

# Angola

2004



**Consolidated Appeal for Transition**





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## *In Tribute*

*In 2003 many United Nations, International Organisation, and  
Non-Governmental Organisation  
staff members died while helping people in several countries struck by crisis.*

*Scores more were attacked and injured.*

*Aid agency staff members were abducted.  
Some continue to be held against their will.*

*In recognition of our colleagues' commitment to humanitarian action  
and pledging to continue the work we began together  
We dedicate this year's appeals to them.*

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**UNITED NATIONS**

New York and Geneva, November 2003

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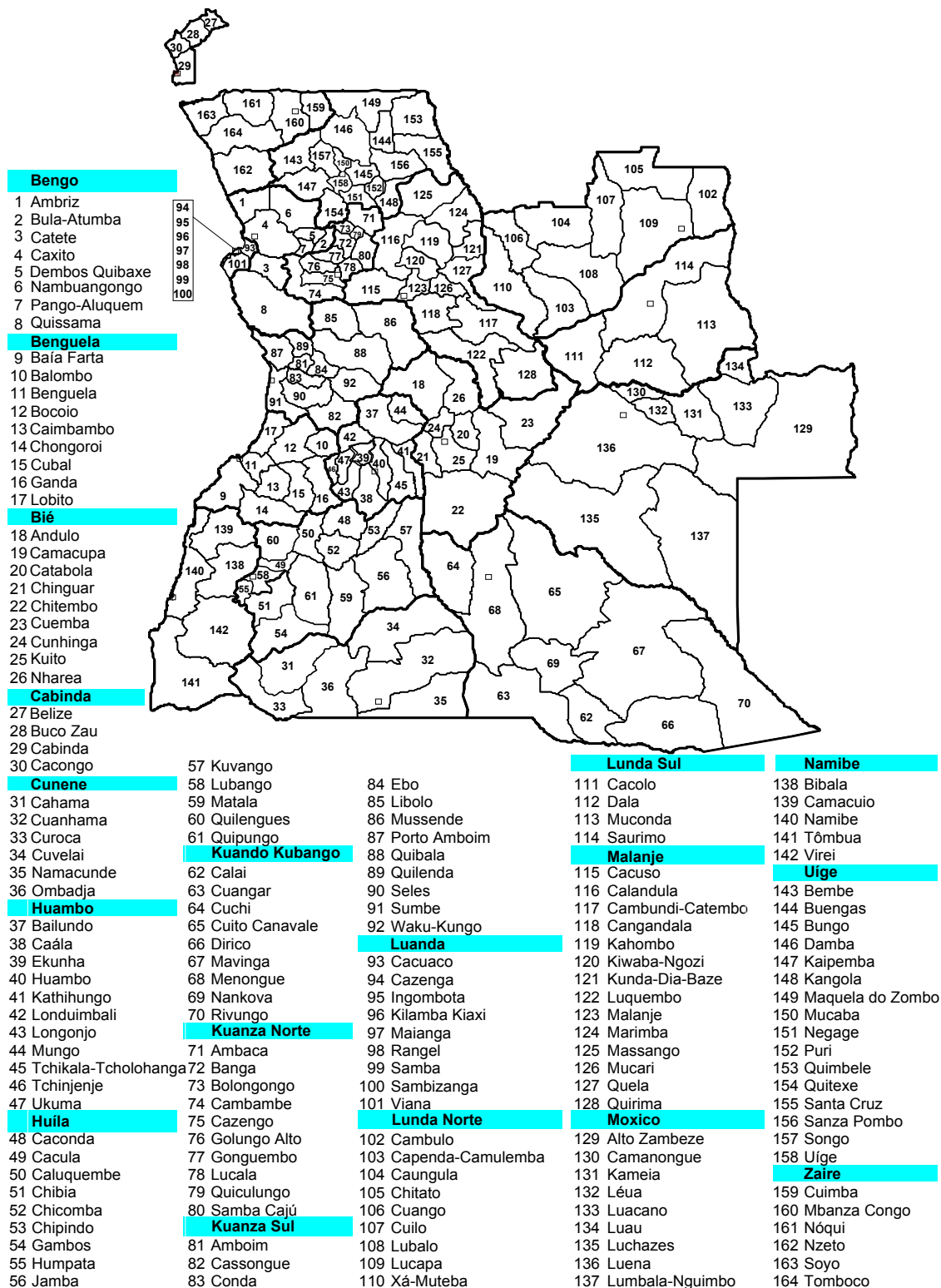
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# PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES OF ANGOLA

Listed By Province



## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the last year, Angolans have continued their long and difficult journey towards national reconciliation and a lasting peace that will firmly place the country on the path to recovery, reconstruction and development. While much has been achieved to put an end to life-threatening situations faced by millions of Angolans in recent last years, much more needs to be done to consolidate these gains. At the same time reintegration and recovery efforts need strengthening to pave the way for the re-establishment of the social, political and economic life of the country. To achieve these goals during 2004, United Nations (UN) agencies will work in partnership with the Government of the Republic of Angola to address the remaining emergency needs, while complementing government efforts to improve living conditions, support the resumption of productive activities and provide access to social services in resettlement and return areas. The Government's plan to improve basic social services is continuing and major efforts have been undertaken to allocate additional funds necessary for infrastructure rehabilitation and assistance to reintegration. While the Government's framework for poverty reduction, national reconstruction and economic modernisation has not yet been formalised, approval is expected before the end of the year.

During 2003, more than 3.8 million war-affected persons resettled or returned to their areas of origin, most of them in localities not in compliance with the standards established in the Norms and *regulamento* for the Resettlement of Displaced Populations. Hundred of thousands of persons remain temporarily resettled and 350,000 refugees are still in neighbouring countries. Host communities over-stretched by the effect of years of conflict have not always been able to cope with the scope and accelerated pace of return which, in combination with the long standing structural weaknesses of the social services network, is resulting in continued high levels of vulnerability. If adequate support mechanisms are not established in a timely manner, entire rural communities could quickly fall back into situations of extreme vulnerability and dependence.

The coexistence of critical needs with recovery opportunities, a typical phenomenon of the transition phase, has been established through the assessment and planning processes conducted by humanitarian and development partners during 2003. Results across all sectors confirm that emergency needs and appalling conditions of communities are often present alongside opportunities for initiating recovery and recuperation work.

In close consultation with the government, UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) will provide emergency assistance to more than one million vulnerable people during 2004, supporting their efforts to reach self-sufficiency. Simultaneously, partners will work to increase the delivery of social services aimed at enhancing dignified living condition for more than 2.5 million people and strengthening community capacities. In accordance with government priorities, partners will support institutional strengthening, including implementing capacity building programmes, assisting with the modernisation of priority legal frameworks and designing strategies for development.

