distribute relevant literacy material to targeted beneficiaries.
- Organise local community coordination groups.
- Conduct literacy activities three times per week with established groups.
- Monitor and evaluate activities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	20,000
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Literacy materials, blackboards</i>	7,200
<i>Training for literacy educators</i>	13,000
Operating Costs	7,300
Administrative Costs	2,500
Total	50,000

Appealing Agency:	Acção Cristã para a Infância (ACI)
Project Title:	Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Kuito, Bie Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/P/HR/RL01
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Human rights, peace-building, psychosocial support
Objective:	Promote conflict prevention and resolution in war-affected communities
Targeted Beneficiaries:	720 male and female promoters between the ages of 18 and 50
Implementing Partners:	Local Authorities, Churches
Project Duration:	January – December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 15,000

Summary

High levels of violence are prevalent in many communities affected by the armed conflict. According to a recent study conducted by ACI in Bié Province, few community members or local authorities have received training in conflict prevention and resolution strategies. This project aims to contribute to the consolidation of peace by reducing community violence through training of conflict prevention and resolution promoters. The project will train 200 volunteer promoters to work with various institutions, including local authorities, the national police, community associations, churches and schools. The project will build on local oral traditions including public debates and theatre pieces.

Activities

- Mobilise and organise volunteers in communities and institutions.
- Develop materials for training workshops and awareness seminars.
- Train conflict prevention and resolution promoters.
- Sensitise the population about conflict prevention and resolution practices through public debates and theatre performances.
- Follow-up, evaluate and monitor activities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	4,500
Project Implementing Costs	5,000
Operating Costs	3,500
Administrative Costs	2,000
Total	15,000

Appealing Agency:	Acção Cristã de Reinserção Social (ACRS)
Project Title:	School Construction in Lué, Zaire Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/E02
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Children, education
Objective:	Provide educational opportunities to children in Lué
Targeted Beneficiaries:	200 children
Implementing Partners:	Local Administration
Project Duration:	January – December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 18,920

Summary

Although basic social infrastructure is virtually non-existent in Lué villages, community members have tried to provide educational opportunities for some children in an open-air school. During recent consultations, community members indicated that they would like to establish a permanent school structure that functions during the rainy season and can also serve as a social centre. The aim of this project is to build a four-classroom school in close collaboration with local authorities and community members. Community volunteers will produce bricks for the construction, with additional building materials and equipment provided through the project. Community members will also receive training on project management.

Activities

- Mobilise the community to choose school site.
- Collect stones, sand and other materials required to make bricks.
- Build four classrooms, three latrines and a room for the teachers and school administration.
- Purchase and transport school equipment.
- Provide training to the community to manage the project.
- Monitor and evaluate project impact.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	3,000
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Building materials and classroom equipment</i>	11,000
Operating Costs	3,720
Administrative Costs	1,200
Total	18,920

Appealing Agency:	Associação para o Desenvolvimento e Apoio ao Campo (ADAC)
Project Title:	Social Reintegration of IDP Families in Chicala Commune, Kuito Municipality, Bie Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/P/HR/RL02
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Community services, protection, reintegration, resettlement and return
Objective:	Promote the social reintegration of families in IDP camps in Kuito into 25 villages in Chicala Commune
Targeted Beneficiaries:	4,166 people (379 men, 1,167 women and 2,270 children)
Implementing Partners:	Local Authorities, NGOs, Churches
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 62,475

Summary

IDPs throughout the country are returning to their areas of origin. The aim of this project is to promote the social integration of populations currently living in Kuito IDP camps into their villages of origin in Chicala Commune through the reactivation of community-based organisations and the establishment of centres of understanding for community conflict resolution. Twenty social activists will be trained in social reintegration methods to assist the populations returning to their communities. The activists will educate the community on formal and informal mechanisms of protection, the importance of community participation in conflict resolution, and civil, individual and community rights. The activists will also promote participatory literacy activities with human rights and conflict resolution themes.

Activities

- Train 20 community members as activists.
- Promote the reactivation of CBOs.
- Raise awareness of CBO members on social, cultural, political and civic rights.
- Disseminate information on existing formal and informal protection mechanisms.
- Establish centres of community understanding.
- Provide literacy classes to the community.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	23,650
Project Implementing Costs	18,350
Operating Costs	17,500
Administrative Costs	2,975
Total	62,475

Appealing Agency:	Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo (ADPP)
Project Title:	Education for Life and Peace in Bengo, Benguela and Huambo Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/E03
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Education, gender, resettlement and return, youth
Objective:	Provide education for children, adolescents and adults in newly accessible and return areas
Targeted Beneficiaries:	30,000 children and adolescents, 250 rural teachers
Implementing Partners:	MEC, Local Administrations, UNICEF
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 556,100

Summary

The majority of children and adolescents in the municipalities of Quibaxe and Nambuangongo in Bengo Province, Chongoroi in Benguela Province and Bailundo in Huambo Province have not had access to quality educational opportunities for many years due to inadequate infrastructure and lack of trained teachers and didactic materials. The return of thousands of displaced persons has put additional pressure on existing resources. The aim of this project is to provide education to 30,000 children and adolescents currently outside the formal educational system by improving and expanding educational capacity. The project will also promote the active participation of girls and women in educational activities. Schools will be rehabilitated and pre- and in-service training will be provided to rural teachers and educational promoters. Training activities will be conducted in ADPP Pedagogical Workshops which will serve as centres where teachers can meet, work and develop their professional skills by using libraries, TVs and videos, computers and printers and other equipment. In addition to the Education for Life and Peace programme for children and adolescents, pre-school and adult literacy activities will also be provided. All activities will be implemented in close cooperation with MEC and UNICEF.

Activities

- Conduct pre- and in-service training on basic pedagogical skills for teachers.
- Train educational promoters for pre-school and adult literacy programmes.
- Provide educational kits for teachers and educational promoters.
- Rehabilitate schools and other available buildings.
- Implement Education for Life and Peace programme in cooperation with MEC and UNICEF.
- Implement pre-school and adult literacy programmes.
- Coordinate all activities with municipal departments of MEC.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	
<i>National staff</i>	28,800
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Pedagogical Workshops</i>	60,000
<i>Rehabilitation of educational facilities</i>	90,000
<i>Education for Life and Peace programme, pre-school and adult literacy programme, training for teachers and educational promoters</i>	297,300
Operating Costs	48,000
Administrative Costs	32,000
Total	556,100

Appealing Agency:	Associação Juvenil para o Desenvolvimento Comunitário de Angola (AJUDECA)
Project Title:	Promoting Human Rights in Viana Municipality
Project Code:	ANG-03/P/HR/RL03
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Human rights, peace-building, protection
Objective:	Promote human rights among vulnerable populations
Targeted Beneficiaries:	4,000 families
Implementing Partners:	MINFAMU, Local Authorities, OMA, Civic Associations
Project Duration:	January – December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 29,691

Summary

Violations of human rights in Viana Municipality are common, particularly among displaced populations who have made their way to the outskirts of Luanda. A culture of violence is pervasive and abusive behaviour against women and children frequently occurs. The aim of this project is to establish a counselling centre to provide assistance to victims of abuse. Community volunteers and human rights activists will be trained to assist victims. Activists will also organise community awareness sessions to promote human rights and prevent gender-based violence and child abuse. The project will expand AJUDECA's website for national NGOs involved in human rights activities to facilitate communication and create links among local organisations.

Activities

- Select and train human rights activists.
- Establish a counselling centre to assist victims of abuse.
- Create a database to track abuse cases and collect confidential data for advocacy activities.
- Conduct community awareness sessions.
- Continue to expand the web site for national NGO activities related to human rights (www.novavisao.org).

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	8,700
Operating Costs	19,335
Administrative Costs	1,656
Total	29,691

Appealing Agency:	Acção Angolana de Apoio as Verdadeiras Viúvas (ANGOAVI)
Project Title:	Education for Peace
Project Code:	ANG-03/E04
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Education, youth
Objective:	Reduce illiteracy rates among vulnerable populations in Moxico, Uíge and Zaire Provinces
Targeted Beneficiaries:	1,520 adolescents and adults
Implementing Partners:	MEC, MINFAMU, Provincial Governments
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 70,834

Summary

Large numbers of adolescents and adults do not have access to educational opportunities. The lack of literacy and numeracy skills increases vulnerabilities and contributes to the marginalisation of many at-risk groups. The aim of this project is to reduce illiteracy rates among vulnerable communities in Luau in Moxico Province, Bungo, Maquela do Zombo, Quitexi and Puri in Uíge Province and Cuimba in Zaire Province. Fifty literacy promoters will be selected and trained to conduct literacy courses for 1,520 adolescents and adults. Appropriate materials will be provided to promoters and learners. Communities will be mobilised to create spaces for the learning groups using local materials. Special emphasis will be placed on including girls and women in the activities.

Activities

- Mobilise communities and select 50 literacy promoters.
- Train literacy promoters in participatory techniques.
- Create or rehabilitate 25 physical spaces for learning groups.
- Purchase, transport and distribute appropriate learning materials.
- Coordinate with local authorities to ensure continuation of project.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	19,800
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Learning materials</i>	10,400
<i>Training for literacy promoters</i>	11,000
<i>Materials for classroom preparation and rehabilitation</i>	11,000
Operating Costs	14,000
Administrative Costs	4,634
Total	70,834

Appealing Agency:	Acção Angolana de Apoio as Verdadeiras Viúvas (ANGOAVI)
Project Title:	Peace-Building in War-Affected Communities
Project Code:	ANG-03/P/HR/RL04
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Human rights, peace-building, protection, reconciliation
Objective:	Promote a culture of peace in war-affected communities
Targeted Beneficiaries:	15,000 resettled and returned IDPs and residents
Implementing Partners:	MINARS, MINJUS, Provincial Governments, CBOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 146,617

Summary

Lack of information regarding human rights, combined with a culture of violence and retaliation, are obstacles to peace building in war-affected areas of the country. The aim of this project is to increase knowledge about fundamental civic and human rights and to promote a culture of peace among 15,000 members of war-affected communities in Huambo in Huambo Province, Alto Zambezi and Luau in Moxico Province, Quitexi in Uíge Province and Mbanza Congo and Cuimba in Zaire Province. Participatory methods will be used including visualisation, reflection techniques, public dialogue and debates. Theatre groups will also focus on human and civic rights, gender issues, individual and government responsibility and the importance of peace and reconciliation.

Activities

- Mobilise local authorities and communities to participate in activities.
- Select and train five facilitators in civic education and human rights in seven provinces.
- Conduct participatory awareness sessions and public debates.
- Create and train small theatre groups.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	63,000
Project Implementing Costs	46,675
Operating Costs	27,350
Administrative Costs	9,592
Total	146,617

Appealing Agency:	Associação Angolana Salvadora dos Povos (ASASP)
Project Title:	Reducing Gender-Based Violence through Community Awareness
Project Code:	ANG-03/P/HR/RL05
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Gender, human rights, protection, sexual violence, youth
Objective:	Reduce gender-based violence by promoting human rights and non-violent alternatives in Viana Municipality, Luanda Province and Cazengo Municipality, Kuanza Norte Province
Targeted Beneficiaries:	2,000 people, including women and students
Implementing Partners:	MEC, MIFAMU, local authorities, police, women's organisations
Project Duration:	January – December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 32,100

Summary

An assessment conducted in Viana and Cazengo Municipalities confirms that many households are affected by gender-based violence and lack information on basic human rights. Consultations with community members and local institutions indicate that violence against women is related to the lack of awareness and sensitisation on gender issues. The aim of this project is to sensitise communities regarding gender-based violence and to promote respect for human rights and non-violent alternatives to family and communal conflict through public debates and theatre performances. Organisers will work closely with members of the community, women's organisations, police and local administrators. Special attention will be given to reaching children and youth in and outside schools through the production and distribution of age-appropriate materials. Community members will also be informed about existing mechanisms to defend human rights.

Activities

- Consult partners and coordinate activities.
- Develop and rehearse 24 plays to be shown in communities and schools.
- Conduct 24 debates regarding gender-based violence, human rights and non-violent alternatives in schools.
- Produce and distribute educational materials to youth and children.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	6,000
Project Implementing Costs	4,000
Operating Costs	20,000
Administrative Costs	2,100
Total	32,100

Appealing Agency:	Christian Children's Fund (CCF)
Project Title:	Life Skills for Adolescents in Resettlement Areas in Bié and Huambo Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/E05
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Protection, psychosocial support, reconciliation, youth
Objective:	Assist war-affected adolescents by promoting peace and reconciliation, conflict resolution and informal education opportunities
Targeted Beneficiaries:	1,000 adolescents
Implementing Partners:	Local Administrations, Churches
Project Duration:	January – December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 155,865

Summary

Thousands of teenage children have suffered physical, emotional and social damage during the war. Many of these children participated directly or indirectly in the armed conflict and have no experience of living in a peaceful society. The lack of formal and informal educational opportunities limits opportunities to develop productive lives and contributes to low self-esteem and high levels of behavioural violence. Although some support programmes exist for children under 12, there are virtually no integrated programmes focusing on youth between 12 – 18 years. The aim of this project is to improve the lives of 1,000 adolescents living in resettlement areas in Belo Horizonte and Dandão in Bié Province and Caála and Chipipa in Huambo Province by implementing the Life Skills and Social Competencies Programme. The project aims to reduce levels of violence, promote peace and reconciliation, introduce non-violent conflict resolution and provide informal education opportunities. Debates, seminars and sporting and recreational activities will be organised. Physical spaces will also be created where teenagers can gather and speak openly about their experiences and expectations. Informal educational opportunities will also be provided. One hundred and sixty adults will be mobilised and trained to facilitate activities and special attention will be given ensuring the full participation of girls.

Activities

- Mobilise and train 160 adults from the four selected communities.
- Organise debates, seminars and sporting and recreational activities for 1,000 adolescents.
- Design methodology to encourage active participation of adolescents in all stages of planning and implementation of activities.
- Create solidarity groups for adolescents.
- Train field staff and prepare materials and field guides.
- Gather baseline information about existing life skills and social competencies and future needs.
- Collaborate closely with implementing partners through meetings and written reports.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	43,200
Project Implementing Costs	45,120
Operating Costs	56,000
Administrative Costs	11,545
Total	155,865

Appealing Agency:	Centre for Common Ground (CCG)
Project Title:	Protection and Conflict Resolution Initiatives in Huambo, Kuanza Sul, Luanda, Uíge and Zaire Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/P/HR/RL06
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Gender, IDPs, human rights, peace-building, protection, reconciliation, refugees, resettlement and return, youth
Objective:	Build capacity within communities to address and resolve conflicts and promote fundamental human rights and protection principles
Targeted Beneficiaries:	50,000 persons
Implementing Partners:	Government Institutions, Security Forces, NGOs, Churches, Media
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 133,750

Summary

Following the cessation of hostilities, hundreds of thousands of IDPs have returned to their areas of origin. Basic conditions are not in place in the majority of return sites. Inadequate access to land and social services, coupled with years of war-related trauma, are likely to lead to increasing tensions and human rights abuses within returnee and resident communities. The purpose of this project is to build capacity within communities to address and resolve conflicts and promote fundamental human rights and protection principles. The project aims to educate and empower communities to practice and defend their rights and engage in public affairs. The project also seeks to strengthen the capacity of Governmental and non-governmental institutions to ensure protection for Angolan citizens at national, provincial and community levels. CCG will continue to work with youth, women, Government officials, security forces, church leaders and the media to develop strategies for addressing conflict and protection violations in an effective and non-adversarial way. Approximately 50,000 people in Huambo, Kuanza Sul, Luanda, Uíge and Zaire Provinces will benefit from conflict prevention and protection training, reconciliation radio programmes, capacity-building workshops for journalists, conflict resolution theatre and collaborative partnerships with community groups and NGOs.

Activities

- Provide conflict resolution and protection training to IDPs, returnees, refugees, residents, churches, local NGOs, journalists, Government officials and security forces.
- Produce and facilitate peace-building and reconciliation radio programmes with participants from IDP, returnee, refugee and resident communities, Government officials and security forces.
- Use conflict resolution theatre as a pedagogical tool.
- Provide technical and financial support to local community groups and national NGOs focusing on protection, conflict resolution and peace-building work.
- Develop collaborative partnerships with existing *nucleos*, international and national NGOs, community groups and local authorities to expand activities.
- Monitor the project through internal and external evaluations, concentrating primarily on beneficiary perspectives and feedback.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	30,000
Project Implementing Costs	55,000
Operating Costs	40,000
Administrative Costs	8,750
Total	133,750

Appealing Agency:	Centro d'Informazione e Educazione Alo Sviluppo (CIES)
Project Title:	Support to Juvenile Courts in Bié, Huambo and Moxico Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/P/HR/RL07
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Justice and police, protection, sexual violence, youth
Objective:	Strengthen juvenile courts to defend and protect children's rights
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Magistrates, police, social workers and educators associated with juvenile courts
Implementing Partners:	INAC, MEC, MINARS, MININT, MINJUS
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 137,800

Summary

Civil rights abuses and violence against children are widespread in Bié, Huambo and Moxico Provinces. A joint project implemented in Luanda by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) and CIES demonstrates that capacity-building with judges, prosecutors and other public employees who interact with juvenile courts contributes to protecting children's rights. One judge and one magistrate from each of the selected provinces have already participated in a UNICRI-CIES training course in Luanda. The aim of this project is to establish one juvenile court in Bié, Huambo and Moxico Provinces and create provincial training teams that will conduct training for provincial and municipal authorities. All participants will be sensitised on the recently approved Angolan law 9/96 on Juvenile Courts and associated by-laws. The teams will also organise awareness sessions for educators and parents on the Convention of the Rights of the Child and provide information about protecting children's rights, adoption, human trafficking and the legal consequences of abuse against children. The project will be implemented in close cooperation with local authorities and will be supported by a psychologist and core staff from Luanda.

Activities

- Train three magistrates and three public prosecutors from Bié, Huambo and Moxico Provinces in Luanda.
- Select and train provincial training teams.
- Conduct three five-day training courses for magistrates, public prosecutors and lawyers in each province.
- Conduct three five-day training courses for police in each province.
- Conduct three five-day training courses for MINARS and INAC personnel and municipal authorities in each province.
- Conduct three five-day training courses for educators in each province.
- Organise awareness sessions for parents.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	60,000
Operating Costs	70,000
Administrative Costs	7,800
Total	137,800

Appealing Agency:	Centro de Solidariedade Martin Luther King (CSMLK)
Project Title:	Providing Educational Opportunities to Vulnerable Children in Viana Municipality
Project Code:	ANG-03/E06
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Education, gender
Objective:	Provide educational opportunities
Targeted Beneficiaries:	720 children and community members
Implementing Partners:	MEC
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 37,535

Summary

Educational opportunities are limited in vulnerable communities in Viana Municipality. The problem is particularly acute for girls who are often required to leave school at an early age to engage in income-generating activities or household chores. The aim of this project is to increase educational coverage and promote literacy by constructing six classrooms in the Km 9 area of Viana Municipality. Community participation will be encouraged in classroom construction to create a sense of ownership. Teachers will be provided with additional training to refresh their skills and encourage the use of participatory methodologies in the classroom. Special priority will be given to girls and women in the enrolment process. All aspects of the project will be implemented in close collaboration with local educational authorities to ensure success and sustainability.

Activities

- Mobilise communities.
- Purchase and transport materials to build six classrooms.
- Create learning groups for children and adults.
- Collaborate closely with local educational authorities to hire teachers.
- Provide additional training to teachers in appropriate methodologies and participatory techniques.
- Monitor activities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	6,300
Project Implementing Costs	27,000
Operating Costs	1,780
Administrative Costs	2,455
Total	37,535

Appealing Agency:	Clube Unu Kuntwala (CUK)
Project Title:	Literacy Programme for Women in Viana Municipality
Project Code:	ANG-03/E07
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Community services, education, gender
Objective:	Promote economic and civil participation of women in public life through literacy training
Targeted Beneficiaries:	2,750 women, 25 literacy promoters
Implementing Partners:	MEC, MINFAMU, NGOs, Churches
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 72,080

Summary

Illiteracy is particularly high among women from poor neighbourhoods who have had few educational opportunities during their childhood and adolescent years. The economic and civic participation of women in public life is negatively affected by their lack of literacy skills, particularly in urban areas where basic skills and knowledge of rights are crucial to improving the situation of families and communities. This project aims to expand CUK's literacy project for women in Luanda and to strengthen the participation of women in the economic, social, cultural and political development of the country. Following consultations with Government institutions, local NGOs and beneficiaries, learning groups will be established and training will be provided in basic literacy skills, bookkeeping, relevant national laws and civil rights. The institutional capacity of existing Women's Literacy Centres will be reinforced by providing additional training for literacy promoters. A network of literacy promoters and partner organisations will also be established to provide information on programme content and teaching methodologies for adults. Literacy activities will be conducted in Portuguese and the traditional languages of Kimbundu and Kikongo.

Activities

- Collaborate with local NGOs to mobilise women to participate in activities.
- Consult women to determine course content.
- Provide additional training to 25 literacy activists.
- Produce didactic materials.
- Train women in basic literacy skills, bookkeeping, relevant national laws and civil rights.
- Create a network of literacy promoters and organise meetings to exchange lessons learned.
- Evaluate progress through written reports.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	17,000
Project Implementing Costs	38,000
Operating Costs	13,000
Administrative Costs	4,080
Total	72,080

Appealing Agency:	Development Workshop (DW)
Project Title:	Emergency Schools in the Planalto
Project Code:	ANG-03/E08
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Education, infrastructure rehabilitation, resettlement and return
Objective:	Mobilise communities to construct basic school facilities to improve access to quality education for vulnerable children
Targeted Beneficiaries:	3,000 children, 10 local NGOs and community-based organisations, 40 local craftsman
Implementing Partners:	Local authorities, NGOs, community-based organisations
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 595,000

Summary

Educational facilities in the Planalto are in poor condition or destroyed, limiting learning opportunities for many resident and returning children. In addition, skilled builders are scarce and local organisations have limited experience in project planning and management. The aim of this project is to improve access to quality education for vulnerable children by rehabilitating and constructing ten schools in Bailundo, Katchiungo and Tchicala-Tcholohanga Municipalities. Forty local craftsmen will receive training and ten local NGOs and community-based organisations will receive instruction in project planning and management skills. Through community mobilisation and locally designed initiatives, school structures will be constructed using native materials and community labour. The project will build on DW's existing educational programmes and partnership networks in Huambo. Local partners will provide inputs and mobilise community participation. DW will provide external inputs, tools and materials and help to organise training, technical assistance and capacity-building.

Activities

- Identify and select communities in need of educational infrastructure.
- Mobilise community participants.
- Train local supervisors, masons and carpenters.
- Procure and transport tools and building materials, including local materials supplied by the community.
- Construct or rehabilitate school facilities for 3,000 children.
- Train communities and local authorities in building maintenance.
- Provide project planning and management skills to at least ten local NGOs and community associations.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	171,840
Project Implementing Costs	214,560
Operating Costs	169,675
Administrative Costs	38,925
Total	595,000

Appealing Agency:	GOAL
Project Title:	Birth Registration and Civic Education in Luanda, Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/P/HR/RL08
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Human rights, peace-building, protection
Objective:	Promote birth registration and civic education in Luanda, Luena in Moxico Province and Saurimo in Lunda Sul Province
Targeted Beneficiaries:	20,000 persons
Implementing Partners:	MINJUS, Local Authorities, NGOs, Churches
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 120,000

Summary

Many vulnerable persons, particularly IDP children and street children, do not have birth registration papers and are therefore, not officially recognised by the state. Without proper documentation, individuals are unable to gain access to many basic public services, including education. The aim of this project is create demand for birth registration in targeted communities and increase the capacity of local community groups and organisations to secure documentation from the Ministry of Justice. The project will use registration activities to provide information on civic issues, including democracy and good governance, to community-based groups. Beneficiaries will participate directly through training activities and sensitisation campaigns.

Activities

- Train community-based organisations, national NGOs and church groups to carry out sensitisation campaigns.
- Conduct community-based sensitisation campaigns on birth registration and civic education.
- Conduct training workshops with local groups on birth registration and civic education.
- Produce and distribute promotional posters, pamphlets and leaflets on Angolan civic rights with a special focus on good governance and democratisation.
- Produce and broadcast promotional radio spots.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	50,000
Operating Costs	61,600
Administrative Costs	8,400
Total	120,000

Appealing Agency:	Human Rights Division - United Nations Mission in Angola (HRD - UNMA)
Project Title:	Protection and Promotion of Human Rights
Project Code:	ANG-03/P/HR/RL09
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Governance and public administration, human rights, justice and police, peace-building, protection
Objective:	Help to consolidate peace by reinforcing the rule of law and encouraging citizens to become aware of, exercise and protect their rights
Targeted Beneficiaries:	FAA, justice personnel, NPA, resettling and returning populations
Implementing Partners:	MININT, MINJUS, NGOs, Churches, COIEPA, CBOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,800,000

Summary

On 15 August, the United Nations Security Council recognised the urgent need to develop a strong human rights programme in Angola to facilitate sustainable reconciliation through enforced rule of law and increased respect for the basic rights of Angolan citizens. The purpose of this project is to promote the protection of human rights in Angola through the establishment and development of institutions capable of consolidating peace and enhancing the rule of law. The project aims to support the Government in fulfilling its responsibility to ensure the protection of the Angolan population as well as to empower citizens to defend and exercise their rights. The Human Rights Division will continue to monitor the human rights situation and facilitate coordination between human rights actors throughout the country. In addition, HRD will maintain and expand partnerships with the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Justice to increase access to judicial services at national, provincial and municipal levels. HRD will also continue to work with the Inter-Ecclesiastical Committee for Justice and Peace (COIEPA), the Catholic Church, civil society actors and the media to promote awareness and protection of fundamental human rights.

Activities

- Support the ongoing human rights training programme for the Angolan Armed Forces and a new human rights training project for the national police.
- Provide technical assistance to Provincial Human Rights Committees on the development and implementation of provincial protection plans.
- Reinforce the capacity of the Ninth Commission of the National Assembly to address human rights violations.
- Strengthen provincial and community-based networks for protection, reconciliation and conflict prevention and resolution, with a particular focus on resettlement and return processes.
- Assist civil society organisations in the development of human rights protection programmes and continue the ongoing internship project with the Angolan Bar Association.
- Support and monitor an ongoing project to establish wider representation of women in political processes at national and provincial levels.
- Promote awareness of human rights through the media and community-based exercises.
- Establish and maintain a database on protection issues and violations.
- Facilitate a national forum on the role of justice in the peace process and disseminate findings widely.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Project Implementing Costs	1,800,000
Total	1,800,000

Appealing Agency:	Apostolic Church of Seventh Day Adventists (IAAC)
Project Title:	Pilot Primary School in Viana Municipality
Project Code:	ANG-03/E09
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Education, gender
Objective:	Provide educational opportunities for children excluded from the formal school system
Targeted Beneficiaries:	810 children
Implementing Partners:	INAC, MEC
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 27,730

Summary

Educational opportunities are limited for vulnerable populations living in Viana Municipality. The number of school-age children is increasing and approximately 25 percent are unable to enrol in the formal educational system. The aim of this project is to construct a primary school for 810 children in the Estalagem neighbourhood of Viana Municipality. Children will receive basic academic instruction and additional training in relevant vocational subjects. The project will be carried out in close collaboration with local authorities to ensure teacher availability and sustainability. Community involvement will be encouraged and special attention will be given to the participation of girls.