This Appeal will serve to bridge the gap between emergency and recovery, adopting a focussed and pragmatic strategy based on the rights enshrined in the Millennium Declaration and in the Angolan Constitution.

The preparation of this Appeal involved 11 UN agencies and 33 national and international NGOs presenting 112 projects. Under the 2004 Transition Appeal for Angola, the UN country team (UNCT) and partners are seeking a total of **US\$ 262,587,702**, including **US\$ 201,336,872** for relief assistance and **US\$ 61,250,830** for recovery.

**Table I**  
**2004 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Transition for Angola**  
Summary of Requirements  
By Appealing Organisation

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements
AASAA	268,035
ACF	2,853,050
ACJ	127,598
ACM-YMCA	721,330
ADAC	302,548
ADPP	616,500
AGRISUD	238,906
AHA	1,306,000
AJUDECA	501,787
CAM	495,359
CARE INT	1,717,963
CEAR	97,836
CONCERN	219,564
COSV	435,554
COSV/MOVIMONDO	859,317
Danchurchaid	799,700
DRC	810,000
DW	2,086,200
FAO	14,940,500
GAA	229,735
GOAL	1,500,000
HI/France	683,500
HT	795,221
IBIS	231,658
IMC	1,240,000
INTERSOS	220,614
IOM	18,782,369
LWF	2,591,900
MCID	1,164,551
MEDAIR	2,020,000
NRC	2,279,735
OCHA	3,754,506
OHCHR	1,200,000
OIKOS	666,110
SC UK	2,139,041
UNDP	6,315,839
UNFPA	1,499,500
UNHCR	18,881,586
UNICEF	10,917,350
UNMAS	122,000
WFP	146,371,795
WHO	7,757,745
YME	705,000
ZOA RC	1,120,200
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>262,587,702</b>

**Table II**  
**2004 United Nations Consolidated Appeal for Transition for Angola**  
**By Programme Bloc**  
January – December 2004

	<b>UN Agencies</b>	<b>NGOs</b>	<b>Funds Requested</b>
<b>Programme Bloc</b>	<b>(US\$)</b>	<b>(US\$)</b>	<b>(US\$)</b>
<b>Food Security</b>	151,178,955	4,115,258	<b>155,294,213</b>
<b>Public Health</b>	17,180,035	14,393,549	<b>31,573,584</b>
<b>Education</b>	1,106,250	2,784,131	<b>3,890,381</b>
<b>Protection</b>	2,274,900	3,677,446	<b>5,952,346</b>
<b>Coordination and Support Services</b>	21,139,095	3,022,335	<b>24,161,430</b>
<b>Integrated</b>	37,663,955	4,051,793	<b>41,715,748</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>230,543,190</b>	<b>32,044,512</b>	<b>262,587,702</b>

**2004 United Nations Consolidated Appeal for Transition for Angola**  
**By Programme Bloc and Category (US\$)**  
January – December 2004

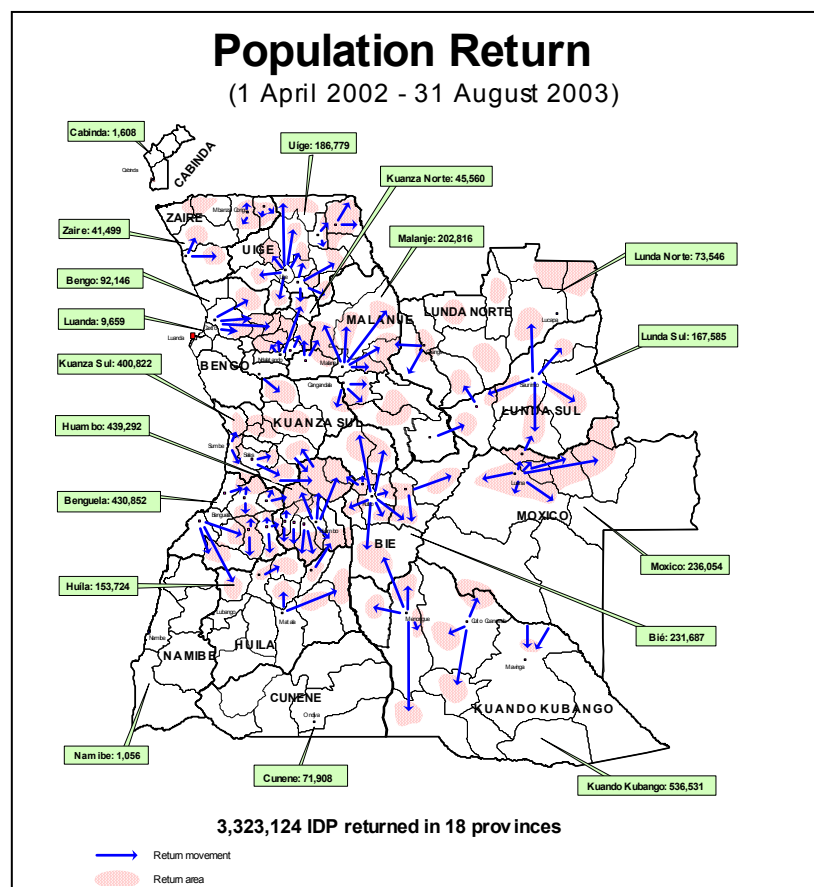
	<b>Relief Programmes</b>			<b>Recovery Programmes</b>		
	<b>US\$</b>			<b>US\$</b>		
<b>Programme Bloc</b>	<b>UN Agencies</b>	<b>NGOs</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>UN Agencies</b>	<b>NGOs</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Food Security</b>	142,988,455	0	<b>142,988,455</b>	8,190,500	4,115,258	<b>12,305,758</b>
<b>Public Health</b>	11,111,121	3,895,559	<b>15,006,680</b>	6,068,914	10,497,990	<b>16,566,904</b>
<b>Education</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	1,106,250	2,784,131	<b>3,890,381</b>
<b>Protection</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	2,274,900	3,677,446	<b>5,952,346</b>
<b>Access &amp; Coordination</b>	13,266,046	447,000	<b>13,713,046</b>	7,873,049	2,575,335	<b>10,448,384</b>
<b>Integrated</b>	29,628,691	0	<b>29,628,691</b>	8,035,264	4,051,793	<b>12,087,057</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>196,994,313</b>	<b>4,342,559</b>	<b>201,336,872</b>	<b>33,548,877</b>	<b>27,701,953</b>	<b>61,250,830</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>						<b>262,587,702</b>