Activities

- Mobilise community members and sensitise them on the importance of girls' education.
- Purchase and transport building materials.
- Construct school structure.
- Coordinate with local educational authorities.
- Identify and enrol children.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	3,800
Project Implementing Costs	17,100
Operating Costs	4,700
Administrative Costs	2,130
Total	27,730

Appealing Agency:	IBIS
Project Title:	Civic Education, Human Rights and Conflict Resolution in Resettlement Areas in Bié, Malanje, Moxico and Uíge Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/P/HR/RL10
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Human rights, justice and police, protection, reconciliation
Objective:	Promote peace-building, reconciliation and proper exercise of authority
Targeted Beneficiaries:	50,000 persons and 120 local authorities
Implementing Partners:	NGOs, Members of Alliance of Ibis Partners
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 258,520

Summary

Massive population movements have contributed to abuses and violations of human rights. The aim of this project is to empower communities to resolve conflicts by raising awareness of human rights among vulnerable groups. The project also aims to reduce violations by raising awareness among competent authorities and promoting the proper exercise of authority. The project will be implemented in partnership with ten local organisations supported through IBIS's development programme. The organisations will be responsible for training activists and authorities and will organise the awareness campaigns.

Activities

- Identify local activists together with local communities.
- Train activists.
- Identify areas to conduct seminars.
- Conduct seminars for local authorities and awareness campaigns for communities.
- Follow-up on community work done by activists.
- Monitor progress of project.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	113,400
Project	87,990
Operating Costs	34,650
Administrative Costs	22,480
Total	258,520

Appealing Agency:	Igreja Cristã União Espírito Santo (ICUES)
Project Title:	Improving Educational Coverage in Uíge Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/E10
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Children, education
Objective:	Provide educational opportunities for children and youth excluded from the formal school system
Targeted Beneficiaries:	1,000 excluded children and youth in Cuimba and Uíge Municipalities
Implementing Partners:	MEC
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 40,200

Summary

Less than 20 percent of students between the ages of 5 and 14 years old are currently enrolled in the Cuimba Municipality formal educational system. Only one school is open and is attended by 405 pupils in three consecutive shifts. The remaining 485 students attend classes in the open air. In Uíge Municipality, only 50 percent of school-aged children are enrolled. Teachers in Uíge are faced with large class sizes and have virtually no didactic materials. The aim of this project is to promote education in Cuimba and Uíge Municipalities by constructing four classrooms and extending educational opportunities to children and youth excluded from the formal system. In-service training will be provided for teachers and didactic materials for children and teachers will be provided.

Activities

- Consult communities and local educational authorities about educational needs and priorities.
- Purchase and transport materials for classroom construction.
- Organise learning groups for children and youth.
- Work in close collaboration with other humanitarian partners to avoid duplication and ensure coverage.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	5,800
Project Implementing Costs	25,500
Operating Costs	7,500
Administrative Costs	1,400
Total	40,200

Appealing Agency:	Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
Project Title:	Basic Education for Excluded Pupils and Adults in Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/E11
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Education, income generation, infrastructure rehabilitation
Objective:	Increase access to basic education and alternative educational opportunities for excluded school-age children and vulnerable groups, including school dropouts and girls
Targeted Beneficiaries:	6,000 returning IDP children and 1,000 women
Implementing Partners:	MEC, MINFAMU, Community Leaders
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 283,000

Summary

In many war-affected locations in Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces, schools are no longer community centres where students and community members come together to maintain social cohesion and develop innovative ways to address community problems. The lack of educational opportunities is particularly serious in newly accessible areas and return sites where educational infrastructure is non-existent or poorly maintained, resources are limited and teachers do not have adequate training. The aim of this project is to increase access to quality education for excluded school-age children by rehabilitating educational infrastructure and providing learning materials in Cacola and Saurimo Municipalities in Lunda Sul Province and Camanongue, Luau and Cazombo Municipalities in Moxico Province. The project also aims to provide adult literacy classes, awareness sessions and income-generating opportunities to women, particularly young mothers and pregnant women. Literacy promoters will be trained to work with groups of women to increase their literacy, knowledge of relevant topics and small-business skills. Activities will be implemented in partnership with local representatives of MEC and MINFAMU and community leaders.

Activities

- Consult women regarding their learning and training needs.
- Mobilise community members to rehabilitate eight existing schools and construct eight new schools and equip schools with playground equipment.
- Train 30 literacy promoters in special curricular themes, including gender, mine awareness, HIV/AIDS and civic education.
- Assist teachers in remote areas to attend training offered by provincial educational authorities.
- Organise and implement literacy, awareness and small business training activities.
- Support 100 newly literate women with small loans and equipment for income-generating activities and mobilise parents to form parent-teacher associations.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	39,000
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>School rehabilitation and construction</i>	170,000
<i>Non-formal educational materials</i>	15,000
<i>Income-generating equipment and loan</i>	20,000
<i>Training for literacy promoters</i>	10,000
Operating Costs	15,000
Administrative Costs	14,000
Total	283,000

Appealing Agency:	Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
Project Title:	Peace, Reconciliation and Promotion of Human Rights in Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/P/HR/RL11
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Human rights, peace-building, protection, reconciliation
Objective:	Support the peace-building process and promote and protect human rights of vulnerable populations, particularly women and children
Targeted Beneficiaries:	15,000 families
Implementing Partners:	MINUA, Provincial Governments, COIEPA, CBOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 152,000

Summary

Populations in war-affected communities have little knowledge of their rights and few mechanisms are in place to ensure that rights are protected and upheld. The aim of this project is to promote reconciliation, conflict resolution and human rights through awareness-building activities conducted at the community level. In addition, the project aims to promote the establishment and reinforcement of non-governmental protection mechanisms. In an effort to strengthen the capacity of civil society groups, LWF will work with church networks and local communities. Activities will include public seminars and meetings, theatre projects, distribution of printed materials and mass media campaigns. Project implementation will involve the active participation of local churches and community organisations. Local staff from these organisations will be trained to conduct activities and assist their members in case of human rights violations.

Activities

- Train church and community leaders, teachers and social workers in trauma healing skills.
- Train human rights counsellors, paralegals and peace promoters in conflict resolution practices.
- Strengthen the organisational capacity of church networks and support the creation of local inter-church peace committees.
- Promote knowledge of human rights in IDP camps and return sites through community-building activities.
- Conduct awareness sessions and public seminars on human rights and conflict resolution with local church networks and communities.
- Organise recreational and sports activities for children that convey messages of peace and reconciliation.
- Produce materials on human rights and reconciliation in local languages in collaboration with local partners.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	35,000
Project Implementing Costs	24,000
Operating Costs	82,000
Administrative Costs	11,000
Total	152,000

Appealing Agency:	Mississippi Consortium for International Development (MCID)
Project Title:	Building Democracy through a National Civic Education Programme
Project Code:	ANG-03/E12
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Governance and public administration, human rights, justice and police, protection, reconciliation
Objective:	Provide knowledge of rights and responsibilities to school children and citizens in Bengo, Benguela, Huíla and Kuanza Sul Provinces
Targeted Beneficiaries:	2,000 school children and 3,000 community members
Implementing Partners:	INAC, MEC, MINARS, NGOs, Churches
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 529,516

Summary

During the conflict in Angola, many schools were closed or destroyed and knowledge of citizens' rights and responsibilities in a democratic society was not widely disseminated among the population. The aim of this project is to provide civic education to targeted school children and community members by creating civic education training sites in four provinces and conducting 12 awareness programmes in selected schools and 80 workshops for community members. One hundred trainers will be selected and trained and appropriate materials will be prepared for trainers and beneficiaries. Local NGOs will be involved in all aspects of project implementation and will receive capacity-building in civic education training. All activities will be carried out in close collaboration with local authorities.

Activities

- Prepare training materials for trainers and beneficiaries.
- Train trainers.
- Build institutional capacity on civil education issues among local NGOs.
- Establish civic education training sites in Bengo, Benguela, Huíla and Kuanza Sul Provinces.
- Conduct 30 hours of civic education training in three schools in each province.
- Conduct 20 citizen workshops in each province.
- Conduct periodic assessments.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	98,031
Project Implementing Costs	292,000
Operating Costs	104,844
Administrative Costs	34,641
Total	529,516

Appealing Agency:	Mississippi Consortium for International Development (MCID)
Project Title:	Literacy Training for Women
Project Code:	ANG-03/E13
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Basic social services, education, gender, IDPs
Objective:	Reduce female illiteracy in Bengo, Benguela, Huíla and Kuanza Sul Provinces
Targeted Beneficiaries:	4,000 women
Implementing Partners:	MEC, MINFAMU, MINARS, Provincial Authorities, NGOs, Churches
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 280,852

Summary

Approximately 46 percent of Angolan women are illiterate. Children from households headed by illiterate women are often at greater risk of malnutrition and common illnesses. The purpose of this project is to increase the participation of women in productive sectors and public life by reducing illiteracy in Catete and Dande in Bengo Province, Bahia Farta, Benguela, Catumbela, Dombe Grande and Lobito in Benguela Province, Chibia, Humpata and Lubango in Huíla Province and Sumbe and Porto Amboim in Kuanza Sul Province. The project aims to educate 4,000 women over 15 years of age, with particular emphasis on women working in the informal economy from poor neighbourhoods and IDP communities. One hundred literacy promoters from local NGOs will receive training and suitable materials will be produced for trainers and literacy students. Three literacy training sites will be established in select communities in each province and NGOs working with the project will receive capacity-building on human resources, financial management and staff development. The project will be implemented in close cooperation with local authorities responsible for adult education and local NGOs.

Activities

- Select trainers and conduct training for literacy promoters.
- Prepare training materials for trainers and beneficiaries.
- Establish three literacy training sites per provinces.
- Conduct literacy training activities for approximately 415 women per day at each of the training sites.
- Conduct institutional capacity-building activities for local NGOs.
- Conduct period assessments.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	80,424
Project Implementing Costs	126,400
Operating Costs	54,444
Administrative Costs	19,584
Total	280,852

Appealing Agency:	Menschen gegen Minen (MgM)
Project Title:	Vocational Training Centre in Ondjiva, Cunene Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/E14
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Child soldiers, education, income generation, peace-building
Objective:	Provide vocational education and training to selected demobilised soldiers, unemployed youth and school-leavers
Targeted Beneficiaries:	100 students per year
Implementing Partners:	MEC, MINARS, Provincial Authorities
Project Duration:	January – December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 145,000

Summary

No technical or professional skills centre exists in Cunene Province to provide vocational skills to ex-combatants, unemployed youth and school-leavers. The aim of this project is to complete MgM's vocational training centre and provide educational and employment opportunities to targeted beneficiaries. The basic structure of the centre exists and workshop equipment, including lathes, furnaces, drills, workshop tools and bunches, computers and sewing machines, and desks and chairs have already been donated. Through this project, additional materials and inputs will be provided, including the creation of temporary camp facilities for boarding students. In addition, MgM will provide technical assistance, medical support, capacity-building and international volunteer instructors. Once the centre is completed, groups of 25 students will receive three months of basic vocational instruction and selected students will be offered one-year apprenticeship positions in car mechanics, metalworking, carpentry, tailoring, construction and computer and administration. Vocational activities will be complemented by formal learning opportunities in local schools and students and volunteer workers will be provided room and board. The project will be carried out in close collaboration with local educational authorities to ensure long-term sustainability.

Activities

- Purchase and transport construction materials to complete school structure.
- Identify and enrol students in training programme.
- Implement train-the-trainer plan to ensure sustainability of the programme.
- Provide educational materials to instructors and students.
- Provide food, accommodation and medical support to boarding students.
- Monitor progress of programme.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	70,000
Project Implementing Costs	45,000
Operating Costs	20,000
Administrative Costs	10,000
Total	145,000

Appealing Agency:	MOVIMONDO
Project Title:	Social Reintegration of Ex-Soldiers in Menongue and Kuito Kuanavale, Kuando Kubango Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/E15
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Child soldiers, education, income generation, peace-building, psychosocial support
Objective:	Support social reintegration of former child soldiers
Targeted Beneficiaries:	375 former child soldiers
Implementing Partners:	IRSEM, MINARS, Provincial Authorities
Project Duration:	January – December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 346,600

Summary

According to provincial plans, 375 under-age former combatants will be demobilised and reintegrated in Kuando Kubango Province. The aim of this project is to support the social and professional reintegration of 375 under-age ex-combatants through the creation of a vocational training centre in Menongue. The centre will be located in a former boarding school that will be partially rehabilitated and equipped with classrooms, workshops and accommodation facilities. Beneficiaries will receive three-month courses and workshop experience in carpentry, tailoring and blacksmithing. Upon completion of the training course, each student will receive a professional kit to begin income-generating activities. Basic education courses will also be organised to complement vocational studies. Approximately 225 beneficiaries will participate in the vocational training and 150 will be integrated into the formal educational system or provided with income-generating opportunities in the agricultural sector. Particular attention will be given to providing professional psychosocial assistance. All activities will be implemented in close collaboration with local authorities to guarantee sustainability of the project. The Ministry of Personnel Administration and Social Security (MAPESS) and the Institute for Social Reinsertion of Ex-Militaries (IRSEM), in particular, will play a key role in the selection of trainers and programme implementation.

Activities

- Select and register beneficiaries in close collaboration with provincial authorities and MINARS.
- Select and rehabilitate building to be used for the vocational centre.
- Purchase and transport materials and equipment.
- Develop appropriate curriculum and didactic materials.
- Select and train teachers.
- Distribute professional kits.
- Monitor activities and evaluate programme.
- Select trained psychosocial professional and provide appropriate counselling services.
- Identify employment opportunities for graduates of training course.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	107,750
Project Implementing Costs	129,925
Operating Costs	86,250
Administrative Costs	22,675
Total	346,600

Appealing Agency:	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
Project Title:	Teacher Emergency Package
Project Code:	ANG-03/E16
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Education, gender, resettlement and return, youth
Objective:	Provide basic education to returning children and other vulnerable children and youth without access to the formal school system
Targeted Beneficiaries:	37,800 returning IDP and other vulnerable children between 12-17 years of age, 1,540 new and already trained teachers, 80 new supervisors
Implementing Partners:	MEC, Provincial Authorities, UNICEF, NGOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,330,583

Summary

In early 1996, NRC, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Culture and UNICEF, became the lead agency for the Teacher Emergency Package. The goal of TEP in Angola is to develop a culturally adapted educational instrument in Portuguese to teach initial literacy and numeracy to children who have dropped out of school. The programme aims to integrate children between 12 and 17 into the formal educational system. The programme is specifically designed to meet the basic education needs of children and adolescents in emergency situations. Using a child-centred methodology, with a maximum of 25 pupils in each class, TEP teachers focus on core skills.

During the next year, NRC will train 17 trainers and education assistants who will be divided into six teams. These teams will provide training courses and pedagogical support to new and trained teachers and supervisors educated since 1996 in Benguela, Bié, Huambo, Huíla, Kuanza Sul, Luanda, Malanje, Moxico and Uíge Provinces. NRC's core training team will educate 40 new provincial trainers. These trainers will continue to educate new TEP teachers in cooperation with the core training team. Training teams will also provide capacity-building for 820 already trained teachers to improve their pedagogical skills. NRC's pedagogical coordinator, project manager and nine education assistants will travel to all provinces, evaluating progress and providing support and mini-seminars to supervisors and teachers. Permanent TEP classrooms will be built in cooperation with the Provincial Government, UNICEF and WFP. Emphasis will be given to increasing the number of female teachers and providing educational opportunities to girls. NRC will continue to provide teachers with information about HIV/AIDS and distribute condoms.

Activities

- Coordinate activities with MEC, provincial and local governments, UNICEF and other partners.
- Train NRC's 17 trainers through seminars and mini-seminars in pedagogy, psychology, Portuguese and other subjects.
- Train 40 new local trainers.
- Provide basic training courses to 720 new teachers and supervisor training courses to 80 new supervisors.
- Conduct 18 capacity-building courses to update pedagogical skills among 820 already trained teachers.
- Produce, purchase and provide essential didactic material to trainers, teachers and supervisors.
- Provide bicycles to teachers and supervisors and build 65 classrooms in Bié and Huambo.
- Monitor and evaluate programme activities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	376,090
Project Implementing Costs	746,615
Operating Costs	115,048
Administrative Costs	92,830
Total	1,330,583

Appealing Agency:	Organização para Ajuda ao Desenvolvimento Comunitário (OADEC)
Project Title:	Civic Education and Human Rights in Alto Zambeze Municipality, Moxico Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/P/HR/RL12
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Human rights, peace-building, protection
Objective:	Promote knowledge of civil and human rights in Alto Zambeze Municipality and provide legal assistance in Cazombo
Targeted Beneficiaries:	4,500 resident and returnee families, local authorities
Implementing Partners:	Local Administration, Traditional Authorities
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 95,000

Summary

Basic knowledge of civil and human rights is limited among resident and returnees and local authorities in Alto Zambeze Municipality. The aim of this project is to educate populations and local authorities, including military and traditional authorities, on civil and human rights. The project aims to reduce violations, facilitate good administrative and judicial practices and help to consolidate peace by building awareness of rights, citizenship and state responsibilities. Fifteen activists will be trained to conduct training sessions with communities, schools, churches, traditional authorities and local Government and military authorities. The activists will also serve as human rights advisors to persons whose civil and human rights have been violated. Local cultures and traditions will be respected during all activities and special attention will be given to gender perspectives.

Activities

- Mobilise volunteers from the communities.
- Train activists and human rights advisers.
- Conduct training sessions with communities, schools, churches, traditional authorities and local Government and military authorities
- Provide legal support and accompany cases to competent state authorities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	31,000
Project Implementing Costs	37,350
Operating Costs	20,000
Administrative Costs	6,650
Total	95,000

Appealing Agency:	Télécoms Sans Frontières (TSF)
Project Title:	Access to Information in Huambo and Kuanza Sul Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/P/HR/RL13
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Human rights, IDPs, peace-building, protection
Objective:	Facilitate access to information and human rights through locally produced radio programmes
Targeted Beneficiaries:	15,000 families
Implementing Partners:	Local Authorities, CBOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 126,180

Summary

The lack of mass media in IDP camps, temporary resettlement areas and return locations impedes the reliable transmission of relevant information to vulnerable populations which is key to promoting human rights, empowering people to defend these rights and improving the quality of life. The aim of this project is to facilitate access to information for 15,000 families through the establishment of AM/FM radio field stations in Huambo and Kuanza Sul Provinces. Stations will broadcast programmes within a 30 km radius. Programmes will be created locally with beneficiaries, local authorities and community-based organisations and will include themes related to civil and human rights, mine awareness, HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention, hygiene and sanitation, local, provincial and national news, family reunification and others.

Activities

- Set up field radio stations.
- Consult beneficiaries and humanitarian partners about information needs in remote areas.
- Produce programmes in collaboration with beneficiaries, local authorities and community-based organisations.
- Broadcast programmes and conduct follow-up consultations to ensure relevancy.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	48,000
Operating Costs	70,000
Administrative Costs	8,180
Total	126,180

Appealing Agency:	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Title:	Opening Doors to Learning Opportunities
Project Code:	ANG-03/E17
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Children, education, gender, IDPs, resettlement and return, youth
Objective:	Ensure access to relevant learning opportunities for vulnerable children, adolescents and women
Targeted Beneficiaries:	270,000 children in vulnerable communities and 90,000 adolescents and women without school experience
Implementing Partners:	MEC, MINFAMU, MINARS, NGOs, CBOs, churches
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2,838,990

Summary

According to UNICEF's 2001 MICS, one million Angolan children do not have access to primary education. The lack of basic infrastructure, trained teachers and educational material remain serious constraints throughout the country. In the most vulnerable communities, at least 65 percent of children and almost 70 percent of adolescents do not have access to educational services. In addition, 75 percent of women in these communities are illiterate. The purpose of this project is to increase access to relevant learning opportunities for 270,000 vulnerable children and 90,000 adolescents and women in 12 provinces, including Benguela, Bié, Huambo, Kuando Kubango, Kuanza Sul, Luanda, Malanje, Moxico, Namibe, Uíge and Zaire. The aim is to support Government efforts to expand education services for the most vulnerable populations. The project also aims to promote safe, participatory and effective formal and non-formal rights-based educational opportunities similar to the Education for Life and Peace programme that benefited 60,000 children outside the school system during 2002.

Activities

- Support the Education for All programme by helping to establish 360 community committees in coordination with provincial and municipal authorities
- Train 360 principals, 1,080 teachers and 2,700 other educators from MEC, MINARS, MINFAMU and other partners in active learning techniques, literacy, basic mathematics, life skills, HIV/AIDS prevention, psychosocial rehabilitation and child rights approaches to education.
- Rehabilitate 1,080 classrooms, build 360 *jangos* to be used as community classrooms and ensure appropriate water and sanitation facilities at selected schools.
- Provide relevant didactic material to teach life skills, literacy, basic mathematics and child rights to 180 pre-school groups and 1,440 primary and non-formal education groups.
- Organise and support 5,400 new learning groups and assess formal and non-formal education services and report on comparative results in three provinces.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	189,000
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Rehabilitation of facilities</i>	644,000
<i>Learning materials and educational kits</i>	752,000
<i>Community mobilisation</i>	333,000
<i>Training and workshops</i>	540,000
Operating Costs	245,800
Administrative Costs	135,190
Total	2,838,990

Appealing Agency:	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Title:	Child Protection
Project Code:	ANG-03/P/HR/RL14
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Children, human rights, protection, psychosocial support, resettlement and return
Objective:	Strengthen child protection mechanisms by supporting reunification and reintegration, expanding birth registration and increasing capacity to respond to violations of children's rights
Targeted Beneficiaries:	2,000,000 children requiring birth registration, 20,000 separated and vulnerable children and 10,000 former child soldiers
Implementing Partners:	INAC, MINARS, MINJUS, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2,297,250

Summary

An entire generation of Angolans has grown up in a context of war and emergency. The majority of children in the country live in extreme hardship and poverty. Tens of thousands have been separated from their families and witnessed the death of family and community members. Many have lost, or never had, the opportunity to attend school. According to the MICS, more than 70 percent of Angolan children have not been registered and are therefore without legal identity. The purpose of this project is to facilitate the integration and protection of vulnerable children by strengthening mechanisms aimed at ensuring respect for fundamental children's rights. UNICEF will continue to work with MINARS to facilitate family tracing and reunification programmes. In addition, UNICEF will work with national and provincial authorities, communities groups and civil society organisations to ensure that the most vulnerable children and their families receive appropriate, community-based support. UNICEF and its implementing partners will also increase access to education, skills training and income generation for vulnerable adolescents. In an effort to promote children's rights to citizenship and protection, UNICEF will continue to support the Ministry of Justice in reaching two million unregistered children through the National Birth Registration Campaign. Finally, UNICEF will conduct research and training on violations of children's rights in Angola and to build strategies to address the root causes of the problems faced by vulnerable children.

Activities

- Provide technical, material and financial support to MINARS, NGOs, churches and other civil society organisations to assist with the reunification and reintegration of 20,000 separated children and 10,000 former child soldiers.
- Provide training to existing church networks, community leaders and CBOs to support long-term reintegration and care for orphans and other vulnerable children in Benguela, Bié, Huambo, Huíla, Kuando Kubango, Kuanza Norte, Luanda, Malanje, Moxico and Uíge Provinces.
- Support small-scale youth reintegration opportunities and encourage communities to provide psychosocial support for reunited families, orphans and other vulnerable children.
- Provide technical assistance for the finalisation of the National Policy for Separated Children.
- Provide technical, material and financial support to MINJUS for the National Birth Registration Campaign, aimed at reaching two million children by the end of 2003, and facilitate the permanent establishment of birth registration services at municipal and community levels.
- Ensure birth registration and access to citizenship for all children.
- Train interest groups and protection networks in child rights monitoring and civic education to improve identification and develop appropriate responses to violations of children's rights.
- Support research on violations of child rights and design and implement responses based on the findings.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	198,000
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Family tracing and reintegration programmes</i>	1,188,000
<i>Birth registration</i>	513,000
<i>Research and training</i>	90,000
Operating Costs	198,900
Administrative Costs	109,350
Total	2,297,250

Appealing Agency:	YME Foundation
Project Title:	Improving Primary Education in Zaire Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/E18
Bloc:	Protection and Education
Themes:	Education, children, infrastructure rehabilitation, resettlement and return
Objective:	Improve access to primary education
Targeted Beneficiaries:	2,000 IDP, returnee and resident children
Implementing Partners:	Provincial and Local Authorities, NGOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 298,000

Summary

Recent assessments confirm that a large number of IDPs and refugees are returning to areas in Zaire Province where basic services are not yet in place, including educational facilities. The aim of this project is to increase access to primary education for 2,000 children in Tomboco and Noqui Municipalities by rehabilitating and constructing 25 classrooms. A participatory approach will be used to mobilise community participation in project planning and implementation. Parent committees will be formed during the planning process and all activities will be closely coordinated with local authorities to ensure sustainability. Through the project, craftsmen will receive training on building techniques and didactic materials for the schools will be supplied

Activities

- Select villages for project implementation in collaboration with provincial and local authorities.
- Mobilise communities and stimulate community awareness through public debates and theatre events.
- Create parent committees to participate in project planning.
- Train local staff and craftsmen in building techniques.
- Construct 25 classrooms with community participation.
- Train parent committees in project sustainability, including operation and maintenance of infrastructure, accounting, conflict resolution and monitoring.
- Supply schools with didactic material.
- Train teachers.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	113,000
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Building materials</i>	74,000
<i>Equipment</i>	25,000
<i>Community mobilisation, training and workshops</i>	1,000
Operating Costs	66,000
Administrative Costs	19,000
Total	298,000

ACCESS AND COORDINATION BLOC

Appealing Agency:	Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo (ADPP)
Project Title:	Clothing for Newly Displaced, Resettling and Returning Populations in All Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/S/NF01
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Children, IDPs, preparedness and contingency planning, refugees, resettlement and return
Objective:	Improve basic living conditions for vulnerable populations through clothing distribution
Targeted Beneficiaries:	750,000 vulnerable persons, including 450,000 children and 150,000 women
Implementing Partners:	MINARS, WFP, NGOs, Traditional Authorities
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,159,000

Summary

Many displaced populations and families who are resettling and returning do not have sufficient clothing to protect themselves. Assessments indicate that vulnerable groups including IDPs and ex-combatants living in camps and temporary resettlement sites are at-risk of developing acute respiratory infections and other illnesses due to lack of clothing. The purpose of this project is to improve the basic living conditions of vulnerable populations through clothing distribution in all provinces. ADPP will work in collaboration with other humanitarian partners to ensure that clothing packages are distributed in accordance with assessed needs and humanitarian priorities.