## 2. YEAR IN REVIEW

### 2.1 GENERAL OVERVIEW

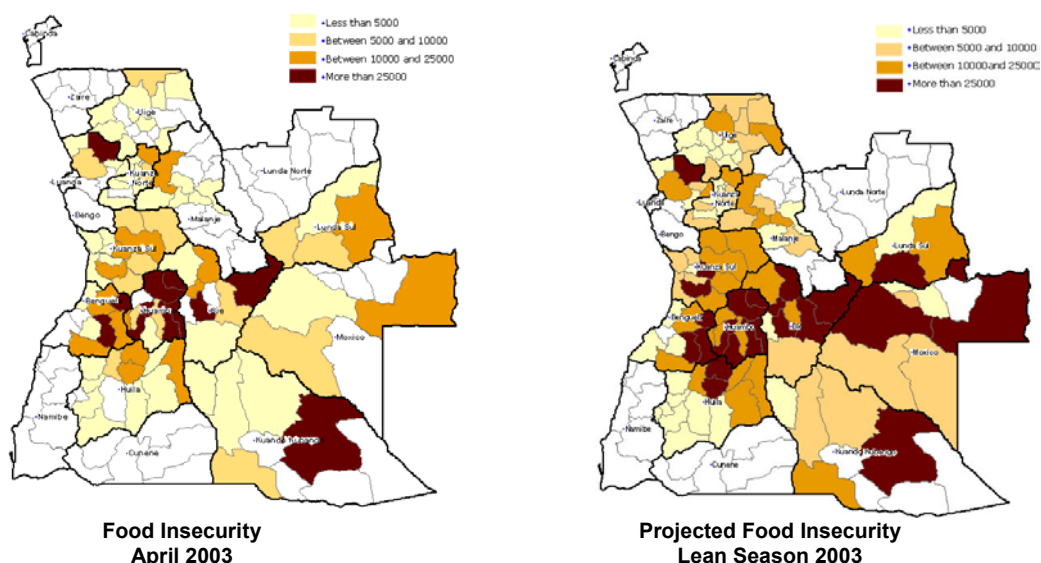
The humanitarian situation improved significantly in 2003. At the height of the emergency in 2002, more than two million Angolans were on the brink of survival and at least three million were receiving direct humanitarian assistance. One year later, conditions had stabilised in all the areas where humanitarian agencies had uninterrupted access.

At the beginning of 2003, approximately half a million people were estimated to be in critical need and living in isolated areas as a result of poor road conditions and mine infestation. During the dry season, access improved significantly. Inter-Sectoral Mobile Teams, alongside security and mine action teams, assessed 174 areas, including emergency pockets and resettlement and return sites. In all areas where critical needs were identified, humanitarian operations were launched. The average rate of acute malnutrition dropped from 20 – 25% to approximately 10% in surveyed areas during the first quarter of 2003. However, moderate and severe malnutrition is still present in areas where access is problematic during the rainy season. Malnutrition is not due solely to lack of food, but to a combination of factors including infectious diseases and inadequate access to health facilities and services. Immunisation coverage for measles and polio has increased, mainly due to the undertaking of nationwide vaccination campaigns throughout 2003 including in newly accessible areas.



The year 2003 marked a significant turning point in the focus and scope of humanitarian activities in Angola. In addition to providing life-saving assistance to pockets where critical needs persisted, many humanitarian partners enlarged the scope of their activities in support of war-affected populations so as to enable them achieve self-sufficiency. At the same time, the reduction in the number of people necessitating assistance allowed humanitarian organisations to begin focusing on gradually improving the delivery of basic social services in the areas where approximately 3.8

million people, including Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), returnees and demobilised soldiers and their families had returned and resettled.



The Government of Angola took several important steps during the year to improve the humanitarian situation and prepare the basis for transition. The government defined a National Economic and Social Programme for 2003 – 2004, which includes four strategic goals aimed at laying the groundwork for the future development of the country. The goals include: 1) the consolidation of the peace process and national reconciliation; 2) poverty reduction and the promotion of sustainable livelihoods; 3) strengthening institutional capacities and extending State Administration and justice countrywide; and 4) the creation of conditions to hold general elections.

The national authorities have addressed the political and economic dimensions of these goals by improving legal frameworks and sectoral laws and increasing budget allocations for programmes aiming to upscale basic social services through the Public Programme for the Improvement of Basic Social Services (PPIBSS). Decentralisation from the central to the provincial level has continued and includes planning and strategic decision-making, the extension of State administration into rural areas, and the appointment of governors and local administrators from UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) as set out in the Lusaka Protocol. In an attempt to improve coordination among ministries, the government has created new inter-sectoral national commissions responsible for planning and implementing programmes to achieve the above-mentioned goals.

Although technical support for public administration at the national level has been continuous, the prolonged absence of public administration and the lack of institutional support and capacity-building programmes in the provinces, and particularly in municipalities and communes, have created impediments to the implementation of decentralisation strategies. Increased responsibility for resource allocation, programme implementation and coordination mechanisms have been delegated primarily to the provincial governors. A new law to improve the living conditions of public employees working in hardship conditions in rural areas was approved in 2003. This law should facilitate the extension of State administration, including social services.

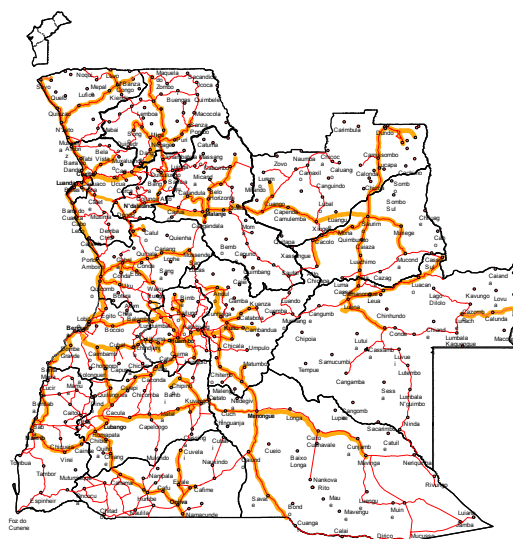
Despite these efforts, problems of income management, combined with overlapping tasks and responsibilities and unclear operating procedures, have delayed the implementation of the government's strategic and operational plans, hampering progress and leading to lack of clarity among international partners.

Furthermore, the progress made in 2003 must be viewed within the overall context of Angola. Although there are unprecedented opportunities to tackle the country's problems and achieve international and national development goals, the country's recovery will take years as the war has had a devastating impact and the overall situation of the population is among the very worst in the world. As in previous years, the most essential basic social services in 2003 remained in a state of

decay and led to low coverage and weak capacity. Most social indicators have shown no major improvement in decades. There is a pressing need not only to restore services, especially in rural areas, but also to strengthen services in urban areas, as the capacity of the latter has been stretched to their limits. The war has had a traumatising effect on large parts of the population and psycho-social recovery will take time. Restoring the rule of law, in order to eliminate the tendency to view abuse as normal and to seek violent solutions to problems, needs constant attention after the negative effects of so many years of war. The overall poverty of the population and the very low income of the families constitute a major problem to be tackled through the identification of economic policies capable of generating jobs and incomes.

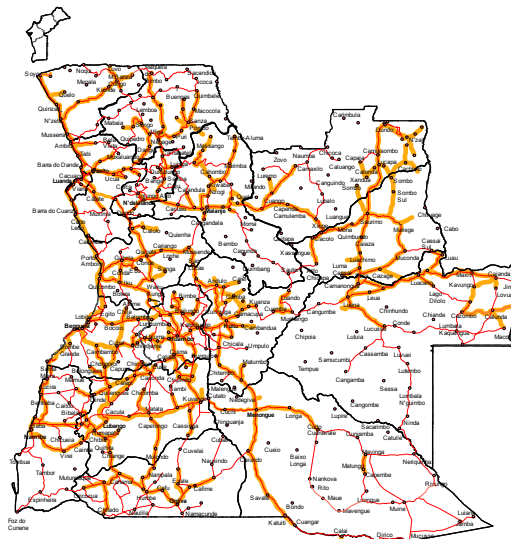
## 2.2 EMERGENCY

Access improved markedly during the dry season. Increased funding for emergency demining operations, including the immediate deployment of mechanical equipment and emergency repairs of bridges and roads in targeted locations, enabled agencies to reach the majority of the approximately 500,000 people in critical need. Inter-Sectoral Mobile Teams (ISMT) used a newly developed methodology to assess and launch integrated life-saving interventions. Acute needs continued to exist in small pockets cut off by mine infestation and damaged infrastructure. Although significant levels of vulnerability remained throughout the year in such areas, the acute phase of the emergency came to an end in July.



Routes opened

Routes open in 2002



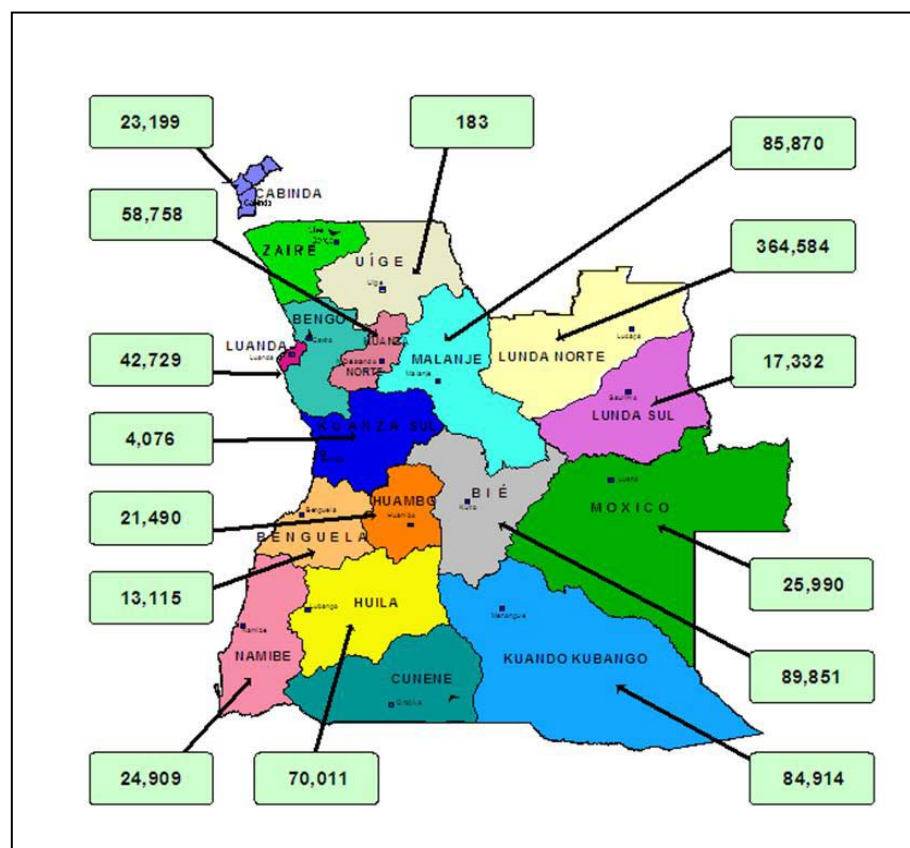
Routes opened

Routes open in 2003

For the first time in Angola, a draft National Civil Protection Law defining civil protection mechanisms in disaster situations was discussed and approved in July by the National Assembly. Few amendments were made to the proposal, which is expected to become official in the next few months. This will fill important gap in current legislation. Confirming the importance that the Government is giving to disaster prevention and mitigation, more than US\$ 5 million were allocated from the 2003 State budget to set up the operational civil protection mechanism. The definition of still pending key operational and organizational issues will be possible as soon as the law is published.