Activities

- Coordinate activities with MINARS and local NGOs to facilitate distribution.
- Mobilise and organise community volunteers to participate in distributions.
- Prepare and distribute 150,000 family-size clothing packages to populations in need with WFP transport assistance.
- Include family-size clothing packages in other non-food item distribution kits.
- Monitor and report on distributions to facilitate coordination of future operations.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	23,250
Project Implementing Costs	1,054,340
Operating Costs	71,610
Administrative Costs	9,800
Total	1,159,000

Appealing Agency:	Acção para Promoção Social dos Direitos Humanos (APSDH)
Project Title:	Prevention of Mine Incidents in Bembe, Uíge Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/MA01
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Education, IDPs, mine action, resettlement and return, security
Objective:	Reduce mine incidents through community mine awareness programmes in Vale de Loge, Bembe Municipality
Targeted Beneficiaries:	2,000 persons
Implementing Partners:	Local Authorities
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 11,550

Summary

Uíge Province has one of the highest levels of mine contamination in Angola. Mine presence poses a significant threat to persons in Bembe Municipality, particularly returning populations who are often unaware of mines that were laid during their displacement from the region. The purpose of this project is to reduce mine incidents through community mine awareness programmes and to facilitate the safe return and circulation of people and to promote agricultural production in Vale de Loge in Bembe Municipality.

Activities

- Mobilise volunteers to promote mine awareness at the community level.
- Inform communities, and returnee populations in particular, on the threat and specific location of mines.
- Monitor and evaluate project activities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	7,000
Project Implementing Costs	3,500
Administrative Costs	1,050
Total	11,550

Appealing Agency:	Associação Angolana Salvador dos Povos (ASASP)
Project Title:	Prevention of Landmine Accidents and Victim Support in Kuanza Norte Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/MA02
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Education, IDPs, mine action, psychosocial support, resettlement and return, security
Objective:	Prevent mine accidents through mine awareness programmes and provide support to mine victims in Cazengo and Lucala Municipalities, Kuanza Norte Province
Targeted Beneficiaries:	3,000 IDPs and residents
Implementing Partners:	INAROOE, MINARS, Municipal Administrations, NPA
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 63,687

Summary

Landmines and UXO are present around villages, cities and agricultural fields throughout Kuanza Norte Province. As a result, agricultural activities and the free circulation of people and goods are restricted. Lack of information regarding mines has led to a high number of landmine accidents. Many mine victims are without employment or support as a result of their disabilities. The purpose of this project is to prevent landmine accidents through community mine awareness programmes and provide support to mine victims in Cazengo and Lucala Municipalities. The project will target 3,000 IDPs and residents. ASASP will work with communities to create mine awareness teams and develop locally produced mine awareness materials. The project will also provide psychosocial support, vocational training and self-employment kits to landmine victims to promote their self-sufficiency and reintegration.

Activities

- Form mine awareness teams and train activists.
- Produce local mine awareness materials.
- Build community awareness on the threat of mines and prevention of mine accidents.
- Provide professional psychosocial support, vocational training and self-employment kits to mine victims.
- Ensure participation of women in all activities.
- Coordinate activities with other partners.
- Monitor and evaluate project activities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	15,700
Project Implementing Costs	43,820
Administrative Costs	4,167
Total	63,687

Appealing Agency:	CARE
Project Title:	Capacity-Building for Local NGOs in Bengo, Bié, Cunene, Huíla, Kuando Kubango, Malanje, Namibe and Zaire Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/CSS01
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Support services
Objective:	Build capacity among local NGOs to implement humanitarian projects through training and a trust fund
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Local NGOs
Implementing Partners:	UTCAH, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 995,134

Summary

The majority of humanitarian projects are currently implemented by international NGOs. Although many local NGOs have received capacity-building training in management and technical aspects of project implementation, they often do not have the financial resources to implement projects. The purpose of this project is to continue building capacity among local NGOs and provide financial support for project implementation through a Trust Fund. This will enable local NGOs to implement community project initiatives identified in the Provincial Emergency Plans for Resettlement and Return. The pilot project will initially be conducted in Bengo, Bié, Cunene, Huíla, Kuando Kubango, Malanje, Namibe and Zaire Provinces and may extend to other provinces depending on the success of the project and availability of additional funds. As a first step, provincial committees composed of CARE, UTCAH, OCHA and NGOs will be established to review local NGO project proposals based on criteria developed by CARE and UTCAH. Once the committee and UTCAH at the central level have approved projects, CARE will disburse funds to local NGOs to implement projects. A group of capacity-building NGOs will work jointly with CARE to assist implementing NGOs during all project phases from project design to financial and narrative reporting. CARE will coordinate these activities and ensure that reports are consolidated and submitted to donors. CARE will also manage the Trust Fund and build management capacity within UTCAH.

Activities

- Develop a work plan in collaboration with UTCAH and capacity-building NGOs.
- Develop project criteria in collaboration with UTCAH.
- Support UTCAH to establish committees at the provincial level.
- Support the provincial committees in project review and selection.
- Coordinate with other humanitarian partners to avoid duplication.
- Approve projects on the basis of established criteria in collaboration with UTCAH at provincial and central levels.
- Disburse funds to NGOs.
- Build capacity with local NGOs during all phases of project implementation.
- Coordinate the monitoring and evaluation of projects.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	91,667
Project Implementing Costs	600,000
Operating Costs	225,000
Administrative Costs	78,467
Total	995,134

Appealing Agency:	Cuidados da Infância (CI)
Project Title:	Mine Awareness in Chitembo, Bié Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/MA03
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Education, IDPs, mine action, resettlement and return, security
Objective:	Reduce mine accidents through mine awareness education in Chitembo
Targeted Beneficiaries:	10,000 persons
Implementing Partners:	INAROOE, Municipal Administration
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 26,840

Summary

Bié is one of the most heavily mined provinces in Angola. Free circulation of goods and people and agricultural activity are restricted as a result of mine contamination. Many returning populations are unaware of the threat of mines in the areas where they are returning. The purpose of this project is to reduce mine accidents through mine awareness education at the community level in Chitembo, an area where large-scale return movements are likely. Returning populations involved in agricultural production will be specifically targeted in an effort to promote self-sufficiency.

Activities

- Identify target groups.
- Establish and train mine awareness promoters.
- Conduct mine awareness education at the community level.
- Coordinate activities with other partners.
- Monitor and evaluate project activities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	11,400
Project Implementing Costs	13,000
Administrative Costs	2,440
Total	26,840

Appealing Agency:	Cruz Vermelha de Angola (CVA)
Project Title:	Mine Awareness in Benguela, Bié and Malanje Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/MA04
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Education, IDPs, mine action, resettlement and return, security
Objective:	Reduce mine accidents through mine awareness education in Benguela, Bié and Malanje Provinces
Targeted Beneficiaries:	360,000 persons
Implementing Partners:	INAROOE, MEC, Municipal Administrations, UNICEF, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 79,433

Summary

The areas of Cacuso, Caimbambo, Camacupa, Cubal, Cunhinga, Ganda and Nharea in Benguela, Bié and Malanje Provinces are contaminated with mines. Mine accidents are frequent and the majority of people maimed and killed include women and children. The need for community mine awareness education in these locations has increased due to large-scale return movements of populations who are unaware of the location of mine fields. The purpose of this project is to reduce mine accidents through community mine awareness programmes in Cacuso, Caimbambo, Camacupa, Cubal, Cunhinga, Ganda and Nharea. Programme activities will target approximately 360,000 people, particularly recently arrived groups, women and children.

Activities

- Identify target groups and community volunteers.
- Train community volunteers and sensitise activists in mine awareness education techniques.
- Create mine awareness teams and brigades.
- Acquire mine awareness materials.
- Conduct mine awareness campaigns in Cacuso, Caimbambo, Camacupa, Cubal, Cunhinga, Ganda and Nharea.
- Coordinate activities with other partners.
- Monitor and evaluate project activities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	27,930
Project Implementing Costs	46,403
Administrative Costs	5,100
Total	79,433

Appealing Agency:	Development Workshop (DW)
Project Title:	Community Partnership Initiative in Benguela, Huambo and Kuanza Sul Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/CSS02
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Community services, IDPs, refugees, resettlement and return
Objective:	Strengthen and empower grassroots organisations and local NGOs to identify and address urgent social needs in their communities
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Vulnerable populations
Implementing Partners:	UTCAH, National NGOs, CBOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 435,000

Summary

The majority of humanitarian activities in Angola are implemented by international organisations. Community-based organisations and local NGOs are often marginalised and little support is aimed at building their capacity to plan and manage projects. The purpose of this project is to build on DW's local initiative programme by strengthening and empowering grassroots organisations and local NGOs in Benguela, Huambo and Kuanza Sul to identify and address urgent social needs in their communities in accordance with community priorities. DW will work with community groups to develop project proposals to address basic needs in health, education and water and sanitation. The project will target vulnerable populations lacking basic services and encourage these populations to be proactive agents of change in their communities.

Activities

- Establish a system to fund 25 grants averaging US\$ 10,000 each for community resettlement initiatives.
- Define project areas in collaboration with local authorities, NGOs, CBOs and community members.
- Establish a committee to define selection criteria and review projects.
- Identify feasible projects in collaboration with local NGOs and CBOs.
- Disburse funds.
- Train 25 local NGOs and CBOs in project planning, budgeting and management.
- Coordinate with other humanitarian partners to avoid duplication.
- Monitor and evaluate project activities and impact through regular site visits.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	63,250
Project Implementing Costs	271,250
Operating Costs	74,000
Administrative Costs	26,500
Total	435,000

Appealing Agency:	Development Workshop (DW)
Project Title:	Angolan NGO Humanitarian Network - ANGONET
Project Code:	ANG-03/CSS03
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Information management, support services, telecommunications
Objective:	Increase capacity of non-profit, civic and Government organisations working on humanitarian issues in Huambo through improved Internet communications and information exchange
Targeted Beneficiaries:	250 Government organisations, NGOs, CBOs
Implementing Partners:	UN Agencies, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 198,500

Summary

Few national humanitarian and Governmental organisations have adequate access to information technology and exchange mechanisms and links between organisations in the provinces and the capital remain weak. The purpose of this project is to build on DW's existing programme in Huambo by providing information services to Government institutions, NGOs and CBOs that are often unable to access essential information and communication networks. The aim of ANGONET is to promote the production and exchange of information on emergency relief, development, justice and peace-building. The project aims to empower local associations, civil society actors and Government institutions by providing access to information and communication resources and training in information technology. Linked to a local server, ANGONET will establish an electronic mail system between the city of Huambo and other areas including Bailundo, Caála, Catchiungo and Ekunha. The project will support humanitarian workers and local Government institutions in monitoring and responding to the humanitarian situation.

Activities

- Provide community-based electronic access service to 250 Government organisations, NGOs, and CBOs without communications facilities.
- Provide training in the use of electronic networking skills for national organisations.
- Expand community email access in Bailundo, Caála, Catchiungo and Ekunha.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	76,000
Project Implementing Costs	85,000
Operating Costs	25,650
Administrative Costs	11,850
Total	198,500

Appealing Agency:	Grupo de Apoio à Criança (GAC)
Project Title:	Mine Awareness in Bié and Huambo Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/MA05
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Education, IDPs, mine action, resettlement and return, security
Objective:	Reduce mine accidents through mine awareness education in Bié and Huambo Provinces
Targeted Beneficiaries:	237,600 community members, 640 community leaders, 200 peer educators
Implementing Partners:	CNIDAH, INAROOE, MEC, UNICEF
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 271,072

Summary

Landmine infestation poses a serious obstacle to socio-economic development, resettlement and return of IDPs and safe access to agricultural land. Children are particularly vulnerable to the threat of mines. The purpose of this project is to reduce accidents through mine awareness education in Bié and Huambo Provinces. Project activities will focus on teaching communities to prevent mine accidents by adopting safe behaviour in mined environments. GAC will build awareness among returnee and resettling populations before, during and following resettlement or return. The project will target 237,600 persons undergoing resettlement and return as well as 640 community leaders and activists. GAC will also work with children through Child to Child education programmes and will train 200 Peer Educators in mine awareness education.

Activities

- Conduct mine awareness programmes for returning and resettling populations using lectures, house-to-house visits, theatre, puppetry, songs, dance, music, art and radio programmes in cooperation with mine clearance agencies prior to, during and following mine survey and clearance activities.
- Mobilise, organise and train community activists and provincial mine action committees in mine awareness techniques.
- Train mine awareness educators in new mine awareness methodologies in collaboration with INAROOE and UNICEF.
- Mobilise, organise and train children as mine awareness educators through Child to Child education programmes.
- Collect, analyse and distribute information on landmine accidents and victims.
- Coordinate activities with other partners.
- Monitor and evaluate project activities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	91,200
Project Implementing Costs	117,525
Operating Costs	48,252
Administrative Costs	14,095
Total	271,072

Appealing Agency:	The HALO Trust (HT)
Project Title:	Mine Clearance in Bié and Kuando Kubango Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/MA06
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	IDPs, infrastructure rehabilitation, mine action, resettlement and return, security
Objective:	Facilitate resettlement and return and secure road access for humanitarian agencies through de-mining activities
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Resettling and returning IDPs, demobilised soldiers and their families
Implementing Partners:	Mine Action Institutions
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 860,580

Summary

Following the cessation of hostilities, HALO Trust began a comprehensive survey of mine contamination in the Planalto region. Preliminary results indicate that most minefields were laid in or around strategic towns and villages and near key infrastructure, including pylons and bridge abutments. Many roads and tracks, in particular towards garrisoned towns, were also mined. Mined sites pose a serious threat to returning populations and restrict the use of agricultural land. The purpose of this project is to deploy seven seven-lane de-mining sections to Mumbue in Bié Province and Menongue in Kuando Kubango Province. HALO's staff will increase to 1,000 during the next 12 months to cover the urgent need for mine action in these areas, where large-scale return movements are expected. The sections will be responsible for clearing priority sites that have already been surveyed and conducting mine awareness briefings for returning IDPs who are unfamiliar with the area. The sections will use manual mine clearance techniques and will be supported by HALO's de-mining machines and mine detection dog teams. Team leaders will be responsible for ensuring safe disposal of unexploded ordnance. The project aims to reduce mine and UXO accidents by liaising closely with local administrations and community leaders and exchanging information on dangerous areas.

Activities

- Recruit and train local people to become deminers.
- Clear mined sites in accordance with humanitarian priorities.
- Conduct UXO clearance.
- Conduct mine awareness briefings.
- Liase with local administrations, traditional leaders and other aid organisations.
- Coordinate activities with national de-mining institutions and OCHA at the field level.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	210,000
Operating Costs	594,280
Administrative Costs	56,300
Total	860,580

Appealing Agency:	Handicap International – France (HI-F)
Project Title:	Mine Awareness in Bengo, Benguela, Bié, Huambo and Kuando Kubango Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/MA07
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Education, IDPs, mine action, resettlement and return, security
Objective:	Reduce mine accidents through mine risk education in Bengo, Benguela, Bié, Huambo and Kuando Kubango Provinces
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Populations in newly accessible areas in Bengo, Benguela, Bié, Huambo and Kuando Kubango Provinces
Implementing Partners:	CNIDAH, INAROE, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,100,000

Summary

Angola is one of the most heavily mined countries in the world. Populations throughout the country are vulnerable to mine accidents, particularly displaced people returning to areas of origin and populations in newly accessible areas. The purpose of this project is to build awareness on the threat of mines and help communities develop strategies to reduce mine accidents. Handicap International – France will implement the Mine Risk Education (MRE) programme in five provinces including Bengo, Benguela, Bié, Huambo and Kuando Kubango. HI-F will focus on reaching populations, particularly those undergoing resettlement or return, in newly accessible areas through a community-based approach and in coordination with other mine awareness institutions and NGOs. MRE networks will be established in each target area to collect data on mine presence and mine action activities and to ensure that at-risk populations have continuous access to mine awareness programmes. HI-F will work with local institutions and associations to facilitate the sustainability of the MRE programme.

Activities

- Conduct MRE activities in mine contaminated areas, targeting resettling and returning populations and those living in newly accessible areas.
- Build mine awareness at the community level through theatre, song, dance, puppetry, printed materials and radio programmes.
- Establish MRE networks in coordination with other mine awareness organisations in priority areas.
- Train volunteers and social promoters in MRE techniques.
- Collect data on mine and UXO incidents.
- Build capacity within local institutions to facilitate project handover.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	305,000
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Training and MRE materials</i>	380,000
<i>MRE activities</i>	120,000
Operating Costs	
<i>Equipment and materials for provincial offices</i>	80,000
<i>Security and communications</i>	10,000
<i>Transport</i>	70,000
<i>Logistics</i>	55,000
Administrative Costs	80,000
Total	1,100,000

Appealing Agency:	IBIS
Project Title:	Building Capacity of Local NGO Branches in Bié, Malanje, Moxico and Uíge Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/CSS04
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Human rights, justice and police, reconciliation
Objective:	Build capacity among local NGO branches to promote protection and human rights
Targeted Beneficiaries:	10 local NGO branches in each target province
Implementing Partners:	NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 336,030

Summary

During 2002, IBIS began to work with an alliance of ten national NGOs based in Luanda. All of the NGOs have branches in other provinces, although they remain small and lack training and capacity. This project aims to build capacity among local NGO branches in Bié, Malanje, Moxico and Uíge Provinces to promote protection and human rights at the community level. The project will promote organisational development through training activities, follow-up, consultation and the provision of basic logistics support.

Activities

- Assess potential local NGO branches.
- Conduct seminars in organisational and community development.
- Follow-up on training.
- Provide basic logistics support.
- Coordinate with other humanitarian partners to avoid duplication.
- Monitor and evaluate project activities and impact through regular site visits.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	58,800
Project Implementing Costs	213,360
Operating Costs	34,650
Administrative Costs	29,220
Total	336,030

Appealing Agency:	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
Project Title:	Emergency Assistance to Vulnerable Families
Project Code:	ANG-03/S/NF02
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	IDPs, NFI
Objective:	Provide emergency non-food kits to vulnerable families
Targeted Beneficiaries:	100,000 vulnerable families
Implementing Partners:	OCHA, WFP, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 3,772,200

Summary

In response to acute levels of vulnerability among UNITA dependents in family reception areas, IOM provided non-food emergency kits for 25,000 families during June 2002. The kits included plastic sheets, two water containers, two blankets, a kitchen set and two kilograms of soap. IOM also provided a reduced kit for a further 60,000 families in late 2002. The purpose of this project is to supply an additional 100,000 emergency kits to vulnerable households, including families in return areas, in the central region. A logistics base will be established in Lobito, Benguela Province to serve as a distribution hub for channelling the kits to NGOs. The hub will also be used to channel non-food items to resettlement and return sites and newly accessible areas. This project does not include in-country distribution costs. Savings from a competitive bidding process among suppliers will be used to offset distribution costs with donor agreement.

Activities

- Procure, purchase, import and clear through customs 100,000 NFI kits.
- Establish logistical base and warehouse in Lobito, Benguela Province.
- Make available 100,000 kits for NGOs working with vulnerable populations and returning IDPs.
- Report on distribution of kits in coordination with OCHA.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	215,740
Project Implementing Costs	3,409,980
Operating Costs	73,966
Administrative Costs	72,514
Total	3,772,200

Appealing Agency:	Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
Project Title:	Local NGO Capacity-Building in Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/CSS05
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Community services, IDPs, resettlement and return
Objective:	Build local NGO capacity to plan and implement activities to benefit vulnerable populations in return areas
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Local NGOs and CBOs
Implementing Partners:	UTCAH, NGOs, CBOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 244,000

Summary

Most humanitarian projects in Angola are implemented by international organisations. Local NGOs are becoming more active, although the majority are located in Luanda and have limited resources and capacity to implement activities at the provincial level. Local NGO initiatives are also constrained by lack of support from the Government and the international donor community. The purpose of this project is to build local NGO capacity to plan and implement activities to benefit vulnerable populations in return areas in Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces. LWF will establish a local trust fund and provide financial and technical support to local NGOs interested in working in LWF's target areas. LWF will evaluate and monitor local NGO activities in the field and work with them to strengthen their project implementation capacity. LWF will also continue to work with water user groups, community health activists, women's groups and community leaders and encourage these groups to establish community-based organisations. LWF will support the development of CBOs through the provision of training and financial assistance for humanitarian and social service projects in the target areas.

Activities

- Develop criteria for the selection of partner NGOs.
- Work with local NGOs to develop criteria for project proposals.
- Assist NGOs in the drafting of project proposals.
- Work with local NGOs and community groups to form CBOs at project locations.
- Train CBOs in project development.
- Disburse funds to NGOs and CBOs.
- Build capacity to implement projects during the project period.
- Conduct participatory monitoring and evaluation of projects.
- Identify management weaknesses and provide necessary training.
- Coordinate with other humanitarian partners to avoid duplication.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	39,000
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Training and capacity-building</i>	15,000
<i>Local trust fund</i>	150,000
Operating Costs	22,000
Administrative Costs	18,000
Total	244,000

Appealing Agency:	Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
Project Title:	Non-Food Relief Items for Returning Families in Cunene, Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/S/NF03
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	IDPs, resettlement and return
Objective:	Stabilise vulnerable returning populations through distribution of essential non-food items
Targeted Beneficiaries:	18,000 families
Implementing Partners:	MINARS, NGOs, communities
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 533,160

Summary

Following the cessation of hostilities, many displaced populations have begun to return to areas of origin. Return movements are expected to accelerate in 2003. The Rapid Assessment of Critical Needs indicates that populations in return areas lack essential non-food items. The purpose of this project is to stabilise 18,000 returnee families in Cunene, Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces through distribution of basic non-food items including blankets, cooking sets, shelter materials and other items. LWF will oversee the distributions and work with local partners in the target provinces. LWF will coordinate activities with local communities, MINARS, ECHO and OCHA to ensure that distributions are conducted in accordance with humanitarian priorities.

Activities

- Plan procurement and distribution of relief items in consultation with local communities.
- Coordinate project activities with ECHO, OCHA, MINARS and NGOs.
- Procure and store relief items in the Luanda warehouse.
- Transport and preposition relief items in Cunene, Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces.
- Revise planning and distribution with partners to meet changing needs.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	54,320
Project Implementing Costs	399,600
Operating Costs	56,080
Administrative Costs	23,160
Total	533,160

Appealing Agency:	Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
Project Title:	Mine Awareness in Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/MA08
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Education, IDPs, mine action, refugees, resettlement and return, security
Objective:	Reduce mine accidents in resettlement and return areas
Targeted Beneficiaries:	30,000 returnees
Implementing Partners:	Mines Advisory Group, National Mine Action Institutions
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 45,300

Summary

Mine accidents involving IDPs and returnees are frequently due to the lack of knowledge regarding the presence of mines in areas of return. The purpose of this project is to reduce the risk of mine accidents in return areas through increased mine awareness in locations where LWF is operational. Priority will be given to reaching communities in areas where mine clearance activities are underway or have been delayed. Prior to return, populations will be briefed on mine presence and techniques to avoid mine accidents in contaminated areas. LWF will work with trained teams and local activists to build community awareness using theatre groups and educational materials that foster a participatory approach. The project will also sponsor community-based mine awareness and risk reduction workshops targeting churches, local authorities and traditional leaders.

Activities

- Organise mine awareness teams and train community activists.
- Develop social and cultural activities, including theatre, songs and posters, to promote mine awareness and safe behaviour.
- Train churches, local authorities and traditional leaders in mine risk education.
- Conduct awareness campaigns in target communities.
- Provide practical advice on mine related issues in specific locations based on information from de-mining agencies.
- Coordinate activities with other partners.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	11,500
Project Implementing Costs	26,000
Operating Costs	5,000
Administrative Costs	2,800
Total	45,300

Appealing Agency:	Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Project Title:	Community Liaison Support to MAG's Mine and UXO Clearance in Moxico Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/MA09
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Education, IDPs, mine action, refugees, resettlement and return, security
Objective:	Liase between communities, NGOs, UN Agencies and Government institutions on mine action issues to promote safe resettlement and return in Moxico Province
Targeted Beneficiaries:	27,000 resettling and returning IDPs and refugees
Implementing Partners:	CNIDAH, INAROE, MINARS, UCAH, OCHA, UNHCR
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 249,534

Summary

Following the cessation of hostilities, large-scale return movements have occurred, particularly in, and through Moxico, one of the most heavily mined provinces in Angola. Spontaneous and planned resettlement and return activities are expected to increase during 2003. Humanitarian assistance for these populations is significantly hampered by mine contamination. The purpose of this project is to support MAG's clearance and demarcation efforts in Moxico Province by liaising with Government institutions, communities, NGOs and UN Agencies on mine action issues. The community liaison project includes surveys, data collection and Mine Risk Education. Project staff will work with key actors, including target communities, to ensure that MAG's technical operations have a measurable humanitarian impact. Project indicators will include the number of locations assessed and opened for humanitarian assistance, the size of areas cleared and the number of mine and UXO incidents and related injuries and deaths.

Activities

- Conduct MRRE for at-risk populations prior to, during and following resettlement and return.
- Survey and assess potential resettlement and return routes and sites for clearance and demarcation.
- Coordinate information with MAG's technical operations and other mine action organisations.
- Liase and consult with target populations, humanitarian organisations and government bodies to ensure that information is triangulated, shared and used constructively for the benefit of affected populations.
- Identify humanitarian priorities for target populations through interviews and consultations.
- Evaluate the humanitarian impact of mine clearance and MRE on target populations.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	127,703
Project Implementing Costs	22,000
Operating Costs	83,506
Administrative Costs	16,325
Total	249,534

Appealing Agency:	Mississippi Consortium for International Development (MCID)
Project Title:	Micro-Enterprise Development Project for Women in Benguela and Luanda Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/ER/I01
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Gender, IDPs, income generation
Objective:	Build capacity among women to develop micro-enterprises and increase their standard of living
Targeted Beneficiaries:	1,000 women
Implementing Partners:	INAPEM, MEC, MINFAMU, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 298,061

Summary

The majority of Angolan women, and single women in particular, live below basic subsistence levels. Many do not have access to education or training and rely on informal market activities to survive. Some women have resorted to prostitution to feed and clothe their families. The purpose of this project is to help Angolan women develop income-generation skills. The project will target 1,000 vulnerable women in Benguela and Luanda Provinces. MCID will establish micro-enterprise development centres in poor areas and IDP sites. Micro-credit loans will be provided to assist with start-up costs for small businesses. MCID will work in collaboration with INAPEM, MEC, MINFAMU and several NGOs with experience in micro-enterprise development, including Clube Unu Kuntwala, Associação de Amizade e Solidaridade Angola-Alemanha (AASA) and Acção Angolana para o Desenvolvimento.