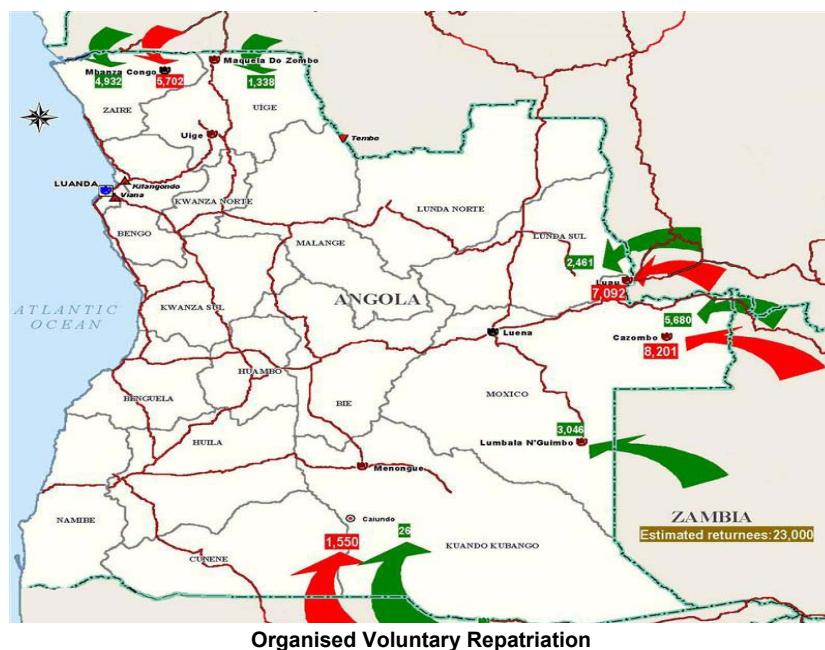
## 2.3 RESETTLEMENT, RETURN AND REINTEGRATION



IDP presence by Province, August 2003

The majority of IDPs who were expected to return to their areas of origin in 2003 did so. According to government figures, more than 3.3 million IDPs returned to their areas of origin, while 500,000 persons remain in camps and temporary resettlement areas and approximately 400,000 persons live with host families in provincial and municipal urban centres. An estimated 70% of returnees resettled without any form of assistance from the local authorities or humanitarian organisations to areas where the pre-conditions specified in the Norms for the Resettlement of Displaced Populations were not in place. During 2003, the overwhelming majority of returnees remained dependent on assistance and agencies estimate that most households will only be able to establish sustainable food security in 2004, after two successful harvests in 2003 and 2004. Although IDPs returned to more than 500 separate sites around the country, the majority continued to receive assistance at distribution points established during the emergency phase. In some locations, partners also reported a trend of “re-return”, as returnees left their areas of origin to go back to the provincial and municipal centres where humanitarian assistance was available.

According to government figures, approximately 145,000 refugees from neighbouring countries have returned to Angola on their own since the cessation of hostilities in 2002, most of them to the border provinces of Kuando Kubango, Moxico, Uíge and Zaire. Organised voluntary repatriation officially began on 20 June 2003 for Angolan refugees residing in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Zambia and Namibia. By the end of the year, it is expected that 75,000 refugees will have returned through the organised repatriation programme. An additional 20,000 are expected to return home without assistance. It is estimated that 40% of the main communes of refugee return remain closed to organised repatriation activities due to broken bridges, poor road conditions and mine infestation.



In order to upscale the basic social conditions of the civilian population, in the beginning of 2003 the Council of Ministers allocated US\$ 20 million to each province for the implementation of the PPIBSS. This amount was in addition to the funds included in the Public Investment Programme (PIP) already reported in the State budget. The untimely and irregular disbursement of funds from the central to the provincial level as well as the poor quality and quantity of technical capacity have hampered the impact of the programme in 2003, in particular in terms of increasing accessibility before the rainy season. The main objective of the activities planned for 2004 under both programmes is to promote the rehabilitation of selected main and secondary roads as well as the reconstruction of social infrastructure and the development of sustainable livelihoods among the returning population.

During the year, the Government completed the demobilisation and reintegration process. All of the 35 gathering sites and seven satellites were officially closed in mid-June 2003 and by September, more than 100,000 demobilised soldiers and approximately 350,000 family members had returned to their areas of origin. National authorities reported that US\$ 138 million had been disbursed since the beginning of the process, including funds for reintegration and a vocational skills programme that has trained nearly 1,400 demobilised soldiers. The Council of Ministers also approved an additional budget line to integrate into the national health and education systems 5,000 UNITA health workers and 29,000 new teachers, including some UNITA educational staff, IDP and refugee returnees. The government also established under the Ministry of Social Welfare and Reinsertion (MINARS) a centralised packaging process for the reintegration kits for demobilised soldiers and made additional financial resources available for provincial governments for their transportation to areas of origin. However, the untimely disbursement of funds from Luanda to the provinces, the lack of coordinated and prioritised plans to transport the demobilised and their family members, and competing roles among provincial authorities decreased the impact of the activities.

## 2.4 FOOD SECURITY

Although large numbers of persons continued to rely on food and agricultural assistance, and an average of 16,000 MTs of food was distributed to more than one million beneficiaries per month, food insecurity diminished as the rate of resettlement and return increased and returnees were able to re-establish limited agricultural livelihoods in their areas of origin. The most recent World Food



Programme (WFP) Vulnerability Assessment conducted from November 2002 to May 2003 indicated that 2.7 million Angolans are currently food insecure. The joint Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)-WFP crop and food supply assessment mission of June 2003 further indicated that 1.4 million persons will require assistance in 2004. Timely and coordinated planning on seeds and tools requirements for the 2003 – 2004 agricultural campaign led to the distribution of approximately 600,000 agricultural kits. According to the Norms and Regulamento, local and traditional authorities have allocated 2.6 million hectares of land for agricultural

activities to the war-affected returnees, and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) has provided agricultural inputs for 60,000 families. The reintegration pilot project funded by the World Bank has enabled UN agencies to procure 50,000 additional agricultural kits to be distributed to demobilised soldiers and their family members in return areas.

## 2.5 PUBLIC HEALTH

Partners continued to provide the Minimum Health Care Package (see box below), monitor the nutritional status of vulnerable populations, and increase vaccination coverage. An extensive nationwide measles campaign reached more than seven million children under fifteen in 18 provinces, and saved an estimated 70,000 lives. During the campaign, more than 2 million children were supplemented with vitamin A. Five million children under five were vaccinated against polio during National Immunisation Days (NID). In the aftermath of the measles campaign, partners built on established processes to reinforce capacity-building programmes and institutional support in 59 municipalities throughout the country, where some 75% of the total child population lives, in preparation for an intensive effort to strengthen routine immunisation services, which began in September. Malaria Control initiatives have been carried out in six provinces in 2003 (Huambo, Malange, Bié, Kwanza Norte, Moxico and Benguela), including the distribution of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN), drugs and laboratory tests. Sentinel sites for Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and HIV have been organised in eight provinces (Cabinda, Malange, Moxico, Lunda Sul, Benguela, Huila, Cunene and Luanda). A behaviour surveillance survey on STI/HIV was launched in Malange and STI management is being carried out in 15 provinces.

### ***Minimum Health Care Package***

- ***Vaccines***
- ***Impregnated mosquito nets***
- ***STIs Case Management, condoms and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) for HIV/AIDS/STIs***
- ***Malaria, Acute Diarrhoea Diseases (ADD) and Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) case management***
- ***Vitamin A, Folic Acid and Iron***
- ***Clean delivery and referral of complicated pregnancy***
- ***Micronutrients to children under five and therapeutic feeding to children with severe malnutrition***
- ***Referral of symptomatic respiratory (TB), trypanosomiasis and leprosy cases***
- ***Intermittent Presumptive Treatment (IPT) of Malaria for pregnant women***
- ***Iodinated salt***

The National AIDS Programme and counterparts drafted a National Strategic Action Plan on Human Immune-deficiency Virus / Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) with the support of UN agencies. This plan represents a major step forward to conceptualise and implement decentralised interventions in all provinces through a wide number of ministries. Although community-based work to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS is ongoing and the international community has made some funds available for activities, the National Strategic Plan has not yet been formally approved by the National AIDS Commission, and as a consequence, few State resources have been allocated to implement concrete actions.