Activities

- Prepare training materials for trainers and project participants.
- Establish micro-enterprise development centres in *bairros* 70 and Dokota in Benguela and *bairros* Prenda, Kikolo and Rocha Pinto in Luanda.
- Train trainers in micro-enterprise and increase the number of development sites available to women.
- Conduct micro-enterprise development training workshops for at least 25 women per month at each centre.
- Establish a revolving micro-credit loan fund for participants and develop business plans.
- Coordinate with other humanitarian partners to avoid duplication.
- Monitor and evaluate project activities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	81,702
Project Implementing Costs	140,000
Operating Costs	56,860
Administrative Costs	19,499
Total	298,061

Appealing Agency:	Menschen gegen Minen (MgM)
Project Title:	Rapid Response Area and Route Mine Clearance in Bengo, Kuanza Norte, Uíge and Zaire Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/MA10
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Education, IDPs, infrastructure rehabilitation, mine action, refugees, resettlement and return, security
Objective:	Facilitate safe resettlement and return through de-mining, route clearance, explosive ordnance disposal, survey, verification, demarcation and mine awareness in target provinces
Targeted Beneficiaries:	IDPs and refugees resettling and returning to target provinces
Implementing Partners:	CNIDAH, INAROE, WFP
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,418,000

Summary

Thousands of displaced persons from the areas of Nambuangongo and Dembos are living in camps in Caxito and Golungo Alto in Bengo and Kuanza Norte Provinces. IDPs and refugees are also concentrated in provincial capitals and municipal centres in Uíge and Zaire Provinces. Although there have been some spontaneous return movements in these areas, many populations have been unable to return to their areas of origin due to mine contamination on major access routes. The purpose of this project is to facilitate safe resettlement and return through de-mining, route clearance, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), survey, verification, demarcation and mine awareness in Bengo, Kuanza Norte, Uíge and Zaire Provinces. MgM aims to clear access routes to all villages and towns and guarantee safe access to water points and agricultural fields. Level one and two surveys will be conducted in the target provinces. On the basis of these surveys, MgM will prioritise clearance activities in conjunction with humanitarian partners and will provide a realistic schedule for clearance and demarcation to relevant authorities, helping to ensure that return movements occur to safe areas. Clearance activities will be carried out by two mechanically assisted manual and dog de-mining teams and three dedicated EOD teams. Populations returning or resettling will receive briefings on mine awareness and risk reduction. Where possible, MgM will assist the return process by providing front-line medical support for returnees until other services are in place. The project will mobilise communities to assist in road and bridge rehabilitation and will use WFP supported food-for-work schemes as an incentive. MgM will also recruit and train demobilised soldiers to work as sappers.

Activities

- Survey and demarcate mined routes and fields.
- Clear mines on all access routes and to agriculture fields and water points in target areas.
- Provide mine risk education to populations undergoing resettlement and return.
- Provide short-term emergency health care programmes for populations undergoing resettlement and return.
- Coordinate activities with other partners.
- Monitor and evaluate project activities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	180,000
Project Implementing Costs	928,000
Operating Costs	220,000
Administrative Costs	90,000
Total	1,418,000

Appealing Agency:	Menschen gegen Minen (MgM)
Project Title:	Rapid Response Area and Route Mine Clearance in Kuando Kubango Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/MA11
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Education, IDPs, infrastructure rehabilitation, mine action, refugees, resettlement and return, security
Objective:	Facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and access to populations in need through de-mining, route clearance, explosive ordnance disposal, survey, verification, demarcation and mine awareness in target provinces
Targeted Beneficiaries:	IDPs and refugees
Implementing Partners:	CNIDAH, INAROE, WFP
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,048,000

Summary

Mavinga and Kuito Kuanavale are among the most heavily mined towns in Angola. Following the cessation of hostilities, populations are returning to their areas of origin, many of which are contaminated by old and newly laid mines. The purpose of this project is to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and access to populations in need through de-mining, route clearance, explosive ordnance disposal, survey, verification, demarcation and mine awareness in Kuando Kubango Province. Initial activities will focus on Mavinga, where populations are in critical need of humanitarian assistance. MgM also aims to survey, demarcate and clear access routes to all temporary resettlement sites and to ensure safe access to water points and agricultural fields. Long-term activities will include clearance of access routes throughout the province, including roads leading to the borders of Namibia and Zambia. Level one and two surveys will be conducted in the target provinces. On the basis of these surveys, MgM will prioritise clearance activities in conjunction with humanitarian partners and will provide a realistic schedule for clearance and demarcation to relevant authorities, helping to ensure that return movements occur to safe areas. Clearance activities will be carried out by two mechanically assisted manual and dog de-mining teams and three dedicated EOD teams. Populations returning or resettling will receive briefings on mine awareness and risk reduction. Where possible, MgM will assist the return process by providing front-line medical support for returnees until other services are in place. The project will mobilise communities to assist in road and bridge rehabilitation and will use WFP supported food-for-work schemes as an incentive. MgM will also recruit and train demobilised soldiers to work as sappers.

Activities

- Survey and demarcate mined routes and fields.
- Clear mines on all access routes and to agriculture fields and water points.
- Provide mine risk education to populations undergoing resettlement and return.
- Provide short-term emergency health care programmes for populations undergoing resettlement and return.
- Coordinate activities with other partners.
- Monitor and evaluate project activities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	120,000
Project Implementing Costs	688,000
Operating Costs	170,000
Administrative Costs	70,000
Total	1,048,000

Appealing Agency:	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
Project Title:	Mechanical Mine Clearance in Malanje Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/MA12
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Education, IDPs, infrastructure rehabilitation, mine action, resettlement and return, security
Objective:	Reduce mine accidents in Malanje Province through mechanical mine clearance
Targeted Beneficiaries:	IDPs and vulnerable populations
Implementing Partners:	INAROOE, Provincial Authorities, UN Agencies, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 483,300

Summary

Mine contamination continues to hamper the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the free circulation of people and goods in Malanje Province. The purpose of this project is to reduce mine accidents in the province through mechanical mine clearance. In 2003, NPA aims to clear all access routes in the province using Casspir mine protected vehicles. NPA will continue to work in close collaboration with partners to ensure that roads are cleared in accordance with humanitarian priorities. The project will facilitate safe access to resettlement and return areas, agricultural fields and water sources.

Activities

- Clear mines and UXO on roads and bridges.
- Build community awareness on the threat of mines and UXO in each location.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	108,000
Project Implementing Costs	270,000
Operating Costs	81,000
Administrative Costs	24,300
Total	483,300

Appealing Agency:	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
Project Title:	Mechanical Mine Clearance in Moxico Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/MA13
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Education, IDPs, infrastructure rehabilitation, mine action, resettlement and return, security
Objective:	Reduce mine accidents in Moxico Province through mechanical mine clearance
Targeted Beneficiaries:	IDPs and vulnerable populations
Implementing Partners:	INAROOE, Provincial Authorities, UN Agencies, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 625,500

Summary

Mine contamination continues to hamper the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the free circulation of people and goods in Moxico Province. NPA has been operating de-mining programmes in Moxico Province since 2000. The current capacity of 40 manual deminers is insufficient to respond to the serious mine problem in the province. The purpose of this project is to reduce mine accidents in Moxico through mechanical mine clearance. In 2003, NPA will strengthen its de-mining capacity with the addition of an Aardvark flailing machine, aiming to clear access routes and land for resettlement and agriculture. NPA will continue to work in close collaboration with partners to ensure that areas are cleared in accordance with humanitarian priorities.

Activities

- Clear mines and UXO on roads and agricultural lands.
- Facilitate the rehabilitation of basic infrastructure in Moxico Province.
- Build community awareness on the threat of mines and UXO in each location.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	108,000
Project Implementing Costs	405,000
Operating Costs	81,000
Administrative Costs	31,500
Total	625,500

Appealing Agency:	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
Project Title:	Coordination of Humanitarian Activities
Project Code:	ANG-03/CSS06
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Coordination, information management
Objective:	Facilitate strategic and operational coordination of humanitarian assistance through information collection, analysis and advocacy on humanitarian principles
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Humanitarian partners and vulnerable populations
Implementing Partners:	MINARS, UN Agencies, NGOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 5,361,443

Summary

The humanitarian operation in Angola is one of the largest in the world, with 112 international NGOs, 356 national NGOs and ten UN organisations providing assistance in 18 provinces. Responsibility within the UN system for coordination of the humanitarian operation rests with the UN Humanitarian Coordinator who is responsible for ensuring that assistance is provided on the basis of assessed needs and in accordance with humanitarian principles. OCHA serves as the secretariat for the Humanitarian Coordinator, working closely with Government counterparts, UN Agencies and NGOs, both at the national and provincial level to identify needs, promote integration of programmes across sectors, monitor progress and help to develop mechanisms to protect beneficiaries.

This project aims to facilitate strategic and operational coordination by: identifying core priorities through common assessments, preparing joint plans of action, monitoring activities and adjusting operations. During 2003, the office will continue to function at full capacity, with activities divided into four units: Field Coordination, Policy and Programme, Information and Administration. The Field Coordination Unit, which consists of 11 sub-offices covering 17 provinces and a Luanda-based coordination team, will be responsible for coordination at the field level. The Policy and Programme Unit will be responsible for helping to develop humanitarian policy in collaboration with Government bodies, UN Agencies and NGOs. The Information Unit will continue to ensure relevance and excellence in information through accurate and timely situation reports and the integration of humanitarian databases and tracking systems. In anticipation of the future closure of OCHA, the office will develop a work plan, in consultation with MINARS, aimed at the progressive and systematic transfer of coordination functions to the Government. To ensure continuity within the UN system, UNDP, at an agreed date, will assume joint management of the office, which will be gradually restructured to coordinate transition and development issues.

Activities

- Serve as the secretariat for the UN Humanitarian Coordinator.
- Convene appropriate coordination structures with all partners to facilitate needs assessments, identify gaps in humanitarian coverage, prepare joint plans and monitor progress.
- Work closely with all partners to ensure integration across Programme Blocs and develop strategic and operational objectives for each province.
- Support Government efforts to uphold humanitarian principles, including compliance with the Norms and *regulamento*.
- Provide relevant and timely information on the humanitarian situation to all partners.
- Build coordination capacity through a joint project with UTCAH and MINARS.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	3,577,030
Operating Costs	1,306,100
Administrative Costs	478,313
Total	5,361,443

Appealing Agency:	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
Project Title:	Emergency Response Fund
Project Code:	ANG-03/CSS07
Sector:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Coordination
Objective:	Ensure flexibility within the humanitarian operation through an emergency fund for NGOs
Targeted Beneficiaries:	NGOs and vulnerable populations
Implementing Partners:	NGOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 3,914,000

Summary

The Emergency Response Fund (ERF) was established in 1997 to serve as a rapid funding mechanism for partners on the ground. Since then, the ERF has supported more than 236 projects and is considered one of the most important coordination tools. The ERF is managed by OCHA on behalf of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator. All projects submitted to the ERF are discussed with relevant UN Agencies to ensure compliance with sectoral priorities and strategies. In May 2002, the ERF was expanded to help address the enormous increase in both the humanitarian caseload and the number of operational areas. Between April and September, US\$ 5.4 million was allocated to 39 NGOs and international organisations for 65 projects in 13 provinces in the areas of agriculture, health, nutrition, water and sanitation, mine action, resettlement, non-food items and education. The ERF was used to ensure the core pipeline for non-food survival items and was a key factor helping to stabilise an estimated 1,253,400 people. In May, OCHA established the Quartering Emergency Response Fund (QERF). The aim of the QERF was to provide urgent funding to agencies operating in the family reception areas. A total of US\$ 1.15 million was disbursed to seven NGOs working in ten reception areas. An additional 11 reception areas received support through the ERF. In mid October, following the decision of the Government to close the gathering areas, the QERF was disbanded.

The aim of the ERF is to provide short-term support to high-capacity agencies. During 2003, the ERF will be used to fund life-saving interventions and return activities based on the Norms and *regulamento*. The ERF will also be used to promote coverage both sectorally and regionally.

Activities

- Continue to disperse funds to high-capacity NGOs for emergency interventions on the basis of assessed needs and consultations with UN Agencies and partners.
- Support the core emergency pipeline by funding NFI projects.
- Promote compliance with the Norms by funding community-based return projects.
- Ensure coverage of humanitarian needs by providing support to NGO projects in areas with few or no donors.
- Monitor project implementation to ensure that objectives are met and funds are used appropriately.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Operating Costs	3,800,000
Administrative Costs	114,000
Total	3,914,000

Appealing Agency:	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
Project Title:	Strengthening National Coordination
Project Code:	ANG-03/CSS08
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Information management, preparedness and contingency planning, resettlement and return
Objective:	Strengthen the capacities of MINARS and UCAH to coordinate and monitor humanitarian assistance activities
Targeted Beneficiaries:	UCAH, MINARS
Implementing Partners:	UCAH, MINARS, UNDP, NGOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 154,500

Summary

As a result of intensive capacity-building efforts during the past two years, UCAH now plays a leading role in the Rapid Assessment of Critical Needs and helped to draft all 18 of the PEPARRs. UCAH has also assumed full management of all aspects of the new national database on return. During 2003, partners aim to progressively and systematically transfer full responsibility for the coordination of the operation to the Government. To accomplish this, capacity-building efforts inside of MINARS and UCAH will be accelerated. The purpose of this project is to help progressively and systematically transfer full responsibility for the coordination of the humanitarian operation to the Government by providing intensive capacity-building support to MINARS and UCAH. The project will focus on core coordination functions including early warning, contingency planning, information management and resource mobilisation. Efforts will also be made to expand the national database for resettlement and return to include relevant information on humanitarian conditions. The information from the database will be channelled into a centralised operations room in MINARS, helping the Ministry to monitor the overall direction of humanitarian programmes. As part of on-going efforts to promote Sphere standards and the rights-based approach, the project will also provide training on community-based approaches to return and resettlement.

Activities

- Increase the technical expertise of UCAH staff through workshops and on-the-job training on core competencies including needs assessment, plans of action, resource mobilisation, trend analysis, early warning, contingency planning and disaster management.
- Establish an operations room in MINARS to monitor all relevant aspects of the humanitarian situation and develop mechanisms to update information from the field.
- Expand the national registration database to include data on vulnerability, social services and implementing partners.
- Establish Inter-Sectoral Mobile Teams in each province and develop an appropriate methodology for assessing emergency situations.
- Provide training to core UCAH staff through international UNDP and OCHA conferences and workshops on disaster preparedness and management.
- Train UCAH and MINARS staff on community-based approaches for return.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	30,000
Project Implementing Costs	80,000
Operating Costs	40,000
Administrative Costs	4,500
Total	154,500

Appealing Agency:	Saint Barbara Foundation (SBF)
Project Title:	Mine Clearance in Benguela Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/MA14
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Education, IDPs, mine action, resettlement and return, security
Objective:	Reduce mine accidents in Huíla Province through mine clearance
Targeted Beneficiaries:	40,000 IDPs
Implementing Partners:	Mine Action Institutions
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 328,797

Summary

Mine contamination in parts of Benguela Province is hampering the safe resettlement and return of displaced populations to areas of origin. The purpose of this project is to reduce mine accidents, open access routes and facilitate safe return and resettlement by clearing mines. Through this project, the Saint Barbara Foundation aims to survey and clear the Monte Belo – Tola and Bocoio – Cubal do Lombo roads using high-tech equipment.

Activities

- Train local personnel in mine action activities.
- Build community awareness on the threat of mines and UXO in target locations.
- Purchase high-tech mine survey and clearance equipment.
- Survey roads with metal detectors, ground penetration radar systems and armoured vehicles.
- Clear roads and destroy mines and UXO.
- Monitor and evaluate project activities through monthly reports.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	144,773
Project Implementing Costs	132,767
Operating Costs	29,750
Administrative Costs	21,507
Total	328,797

Appealing Agency:	Saint Barbara Foundation (SBF)
Project Title:	Mine Clearance in Huíla Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/MA15
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Education, IDPs, mine action, resettlement and return, security
Objective:	Reduce mine accidents in Huíla Province through mine clearance
Targeted Beneficiaries:	13,500 IDPs
Implementing Partners:	Mine Action Institutions
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 923,310

Summary

Mine contamination in parts of Huíla Province is hampering the safe resettlement and return of displaced populations to areas of origin. The purpose of this project is to reduce mine accidents, open access routes and facilitate safe return and resettlement by clearing mines. Through this project, the Saint Barbara Foundation aims to survey and clear approximately 40 km on the road around Chila and 60 km on the Cuvango – Vicungo road using high-tech equipment including ground penetration radar systems.

Activities

- Train local personnel in mine action activities.
- Build community awareness on the threat of mines and UXO in target locations.
- Purchase high-tech mine survey and clearance equipment.
- Survey roads with metal detectors, ground penetration radar systems and armoured vehicles.
- Clear roads and destroy mines and UXO.
- Monitor and evaluate project activities through monthly reports.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	580,668
Project Implementing Costs	192,380
Operating Costs	89,860
Administrative Costs	60,402
Total	923,310

Appealing Agency:	Trindade – Ninho de Infância (TRININFA)
Project Title:	Community Mine Awareness Education in Bengo Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/MA16
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Education, IDPs, mine action, psychosocial support, resettlement and return, security
Objective:	Reduce mine accidents through mine awareness education
Targeted Beneficiaries:	IDPs, returnees and rural populations
Implementing Partners:	CNIDAH, INAROE, MEC, OCHA, UNICEF
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 173,164

Summary

Angola is one of the most heavily mined countries in the world. Landmine and UXO contamination poses a threat to the life and welfare of civilians and places serious constraints on population movement and agricultural activities. The purpose of this project is to reduce mine accidents through community mine awareness education in rural communities and areas with large concentrations of IDPs in Bengo Province. TRININFA will target at-risk communities prior to resettlement and return. In the initial phase of the project, mine action promoters will be selected and trained. Training activities will include Government authorities and religious and traditional leaders. TRININFA will work with communities to determine priority areas for mine awareness education. Workshops and activities, including community debates, theatre and puppet shows, will be designed for all age groups and conducted in local languages. TRININFA will also develop a system for recording mine and UXO incidents and feed this data into national information systems. The project will provide psychosocial support to mine victims and their families. Counsellors will help to identify victims' capacities and appropriate employment options. Counsellors will also help victims participate in development initiatives and reintegrate into local communities.

Activities

- Select and train mine awareness promoters and trainers.
- Organise mine awareness education activities in selected sites.
- Develop systems for recording mine information at the local level.
- Provide psychosocial support to mine and UXO victims.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	46,800
Project Implementing Costs	94,130
Operating Costs	20,907
Administrative Costs	11,327
Total	173,164

Appealing Agency:	Télécoms sans Frontières (TSF)
Project Title:	Communication Centre in Luanda
Project Code:	ANG-03/CSS09
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Support services, telecommunications
Objective:	Improve communication networks available to humanitarian partners at national and provincial levels
Targeted Beneficiaries:	UN Agencies, NGOs
Implementing Partners:	OCHA
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 207,580

Summary

The number of humanitarian organisations operating in Angola has increased since the cessation of hostilities. Most humanitarian partners are based in Luanda with branches in various provinces. During a recent TSF mission in Angola, many partners expressed an interest in developing telecommunications networks to improve communication between headquarters and offices in Luanda and the provinces. The purpose of this project is to improve the communication networks available to humanitarian partners at national and provincial levels by establishing a central communications centre in Luanda. The centre will provide essential mobile satellite telecommunications facilities for national and international NGOs, UN Agencies and other humanitarian partners. The centre will also provide phone and fax lines, Internet connections and high-speed data transmission systems.

Activities

- Provide technical support for the maintenance and repair of humanitarian satellite telecommunications equipment.
- Lend equipment to humanitarian partners.
- Train humanitarian partners to use the equipment.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	44,000
Operating Costs	150,000
Administrative Costs	13,580
Total	207,580

Appealing Agency:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Title:	Area Field Security Network
Project Code:	ANG-03/S01
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Coordination, security
Objective:	Recruit two additional Area Field Security Officers (AFSO) to bring the AFSO team to full capacity
Targeted Beneficiaries:	UN Agencies, NGOs and church organisations
Implementing Partners:	UN Agencies, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 598,520

Summary

After hostilities ceased, humanitarian agencies made major efforts to reach vulnerable populations in areas that had been cut-off during the war. Within a four-month period, the UN Security Unit has conducted more than 450 assessments in newly accessible and family reception areas and in return sites. The Unit has also assessed all major road corridors and been able to fulfil 60 percent of the requests for assessments from UN Agencies and NGOs. The aim of this project is to continue to expand the existing humanitarian security network and facilitate the extension of humanitarian activities by assessing security conditions. The project also aims to support the safe resettlement of Angolan populations by monitoring conditions in return sites. At present, six Area Field Security Officers, based in Benguela, Bié, Huambo, Huíla, Malanje and Uíge Provinces, are responsible for conducting security assessments and ensuring that security-related information is communicated to the Designated Official and humanitarian partners. The AFSO system also facilitates communication with Government and security counterparts and ensures that appropriate procedures are developed and implemented in areas where humanitarian operations are ongoing. UNDP aims to recruit two additional AFSOs to bring the AFSO team to full capacity.

Activities

- Identify suitable candidates for two AFSO positions.
- Procure necessary field equipment, including vehicles and radios, prior to deployment.
- Locate suitable accommodation and office space in duty stations.
- Deploy AFSOs following induction and training.
- Ensure high performance through regular monitoring and training.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	392,000
Operating Costs	189,090
Administrative Costs	17,430
Total	598,520

Appealing Agency:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Title:	Support to Expanded Mine Action in Angola
Project Code:	ANG-03/MA17
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	IDPs, information management, mine action, resettlement and return, security
Objective:	Improve the effectiveness of mine action interventions through strengthened coordination at the provincial level, support to local authorities, information sharing, prioritisation of tasks and resource mobilisation
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Mine action institutions, vulnerable populations
Implementing Partners:	National Mine Action Institutions, Provincial Governments, UN Agencies, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,239,000

Summary

Widespread mine infestation continues to impede the delivery of humanitarian assistance and is a major factor delaying resettlement, return and recovery. The purpose of this project is to integrate mine action into emergency assistance, resettlement, return and socio-economic recovery activities. The aim is to strengthen coordination mechanisms, improve strategic planning and help to mobilise resources for the sector. By working closely with mine action institutions, UNDP will help to ensure that information on mine contamination is gathered, analysed and disseminated to relevant Government institutions, UN Agencies and NGOs at national and provincial levels. On the basis of this information, mine action priorities will be identified in accordance with humanitarian priorities.

Activities

- Deploy two UNDP Mine Action Field Advisers to identify gaps in operational capacity and coordination.
- Recruit and deploy an additional four UNDP Mine Action Field Advisers to conduct provincial assessments and support local authorities.
- Establish mine action priorities on the basis of the PEPARRs, RACNs, the Landmine Impact Survey and other mine action information.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	820,000
Project Implementing Costs	300,000
Operating Costs	60,000
Administrative Costs	59,000
Total	1,239,000

Appealing Agency:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Title:	Integrated Voice and Data Communications Network
Project Code:	ANG-03/CSS10
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Coordination, information management, security, communications
Objective:	Establish a reliable voice and data communications network for security and operations
Targeted Beneficiaries:	UN Agencies, NGOs and church organisations
Implementing Partners:	UN Agencies, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 151,410

Summary

The United Nations Operations Centre serves as the 24-hour central point of contact on security matters for UN and NGO staff in Luanda and in the event of an evacuation or medical emergency, functions as the control station for coordinating NGO and UN relocations. In an effort to strengthen the UNOC, UNDP, with strong support from WFP, made major efforts in 2002 to improve the integrated voice and data communications network. These efforts have resulted in enhanced electronic mail capacities and more reliable voice and data links between Luanda and the provinces. The purpose of this project is to further strengthen UNOC and the integrated voice and data communications network by creating a qualified team of operators and technicians. The projects aims to ensure that information regarding the humanitarian situation and security issues is transmitted rapidly and reliably from the field to Luanda by all partners. Through the project, NGO operators and radio technicians will receive training on data transmission and system maintenance and will be briefed on radio and network protocols.

Activities

- Improve the countrywide HF radio network in the provinces.
- Improve the electronic mail exchange network in order to reduce costly data transmission costs.
- Identify technicians and operators and begin capacity-building activities.
- Establish a common website to promote timely information sharing.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	72,000
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Capacity-building and training</i>	48,000
Operating Costs	27,000
Administrative Costs	4,410
Total	151,410

Appealing Agency:	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Title:	Mine Awareness
Project Code:	ANG-03/MA18
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Children, education, IDPs, mine action, refugees, resettlement and return, security
Objective:	Reduce landmine and UXO accidents through targeted awareness campaigns and improved information sharing
Targeted Beneficiaries:	500,000 IDPs and returnees
Implementing Partners:	CNIDAH, MEC, UNHCR, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,185,030

Summary

Landmine infestation in Angola continues to impede the safe resettlement and return of IDP and refugee populations and to undermine agricultural production and the free circulation of people and goods. Returning and resettling populations often enter areas that have not been surveyed or cleared and many populations are unaware of the threat from mines. The purpose of this project is to ensure that accurate information regarding mine contamination is effectively disseminated at community, provincial and national levels and that communities, and returning and resettling populations in particular, are mobilised to promote mine awareness in the seven most affected provinces: Bié, Huambo, Huíla, Kuando Kubango, Malanje, Moxico and Uíge. Community focal points will be trained in mine awareness education and encouraged to facilitate information sharing at the community level. Emphasis will be given to raising awareness on mine threats among the most at-risk populations, including IDPs and refugees who are about to undergo resettlement or return. Through a local mine action network and regular information sharing, community activists will be kept informed of landmine contamination and assist with the prioritisation of mine action activities at the community level.

Activities

- Build capacity within six mine action NGOs to gather, analyse and disseminate information on landmine contamination.
- Conduct mine awareness programmes in support of strategic mine survey, demarcation and clearance activities in priority areas prior to resettlement and return.
- Develop methods to promote "mine smart" behaviour among at-risk groups in seven provinces.
- Mobilise 1,000 community activists for mine awareness education.
- Provide technical assistance to MEC to strengthen mine awareness teacher training through the training of 500 primary school teachers in 120 schools.
- Contribute to the development of a UN strategy to build capacity within Angolan mine action institutions and ensure implementation of the strategy.
- Strengthen coordination mechanisms at provincial and national levels to identify mine action priorities and ensure appropriate and timely interventions.
- Collaborate with UNICEF Zambia and mine action agencies to provide accurate information regarding mine contaminated areas to populations returning to Zambia.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	135,000
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Institutional capacity-building</i>	81,000
<i>NGO capacity-building</i>	369,000
<i>Materials</i>	81,000
<i>Education</i>	360,000
Operating Costs	102,600
Administrative Costs	56,430
Total	1,185,030

Appealing Agency:	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Project Title:	Distribution of Household, Shelter and Relief Items
Project Code:	ANG-03/S/NF04
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Children, IDPs, non-food items, resettlement and return
Objective:	Reduce the vulnerability of populations undergoing resettlement through the distribution of essential non-food items
Targeted Beneficiaries:	20,000 families
Implementing Partners:	MINARS, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 400,000

Summary

Many populations undergoing resettlement and return or living in newly accessible areas lack basic non-food items including blankets, soap, cooking sets, plastic containers and shelter materials. Populations without these articles are at risk of increased vulnerability, disease and malnutrition. The purpose of this project is to reduce the vulnerability of populations undergoing resettlement and living in newly accessible areas through the provision of basic survival items. The project also aims to promote implementation of the PEPARRs by distributing emergency kits in accordance with the standards specified in the Norms and *regulamento*. With support from its Field Offices in Benguela, Bié, Huambo, Huíla, Malanje, Moxico and Uíge Provinces and in collaboration with provincial authorities and implementing partners, UNICEF will distribute blankets, buckets, soap, cooking sets and plastic sheeting to 20,000 vulnerable families.

Activities

- Procure and transport non-food items to UNICEF's provincial warehouses.
- Mobilise communities in resettlement and newly accessible areas to identify needs.
- Coordinate the distribution of non-food items to meet identified needs.
- Monitor and evaluate distribution mechanisms on a regular basis.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Project Implementing Costs	340,000
Operating Costs	40,000
Administrative Costs	20,000
Total	400,000

Appealing Agency:	World Food Programme (WFP)
Project Title:	Logistics Support
Project Code:	ANG-03/CSS11
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Coordination, logistics, non-food items
Objective:	Operate an air transport service and truck fleet for the delivery of humanitarian non-food items and improve access through emergency bridge rehabilitation
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Humanitarian partners, vulnerable populations
Implementing Partners:	INEA, UN Agencies, NGOs, SRSA
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 8,774,920

Summary

Air transportation continue to be the most reliable and efficient means for delivering humanitarian assistance to most parts of the country due to the poor condition of surface routes, damaged bridges, mine infestation and inadequate trucking capacity. The purpose of this project is to ensure that essential non-food humanitarian assistance is transported to areas where humanitarian operations are underway. WFP will continue to operate an air cargo service that delivers inputs to project sites throughout the country. WFP will also hire a fleet of approximately one dozen all-terrain, all-traction trucks for secondary transport and distribution. The trucks will be based in areas where access is difficult and commercial trucks are unavailable. The fleet will be used to service the humanitarian community on the basis of assessed needs and established priorities. In collaboration with the National Institute for Roads in Angola (INEA) and the Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA), WFP will support emergency repairs where bridges have been destroyed and humanitarian assistance is critical. The cost of the WFP cargo network will continue to be partially offset by dispensations from the Government including waivers on aircraft levies and subsidies on aviation fuel. To ensure that cargo is delivered on the basis of agreed priorities, WFP will continue to convene regular logistics coordination meetings with humanitarian partners at national and provincial levels.

Activities

- Deliver by air approximately 3,000 MTs of non-food humanitarian items for UN Agencies and NGOs to project sites throughout the country.
- Transport by road humanitarian non-food items from Extended Delivery Points (EDP) to final distribution points and project sites using the WFP fleet where access is difficult and commercial trucks are unavailable.
- Rehabilitate selected bridges and water-crossing points in collaboration with INEA and SRSA.
- Establish and maintain a transparent system of prioritising humanitarian cargo transport through regular coordination meetings with humanitarian partners at national and provincial levels.
- Train humanitarian partners to properly package and handle goods for air transportation.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Direct Operational Costs	
<i>Air transportation, trucks, bridge materials</i>	7,440,000
Direct Support Costs	700,000
Indirect Support Costs	634,920
Total	8,774,920

Appealing Agency:	World Food Programme (WFP)
Project Title:	Passenger Air Service
Project Code:	ANG-03/CSS12
Bloc:	Access and Coordination
Themes:	Coordination, logistics
Objective:	Operate dedicated light aircraft to provide air transport for humanitarian personnel
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Donors, UN Agencies, NGOs
Implementing Partners:	UN Agencies, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 6,511,120

Summary

In the absence of dependable commercial air services and as a result of limited road access to most areas where humanitarian assistance is required, a flexible and efficient air service is required to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and ensure prompt medical evacuations in the event of an emergency. As the lead agency responsible for managing an efficient logistics network for the humanitarian operation, WFP will continue to provide free air transport services to locations where humanitarian assistance is being delivered or planned, and where assessments are scheduled. Where appropriate, WFP will withdraw from locations serviced by commercial transporters.

Activities

- Provide scheduled air services for humanitarian personnel to locations not accessible by surface transport.
- Provide air services for ad-hoc missions, including assessments and medical evacuations.
- Monitor usage of the air service and rationalise routings and scheduling to maximise efficiency and tailor the service to the needs of the humanitarian community.
- Monitor development of the commercial air passenger service in the country, and where reliable and safe commercial services become available, reduce or withdraw the WFP service as appropriate.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Direct Operational Costs	
<i>Aircraft block hours, fuel, insurance</i>	5,000,000
Direct Support Costs	1,040,000
Indirect Support Costs	471,120
Total	6,511,120

INTEGRATED PROJECTS

Appealing Agency:	Acção Contra o Fome (ACF)
Project Title:	Water, Sanitation and Food Security Programme for Vulnerable Populations in Caconda, Huíla Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/A29
Bloc:	Integrated
Themes:	Agriculture, environmental sanitation, IDPs, potable water, resettlement and return
Objective:	Stabilise at-risk populations in Caconda through an integrated health, nutrition, water and environmental sanitation and food security project
Targeted Beneficiaries:	30,000 vulnerable persons
Implementing Partners:	MINADER, MINARS, FAO
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 680,771

Summary

The humanitarian situation in Caconda remains precarious, with high concentrations of displaced populations and widespread vulnerability. During 2003, resettlement and return movements to Caconda are expected to increase. According to a recent ACF nutrition survey, the nutritional status of vulnerable populations, and children under five in particular, is critical. Poor harvests and dilapidated water and sanitation structures contribute to food insecurity and morbidity. The purpose of this project is to stabilise at-risk populations in Caconda through an integrated health, nutrition, water and environmental sanitation and food security project. Food security activities will target the most vulnerable families undergoing resettlement through seeds and tools distributions, seed multiplication programmes, technical support to farmers' associations and establishment of a community seed bank. All activities will be conducted in coordination with MINADER, MINARS and FAO. Water and sanitation interventions will aim to improve access to safe water and sanitation facilities and promote the use of adequate hygiene practices. This project will complement ACF's nutritional activities in Caconda.

Activities

- Distribute seeds and tools in collaboration with FAO and MINARS.
- Conduct seed multiplication programmes.
- Provide technical support in collaboration with MINADER.
- Establish stock centres for harvests.
- Rehabilitate and create water points with the participation of resettled populations.
- Monitor water quality.
- Establish water management committees in each community.
- Build hygienic pit latrines with the participation of resettled populations.
- Conduct hygiene awareness programmes in each community.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	277,400
Project Implementing Costs	201,000
Operating Costs	157,900
Administrative Costs	44,471
Total	680,771

Appealing Agency:	Acção Contra o Fome (ACF)
Project Title:	Support for Returnees in Chipindo, Huíla Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/A30
Bloc:	Integrated
Themes:	Agriculture, environmental sanitation, IDPs, potable water, resettlement and return
Objective:	Stabilise 3,000 vulnerable families from Sangueve and Bambi through an integrated health, nutrition, water and environmental sanitation and food security project
Targeted Beneficiaries:	3,000 families
Implementing Partners:	MINADER, FAO
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 524,926

Summary

In August 2001, an IDP camp was established in Chipindo Sede for displaced populations from Chipindo Municipality. Displaced persons arrived at the IDP camp from insecure areas in poor condition, with global malnutrition rates reaching as high as 80 percent. The nutritional status of IDPs in Chipindo still remains fragile. Many IDPs at the camp have expressed an interest in returning to their areas of origin within Chipindo Municipality, although concerns remain about conditions at the return sites. The purpose of this project is to stabilise 3,000 vulnerable families returning to Sangueve and Bambi from Chipindo Sede IDP camp through an integrated health, nutrition, water and environmental sanitation and food security project. Food security interventions will include distribution of seeds and tools, seed multiplication programmes and technical support in collaboration with FAO and MINADER. Water and sanitation interventions will aim to improve access to safe water and sanitation facilities and promote the use of adequate hygiene practices.

Activities

- Distribute seeds and tools in collaboration with FAO and MINARS.
- Conduct seed multiplication programmes.
- Provide technical support in collaboration with MINADER.
- Establish stock centres for harvests.
- Rehabilitate and create water points with the participation of resettled populations.
- Monitor water quality.
- Establish water management committees in each community.
- Build hygienic pit latrines with the participation of resettled populations.
- Conduct hygiene awareness programmes in each community.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	266,960
Project Implementing Costs	82,625
Operating Costs	141,000
Administrative Costs	34,341
Total	524,926

Appealing Agency:	Associação Cristã Mocidade (ACM) – Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)
Project Title:	Support for Resettlement in Kuanza Sul Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/F02
Bloc:	Integrated
Themes:	Agriculture, IDPs, income generation, nutrition, resettlement and return
Objective:	Increase food security and improve living conditions in return areas in Kuanza Sul Province
Targeted Beneficiaries:	25,250 persons
Implementing Partners:	MINADER, MINARS, WFP, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 422,199

Summary

Displaced populations in Kuanza Sul Province have begun returning in the areas of Cassongue, Quibala and Wako Kungo. Many returnees are in poor condition and communities are affected by high levels of malnutrition and morbidity. Basic services are not in place in return areas and most returning families are at risk of increasing food insecurity due to limited access to agricultural inputs. The purpose of this project is to increase food security and improve living conditions for more than 25,000 returnees in Kuanza Sul Province. Project interventions will include distribution of food assistance, agricultural inputs and provision of technical support to promote agricultural production and income generation. ACM-YMCA will also distribute basic household items, including blankets, buckets, clothing, soap and kitchen kits.

Activities

- Distribute standard food rations for two months with support from WFP.
- Distribute agricultural kits, including maize, bean, vegetable and peanut seeds and tools in time for the planting season.
- Provide technical support to promote agricultural production.
- Train families in income-generating skills and practices.
- Distribute non-food item kits, including blankets, buckets, clothing, soap and kitchen kits.
- Coordinate activities with other partners working in Kuanza Sul Province to ensure coverage and avoid duplication of activities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	56,000
Project Implementing Costs	250,095
Operating Costs	96,000
Administrative Costs	20,104
Total	422,199

Appealing Agency:	Associação Humanitária Samuel Brace Coles (ASBC)
Project Title:	Support for Returnees in Cassongue, Kuanza Sul Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/A31
Bloc:	Integrated
Themes:	Agriculture, environmental sanitation, IDPs, resettlement and return
Objective:	Stabilise vulnerable families returning to Cassongue through an integrated food security, non-food items and environmental sanitation project
Targeted Beneficiaries:	4,500 families
Implementing Partners:	MINADER
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 376,540

Summary

Populations from Cassongue in Kuanza Sul Province were displaced as a result of the war. Many sought refuge in surrounding areas or in other provinces. IDPs from Cassongue are now voluntarily returning to areas of origin to reconstruct their houses and plant their fields. Many are without support and are at risk of increasing food insecurity. The purpose of this project is to stabilise vulnerable families returning to Cassongue through an integrated food security, non-food items and environmental sanitation project. The project will target 4,500 families in 31 villages. Food security interventions will include seeds and tools distribution and the establishment of community seed banks. In addition, returning families will receive reinstallation kits consisting of essential non-food items and support for the construction of hygienic latrines.

Activities

- Identify most vulnerable families.
- Purchase and distribute agricultural inputs and essential non-food items.
- Train beneficiaries in improved agricultural techniques and management of community seed banks.
- Engage communities in hygienic latrine construction.
- Coordinate activities with other partners working in Kuanza Sul Province to ensure coverage and avoid duplication of activities.
- Monitor project activities and evaluate impact.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	18,840
Project Implementing Costs	300,000
Operating Costs	43,900
Administrative Costs	13,800
Total	376,540

Appealing Agency:	Spanish Commission for Refugee Aid (CEAR)
Project Title:	Support for Returnees in Gabela, Kuanza Sul Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/E19
Bloc:	Integrated
Themes:	Community services, education, IDPs, infrastructure rehabilitation, potable water, resettlement and return
Objective:	Improve living conditions for returnees in Gabela through increased access to potable water and education
Targeted Beneficiaries:	2,000 families (water), 2,000 children and 30 teachers (education)
Implementing Partners:	Municipal Administration
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 370,000

Summary

Many populations who fled conflict areas in Kuanza Sul Province are beginning to return to areas of origin in Gabela. Educational facilities in their home villages have been destroyed and access to potable water is limited. The purpose of this project is to improve living conditions for families returning to Gabela through increased access to educational services and safe drinking water. CEAR will organise community committees to rehabilitate and construct schools and oversee the management of educational facilities in the future. In addition, CEAR will provide capacity-building workshops and teacher training for 30 teachers in target areas. To ensure that returning populations have access to sufficient quantities of safe drinking water, CEAR will work with communities to construct 12 public water points in 12 villages in accordance with the minimum standards specified in the Norms and *regulamento*.

Activities

- Acquire and transport equipment, tools and materials for construction.
- Mobilise community members to participate in rehabilitation and construction projects.
- Train local masons.
- Rehabilitate, build and equip schools.
- Train local teachers to ensure a minimum standard in education.
- Construct public water points in compliance with minimum standards.
- Organise community committees to manage structures.
- Coordinate activities with other partners working in Kuanza Sul Province to ensure coverage and avoid duplication of activities.
- Monitor project activities and evaluate impact.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	90,000
Project Implementing Costs	176,000
Operating Costs	80,000
Administrative Costs	24,000
Total	370,000

Appealing Agency:	Coordenação de Organizações Serviço Voluntário (COSV), INTERSOS, MOVIMONDO
Project Title:	Support for Populations Returning to Bula Atumba and Pango-Aluquem, Bengo Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/MS01
Bloc:	Integrated
Themes:	Community services, environmental sanitation, human rights, IDPs, income generation, infrastructure rehabilitation, potable water, preventative health care, resettlement and return
Objective:	Improve living conditions for returnees in Bengo Province through an integrated assistance package
Targeted Beneficiaries:	13,316 IDPs
Implementing Partners:	DPEA, MINADER, MINARS, MINSA, Provincial Government
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 914,850

Summary

The socio-economic situation in Bengo Province has deteriorated in recent years as a result of war-related activities and displacement. Basic infrastructure and social services have been destroyed, neglected and abandoned and agricultural production has fallen below subsistence levels. Reintegration of returning populations requires multi-sectoral interventions aimed at re-establishing livelihoods and community infrastructures. The purpose of this project is to support the return of 13,316 IDPs currently living in the areas of Cazenga and Cacuaco in Luanda Province to their areas of origin in Bula Atumba and Pango-Aluquem in Bengo Province. COSV, INTERSOS and MOVIMONDO will work together and in their specific areas of expertise to rehabilitate social infrastructure, re-establish basic services, reactivate agricultural production and promote community awareness on human rights, child protection and mine threats. All project activities will be conducted in accordance with the minimum standards for resettlement and return specified in the Norms and *regulamento*.

Activities

Health and Nutrition (COSV)

- Rehabilitate and equip health structures.
- Evaluate and train health staff.
- Train community health promoters and traditional birth attendants.
- Conduct community health education programmes focusing on reproductive health and the prevention and treatment of common diseases, including sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS.
- Reinforce identification and treatment of acute malnutrition.
- Ensure adequate supplies of essential medicines.

Education, Water and Environmental Sanitation (INTEROS)

- Rehabilitate and equip schools.
- Rehabilitate water supply systems.
- Construct 2,000 latrines.
- Establish water and sanitation committees to oversee and maintain water systems.

Food Security and Protection (MOVIMONDO)

- Support local authorities to identify and allocate 1.5 hectares of agricultural land to each returning family.
- Procure and distribute seeds and tools.
- Distribute food assistance to each family during the first phase of the agricultural cycle.
- Train community promoters and extension workers in improved agricultural techniques.
- Provide ongoing technical assistance to farmers.

- Assist in the development of income-generating activities.
- Train 30 community activists in protection principles, including the Norms and *regulamento*.
- Disseminate information on protection issues, including human rights, child rights, women's issues and mine awareness.
- Facilitate community discussions, debates and radio programmes on human rights issues and civic education.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	260,000
Project Implementing Costs	400,000
Operating Costs	195,000
Administrative Costs	59,850
Total	914,850

Appealing Agency:	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
Project Title:	Support for Returnees in Kuanza Norte, Malanje, Uíge and Zaire Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/MS02
Bloc:	Integrated
Themes:	Agriculture, disabled, elderly, environmental sanitation, gender, health, IDPs, infrastructure rehabilitation, potable water, refugees, resettlement and return
Objective:	Facilitate sustainable reintegration for vulnerable families returning to areas of origin in the northern provinces through an integrated health, water, environmental sanitation and food security project
Targeted Beneficiaries:	15,000 families
Implementing Partners:	MEC, MINADER, MINARS, WFP
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 810,000

Summary

Following the cessation of hostilities, IDPs and refugees have begun returning to areas of origin in Kuanza Norte, Malanje, Uíge and Zaire Provinces. The majority of public services and basic infrastructure in these provinces are dysfunctional. Many populations returning to areas of origin do not have the necessary support to ensure sustainable reintegration. The purpose of this project is to facilitate sustainable reintegration for vulnerable families returning to points of origin in the northern provinces through an integrated health, water, environmental sanitation and food security project. The project will target 15,000 families, with particular attention on disabled, elderly, female heads of household and orphans. Agriculture and reconstruction activities will be implemented with full beneficiary participation.

Activities

- Advocate for distribution of agricultural land in accordance with the Norms and *regulamento*.
- Provide essential agricultural inputs.
- Train beneficiaries in improved agricultural techniques.
- Rehabilitate social infrastructure including schools, health clinics and water and sanitation facilities.
- Ensure beneficiary participation in reconstruction activities.
- Distribute didactic materials to teachers and students.
- Distribute essential non-food items.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	55,000
Project Implementing Costs	560,000
Operating Costs	145,000
Administrative Costs	50,000
Total	810,000

Appealing Agency:	Development Workshop (DW)
Project Title:	Strengthening Coping Mechanisms in Huambo Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/ER/I02
Bloc:	Integrated
Themes:	Gender, IDPs, income generation, resettlement and return
Objective:	Strengthen the coping mechanisms of vulnerable populations through income generation
Targeted Beneficiaries:	2,500 persons
Implementing Partners:	MINARS, MIFAMU, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 522,500

Summary

For many families, informal market activities have become the primary means to address household food insecurity. In an effort to reinforce coping mechanisms among displaced families, DW used the Solidarity Group Lending (SGL) methodology during 2002 to successfully help 350 at-risk households in Huambo improve their living conditions. The purpose of this project is to build on this approach and strengthen the coping mechanisms of vulnerable populations in Huambo Province through income generation activities. The project aims to reduce dependency on external humanitarian assistance by increasing access to urban and rural market exchange through micro-finance activities. DW will target 2,500 vulnerable persons, including resettling and returning IDPs, refugees, disabled and single women. DW will continue to use the SGL methodology to provide technical assistance and financial and social intermediation services including loans, savings and basic business training.

Activities

- Identify and mobilise project participants.
- Train project participants during a ten-week orientation course.
- Disburse loans.
- Monitor weekly repayments and evaluate activities on a regular basis.
- Participate in social impact assessments in collaboration with Government partners and NGOs.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	47,725
Project Implementing Costs	364,500
Operating Costs	78,500
Administrative Costs	31,775
Total	522,500

Appealing Agency:	German Agro Action (GAA)
Project Title:	Support for Returnees in Benguela, Huambo and Kuanza Sul Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/A32
Bloc:	Integrated
Themes:	Agriculture, environmental sanitation, gender, IDPs, income generation, infrastructure rehabilitation, potable water, resettlement and return
Objective:	Facilitate sustainable reintegration for vulnerable families returning to points of origin in Balombo, Seles and Cassongue Municipalities and Ussoque village (Londumbali Municipality, Huambo Province)
Targeted Beneficiaries:	15,000 families
Implementing Partners:	IDA, Municipal Administrations, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,194,480

Summary

Displaced populations who have been supported by GAA in recent years in camps and temporary resettlement sites have begun to return to points of origin in Balombo, Seles, Cassongue and Ussoque in Benguela, Huambo and Kuanza Sul Provinces. The purpose of this project is to facilitate sustainable reintegration for vulnerable families returning to their homes in the four above-mentioned areas. Food security interventions will aim to prevent malnutrition and hunger through seeds and tools distributions. Seed multiplication programmes will be established to decrease dependency on external inputs. The project will also promote income generation activities and the re-establishment of rural commerce. Small access routes and bridges and basic social infrastructure, including schools and health posts, will be rehabilitated and constructed with strong support from project beneficiaries. The project will employ social workers to ensure that communities, and women in particular, are involved in all project activities and decision-making processes. Monitoring teams will evaluate project activities and propose necessary adjustments based on changing circumstances.

Activities

- Mobilise and train self-help groups within communities and ensure the participation of women in all project activities and decision-making processes.
- Distribute seeds and tools and develop seed multiplication programmes.
- Build community awareness on environmental protection issues, including reforestation and refuse collection.
- Identify needs and capacities for income-generating activities and provide appropriate training.
- Support the development of micro-enterprises and other commercial activities.
- Rehabilitate or construct access routes, bridges, schools, health posts, storage centres and public meeting places.
- Work with local authorities to ensure provision of basic services in rehabilitated or newly constructed schools and health posts.
- Improve access to safe drinking water.
- Coordinate activities with other partners to ensure coverage and avoid duplication of activities.
- Monitor project activities and evaluate impact.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	300,000
Project Implementing Costs	630,000
Operating Costs	176,000
Administrative Costs	88,480
Total	1,194,480

Appealing Agency:	Handicap International – France (HI-F)
Project Title:	Socio-Economic Integration of Disabled Persons in Luanda
Project Code:	ANG-03/ER/I03
Bloc:	Integrated
Themes:	Disabled, education, income generation, youth
Objective:	Increase employment opportunities for disabled persons in Luanda through vocational training
Targeted Beneficiaries:	100 disabled persons and their families
Implementing Partners:	DNAD, MINARS, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 214,235

Summary

Angola has one of the largest populations of disabled persons in the world. Many disabled persons lack access to educational and employment opportunities and face difficulties integrating into socio-economic circles. The purpose of this project is to increase employment opportunities for disabled persons in Luanda through vocational training. The project will promote equal access to vocational training for disabled persons by reinforcing institutional capacity at the São Paulo centre, where disabled persons receive training in electronics, sewing and shoe-making. HI-F will also develop partnerships with other disabled persons' organisations, micro-enterprises and micro-credit institutions to build awareness on the capacity of disabled persons and help young disabled professionals enter the labour market.

Activities

- Assess vocational training and employment opportunities for disabled persons in Luanda.
- Build vocational training capacity at the São Paulo centre.
- Assist in the professional integration of disabled trainees through follow-up.
- Develop partnerships with micro-enterprises interested in recruiting young disabled professionals or apprentices.
- Promote partnerships between disabled persons' organisations, vocational training centres, educational institutions and micro-enterprises.
- Facilitate access to micro-enterprises and financial and technical services for disabled professionals.
- Promote equal access to training and employment for the disabled through awareness campaigns and rights-based advocacy.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	107,760
Project Implementing Costs	55,000
Operating Costs	37,460
Administrative Costs	14,015
Total	214,235

Appealing Agency:	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
Project Title:	Return and Reinsertion Assistance Project for IDPs, Kuanza Sul and Huambo Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/MS03
Bloc:	Integrated
Themes:	Community Services, IDPs, Income Generation, Return
Objective:	Support the safe and orderly return and reinsertion of IDPs
Targeted Beneficiaries:	25,000 IDP families in Huambo and Kuanza Sul Provinces
Implementing Partners:	Provincial Governments, MINARS, UNDP, FAO, NGOs, Churches and traditional leaders
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,618,552

Summary

The purpose of this project is to facilitate the return of IDPs in Huambo and Kuanza Sul Provinces as part of the UNDP Pilot Reintegration and Recovery Programme. With the support of MINARS, IOM will interview and identify IDPs within camps and host communities on the basis of the procedures specified in the Norms and *regulamento* and will encode this information before transmitting it to the return database being established by OCHA and UTCAH. IOM will sensitise resident communities in areas where IDPs are returning and facilitate the safe and orderly transport of vulnerable IDPs to return sites. Medical screening and pre-embarkation checks for all passengers travelling under the auspices of IOM will be conducted, with special attention given to the needs of minors, pregnant women, elderly, sick and IDPs travelling long distances. Reintegration kits will be provided to all returning families. In addition, IOM will conduct a socio-economic and demographic survey aimed at identifying the reintegration needs of beneficiaries. Efforts will be made to address these needs by linking beneficiary groups to programmes implemented under the Provincial Emergency Plans for Resettlement and Return. Populations will be directly involved in preparing movement plans, conducting road reconnaissance and rehabilitating secondary access routes. The project will last for one year, starting August 2002, and will link with other transition initiatives.

Activities

- Identify and map resettlement sites in accordance with the PEPARRs.
- Establish and update a reintegration database that is compatible with the OCHA and UTCAH return database.
- Purchase, store and distribute NFI for returning IDP families.
- Establish community decision-making groups in collaboration with traditional leaders.
- Undertake HIV/AIDS sensitisation among IDPs and members of resident communities.
- Conduct medical screenings and pre-embarkation checks and provide transport for vulnerable groups.
- Conduct socio-economic and demographic surveys among returning populations.
- Link beneficiary communities with assistance programmes provided under the PEPARRs.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	421,010
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Transport assistance</i>	1,050,000
<i>Other costs</i>	97,020
Administrative Costs	50,522
Total	1,618,552

Appealing Agency:	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
Project Title:	Community Assistance Projects (CAP)
Project Code:	ANG-03/ER/I04
Bloc:	Integrated
Themes:	Community services, demobilisation, IDPs, income generation, return
Objective:	Support sustainable reintegration of demobilised soldiers and IDPs by rehabilitating infrastructure and providing income-generating opportunities
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Demobilised soldiers and IDPs in Huambo and Bie Provinces
Implementing Partners:	Provincial Governments, IRSEM, MINARS, NGOs, the Church
Project Duration:	January 2003 - June 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2,598,994 (requirement for 2003)

Summary

Following the successful implementation of a pilot Community Assistance and Reintegration pilot Project in Huambo in 2001, IOM will implement community assistance and micro-projects that support the return and reintegration of IDPs and demobilised soldiers and their dependents. The aim of the project is to support both social and economic reintegration by improving the quality of life at the community level. Interventions will aim to revitalise communities and promote normalisation by rehabilitating infrastructures and facilitating trade and access to markets. Community decision-making groups will identify collective reintegration needs. Implementing partners will provide on-the-job training and micro-projects, helping to boost productivity and generate income for targeted beneficiaries. The project will last for 18 months, starting in January and will link with other reconstruction and recovery initiatives.