## **2.6 EDUCATION**

Through the Back-to-School Campaign launched in Bié and Malanje provinces, 420,000 children were enrolled at the beginning of the school year. An additional 600,000 children have been enrolled in pre-school and primary education throughout the country. Some 29,000 teachers have been recruited to reinforce and expand the educational system in view of the enrolment of an additional one million children during the school years 2004 and 2005. A plan is already being developed to address the training needs of these teachers. By September 2003, the Life and Peace programme, aiming to support national reconciliation, had trained 3,042 educational animators in order to offer non-formal alternative schooling for 83,920 “out-of-school” children and adolescents.

## **2.7 PROTECTION**

Reports of rights abuses related to the conflict continued to decrease, except for Cabinda, due to the consolidation of peace and national reconciliation. At the same time, reports of discrimination against certain groups of returnees, and physical and sexual harassment of returning refugees in border areas have increased.

Coordinated efforts by the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Social Affairs and Reintegration (MINARS) resulted in the registration of 2.3 million children since the launch of the birth registration campaign and permanent municipal level birth registration services were established in ten provinces. Over 6,000 separated children were identified as well as documented, and between



January and August 2003, 1,320 of them, including separated refugee children, were successfully reunited with their families. During the demobilisation process, child protection strategies were implemented in the 35 gathering areas and extended to the major areas of return through the training of more than 800 child protection activists and the establishment of child protection networks in ten provinces.

Justice authorities have indicated the fight against illegal detentions as their common objective, and they are consequently designing common strategies to control the legal periods of pre-trial detention and improve the justice system. Cases of abuse during the detention phase and excess of legal periods of

pre-trial detention have diminished. Three new municipal courts have been inaugurated in Luanda and three more have been rehabilitated. Several provincial courts are under rehabilitation. Training of justice personnel is ongoing; 65 new municipal magistrates will complete the course in October and be deployed to the municipalities. Training for provincial penitentiary staff has been carried out in order to contribute to improve respect of human rights in the detention facilities. A regulation for implementing the 1996 juvenile justice law was approved, paving the way for the establishment of the first juvenile court in April. Humanitarian partners continued to monitor protection and civil rights abuses in resettlement and return sites, and to advocate for appropriate government responses through the Humanitarian Coordinator.



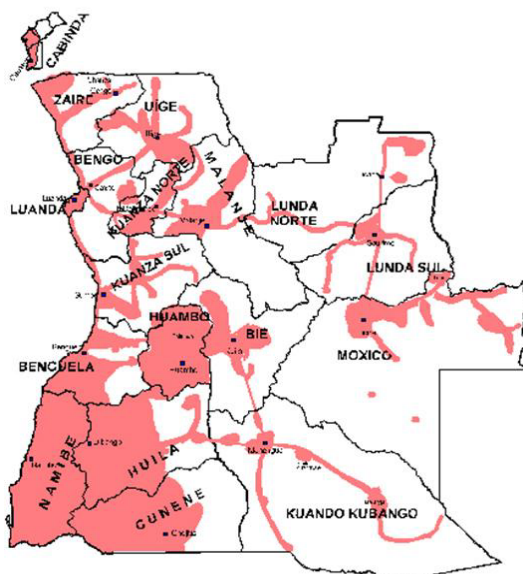
The national authorities have also submitted their reports on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), as well as their report to the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) on the status of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in Angola. The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa has been signed by Angola. Seven Provincial Human Rights Committees have designed their provincial human rights plans and started implementing targeted promotion activities. Cases of human rights violations are being taken to court or raised at administrative level contributing to the development of a human rights case law in Angola. The report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is being prepared. The Ministry of Justice has publicly announced the preparation of a Human Rights Action Plan. A Commission established by Presidential Decree is revising the justice system. The armed forces are continuing a civic education and human rights training programme and the police has asked the UN to assist them carry out a similar national programme.

## 2.8 ACCESS AND COORDINATION

The general security situation remained stable despite sporadic incidents, primarily against civilian vehicles and convoys. Mine incidents increased, especially in the beginning of 2003 and during the rainy season, and the primary victims were civilians returning home and persons engaged in agricultural activities. Increased funding in the mine action sector enabled partners to implement survey and demining activities in areas receiving large numbers of returnees, conduct awareness campaigns in resettlement and return areas, and support assessment teams to extend humanitarian operations in newly accessible areas. Better equipment has also improved the quality control of demining operations, ensuring the safety of humanitarian partners and beneficiaries. For the first time in Angola, UN agencies and mine action NGOs participated in the process of preparing the Mine Action Portfolio for 2004, which is a fund raising mechanism for mine action projects.



The Inter-Sectoral Commission on Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH), with technical support from the UN, held regular coordination meetings with national and international specialised organisations. A National Mine Action Plan was approved and will provide US\$ 15 million to purchase technical equipment for the army's engineering mine brigades and reinforce the Institute for the Removal of Landmines and Unexploded Ordnance (INAROE)'s provincial mine brigades. However, delays in approving the new demining institute, INAD, as well as an unclear definition of CNIDAH's role at the provincial level, have hampered the coordination and identification of sectoral priorities.



Areas open for humanitarian activities in 2002



Areas open for humanitarian activities in 2003

The Technical Unit for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (UTCAH), with the support of the UN, organised the national Provincial Transition Plan (PTP) Workshop to agree on prioritisation criteria for the areas to be included in the PTPs and provide training in a new community assessment methodology. More than 180 provincial and national representatives from ministries, UN agencies, and national and international NGOs attended. Following the workshop, provincial teams drafted 18 Provincial Transitional Plans, which have been approved by provincial governors. The main community problems, as well as the integrated community responses identified in the PTPs, were turned by a joint UTCAH – OCHA team in Luanda into a consolidated plan which is a key component of the 2004 Transitional Appeal.

In mid-2003, OCHA's humanitarian news agency, Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN), extended its Radio Project to Angola. The objective of the project is to provide information to vulnerable populations via radio that will help them reduce their vulnerability. The project also aims to provide a forum where vulnerable groups can voice their experiences and concerns, thereby influencing humanitarian programmes. In Angola, the resettling population was identified as the key target audience.

## **2.9 FUNDING SITUATION**

The 2003 Consolidated Appeal (CA) for Angola originally requested US\$ 386,846,451 for 166 priority projects. Requirements were decreased to US\$ 313,843,200 in May 2003 at the time of the Mid-Year Review of the Appeal, mainly due to a reduction in emergency conditions and lower costs for road transport. As of early October 2003, contributions totalled 47.5% of the revised requirements.

Uneven and delayed funding during the year made it difficult for relief partners to implement comprehensive, integrated programmes in areas where critical needs were identified, particularly during the rainy season in the early part of the year. Lack of funding also hampered organisations from complementing Government efforts to assist and establish basic social services for the millions of Angolans who had returned to their areas of origin. Limited resources delayed the shift from life-saving assistance to recovery activities in areas where the humanitarian situation had stabilised. In several cases, the implementation of integrated community programmes in locations receiving IDPs, returning refugees and demobilised soldiers and their families was not possible because funds had been committed to assist specific groups instead of communities.

Six sectors were seriously under-funded: health, nutrition, water and sanitation, protection, education, and mine action. As of early October 2003, only nine percent of funding requirements had been received for the health sector compared with 37% last year. Only 3.1% for mine action requirements had been covered during the same period and protection funding was down from 13% in 2002 to less than one percent in 2003. In addition, a 59% shortfall for passenger air transport and a 37% shortfall for logistic services caused serious constraints for the humanitarian community. Only the most essential non-food items (NFIs) could be transported and flights to several destinations were cancelled. The overall funding received as of October 2003 (47.5%) was slightly less than the amount received at the same time last year (55%) but the distribution of resources was not balanced across sectors.

## 2.10 STRATEGIC MONITORING

As part of ongoing efforts to monitor the 2003 Consolidated Appeal, agencies regularly tracked progress against the goals, objectives and targets set out in the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP). The following is a summary of the evaluation of the progress to date:

Strategic Monitoring Matrix	
Strategic Aims for 2003	Progress Evaluation
Main Goal	
<p>► <i>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.</i></p>	<p><u>Life-saving</u></p> <p>Progress: Steady</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Critical needs have been tracked monthly. Agencies have established access using all possible means to re-open cut-off areas. Repairs to the national transport grid were made although an increase of activities is urgently required.</li> <li>► Integrated interventions have been launched immediately following Inter-sectoral mobile teams (ISMTs).</li> </ul>
	<p><u>Resettlement</u></p> <p>Progress: Steady</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Registration of returning IDPs has been improved although delays continued due to insufficient government capacity.</li> <li>► Assessment of return sites has improved although delays continued due to damaged infrastructure and mine infestation.</li> <li>► Funding for resettlement and return remains limited and geographically concentrated.</li> <li>► The majority of demobilised soldiers and their families have been transported to their areas of origin.</li> <li>► Organised voluntary repatriation is underway.</li> </ul>
Rights-Based Approach	
<p>► <i>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 promote the best interests of vulnerable groups by addressing their basic needs, reducing future vulnerabilities and promoting self-reliance.</i></p>	<p>Progress: Steady</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► The methodology for vulnerability assessments has been revised and assessments are underway.</li> <li>► A new methodology for assessing rapid food needs has been developed and training programmes have been completed.</li> </ul>
<p>► <i>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.</i></p>	<p>Progress: Steady</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Assistance continues to be provided on the basis of assessments in the majority of cases.</li> <li>► Some vulnerable populations, including refugees spontaneously returning from neighbouring countries, have been included in vulnerability assessments and humanitarian assistance has been provided accordingly.</li> <li>► Demobilised soldiers and their family members in transit to their areas of destination received inadequate assistance from the government and the majority experienced delays in transport to their areas of origin.</li> </ul>
<p>► <i>Humanitarian partners will build on and strengthen local capacities by working through, and providing direct technical support to, government ministries and departments as well as national non-governmental organisations.</i></p>	<p>Progress: Steady</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Implementation of a capacity building programme for national NGOs is underway.</li> <li>► Capacity building programme for UTAH has been drafted and is underway.</li> <li>► Integration of former National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) education workers is underway. Integration of former UNITA health workers has been completed.</li> <li>► Capacity building activities are underway in the public health, water and sanitation, food security, education, protection and mine action sectors.</li> </ul>

Operational Approach	
<u>Complementarity</u> <b>► 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.</b>	<b>Progress: Steady</b> ► Agencies have continued to provide the bulk of emergency assistance to IDPs, demobilised soldiers and their family members as well as refugees. ► The government has launched a vocational skills programme for demobilised soldiers in selected locations. ► The government increased social expenditures for social services in return sites but additional funds are required.
<u>Coordinated</u> <b>► Joint government and UN coordination structures at the national and provincial levels will assess humanitarian needs, agree on priorities, draft joint plans of action and monitor programme implementation. Agencies will progressively and systematically handover core coordination functions to relevant government ministries and departments.</b>	<b>Progress: Steady</b> ► A new joint assessment methodology has been developed for the Provincial Transition Plan process. ► Joint programme monitoring is continuing in the agricultural, public health and education sectors. ► A plan for handing over OCHA core coordination functions are being drafted.
<u>Prioritised</u> <b>► Agencies will give top priority to addressing the acute needs of the most vulnerable populations and programmes will be based on standardised needs assessments and will target high-risk populations.</b>	<b>Progress: Steady</b> ► Strategies for addressing acute needs have been sharpened and major efforts are being made to reach cut-off areas.
<u>Flexible</u> <b>► The logistics system will be adapted from fixed distribution points to a network of supply centres and Inter-sectoral Mobile Teams will be introduced in each province to identify critical needs. Provincial Emergency Plans of Action for Resettlement and Return (PEPARR) and other operational frameworks will be adjusted quarterly to ensure that programmes focus on the most urgent problems. Under the auspices of the Humanitarian Coordination Group (HCG), partners will strategically monitor the humanitarian operation.</b>	<b>Progress: Steady</b> ► ISMTs have been introduced and are working effectively. ► Monitoring of the implementation of the PEPARRs has been completed. ► A National Planning Workshop has been conducted in August and provincial governors have approved Provincial Transition Plans, drafted by provincial teams. ► The HCG continues to meet and discuss strategic issues.
<u>Unified</u> <b>► Agencies will implement unified strategies under five Programme Blocs in order to target the multiple and inter-related causes of mortality and morbidity and improve common programmes that improve food security, reduce mortality and morbidity, promote rights and advance self-reliance.</b>	<b>Progress: Steady</b> ► Terms of reference have been agreed for five Programme Blocs. ► Programme Blocs of Food Security; Public Health; Education; Protection and Access and Coordination have been leading the Transitional Appeal Process. ► Public Information Officers Working Group has been reactivated.
<u>Cost-Effective and Pragmatic</u> <b>► Agencies will reduce costs by rationalising programmes and relying on high-quality, low-cost inputs, reducing transportation costs and positioning core facilities in central locations on the basis of provincial demographics.</b>	<b>Progress: Steady</b> ► Where road conditions permit, agencies have increased the use of surface transport. ► When feasible and if quality can be guaranteed, agencies are purchasing locally. ► Pre-positioning of several core pipelines including food, emergency health care kits and NFI has been difficult due to the weakness of supply lines. ► Terms of reference for the Joint Logistics Centre were discussed and a preparatory mission took place, but agencies decided not to set up the centre.