Activities

- Identify and map priority return sites on the basis of information provided by IRSEM.
- Establish community decision-making groups in collaboration with traditional leaders and NGOs and facilitate the identification of collective priorities.
- Undertake HIV/AIDS sensitisation.
- Rehabilitate infrastructures through direct community participation.
- Implement micro-projects aimed at sustainable income-generation, including agriculture, self-employment and on-the-job training.
- Monitor resettlement and reintegration activities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff and Office Costs	912,324
Project Implementing Costs	1,600,000
Administrative Costs	86,670
Total	2,598,994

Appealing Agency:	Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
Project Title:	Micro-Credit in Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/ER/I05
Bloc:	Integrated
Themes:	Gender, IDPs, income generation, resettlement and return
Objective:	Promote sustainable livelihoods through micro-credit support to vulnerable populations
Targeted Beneficiaries:	500 returnee families, particularly female-headed households
Implementing Partners:	MINFAMU, communities
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 82,600

Summary

Displacement has separated families from their traditional rural livelihoods in Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces. Lack of education and training and limited access to financial services including micro-credit and loans have also contributed to high levels of unemployment and poverty. In most cases, women have become primary breadwinners for families, sometimes engaging in risky and exploitative work to support their families. The purpose of this project is to promote sustainable livelihoods by creating micro-credit services in areas of return where no other financial services are available for the poor. The project will target 500 vulnerable returnee families, particularly female-headed households. LWF will work with populations to develop solidarity groups composed of ten to 15 families. LWF will train solidarity groups in basic financial and small business management. Group members will then select a leader and determine a weekly goal for group savings. Following six weeks of savings, LWF will provide individual seed loans to group members. With the loans, solidarity groups will be encouraged to begin income-generating activities. Each group will be responsible for repaying the loan and interest. Interest will remain in the group as income and will be added to the next loan cycle.

Activities

- Conduct community meetings and establish solidarity groups.
- Train solidarity groups in collective responsibility, financial and small business management.
- Assist group members in developing weekly savings and income-generating projects.
- Distribute seed loans of a fixed amount to each solidarity group member.
- Monitor repayment and supervise project and business activities implemented with micro-credit loan support.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	17,000
Project Implementing Costs	13,000
Operating Costs	45,300
Administrative Costs	7,300
Total	82,600

Appealing Agency:	Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
Project Title:	Support for Return in Malanje Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/MA19
Bloc:	Integrated
Themes:	Agriculture, IDPs, income generation, infrastructure rehabilitation, mine action, resettlement and return
Objective:	Facilitate resettlement and return in Malanje Province through de-mining activities, infrastructure rehabilitation and agricultural support
Targeted Beneficiaries:	100 families
Implementing Partners:	Local Authorities, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 300,000

Summary

The Provincial Emergency Plan of Action for Resettlement and Return for Malanje Province has identified six priority areas for resettlement and return including Cacuso, Calandula, Cangandala, Catala, Malanje and Quela. IDPs are currently waiting for the opportunity to return to areas of origin in these areas. Mine contamination and food insecurity remain the most serious constraints to planned and spontaneous return movements. The purpose of this project is to facilitate resettlement and return for approximately 100 families in the priority areas through de-mining activities, infrastructure rehabilitation and agricultural support. Mine action interventions will include surveys, clearance and mine awareness education. In addition, the project will reactivate agricultural production and promote income diversification in return areas. NPA will ensure that beneficiaries are involved in the planning and implementation of project activities to facilitate the sustainability of the project.

Activities

- Conduct mine surveys, clearance and mine awareness education.
- Construct houses.
- Build hygienic latrines.
- Conduct awareness campaigns on basic sanitation.
- Distribute seeds and tools.
- Promote diversification of agricultural production.
- Ensure beneficiary participation in all stages of project planning and implementation.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	135,000
Project Implementing Costs	150,000
Administrative Costs	15,000
Total	300,000

Appealing Agency:	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
Project Title:	Support for IDPs in Huíla and Kuando Kubango Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/MS04
Bloc:	Integrated
Themes:	Agriculture, environmental sanitation, human rights, IDPs, infrastructure rehabilitation, potable water, preventative health care, resettlement and return, youth
Objective:	Improve living conditions for IDPs undergoing resettlement and return in Huíla and Kuando Kubango Provinces
Targeted Beneficiaries:	100,000 IDPs
Implementing Partners:	MINADER, MINARS, MINSA, WFP, Johanniter
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,914,000

Summary

The condition of IDPs in Huíla and Kuando Kubango Provinces remains precarious. The majority of IDPs in both provinces live in densely populated areas with inadequate shelter and insufficient access to agricultural land. Spontaneous return movements to areas of origin began to occur shortly following the cessation of hostilities in early April. The food security situation in these areas remains problematic and is unlikely to improve before the second agricultural harvest. The purpose of this project is to improve the living conditions of 75,000 IDPs undergoing resettlement and return in Chicomba, Jamba and Matala in Huíla Province and 25,000 IDPs returning to Mavinga and Menongue in Kuando Kubango Province. The project aims to reduce food insecurity and morbidity through food and seeds and tools distribution, improved access to potable water and hygiene awareness. The project will also facilitate the reconstruction of basic social infrastructure, including schools, health posts and public latrines. NRC will continue to work with Government institutions and returning and resident populations to promote protection of IDP rights through awareness and capacity-building activities.

Activities

- Distribute food commodities in collaboration with WFP.
- Acquire and distribute non-food items, including seeds and tools.
- Construct wells with manually operated water pumps.
- Construct and rehabilitate health post, schools and public latrines.
- Train local health promoters.
- Organise environmental sanitation campaigns and refuse removal.
- Build community awareness on hygiene practices.
- Promote protection of IDP rights through awareness and capacity-building activities.
- Monitor and evaluate project activities.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	538,000
Project Implementing Costs	1,250,000
Administrative Costs	126,000
Total	1,914,000

Appealing Agency:	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
Project Title:	Integrated Support for Returnees in Uíge and Zaire Provinces
Project Code:	ANG-03/MS05
Bloc:	Integrated
Themes:	Agriculture, human rights, refugees, resettlement and return
Objective:	Facilitate resettlement and return of refugees in Uíge and Zaire Provinces
Targeted Beneficiaries:	40,000 refugees
Implementing Partners:	MINADER, MINARS, WFP
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 764,000

Summary

Thousands of refugees from neighbouring countries have begun to return to Angola since the end of the war. Tens of thousands more are expected to repatriate or spontaneously return in 2003. The purpose of this project is to facilitate the resettlement and return of refugees to Uíge and Zaire Provinces. Activities included in this project are not covered through NRC's partnership with UNHCR. Project interventions will include distribution of food and non-food items, including seeds and tools and shelter materials. The project will also cover specific expenses related to the transportation of returnees. NRC will continue to work with Government institutions and returning and resident populations to promote protection of refugee and IDP rights through awareness and capacity-building activities.

Activities

- Register refugees and returnees in cooperation with MINARS, UNHCR and WFP.
- Manage transit camps.
- Distribute food and non-food items, including seeds and tools and shelter materials.
- Promote protection of refugee and IDP rights through awareness and capacity-building activities.
- Transport returnees to places of origin or temporary resettlement sites.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	184,000
Project Implementing Costs	530,000
Administrative Costs	50,000
Total	764,000

Appealing Agency:	OIKOS
Project Title:	Support for the Resettlement and Return of Ex-Combatants in Huambo Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/MS06
Bloc:	Integrated
Themes:	Agriculture, infrastructure rehabilitation, resettlement and return
Objective:	Improve living conditions of former combatants in resettlement and return areas in Huambo Province
Targeted Beneficiaries:	8,100 families
Implementing Partners:	MINARS, Municipal Administrations
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 966,142

Summary

The Chiteta and Ex-Finge gathering areas in Bailundo are currently host to approximately 8,100 former combatants and their families. The purpose of this project is to support the resettlement and return of these families to appropriate sites in Huambo Province in accordance with the Norms and *regulamento*. Project activities will include distribution of essential non-food items including blankets, kitchen kits and soap. OIKOS will also provide seeds and tools to promote agricultural production and assist with the construction of houses using local materials.

Activities

- Identify appropriate resettlement and return sites in accordance with the Norms and *regulamento*.
- Mobilise and organise families to plan for resettlement and return.
- Train local masons in house construction.
- Distribute essential non-food items including blankets, kitchen kits and soap.
- Distribute seeds and tools in time for planting season.
- Provide food assistance through general food distributions.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	42,000
Project Implementing Costs	826,156
Operating Costs	34,780
Administrative Costs	63,206
Total	966,142

Appealing Agency:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Title:	Basic Rural Services
Project Code:	ANG-03/ER/I06
Bloc:	Integrated
Themes:	Basic social services, IDPs, infrastructure rehabilitation
Objective:	Assist rural communities where IDPs and demobilised are returning in Kuando Kubango, Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Malange, Moxico and Uíge Provinces
Targeted Beneficiaries:	340,000 persons
Implementing Partners:	Provincial, municipal and communal authorities, NGOs, churches
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,600,000

Summary

The purpose of this project is to help reintegrate 340,000 demobilised and IDPs returning to rural areas in six provinces by providing humanitarian assistance and income-generating opportunities. The project aims to boost the level of social services in return communities and promote good governance by empowering local administrators, strengthening community decision-making and building capacity within state structures. Using participatory methods, communities will be encouraged to identify critical needs and design programmes aimed at addressing collective priorities including rehabilitation of health posts, primary schools and water supply systems. Communities will also identify programmes aimed at revitalising agriculture and promoting income-generation through micro-finance and vocational training. In an effort to strengthen local governance, municipal and communal administrations will be responsible for authorising projects and accompanying project staff on all community consultations. Under the project, municipal and communal administrations will receive intensive capacity-building support including on-the-job training and equipment. Administrators will be responsible for monitoring project implementation and for working directly with communities to adjust projects if necessary. In close consultation with local administrators, project staff will contract partners including international NGOs, private contractors, churches and government entities to implement specific programmes.

Activities

- Select target communities in close consultation with provincial authorities and on the basis of priorities identified in the PEPARR.
- Use participatory methods to help communities identify collective needs and design programmes.
- Train municipal and communal administrators to analyse projects on the basis of transparent criteria.
- Provide appropriate office equipment to boost the capacity of municipal and communal administrations.
- Contract partners to implement programmes aimed at agricultural revitalising, income-generation and infrastructure repair.
- Help municipal and communal administrators to monitor programmes and adjust projects on the basis of community evaluations.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	300,000
Project Implementing Costs	1,000,000
Operating Costs	300,000
Total	1,600,000

Appealing Agency:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Project Title:	Reintegration of Ex-Combatants
Project Code:	ANG-03/ER/I07
Bloc:	Integrated
Themes:	Basic social services, IDPs, infrastructure rehabilitation
Objective:	Assist the economic reintegration of ex-combatants in Benguela, Bié, Huambo and Kuanza Sul Provinces
Targeted Beneficiaries:	9,000 ex-combatants and their families
Implementing Partners:	Municipal Administrations, UN Agencies, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2,100,000

Summary

Approximately 115,000 ex-UNITA and FAA combatants will be demobilised in coming months. An Angolan Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme (ADRP) is being developed and finalised by the Government and the World Bank with its partners. The purpose of this project is to complement the ADRP and maximise its impact by providing reintegration support for ex-combatant families and other war-affected populations in return areas. The aim is to promote social cohesion and reconciliation by providing assistance to communities in Benguela, Bié, Huambo and Kuanza Sul Provinces receiving large numbers of demobilised soldiers. Using participatory techniques, ex-combatants will be encouraged to identify their reintegration needs. Emphasis will be given to micro-credit and grant programmes aimed at income generation. Food production and animal re-stocking schemes will also be supported through repayment-in kind. Training and agricultural extension services will be provided as part of a general effort to increase production. Ex-combatants and community members will be encouraged to work together for common goals through economic initiatives and social, cultural and educational activities.

Activities

- Select return areas in close consultation with IRSEM and provincial authorities.
- Use participatory methods to help ex-combatants identify reintegration needs.
- Develop projects aimed at income generation and boosting agricultural production.
- Identify implementing partners and monitor programme implementation.
- Facilitate innovative initiatives aimed at bringing ex-combatants and community members together around common goals.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	250,000
Project Implementing Costs	1,700,000
Operating Costs	150,000
Total	2,100,000

Appealing Agency:	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Project Title:	Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Angolan Refugees
Project Code:	ANG-03/MS07
Bloc:	Integrated
Themes:	Refugees, reintegration
Objective:	Create conditions for the return and reintegration of Angolan refugees and facilitate their voluntary repatriation from neighbouring countries
Targeted Beneficiaries:	170,000 Angolan refugees arriving in organised movements and 60,000 refugees who returned spontaneously in 2002
Implementing Partners:	MINARS, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 20,989,409

Summary

Since the signing of the April MOU approximately 38,000 Angolan refugees have spontaneously returned to Kuando Kubango, Moxico, Uíge and Zaire Provinces from neighbouring countries. The return locations are in some of the most war-affected, impoverished and isolated areas of the country. Transport, productive and social infrastructures have been destroyed and state administration has only recently been extended in many areas. Health and nutrition indicators have reached emergency levels, mine infestation is widespread, agricultural production is rudimentary and basic water and sanitation facilities are not in place.

The purpose of this project is to create conditions conducive to the organised and dignified repatriation of Angolan refugees from neighbouring countries. The project will focus on rehabilitation of health and education services, repair of water points, roads and bridges, and the initiation of small-scale productive activities. The project also aims to ensure that voluntary repatriation occurs when conditions are in place and that returning refugees are properly registered. In line with the standards specified in the Norms and *regulamento*, returnees will receive food and non-food assistance upon arrival. To ensure proper operational coordination, project control, physical presence, registration *in situ*, monitoring and other protection functions, UNHCR will strengthen its field presence in the main areas of return. All activities will be closely coordinated with the Government of Angola, particularly MINARS, UN Agencies and NGOs.

Activities

- Support Angolan authorities in carrying out registration activities.
- Ensure medical and nutritional screening and immunisation of returning refugees.
- Provide basic food and non-food assistance.
- Ensure that repatriation movements are voluntary and take place in safe and dignified conditions.
- Organise the transport of returning refugees.
- Rehabilitate physical and social infrastructures including bridges, key roads, water points and health facilities.
- Support mine awareness and the survey and demarcation of high-risk areas.
- Ensure access to primary education tailored to the specific needs of refugee children educated in neighbouring countries.
- Actively promote peaceful coexistence between returnees and resident populations through community-building activities.
- Actively promote community development and self-reliance by establishing appropriate social structures.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Protection, monitoring and coordination</i>	4,421,039
<i>Transport and logistics</i>	4,329,300
<i>Domestic items</i>	1,596,200
<i>Water</i>	605,000
<i>Sanitation</i>	50,000
<i>Health</i>	2,444,000
<i>Shelter</i>	789,200
<i>Community services and mine awareness</i>	300,000
<i>Education</i>	320,000
<i>Crop production</i>	400,000
<i>Income-generation</i>	200,000
<i>Legal assistance</i>	1,698,000
Operating Costs	2,396,200
Administrative Costs	1,440,470
Total	20,989,409

Appealing Agency:	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Project Title:	Assistance to Refugees in Angola
Project Code:	ANG-03/MS08
Bloc:	Integrated
Themes:	Protection, refugees
Objective:	Provide protection and material assistance for refugees in Angola, including local integration and voluntary repatriation opportunities
Targeted Beneficiaries:	13,000 refugees, primarily from the Democratic Republic of Congo
Implementing Partners:	MINARS, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 4,136,384

Summary

More than 13,000 refugees from various countries have sought asylum in Angola. Although the majority have been settled and reached partial self-sufficiency in various provinces, targeted interventions are still required to ensure refugee integration in host communities. The aim of this project is to provide protection and material assistance to refugees in Angola. Protection activities will focus on support to the inter-ministerial commission in charge of determining refugee status for asylum seekers (CORREDA) and training and ad hoc interventions to ensure respect of refugee rights. Assistance activities will promote self-sufficiency and local integration through agricultural activities and micro-credit projects. The project also includes sectoral interventions, including the supply of potable water, health services, primary education, vocational education and the provision of shelter. WFP will provide monthly food rations to the refugees and special attention will be paid to the needs of women and children. Transport and basic assistance will be provided to refugees who wish to repatriate to their countries of origin. Resettlement in third countries will be sought for particularly vulnerable refugees or those facing security problems. The Refugee Community Centre established in Luanda will continue to provide counselling, training and income-generating activities for recognised refugees and asylum seekers. Activities will be carried out in close collaboration with the Angolan Government and implementing partners.

Activities

- Provide legal counselling and support to refugees seeking asylum in Angola.
- Organise training for justice, immigration and police to ensure respect for the rights of asylum seekers and refugees and intervene, as appropriate, when violations occur.
- Develop a resettlement site in Bengo Province with sufficient agricultural land for 500 families-
- Continue to provide health services and community health education programmes, including HIV/AIDS awareness.
- Ensure distribution of food and the provision of shelter, water supply, sanitation and education.
- Provide community service activities to address the needs of vulnerable groups, including children, disabled and elderly.
- Promote activities aimed at developing self-reliance, including agriculture, fishing and other income-generating activities.
- Support and expand the activities of the Refugee Community Centre in Luanda to address the needs of urban-based refugees.
- Conduct community services workshops for UNHCR and implementing partner staff and apply best practices in the delivery of refugee assistance and protection.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Project Implementing Costs	
<i>Transport and logistics</i>	140,330
<i>Protection, monitoring and coordination</i>	613,039
<i>Community services</i>	230,000
<i>Crop production</i>	66,000
<i>Domestic items</i>	144,000
<i>Education</i>	120,000
<i>Food</i>	40,392
<i>Fisheries</i>	900
<i>Health</i>	424,000
<i>Income-generation</i>	95,900
<i>Legal assistance</i>	246,000
<i>Sanitation</i>	21,500
<i>Shelter</i>	355,578
<i>Water</i>	61,200
Operating Costs	246,000
Administrative Costs	1,331,545
Total	4,136,384

Appealing Agency:	ZOA Refugee Care
Project Title:	Support for Return in Caconda, Caluquembe and Chipindo, Huíla Province
Project Code:	ANG-03/MS09
Bloc:	Integrated
Themes:	Agriculture, community services, education, environmental sanitation, IDPs, infrastructure rehabilitation, potable water, preventative health care, resettlement and return
Objective:	Improve conditions at resettlement and return sites in Caconda, Caluquembe and Chipindo
Targeted Beneficiaries:	29,500 persons, including 7,600 women and 14,000 children
Implementing Partners:	NGOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2003
Funds Requested:	US\$ 842,000

Summary

Tens of thousand of IDPs and ex-combatants live in precarious conditions in makeshift camps in Caconda, Caluquembe and Chipindo. These populations do not have access to land, agricultural inputs, decent housing, appropriate sanitation, safe drinking water and basic educational and health services. Since the cessation of hostilities, many families have expressed an interest in returning to areas of origin or resettling in locations where sufficient fertile land is available. The purpose of this project is to improve conditions at resettlement and return sites in rural areas in Caconda, Caluquembe and Chipindo through the provision of basic goods and services. Through this project, ZOA Refugee Care will ensure that 5,900 returning and resettling families have access to agricultural inputs, potable water, hygienic sanitation facilities, primary health care, basic education, adequate shelter, essential household items and clothing. The project will use community-based approaches, including election and training of community management committees, to ensure sustainability of the project.

Activities

- Distribute essential non-food items, including household items and clothing.
- Provide seeds, tools and agricultural equipment, including animal traction and ploughs.
- Provide technical assistance for agricultural activities.
- Create facilities for primary health care, including construction of first-aid posts.
- Improve access to primary education through construction of school facilities and provision of didactic materials.
- Improve access to potable water through construction of wells and public laundries and installation of hand pumps.
- Improve access to basic sanitation through latrine construction and hygiene awareness education.

Financial Summary	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff Costs	165,000
Project Implementing Costs	385,000
Operating Costs	250,000
Administrative Costs	42,000
Total	842,000

ANNEX I.

DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2002 APPEAL

**Table I : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Angola 2002**

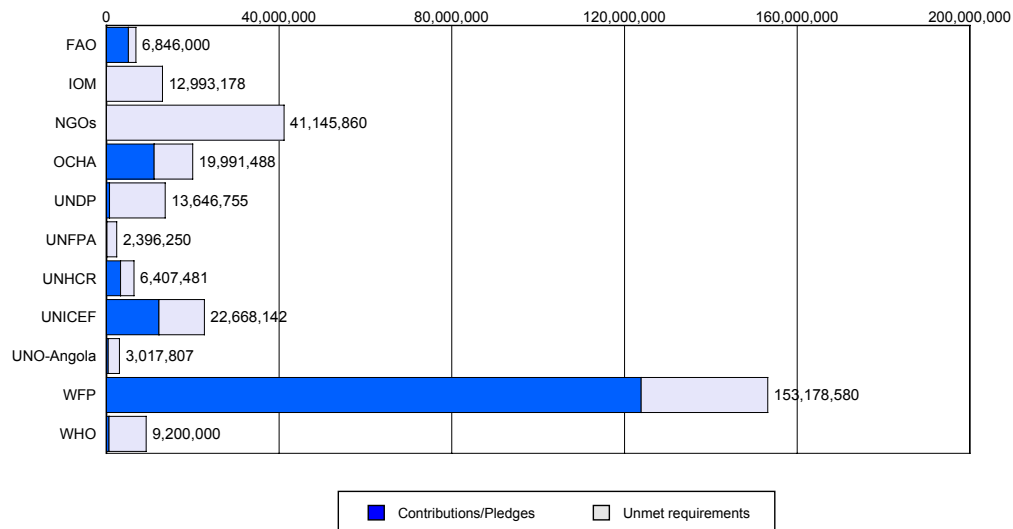
Summary of Requirements and Contributions
By Appealing Organisation
as of 1 November 2002

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Contributions	Pledges	Carryover	Total Resources Available	Unmet Requirements	% Covered
FAO	5,188,000	6,846,000	5,083,812	0	0	5,083,812	1,762,188	74.26%
IOM	2,674,221	12,993,178	0	0	0	0	12,993,178	0.00%
NGOs	34,583,388	41,145,860	0	0	0	0	41,145,860	0.00%
OCHA	8,905,488	19,991,488	11,049,035	0	0	11,049,035	8,942,453	55.27%
UNDP	2,557,000	13,646,755	495,000	227,015	0	722,015	12,924,740	5.29%
UNFPA	2,396,250	2,396,250	0	125,786	0	125,786	2,270,464	5.25%
UNHCR	4,172,514	7,056,129	3,291,227	0	648,648	3,939,875	3,116,254	55.84%
UNICEF	18,006,065	22,668,142	12,157,417	0	0	12,157,417	10,510,725	53.63%
UNO-Angola	1,649,000	3,017,807	437,445	0	0	437,445	2,580,362	14.50%
WFP	149,880,740	153,178,580	123,859,234	0	0	123,859,234	29,319,346	80.86%
WHO	2,756,000	9,200,000	630,914	0	0	630,914	8,569,086	6.86%
GRAND TOTAL	232,768,666	292,140,189	157'004'084	352,801	648,648	158,005,533	134,134,656	54.09%

**Revised UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Angola 2002**

Updated financial summary
By Appealing Organisation



**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Angola 2002**

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation
as of 1 November 2002

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Part A - Non food

Donor	Channel	Project Code	Sector/activity	Amount US\$
Canada	OCHA	ANG-02/CSS04	Quarterming Emergency Response Fund	318,445
Canada	UNFPA	ANG-02/H23	Improved access to reproductive health and emergency obstetrics services	125,786
Canada	UNICEF	ANG-02/E14	Learning opportunities for children and women	157,233
Canada	UNICEF	ANG-02/H25	Child and maternal mortality reduction	125,786
Canada	UNICEF	ANG-02/H25	Child and maternal mortality reduction	931,680
Canada	UNICEF	ANG-02/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation	3,152,853
Denmark	UNICEF	ANG-02/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation	631,300
European Commission	UNICEF	ANG-02/H26	Nutrition rehabilitation	558,763
European Commission	WFP	ANG-02/CSS08	Passenger Air Service	896,940
European Commission	WFP	ANG-02/CSS09	Transport of non-food items	476,956
Finland	UNICEF	ANG-02/H25	Child and maternal mortality reduction	262,467
Germany	UNICEF	ANG-02/H26	Therapeutical feeding of 6,000 severely malnourished children	490,675
Germany	WFP	ANG-02/CSS08	Passenger air service for UN, NGOs and Donors	129,088
Ireland	UNICEF	ANG-02/H26	Child and maternal mortality reduction	225,633
Ireland	UNICEF	ANG-02/WS11	Emergency water, sanitation and hygiene programme	225,633
Italy	FAO	ANG-02/A10	Seed production for staple crops and vegetables	920,000
Italy	UNICEF	ANG-02/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation	98,425
Italy	UNO-Angola	ANG-02/P/HR/RL08	Promoting a human rights culture	437,445
Italy	WHO	ANG-02/H27	Integrated emergency health response (for medical supplies)	97,520
Italy	WHO	ANG-02/H27	Integrated emergency health response (medical supplies)	35,670
Japan	FAO	ANG-02/A11	Emergency supply of vegetables seeds for vulnerable farmers	1,043,812
Japan	UNHCR	ANG-02/MS01	Refugee protection and assistance	1,000,000
Japan	UNICEF	ANG-02/WS11	Water, environmental sanitation and hygiene	420,000
Netherlands	OCHA	ANG-02/CSS03	Coordination of humanitarian activities	984,252
Netherlands	OCHA	ANG-02/CSS04	Emergency Response Fund	1,968,504

Netherlands	UNDP	ANG-02/CSS07A	UN operations centre and integrated voice and data communications network for security and operations	495,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	ANG-02/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation	943,400
Netherlands	WFP	ANG-02/CSS08	Passenger air service	241,877
Netherlands	WFP	ANG-02/CSS09	Transport of non-food items	119,134
Norway	OCHA	ANG-02/CSS03	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	200,000
Norway	UNDP	ANG-02/CSS06	Area field security network	227,015
Norway	UNICEF	ANG-02/H26	Transportation cost of in kind contribution of 100 tonnes of BP5 biscuits	106,913
Norway	UNICEF	ANG-02/UNICEF	Awaiting field office	43,768
Norway	WFP	ANG-02/CSS08	Passenger air service	264,851
Norway	WFP	ANG-02/CSS09	Air transport of non-food items	132,425
Norway	WHO	ANG-02/H27	Integrated emergency health response	112,124
Carry Over	UNHCR	ANG-02/MS01	Refugee protection and assistance	648,648
Private/NGO/Intl	UNHCR	ANG-02/MS01	Refugee protection and assistance (other income from adjustment/cancellation/refund)	318,404
Private/NGO/Intl	UNHCR	ANG-02/MS01	Refugee protection and assistance	20,035
Private/NGO/Intl	UNHCR	ANG-02/MS01	Refugee protection and assistance (REPRESENTS CURRENT ALLOCATION BY UNHCR FROM UNEARMARKED OR BROADLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS)	1,162,788
Private/NGO/Intl	UNICEF	ANG-02/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation	490,675
South Africa	UNICEF	ANG-02/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation	17,333
Sweden	OCHA	ANG-02/CSS03	Coordination of humanitarian activities	1,062,306
Sweden	OCHA	ANG-02/CSS04	Quartering Emergency Response Fund	1,086,957
Sweden	UNICEF	ANG-02/E14	Learning opportunities for children and women	380,960
Sweden	UNICEF	ANG-02/H25	Child and maternal mortality reduction	2,000,000
Sweden	UNICEF	ANG-02/P/HR/RL14	Protection for vulnerable children	476,200
Sweden	UNICEF	ANG-02/WS11	Water, environmental sanitation and hygiene	285,720
Sweden	WFP	ANG-02/CSS08	Passenger air service	666,666
Sweden	WFP	ANG-02/CSS09	Transport of non-food items	476,190
Sweden	WHO	ANG-02/H27	Integrated emergency health response	385,600
Switzerland	WFP	ANG-02/CSS08	Passenger air service	240,000
Switzerland	WFP	ANG-02/CSS09	Transport of non-food items	270,000
United Kingdom	OCHA	ANG-02/CSS04	Emergency Response Fund	1,428,571
United Kingdom	WFP	ANG-02/CSS09	Transport of non-food items	220,588
United States	FAO	ANG-02/A09	Coordination of emergency agriculture operations and emergency stock of agricultural inputs	1,988,000
United States	FAO	ANG-02/A16	Emergency agricultural assistance for the second planting phase of the 2002 and 2003 agricultural campaign	649,000

United States	FAO	ANG-02/A16	Emergency agricultural assistance for the second planting phase of the 2002 and 2003 agricultural campaign	483,000
United States	OCHA	ANG-02/CSS03	Coordination of humanitarian activities	1,000,000
United States	OCHA	ANG-02/CSS04	Emergency response fund	3,000,000
United States	UNHCR	ANG-02/MS01	Refugee protection and assistance	790,000
United States	UNICEF	ANG-02/P/HR/RL14	Protection for vulnerable children	132,000
United States	WFP	ANG-02/CSS08	Pssenger air service	900,000
United States	WFP	ANG-02/CSS09	Transport of non-food items	284,000
Total non food				39,465,014

Part B - Food aid

Donor	Food type	Food (MTs)	Amount US\$
Canada		ODOC and DSC for fortification of MML	496,689
Cuba	Sugar	to be provided	58,067
Denmark	Pulses	674	594,451
European Commission	Various	18500	13,093,614
Finland	Pulses	533	465,838
France	Various	7480	6,869,480
Germany	Various	934	984,252
Ireland			563,380
Ireland	Various	1025	563,380
Ireland	Various	1495	1,036,000
Italy	Various	1567	1,093,614
Luxembourg	Salt	364	196,270
Netherlands	CSB	989	938,967
Netherlands	Pulses	2692	2,226,535
Netherlands	Pulses	575	450,011
Norway	Pulses	617	510,783
Private/NGO/Intl	Dried Fish	30	30,000
Sweden	CSB	645	528,001
Sweden	HPB	50	71,687
Switzerland	CSB	540	419,162
United States	CSB	1000	867,000
United States	Maize	8492	4,775,731
United States	Pulses	2800	2,398,386
United States	Various	39700	28,689,529
United States	Various	30950	20,432,800
United States	Various	14000	10,551,262
United States	Various	25250	18,450,100
United States	Vegetable Oil	1000	1,185,530
Total food aid			118,540,519
Grand total			158,005,533

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Angola 2002**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 1 November 2002

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project code	Sector/activity	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements
AGRICULTURE						
ANG-02/A05	Agricultural activities in Chicucula, Kuanza Sul Province	NGOs	62,274	62,274	0	62,274
ANG-02/A01	Agricultural activities in Funda, Luanda	NGOs	8,458	8,458	0	8,458
ANG-02/A03	Agricultural activities in Ganda, Benguela Province	NGOs	55,265	0	0	0
ANG-02/A07	Agricultural project in Huila Province	NGOs	647,214	647,214	0	647,214
ANG-02/A13	Agricultural recovery and environmental protection	NGOs	380,375	905,600	0	905,600
ANG-02/A06	Agricultural support for returning populations in Chissinguí, Bié Province	NGOs	154,036	154,036	0	154,036
ANG-02/A04	Cassava production in Kuanza Norte Province	NGOs	48,975	48,975	0	48,975
ANG-02/A09	Coordination of emergency agriculture operations and emergency stock of agricultural inputs	FAO	1,988,000	1,988,000	1,988,000	0
ANG-02/A16	Emergency agricultural assistance for the second planting phase of the 2002 and 2003 agricultural campaign	FAO	0	2,750,000	1,132,000	1,618,000
ANG-02/A11	Emergency supply of vegetable seeds for vulnerable farmers	FAO	1,013,000	1,013,000	1,043,812	(30,812)
ANG-02/A02	Food production in Huambo resettlement sites	NGOs	25,000	25,000	0	25,000
ANG-02/A08	Food security project in Ekunha, Huambo Province	NGOs	429,111	429,111	0	429,111
ANG-02/A12	Information management for the agricultural sector	FAO	443,000	0	0	0
ANG-02/A15	Seed and cutting multiplication in Luena, Moxico Province	NGOs	310,741	310,741	0	310,741
ANG-02/A10	Seed production for staple crops and vegetables	FAO	1,095,000	1,095,000	920,000	175,000
ANG-02/A14	Support to WFP VAM Unit	NGOs	234,050	234,050	0	234,050
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			6,894,499	9,671,459	5,083,812	4,587,647
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES						
ANG-02/CSS02	Angolan NGO humanitarian network - ANGONET	NGOs	159,000	159,000	0	159,000
ANG-02/OCHA	Awaiting allocation	OCHA	0	0	0	0
ANG-02/CSS01	Capacity-building for local NGOs	NGOs	995,134	995,134	0	995,134
ANG-02/CSS03	Coordination of humanitarian activities	OCHA	4,718,538	4,718,538	3,246,558	1,471,980
ANG-02/CSS04	Emergency Response Fund	OCHA	3,914,000	15,000,000	7,802,477	7,197,523
ANG-02/CSS08	Passenger air service	WFP	6,039,003	6,161,282	3,339,422	2,821,860
ANG-02/CSS05	Strengthening national coordination capacity	OCHA	272,950	272,950	0	272,950
ANG-02/CSS09	Transport of non-food items	WFP	3,159,510	3,456,965	1,979,293	1,477,672
ANG-02/CSS07A	United Nations operations centre and integrated voice and data communications network	UNDP	495,000	495,000	495,000	0
ANG-02/CSS07B	United Nations operations centre and integrated voice and data communications network	WFP	580,400	580,400	0	580,400
Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			20,333,535	31,839,269	16,862,750	14,976,519
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE						
ANG-02/ER/111	Assistance to displaced populations in Maquela do Zombo, Uíge Province	NGOs	191,690	191,690	0	191,690
ANG-02/ER/117	Capacity building for environmental planning and conservation	UNDP	0	319,150	0	319,150
ANG-02/ER/101	Community development through local initiatives in Funda, Luanda Province	NGOs	172,741	145,703	0	145,703
ANG-02/ER/107	Humanitarian assistance for displaced populations in Uíge and Negage, Uíge Province	NGOs	135,964	135,964	0	135,964

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
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Project code	Sector/activity	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements
ANG-02/ER/06	Integrated support programme for IDPs in Viana and Cacaco municipalities, Luanda Province	NGOs	1,755,975	1,755,975	0	1,755,975
ANG-02/ER/05	Micro-credit in Uige, Zaire and Luanda Provinces	NGOs	143,915	143,915	0	143,915
ANG-02/ER/08	Micro-finance in Kuito, Bié Province	NGOs	194,636	194,636	0	194,636
ANG-02/ER/03	Reception and resettlement of IDPs in Longonjo, Huambo Province	NGOs	436,132	436,132	0	436,132
ANG-02/ER/13	Resettlement and community assistance to IDPs in Huambo and Huila Provinces	IOM	2,674,221	2,674,221	0	2,674,221
ANG-02/ER/02	Resettlement and sustainable livelihoods in rural communities	NGOs	600,000	600,000	0	600,000
ANG-02/ER/04	Resettlement of displaced populations in Cacuso, Malanje Province	NGOs	371,504	371,504	0	371,504
ANG-02/ER/16	Resettlement of displaced populations in Huila Province	NGOs	640,000	1,075,000	0	1,075,000
ANG-02/ER/15	Resettlement of IDPs in Huila Province	NGOs	805,350	805,350	0	805,350
ANG-02/ER/09	Strengthening coping mechanisms through sustainable livelihoods	NGOs	712,000	712,000	0	712,000
ANG-02/ER/14	Support to resettlement in Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces	NGOs	390,250	390,250	0	390,250
ANG-02/ER/10	Sustainable resettlement	FAO	649,000	0	0	0
ANG-02/ER/12	Water, sanitation and community infrastructure at Savipanda resettlement site, Kuando Kubango Province	NGOs	247,933	247,933	0	247,933
Sub total for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			10,121,311	10,199,423	0	10,199,423

EDUCATION

ANG-02/E07	Basic education for excluded pupils in Cambandua, Trumba and Chinguar IDP camps in Bie Province	NGOs	283,395	283,395	0	283,395
ANG-02/E02	Child education and teacher training	NGOs	352,000	704,000	0	704,000
ANG-02/E17	Child friendly spaces	NGOs	0	116,200	0	116,200
ANG-02/E16	Combating HIV/AIDS through the education system	UNDP	0	234,500	0	234,500
ANG-02/E10	Cultural centre in Caxito, Bengo Province	NGOs	328,704	328,704	0	328,704
ANG-02/E03	Education programme in Malanje Province	NGOs	510,800	510,800	0	510,800
ANG-02/E13	Emergency education project in Huambo and Benguela Provinces	NGOs	360,646	360,646	0	360,646
ANG-02/E09	Emergency schools for displaced communities in the Planalto	NGOs	662,000	662,000	0	662,000
ANG-02/E08	Improving education in Quissama, Bengo Province	NGOs	19,000	19,000	0	19,000
ANG-02/E04	Integration of young adults in Malanje Province	NGOs	146,870	146,870	0	146,870
ANG-02/E14	Learning opportunities for children and women	UNICEF	2,490,000	3,300,000	538,193	2,761,807
ANG-02/E11	Literacy and capacity-building for displaced women in Moxico and Luanda Sul Provinces	NGOs	28,500	28,500	0	28,500
ANG-02/E15	Pilot school feeding project in Benguela Province	WFP	1,413,429	0	0	0
ANG-02/E01	Strengthening communities in Lud II and Funda, Luanda Province	NGOs	149,682	149,682	0	149,682
ANG-02/E12	Teacher emergency package	NGOs	1,148,950	1,148,950	0	1,148,950
ANG-02/E06	Vocational training centre for orphaned children and unemployed youth in Viana, Luanda Province	NGOs	99,521	99,521	0	99,521
ANG-02/E05	Vocational training in Huambo	NGOs	219,473	219,473	0	219,473
Sub total for EDUCATION			8,212,970	8,312,241	538,193	7,774,048

FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

ANG-02/S/NF02	Assistance to IDPs in locations of difficult access	NGOs	582,535	582,535	0	582,535
ANG-02/S/NF01	Clothing for newly displaced and resettled families	NGOs	637,000	637,000	0	637,000

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ANG-02/S/NF/05	Household relief items	UNICEF	0	450,000	0	450,000
ANG-02/S/NF03	Non-food relief items for displaced families	NGOs	967,722	967,722	0	967,722
ANG-02/S/NF04	Replenishment of contingency stocks and distribution of survival items	NGOs	1,114,855	0	0	0
Sub total for FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			3,302,112	2,637,257	0	2,637,257
FOOD						
ANG-02/F01	Food assistance to vulnerable populations	WFP	137,452,039	142,775,113	118,540,519	24,234,594
ANG-02/F02	Vulnerability and food security analysis	WFP	204,820	204,820	0	204,820
Sub total for FOOD			137,656,859	142,979,933	118,540,519	24,439,414
HEALTH						
ANG-02/H13	Basic health care in Mumbondo Commune, Bengo Province	NGOs	18,000	18,000	0	18,000
ANG-02/H25	Child and maternal mortality reduction	UNICEF	7,113,615	10,575,600	3,319,933	7,255,667
ANG-02/H30	Emergency primary health care, Bie Province	NGOs	0	160,000	0	160,000
ANG-02/H11	Family planning and rape assistance project in Kuito, Bié Province	NGOs	173,324	173,324	0	173,324
ANG-02/H02	Health and nutrition for IDP children in Bié Province	NGOs	179,513	179,513	0	179,513
ANG-02/H17	Health education in Catete Municipality, Bengo Province	NGOs	20,000	20,000	0	20,000
ANG-02/H06	HIV/AIDS action	NGOs	144,375	144,375	0	144,375
ANG-02/H09	HIV/AIDS awareness activities in Kuanza Norte and Benguela Provinces	NGOs	16,585	16,585	0	16,585
ANG-02/H18	HIV/AIDS awareness in Lunda Norte Province	NGOs	20,850	20,850	0	20,850
ANG-02/H08	HIV/AIDS awareness in Uige and Zaire Provinces	NGOs	22,042	22,042	0	22,042
ANG-02/H21	HIV/AIDS prevention project in Lubango, Huila Province	NGOs	167,900	167,900	0	167,900
ANG-02/H12	HIV/AIDS project in Bié Province	NGOs	232,170	232,170	0	232,170
ANG-02/H03	HOPE HIV/AIDS outreach programme for IDPs	NGOs	150,000	150,000	0	150,000
ANG-02/H23	Improved access to reproductive health and emergency obstetric services	UNFPA	1,934,250	1,934,250	125,786	1,808,464
ANG-02/H27	Integrated emergency health response	WHO	2,756,000	9,200,000	630,914	8,569,086
ANG-02/H31	Integrated programme of assistance to IDPs and war-affected populations, Moxico Province	NGOs	0	100,000	0	100,000
ANG-02/H29	Integrated programme of emergency nutrition and capacity building, Luanda Province	NGOs	0	253,590	0	253,590
ANG-02/H28	Maize fortification for reducing pellagra	WFP	391,939	0	0	0
ANG-02/H10	Medical assistance for IDP children in Viana, Luanda Province	NGOs	96,568	96,568	0	96,568
ANG-02/H19	Medical assistance for IDPs in Cunene, Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces	NGOs	47,000	47,000	0	47,000
ANG-02/H07	Medical assistance in Moxico, Uige and Zaire Provinces	NGOs	238,075	238,075	0	238,075
ANG-02/H15	Medical assistance to IDPs in Dande Municipality, Bengo Province	NGOs	164,000	164,000	0	164,000
ANG-02/H16	Medical assistance to vulnerable populations in Quipongo, Huila Province	NGOs	139,700	139,700	0	139,700
ANG-02/H01	Medical centre for IDPs and residents in Kilamba Kiaki, Luanda Province	NGOs	82,444	82,444	0	82,444
ANG-02/H20	Mother and child health project in Caala, Huambo Province	NGOs	182,304	182,304	0	182,304
ANG-02/H14	NGO support for polio eradication	NGOs	795,000	795,000	0	795,000
ANG-02/H26	Nutrition rehabilitation	UNICEF	1,659,500	2,190,042	1,381,984	808,058

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ANG-02/H22	Nutritional support to malnourished children in Huambo Province	NGOs	324,660	552,549	0	552,549
ANG-02/H05	Primary health care for the Cambondo - Cacuso Corridor, Malanje Province	NGOs	554,100	554,100	0	554,100
ANG-02/H04	Primary health care in Bongo and Lépi, Huambo Province	NGOs	230,478	230,478	0	230,478
ANG-02/H24	Strengthening prevention, protection and interventions for victims of gender-based violence	UNFPA	462,000	462,000	0	462,000
Sub total for HEALTH			18,316,392	29,102,459	5,458,617	23,643,842

MINE ACTION						
ANG-02/MA04	CARE Angola Mine Related Initiatives (CAMRI) in Kuito, Bie Province	NGOs	933,000	933,000	0	933,000
ANG-02/MA11	Community mine action in Bengo Province	NGOs	87,482	87,482	0	87,482
ANG-02/MA15	Community-based mine awareness programme, Bié Province	NGOs	0	377,284	0	377,284
ANG-02/MA14	Demining activities in support of food security and resettlement	WFP	639,600	0	0	0
ANG-02/MA21	Emergency mine action coordination at the provincial level	UNDP	0	458,850	0	458,850
ANG-02/MA18	Emergency mine action, Kuando Kubango Province	NGOs	0	2,419,367	0	2,419,367
ANG-02/MA05	Emergency mine clearance, explosive ordnance disposal, survey and mine awareness in the Planalto	NGOs	500,000	500,000	0	500,000
ANG-02/MA08	Emergency response and area clearance in Cunene and Moxico Provinces	NGOs	1,001,976	1,001,976	0	1,001,976
ANG-02/MA22	Expanded national mine action capacity	UNDP	0	779,048	0	779,048
ANG-02/MA09	Landmine and UXO surveying, verification and clearance in Bengo, Kuando Kubango and Kuanza Sul Provinces	NGOs	500,000	500,000	0	500,000
ANG-02/MA10	Landmine and UXO surveying, verification and clearance on the Benguela Railroad Line	NGOs	350,000	350,000	0	350,000
ANG-02/MA07	Mine and UXO clearance and assistance in Kanongondo and Matala, Huila Province	NGOs	495,772	495,772	0	495,772
ANG-02/MA13	Mine awareness	UNICEF	1,136,700	250,000	0	250,000
ANG-02/MA06	Mine awareness and mine risk education	NGOs	400,822	400,822	0	400,822
ANG-02/MA17	Mine awareness and mine risk education, Moxico and Luanda Sul provinces	NGOs	0	27,560	0	27,560
ANG-02/MA02	Mine awareness in Cunhinga and Kuito Municipalities, Bie Province	NGOs	89,398	89,398	0	89,398
ANG-02/MA19	Mine field and route clearance, Bengo and Kuanza provinces	NGOs	0	1,066,500	0	1,066,500
ANG-02/MA20	Mine field and route clearance, Huila Province	NGOs	0	303,750	0	303,750
ANG-02/MA16	National production of prosthetic feet	NGOs	0	108,000	0	108,000
ANG-02/MA01	Prevention of landmine accidents and victim support	NGOs	63,687	63,687	0	63,687
ANG-02/MA03	Support to mine victims in Kapango, Moxico Province	NGOs	13,240	13,240	0	13,240
ANG-02/MA12	Support to the national mine action database	UNDP	132,000	0	0	0
Sub total for MINE ACTION			6,343,677	10,225,736	0	10,225,736

MULTI-SECTOR						
ANG-02/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation	UNICEF	0	0	5,377,754	(5,377,754)
ANG-02/MS04	Community assistance projects	IOM	0	2,598,994	0	2,598,994
ANG-02/MS02	Emergency assistance to families in quartering areas	IOM	0	2,144,948	0	2,144,948
ANG-02/MS05	Pilot Reintegration and Recovery Programme (PRRP), Kwanza Sul and Humbo provinces	UNDP	0	9,741,828	0	9,741,828
ANG-02/MS01	Refugee protection and assistance	UNHCR	4,172,514	5,236,044	3,939,875	1,296,169

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ANG-02/MS03	Return and reinsertion assistance project (RRAP) for IDPs, Kwanza Sul and Huambo provinces	IOM	0	5,575,015	0	5,575,015
ANG-02/MS06	Supplementary programme for the Angolan Repatriation Operation	UNHCR	0	1,820,085	0	1,820,085
Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR			4,172,514	27,116,914	9,317,629	17,799,285

PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW

ANG-02/P/HR/RL02	Converso no Jango - Voice of the displaced	NGOs	85,760	85,760	0	85,760
ANG-02/P/HR/RL06	Displaced children's initiative	NGOs	107,000	107,000	0	107,000
ANG-02/P/HR/RL05	Empowerment of women in Kuito's camps	NGOs	219,865	219,865	0	219,865
ANG-02/P/HR/RL12	Family tracing and reunification	NGOs	253,300	1,094,063	0	1,094,063
ANG-02/P/HR/RL01	Human rights and civic education programme	NGOs	22,609	22,609	0	22,609
ANG-02/P/HR/RL11	Human rights training for IDPs	NGOs	387,730	387,730	0	387,730
ANG-02/P/HR/RL03	Human rights, gender and peace-building awareness project	NGOs	65,467	65,467	0	65,467
ANG-02/P/HR/RL07	Local initiatives in human rights and conflict resolution	NGOs	94,727	94,727	0	94,727
ANG-02/P/HR/RL08	Promoting a human rights culture	UNO-Angola	1,649,000	3,017,807	437,445	2,580,362
ANG-02/P/HR/RL09	Promoting human rights and peace-building	NGOs	126,500	126,500	0	126,500
ANG-02/P/HR/RL10	Protection for IDPs in Kuando Kubango Province	NGOs	163,334	163,334	0	163,334
ANG-02/P/HR/RL14	Protection for vulnerable children	UNICEF	2,357,500	2,702,500	608,200	2,094,300
ANG-02/P/HR/RL04	Reducing gender-based violence through community awareness	NGOs	32,100	32,100	0	32,100
ANG-02/P/HR/RL13	Support for girls' and women's networks	NGOs	204,195	0	0	0
Sub total for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			5,769,087	8,119,462	1,045,645	7,073,817

SECURITY

ANG-02/CSS06	Area field security network	UNDP	1,930,000	1,618,379	227,015	1,391,364
Sub total for SECURITY			1,930,000	1,618,379	227,015	1,391,364

WATER AND SANITATION

ANG-02/WS06	Emergency sanitation project in Sumbe and Porto Amboim, Kuanza Sul Province	NGOs	300,000	300,000	0	300,000
ANG-02/WS10	Emergency water and sanitation programme	NGOs	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	3,000,000
ANG-02/WS09	Health prevention in Namibe Province	NGOs	36,766	36,766	0	36,766
ANG-02/WS02	Improving access to safe drinking water and sanitation for displaced people in Bengo and Huambo Provinces	NGOs	88,275	88,275	0	88,275
ANG-02/WS01	Improving access to safe water for vulnerable population in Caconda, Huila Province	NGOs	395,419	805,723	0	805,723
ANG-02/WS07	Potable water for IDPs at Sassacaria resettlement site, Bengo Province	NGOs	215,000	215,000	0	215,000
ANG-02/WS04	Sanitation project for IDPs in Cacaco, Luanda Province	NGOs	403,000	403,000	0	403,000
ANG-02/WS03	Water and sanitation programme in Lubango, Huila Province	NGOs	775,500	775,500	0	775,500
ANG-02/WS08	Water and sanitation project in Cunene Province	NGOs	210,000	210,000	0	210,000
ANG-02/WS05	Water and sanitation project in Huambo Province	NGOs	672,000	672,000	0	672,000
ANG-02/WS13	Water and sanitation project, Moxico and Lunda Sul Provinces	NGOs	0	240,393	0	240,393
ANG-02/WS11	Water, environmental sanitation and hygiene	UNICEF	3,248,750	3,200,000	931,353	2,268,647
ANG-02/WS12	Water, sanitation and hygiene project in Malanje Province	NGOs	371,000	371,000	0	371,000
Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION			9,715,710	10,317,657	931,353	9,386,304

Grand Total:			232,768,666	292,140,189	158'005'533	134,134,656
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**Table IV: Additional Humanitarian Assistance to
Angola**
Outside of the Framework of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal
as of 1 November 2002

Note that this table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to OCHA

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Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
10-Sep-02	Austria	CARE	Medical aid to socially vulnerable	98,522
6-Feb-02	Austria	FI	Medical treatment in Austrian hospitals	1,712
3-May-02	Austria	FI	Medical treatment of children in an Austrian Hospital	19,170
Subtotal for Austria				119,404
18-Jun-02	Belgium	MSF	Health and nutrition	375,587
Subtotal for Belgium				375,587
18-Mar-02	Canada	DW	Water and sanitation	124,224
12-Jul-02	Canada	DW	Education assistance to children and IDPs in Huambo and Benguela	264,901
12-Feb-02	Canada	ICRC	Humanitarian assistance to children, women and IDPs	157,233
14-Aug-02	Canada	ICRC	Humanitarian assistance for IDPs	318,471
18-Mar-02	Canada	OXFAM	Water and sanitation	268,944
Subtotal for Canada				1,133,773
2-Aug-02	Denmark	Danchurchaid	Multi-sectoral assistance to children, women, IDPs and demobilised combatants in Moxico, Lunda Sul, Cazombo and Laua	662,252
2-Aug-02	Denmark	Danish RC	Multi-sectoral relief aid to the most vulnerable people and IDPs	662,252
17-May-02	Denmark	DRC	Multi-sectoral assistance	911,300
29-May-02	Denmark	ICRC	General contribution	486,027
27-Mar-02	Denmark	MSF	Emergency nutritional intervention	535,506
2-Aug-02	Denmark	SC Denmark	Relief aid (health and medical, food) to children	403,706
Subtotal for Denmark				3,661,043
29-May-02	European Commission	NGOs	To reduce morbidity and mortality associated to malnutrition and improve the health condition of the most vulnerable populations. Activity 1: set up of new TFCs and increase capacity of on-going ones; Activity 2: supply of blanket feeding and eventually support SFC; Activity 3: set up of basic primary health care in new accessible locations	1,805,054
9-Aug-02	European Commission	NGOs	To support the return process and the stabilisation of populations in newly accessible areas	1,980,198
6-Feb-02	European Commission	UN Agencies and NGOs	Humanitarian assistance aimed at preventing further deteriorations of the most vulnerable populations with a special focus on IDPs	4,952,023
Subtotal for European Commission				8,737,275
8-Mar-02	Finland	Finnchurchaid	Food, shelter, watsan, agriculture and household items	431,779
4-Feb-02	Finland	ICRC	Mine action	347,376
Subtotal for Finland				779,155
30-Jan-02	Germany		Provision of basic material to 10,000 newly arrived IDPs	169,894
2-Aug-02	Germany	Care Germany	Provision of basic medical needs of approximately 20,000 most vulnerable people in Bie Province	216,535

9-Sep-02	Germany	DCV	Procurement of supplementary food, seeds and agricultural tools for IDPs and victims of the civil war	550,232
22-Aug-02	Germany	DEA	To meet basic nutritional needs of approximately 3,000 families in Caxongono and Kissanga Kungo IDP camps, Kwanza Sul	203,740
16-Sep-02	Germany	DWH/GAA	Procurement of supplementary food for socially vulnerable population	110,241
8-Aug-02	Germany	German Agro Action	To meet basic food needs of most vulnerable in the Kwanza Sul Province	25,920
6-Aug-02	Germany	German Agro Action	To meet basic food needs of most vulnerable in the Benguela Province	106,090
3-Jul-02	Germany	German Agro Action	Provide household items to 20,000 IDPs in Munizip Seles, Kwanza Sul Province	149,166
6-Aug-02	Germany	German Agro Action	To meet basic food needs of most vulnerable in the Bengo Province	255,705
2-Apr-02	Germany	German Agro Action	To meet basic food needs of IDPs in Bengo Province	971,201
9-Apr-02	Germany	German Agro Action	To meet basic food needs of most vulnerable in Benguela Province	1,130,076
2-Apr-02	Germany	German Agro Action	To meet basic food needs of IDPs in Kwanza Sul Province	1,151,795
26-Feb-02	Germany	ICRC	To meet basic medical and nutritional needs of the IDP	430,293
16-Sep-02	Germany	ICRC	Provision of emergency food aid, potable water, hygiene and sanitation	1,970,443
5-Jul-02	Germany	JOIN	To meet basic medical needs of IDPs	238,690
12-Jun-02	Germany	ORA	To meet basic nutritional needs of most vulnerable IDPs in the region, e.g. 9,000 children, elderly and lactating women in Bie, Province, Cangalo and Kuito	93,605
22-Feb-02	Germany	ORA	To meet basic food and hygiene needs of IDPs in Huambo and Benguela Provinces	213,028
7-Aug-02	Germany	RC/Germany	Provision of 45,000 pcs. of blankets, 20,000 jerry cans and medical supplies for approximately 20,000 families in Huambo, Bié, Benguel and Uige Provinces	295,276
Subtotal for Germany				8,281,930
12-Mar-02	Ireland	CONCERN	Emergency health care	183,074
12-Mar-02	Ireland	GOAL	Emergency sanitation and hygiene programme	297,927
12-Mar-02	Ireland	Handicap International	Mine victim physical rehabilitation programme	218,480
12-Mar-02	Ireland	HT	Emergency mine clearance programme	331,606
12-Mar-02	Ireland	Trocaire	Emergency educational rehabilitation programme	120,898
10-Jul-02	Ireland	Trocaire	Emergency relief	245,339
Subtotal for Ireland				1,397,324
20-Mar-02	Netherlands	AAH	To ensure free access to the health clinic/in patient facility in Cuito Cuanavale sede through the continued support of the existing government structure; to improve the coverage of the health services and surveillance through the continuation of and increase in mobile clinics and home visit teams to remote areas of the municipality within the security perimeter; to prevent morbidity and mortality from preventable diseases and complication through the vaccination programme and antenatal services; to prevent severe malnutrition and associated morbidity and mortality through the implementation of a supplementary feeding centre	379,095
20-Jun-02	Netherlands	CONCERN	To improve the food security conditions of vulnerable groups and IDPs by means of agricultural support in Ekunha and Huambo municipalities	287,321
29-Mar-02	Netherlands	HT	Mine clearance	1,068,744
12-Aug-02	Netherlands	ICRC	Multi-sectoral assistance	984,252
30-Aug-02	Netherlands	LWF	To facilitate seeds, plants and equipment for agricultural production to improve the food situation of IDPs plant trees	383,311
25-Jul-02	Netherlands	MSF	Reducing mortality of chronically and acutely malnourished children in Kuito	390,702
25-Jul-02	Netherlands	MSF-France	Provide basic health care and supplementary nutrition to IDPs and the population of Caala	486,064
28-Aug-02	Netherlands	NPA	Demining	516,732

5-Jun-02	Netherlands	SC	Promote children's and women's rights; support girls' and women's solidarity networks threatened by displacement in the Province of Luanda, Uige, Huambo, Benguela, Bie, Moxico	332,444
2-Sep-02	Netherlands	ZOA Vluchtelingen zorg	To create conditions that the IDPs will become self-sufficient under basic living and working conditions.	291,626
Subtotal for Netherlands				5,120,291
8-May-02	Norway	UNICEF	In kind - 100 tonnes of BP5 for supplementary feeding	349,000
23-Jul-02	Norway	UNICEF	In kind - supplementary feeding BP5 biscuits	350,000
Subtotal for Norway				699,000
2-Aug-02	Sweden	LWF	Distribution of clothes, blankets, etc, rehabilitation and new construction of temporary and permanent houses, distribution of seeds	53,191
2-Feb-02	Sweden	MSF/Belgium	Support to the provincial hospital of Bié	619,418
4-Jun-02	Sweden	NPA	Support to NPA's Humanitarian Mine Action Programme 2002-2004	2,474,227
8-Feb-02	Sweden	Praktisk Solidarites	Provision of used clothes	728,893
5-Jul-02	Sweden	SRSA	In kind contribution to WFP with logistics officer	91,739
Subtotal for Sweden				3,967,468
18-Oct-02	Switzerland	ICRC	Contribution to emergency programme	333,333
5-Apr-02	Switzerland	MEDAIR	Support programme for IDPs of Luena/Province Moxico	179,641
4-Oct-02	Switzerland	MSF	Basic health programme	133,333
8-Mar-02	Switzerland	SAM	Swiss dairy products	54,298
5-Jul-02	Switzerland	SHA	Small projects for peace promotion	66,667
20-Sep-02	Switzerland	SHA	Micro projects reconstruction	134,228
5-Jul-02	Switzerland	SHA	Rehabilitation of community based infrastructures in Huambo	233,333
25-Jan-02	Switzerland	SHA	Personnel and administration costs	833,333
4-Oct-02	Switzerland	UNHCR	Technical coordinator	113,333
Subtotal for Switzerland				2,081,499
21-Jun-02	United Kingdom	OCHA	For Family Reception Areas project in the June 2002 UN Bridging Request for Humanitarian Operations in Angola	1,025,758
Subtotal for United Kingdom				1,025,758
20-Feb-02	United States	CONCERN	Maternal and child health services to 100,000 residents, IDPs and returnees	349,821
5-Oct-01	United States	CRS	Capacity building efforts in emergency response	428,728
20-Feb-02	United States	WV	Food security/agriculture; seeds of freedom programme	250,000
Subtotal for United States				1,028,549
Grand Total:				38,408,056

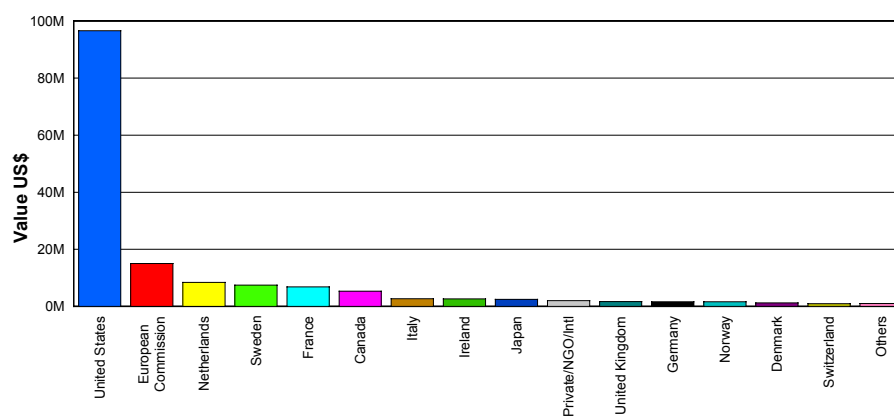
**Table V: UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Angola 2002**

Major donors by contributions
(carry over not included)
01-November-2002

Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
United States	96,576,338	61.37%
European Commission	15,026,273	9.55%
Netherlands	8,367,680	5.32%
Sweden	7,420,287	4.72%
France	6,869,480	4.37%
Canada	5,308,472	3.37%
Italy	2,682,674	1.70%
Ireland	2,614,026	1.66%
Japan	2,463,812	1.57%
United Kingdom	1,649,159	1.05%
Germany	1,604,015	1.02%
Norway	1,597,879	1.02%
Denmark	1,225,751	0.78%
Switzerland	929,162	0.59%
Others	999,975	0.64%
Private/NGO/Intl*	2,021,902	1.28%
Grand Total:	157,356,885	100%

*) This includes unearmarked or broadly earmarked donor contributions which have been allocated by UNHCR to this appeal, as well as contributions from private and other non-government donors.

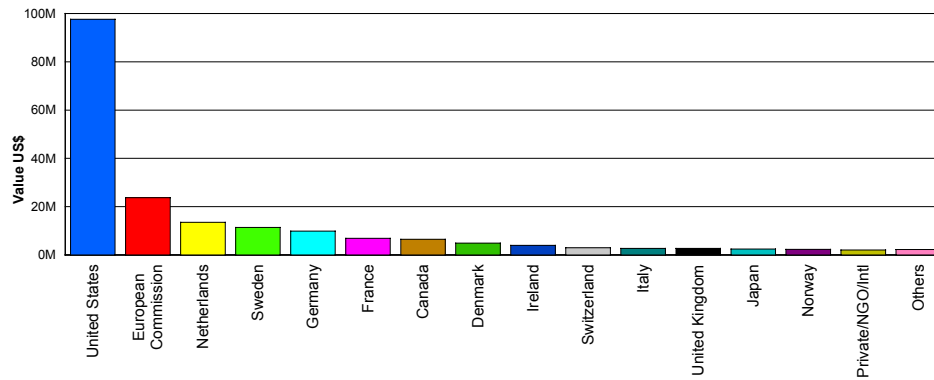
Major donors by contributions
(carry over not included)



**Table VI: Total Humanitarian Assistance for
Angola 2002**

Major Donors by Total Contributions*
(carry over not included)
01 November 2002

Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
United States	97,604,887	49.86%
European Commission	23,763,548	12.14%
Netherlands	13,487,971	6.89%
Sweden	11,387,755	5.82%
Germany	9,885,945	5.05%
France	6,869,480	3.51%
Canada	6,442,245	3.29%
Denmark	4,886,794	2.50%
Ireland	4,011,350	2.05%
Switzerland	3,010,661	1.54%
Italy	2,682,674	1.37%
United Kingdom	2,674,917	1.37%
Japan	2,463,812	1.26%
Norway	2,296,879	1.17%
Private/NGO/Intl	2,021,902	1.03%
Others	2,274,121	1.16%
Grand Total:	195,764,941	100%



* includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc...)

ANNEX II.

ICRC HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES FUNDED OUTSIDE OF THE UN APPEAL FOR ANGOLA

SECTOR	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	CASELOAD	AGENCY
Agriculture and Food Security	• Seeds, tools and food for seed protection during planting season	Huambo	60,000 persons	ICRC
	• Food distribution in December	Huambo	60,000 persons	ICRC
	• Vegetable seed kit distribution	Huambo, Bié	120,000 persons	ICRC
	• Tree seedling distribution	Huambo, Bié		ICRC
Health and Nutrition	• Support to 15 health centres and HIV/AIDS prevention activities	Huambo, Kuito, Uíge	450,000 persons	ICRC / MINSA / CVA
	• Support to the surgical department of Huambo Hospital	Huambo	7,600 persons	ICRC / MINSA / CVA
	• Support to the paediatric department of Huambo Hospital	Huambo	12,000 persons	ICRC / MINSA / CVA
Water and Sanitation	• Well and spring protection	Kuito	7,500 persons	ICRC
	• Soap distribution	Huambo, Kuito	24,000 persons	ICRC / CVA
	• Emergency sanitation activities	Huambo, Kuito	30,000 persons	ICRC / MINSA
	• Maintenance of water and sanitation system at Huambo Hospital	Huambo		ICRC / MINSA
Protection	• Red Cross messages	All provinces		ICRC / CVA
	• Protection activities on behalf of civilian populations	All provinces		ICRC
	• Detention activities	All provinces		ICRC
	• Family reunification	All provinces		ICRC / CVA
	• Training for FAA, National Police and civil society on international humanitarian law	All provinces		ICRC
Mine Action	• Support to disabled persons from five provinces (Huambo, Kuito, Luanda, Malanje and Menongue) in three MINSA orthopaedic workshops supported by the ICRC	Luanda, Huambo, Kuito	2,940 disabled persons	ICRC / MINSA
	• Mine awareness	Benguela, Bié		ICRC / CVA
Resettlement, Non-Food Items and Shelter	• Emergency non-food items for IDPs	Huambo, Kuito	60,000 persons	ICRC

ANNEX III.

European Union Humanitarian Activities Funded Outside of the UN Appeal for Angola

SECTOR	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	AGENCY
Agriculture and Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural production and rural rehabilitation (community-based micro projects) * 	Bengo, Cunene, Huíla, Kuando Kubango, Kuanza Sul, Namibe	PMR III, MINADER
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity-building 	National	MINADER (GSA), FAO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to Food Security Unit, SADC regional training and research on food security 	National	MINADER, FAO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated rural rehabilitation*, seed production, reconstruction of irrigation infrastructure, capacity-building, micro-credit, provision of agricultural inputs 	Benguela, Bié, Huambo, Huíla	EC (PAR)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food and agricultural inputs, distribution of food for seed protection 	Benguela, Bié, Cunene, Huambo, Huíla, Lunda Sul, Moxico	EURONAIID, FAO
Health and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement 	Benguela, Bié, Huambo, Huíla	MINADER (GSA), FAO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition centres, primary health care, integrated prevention and sanitation, provincial hospitals, vaccination campaigns 	Eastern Provinces	ECHO (MSF/B,F,E,H,CH, Concern, CUAMM, ACH, ADRA, Caritas, MOVIMONDO, GVC, CIC)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to provincial and municipal health services 	Benguela, Huambo, Kuando Kubango, Luanda, Malanje	SC-UK, MOVIMONDO, GVC, CIC, ALISEI, PEHP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of municipal health structures, provision of essential medicines 	Huambo, Huíla	EC (PAR), CARE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TB, HIV/AIDS, assistance to handicapped persons • National Blood Institute, biological products, TB and HIV/AIDS 	Benguela, Kuando Kubango, Luanda	UMMI, LWINI, HI, INTERSOS, EC
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Blood Institute, biological products, TB and HIV/AIDS 	Nationwide, Luanda	EC (PSPE), MINSA, UMMI
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of water sources 	Cunene	ACH
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and sanitation 	Huambo, Huíla	EC (PAR)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of education facilities 	Benguela, Huíla	EC (PAR), Provincial Governments, (private contractors)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational training 	Benguela, Huambo, Huíla	EC (PAR)
Protection (Human rights and democracy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human rights, civil society, press freedom 	Nationwide	NGOs
Mine Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demining 	Benguela, Bié, Huambo, Huíla, Moxico	Halo Trust, INTERSOS, MgM, MAG
Resettlement, Non-Food Items and Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NFI assistance 	Nationwide	ECHO

* Includes education, health and water and sanitation components.

ANNEX IV.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAA	Acção Agrária Alemã
AAD	Acção Angolana para o Desenvolvimento
AADA	Associação de Amigos para o Desenvolvimento de Angola
AADC	Associação para Apoio ao Desenvolvimento Comunitário
AADDHH	Associação de Apoio e Desenvolvimento de Deslocados na Huíla
bo	do Huambo
AADR	Associação de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento Rural
AAEA	Associação Angolana para a Educação de Adultos
AALSIDA	Associação Angolana de Luta Contra o SIDA
AASA	Associação de Amizade e Solidariedade Angola-Alemanha Abandonadas
Aba-Shud	Apoio Social e Humanitário para o Desenvolvimento
ACA	Associação dos Comandos de Angola
ACCDANA	Associação Crista para o Combate á Droga, Alcoolismo e Nicotina
ACD	Acção Cooperativa e Desenvolvimento
ACF	Acção Contra o Fome
ACI	Acção Cristã para a Infância
ACM	Associação Cristã da Sociedade
ACORD	Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development
ACRS	Associação Cristã de Reiserção Social
ADA	Associação dos Empregados de Angola
ADAC	Associação para o Desenvolvimento e Ajuda as Comunidades
ADAC	Associação para o Desenvolvimento e Apoio Campo
ADACRU	Associação para Desenvolvimento e Apoio à Criança Rural
ADAPZR	Associação de Desenvolvimento Agro-Pecuário e Zonas Rurais
ADC	Acção de Desenvolvimento Comunitário
ADC	Associação Angolana para o Desenvolvimento Comunitário
ADCP	Associação para o Desenvolvimento Comunitário Participativo
ADESA	Acção de Desenvolvimento Económico Social de Angola
ADESPOV	Associação de Desenvolvimento e Enquadramento Social das Populações Vulneráveis
ADMA	Associação para o Desenvolvimento da Mulher Angolana
ADMERA	Acção Angolana para o Desenvolvimento do Meio Rural e Ambiente
ADPP	Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo
ADRA-A	Acção para o Desenvolvimento Rural e Ambiente
ADRA-I	Adventist Development and Relief Agency- International
AEF	Associação Elos de Fraternidade
AFAMODSA	Associação de Famílias Monoparentais, Órfãos e Deslocados Angola
AFC	Acção Angolana Filantrópica de Caridade
AFDER	Acção Africana Cristã de Ajuda Intercambial ao Desenvolvimento
AFFOMECA	Associação de Mulheres Empresarias de Cabinde
AFSO	Area Field Security Officer
AGRISUD	Agrisud Angola
AHA	Africa Humanitarian Action
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AJAV	Associação de Jovens para Ajuda aos Vulneráveis
AJUDECA	Associação Juvenil para o Desenvolvimento Comunitário
AMAR	Apoio aos Menos Amparadas para a Reiserção
AMEGA	Associação Mútua de Educação Global Angola
AMI	Assistência Medica Internacional
AMMIGA	Associação dos Angolanos Militares Mutilados de Guerra em Angola
ANABIE	Associação de Naturais e Amigos de Bie
ANGOAVI	Acção Angolana de Apoio às Verdadeiras Viúvas
ANGONET	Angolan NGO Humanitarian Network
APDC	Associação Plenária para Desenvolvimento Cristã
APHA	Associação para a promoção dos Homens Angolanos

APPAV	Ação de Desenvolvimento Para as Populações
APS	Associazione per la Partecipazione allo Sviluppo
APSDH	Ação para Promoção Social dos Direitos Humanos
APV	Ação pela Vida – Angola
ASADAP	Associação de Solidariedade Ajuda e Desenvolvimento
ASASP	Associação Angolana Salvador dos Povos
ASAVECA	Associação de Solidariedade e Apoio aos Velhos e Crianças
ASBC	Associação Humanitária Samuel Brace Coles
ASSONAK	Associação de Solidariedade Nacional dos Kalmuts
ATJIRB	Associação Técnica de Jovens Inovadores e Racionalizadores do Bié
AUFA	Associação de Unificação de Famílias Angolanas
AVIMI	Apoio às Vítimas de Minas
AVSI	Associação Voluntariado para Serviços Internacionais
AVULDEC	Associação dos Auxiliadores dos Vulneráveis e Defensores de Crianças
BCC	Behavioural change communication
BCG	Bacillus of Calmette and Guérin
BE	Boa Esperança
CAA	Cruz Azul de Angola
CAAPI	Coordenação das Ajudas Agro-Pecuárias, Pesca e Industrias
CAD	Corpo de Apoio aos Deslocados
CAPC	Convenção para Apoio do Povo Carente
CAPDC	Centro de Apoio à Promoção e Desenvolvimento de Comunidades
CARE-I	CARE - International
CBA	Convenção Baptista de Angola
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CCF	Christian Children's Fund, Inc.
CCG	Centre for Common Ground
CEAR	Spanish Commission for Refugee Aid
CESOR	Centro Social para os Refugiados
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CHC	Community Health Committees
CI	Cuidados da Infância
CIC	Associação para a Cooperação, Intercâmbio e Cultura
CIES	Centro d'Informazione e Educazione Alo Sviluppo
CIPP	Commission for Peace Process
CLUSA	Cooperative League of the USA
CNAL	Clube dos Naturais e Amigos dos Luandos
CNIDAH	Inter-Sectoral Commission on Demining and Humanitarian Assistance
COIEPA	Inter-Ecclesiastical Committee for Justice and Peace
CONGA	Committee for Non-Governmental Organisations in Angola
COSV	Coordenação de Organizações Serviço Voluntário
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSMLK	Centro de Solidariedade Martin Luther King
CUAMM	Collegio Universitario Aspirante e Medici Missionari
CUK	Clube Unu Kuntwala
CVA	Cruz Vermelha de Angola
CVE	Cruz Vermelha Espanhola
DNA	National Directorate of Water
DPA	Provincial Directorate of Water
DPEA	Provincial Directorate for Energy and Water
DPOR	Provincial Land Registry Services
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
DW	Development Workshop
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office
EDA	Areas for Agricultural Development
EDP	Extended Delivery Points
ENXA	Enxame de Abelhas
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal

EOS	Emergency Obstetrical Services
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunisation
ERF	Emergency Response Fund
FAA	Angolan Armed Forces
FAN	Fraternidade- Ajuda aos Mais Necessitados
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FMTC	Fundação Madre Teresa de Calcutá
FONGA	Forum for Non-Governmental Organisations in Angola
FOS	Fonds voor Ontwikkelings Samenwerking
FTC	Feed the Children – Angola
FUNGONGA	Fundação Angolano de Solidariedade Social e Desenvolvimento
GAA	Ação Agrária Alemã
G-ABC	Grémio para AmBiente, Beneficência e Cultura
GAC	Grupo de Apoio à Criança - Pombinha Branca
GAR	Support Group for Resettlement and Return
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GVC	Gruppo Volontariato Civile
HCG	Humanitarian Coordination Group
HEA	Household Economy Approach
HF	High Frequency
HI-B	Handicap International - Belgium
HI-F	Handicap International - France
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRD	Human Rights Division
HT	HALO Trust
IAAC	Apostolic Church of Seventh Day Adventists
IASC	Inter Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICUES	Igreja Cristã União Espírito Santo
IDA	Institute for Agricultural Development
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IECA	Igreja Evangélica Congregacional em Angola
IED	Instituto de Estudos para o Desenvolvimento
IEIA	Igreja Evangélica dos Irmãos em Angola
IERA	Igreja Evangélica Reformada de Angola
IEUA	Igreja Evangélica Unida de Angola
IEU-CAA	Igreja Evangélica Unida “Comunhão Anglicana em Angola”
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross
IIA	Institute for Agricultural Research
IKA	Igreja Kimbanguista de Angola
IMC	International Medical Corps
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMVF	Instituto Marquês de Vale Flor
INAC	National Children’s Institute
INAPEM	National Institute for Small and Medium Enterprises
INAROOE	National Institute for the Removal of Landmines and Unexploded Ordnance
INE	National Institute of Statistics
IDCP	Disposition and Capacity to Pay for Basic Social Services
IDR	Household Expenditure and Income Survey
ISMT	Inter Sectoral Mobile Teams
INEA	National Institute for Roads in Angola
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPMP	Instituto Português de Medicina Preventiva
IRSEM	Institute for Social Reinsertion of Ex-Militaries
JAM	Jesus Alive Ministries – Life Aid
JOCUM	Jovens com uma Missão em Angola
JOHANNITER	Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe E.V.
JOSSOTUR	Jovens de Serviço Social e Turismo
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service

KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practise
KISSOKOS	Associação Kissoko dos Naturais e Amigos do Kuanza Sul
Km	Kilometres
LD	Leigos para o Desenvolvimento
LWF- WS	Lutheran World Federation - World Service
MAFIKU	Associação para a Promoção do Desenvolvimento Comunitário
MAG	Mine Advisory Group
MAPESS	Ministry of Personnel Administration and Social Security
MAT	Territorial Administration
MCID	Mississippi Consortium for International Development
MDM-E	Médicos del Mundo - España
MDM-F	Médicos del Mundo – France
MEA	Measles
MEC	Ministry of Education and Culture
MgM	Menschen gegen Minen
MHNCP	Minimum Health and Nutrition Care Package
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MINARS	Ministry of Social Affairs and Reintegration
MINEA	Ministry of Energy and Water
MINFAMU	Ministry of the Family and Promotion of Women
MINJUS	Ministry of Justice
MINPLAN	Ministry of Planning
MINSa	Ministry of Health
ML	Mãos Livres
MM-C	Médicos Mundi Catalunya
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MSF-B	Médecins sans Frontières - Belgium
MSF-E	Médicos sin Fronteras - Spain
MSF-F	Médecins sans Frontières - France
MSF-H	Médecins sans Frontières - Holland
MSF-S	Médecins sans Frontières - Switzerland
MT	Metric Tonnes
MUAC	Middle Upper and Circumference
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NID	National Immunisation Day
NPA	Norwegian Peoples Aid
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OADEC	Organização para Ajuda ao Desenvolvimento Comunitário
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODLAC	Associação para o Desenvolvimento de Liga AmBiente Comunitário
ODP	Obra da Divina Providencia
OHAT	Organização Humanitária Adriano Teuns
OHPA	Organização Humanitária dos Povos de Angola
OIKOS	OIKOS - Cooperação e Desenvolvimento
OMA	Angolan Women's Association
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccination
ORA-I	Associação Beneficência Luso-Alemã
OXFAM-GB	Oxfam – Great Britain
PEPARR	Provincial Plan of Action for Resettlement and Return
PHCG	Provincial Humanitarian Coordination Group
PIC	Programa Infantil Comunitário
PRAZEDOR	Combater a Dor para Manter o Prazer
QERF	Quartering Emergency Response Fund
RACN	Rapid Assessment of Critical Needs
REMAR	Associação de Reabilitação de Marginais
RNA	National Radio of Angola
SADC	Southern African Development Community

SBF	Saint Barbara Foundation
SCAM	Solidariedade Cristã de Ajuda Mutua
SC-D	Save the Children – Denmark
SC-N	Save the Children – Norway
SC-UK	Save the Children - United Kingdom
SC-US	Save the Children - United States
SDB	Salesicuos Don Bosco
SECUT	Sócio, Educativo e Cultural do Tumbuasa
SENSE	National Seeds Service
SFC	Supplementary Feeding Centre
SGL	Solidarity Group Lending
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Accurate, Realistic and Time Bound
SNV	Organização Holandesa para o Desenvolvimento
SOLE	Solidariedade Evangélica
SOS	SOS- Aldeia de Criança
SOS/CEDIA	Criança e Desenvolvimento Integral de Angola
SRSA	Swedish Rescue Services Agency
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TEP	Teacher Emergency Package
TFC	Therapeutic Feeding Centre
TFD	Trabalho, Família e Desenvolvimento
TPS	True Potato Seeds
TRININFA	Trindade - Ninho de Infância
TSF	Télécoms Sans Frontières
UAJCA	União das Associações de Camponeses Angolanos
UDESSD	Unidos para os Direitos da Educação, Saúde e Segurança da Desempanadas
UIEA	União de Igrejas Evangélicas de Angola
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNITA	National Union for the Total Independence of Angola
UNMA	United Nations Mission in Angola
UNOC	United Nations Operations Centre
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSECOORD	United Nations Security Coordinator
US\$	United States Dollar
UTCAH	Technical Unit for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
VIS	Volontariato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo
VVAF	Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WV-I	World Vision International
YF	Yellow Fever
YIRC	Youth information and recreation
YME	YEM Foundation
ZOA	ZOA – Refugee Care