Programme Priorities (sectoral)	
<p>► <b>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.</b></p>	<p><i>Progress: Steady</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► An average of one million vulnerable people are receiving food assistance per month.</li> <li>► Acute malnutrition levels have dropped and the number of new admissions in therapeutic feeding centres during the lean season has been the lowest in three years.</li> <li>► Preparations for the agricultural campaign began earlier than in previous years and efforts have been made to timely distribute seeds and tools.</li> </ul>
<p>► <b>The main goal in public health is to reduce morbidity and mortality among vulnerable populations by providing Minimum Health and Nutrition Care Packages (MHNCP), expanding the provincial health network, promoting health education and increasing access to clean water and basic sanitation services.</b></p>	<p><i>Progress: Steady</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► The MHNCP has been implemented throughout the country. However, a serious break in the essential drugs pipeline was registered and was partially covered by emergency kits provided by agencies.</li> <li>► More than five million children have been vaccinated against polio and more than seven million children have been covered during the nationwide measles campaign. During the campaign, more than two million children received Vitamin A supplements.</li> <li>► A major effort to strengthen routine immunisation was initiated.</li> <li>► Epidemiological Surveillance: the 18 WHO epidemiological antennas have been reinforced during 2003 and used to increase the capacity of the MoH at provincial level to detect and respond to outbreaks, including Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP), meningitis, measles, cholera, yellow fever and tetanus.</li> <li>► HIV/AIDS initiatives include, besides the existing 8 provincial sentinel sites, the creation of six more in 2003 and a national survey on HIV prevalence. Sexually transmitted illness (STI) case management, Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT), Mother to Child Transmission (MTCT), blood safety, IEC and condom distribution are among the priorities for HIV prevention and control actions.</li> <li>► Malaria programmes: Six provinces (Huambo, Malange, Bie, Moxico, Benguela and Kwanza Norte) have benefited since March 2003 from an intensification of malaria case management, including distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets.</li> <li>► Water and sanitation programmes are continuing.</li> </ul>
<p>► <b>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.</b></p>	<p><i>Progress: Steady</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Capacity building, legal aid and counselling programmes are continuing.</li> <li>► The first report on the CEDAW has been submitted.</li> <li>► Two new municipal courts have been established in Luanda and three in the provinces.</li> <li>► Seven provincial human rights plans were elaborated by the Provincial Human Rights Committees.</li> <li>► 50 new provincial magistrates have been deployed nationwide.</li> <li>► Monitoring is continuing through the Child Protection Network, Refugee Network and War-affected Network.</li> <li>► The Ministry of Justice publicly announced the preparation of a National Human Rights Action Plan.</li> <li>► Family tracing and reunification services are being extended throughout the country.</li> <li>► The second phase of the Child Protection Strategy is being implemented.</li> <li>► Support for human rights committees at the provincial level remains limited, although seven provincial human rights plans have been elaborated.</li> <li>► The protection media campaign was cancelled.</li> <li>► School coverage increased by 25% during the back-to-school campaign and 29,000 new teachers have been recruited.</li> <li>► Rehabilitation of classrooms is increasing.</li> <li>► Education opportunities have been expanded through the Life and Peace programme.</li> </ul>
<p>► <b>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,</b></p>	<p><i>Progress: Steady</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Access has been re-established to more than 400,000 people by using all possible means, and integrated stabilisation programmes for highly vulnerable groups</li> </ul>

***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.***

- ▶ continue to be implemented.
- ▶ The UN logistics framework continues to provide efficient services to all partners and to facilitate the timely delivery of assistance to more than 300 operational sites. A shortfall of resources for air cargo and passenger service has been registered, hampering in some cases the timely delivery of NFIs.
- ▶ More than 2,000 kilometres of roads were cleared of mines; 5,610 APM, 475 ATM and 835,762 UXO were removed.
- ▶ A plan for the transfer of OCHA's coordination functions is being drafted.
- ▶ More than 300,000 persons in 111 municipalities have participated in mine-awareness training.

Programme Priorities and Framework	
<u>Needs Assessments and Targeting</u> ► <b>Four types of needs assessments will be used during the year: Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM), Rapid Assessments of Critical Needs, technical programme assessments and Inter-sectoral Mobile Team assessments.</b>	<i>Progress: Steady</i> ► Agencies have revised the VAM methodology. ► VA on Crop and Food Supply assessment were conducted and findings widely shared with partners and donors. ► The ISMT methodology has been approved and is being used in most of the provinces.
<u>Plans of Action</u> ► <b>Agencies will continue to develop joint plans of action with the government through the Rapid Assessment of Critical Needs (RACN) and PEPARR processes.</b>	<i>Progress: Steady</i> ► Joint plans of action have been developed through ISMT and PTP processes.
<u>Monitoring</u> ► <b>The national database for resettlement and return will be expanded to include data collected during VAM assessments, RACNs and ISMTs and new sections of the database will be developed.</b>	<i>Progress: Steady</i> ► Joint programme monitoring is continuing in all the sectors. ► A Geographic Operational System, including data information on the conditions of roads and bridges, presence of mines, core pipelines and logistical capacity, has been developed.
<u>Consultation</u> ► <b>Agencies will convene focus groups among beneficiaries at the provincial and municipal level.</b>	<i>Progress: Steady</i> ► Efforts were made to involve beneficiaries in food security assessments. Consultations with communities take place to identify community project for the Provincial Transition Plan. ► The IRIN outreach radio project was launched.
Partnership Goals	
► <b>Provincial governments will ensure that land is allocated to vulnerable families in accordance with the Norms and regulamento, 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.</b>	<i>Progress: Uneven</i> ► In general, provincial governments are providing land on the basis of the Norms, although a few cases of non-compliance have arisen, particularly in the Planalto. ► The majority of welfare cases are still being covered by humanitarian agencies.
► <b>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.</b>	<i>Progress: Steady</i> ► Salary payments are being made more regularly although delays continue. ► Incentives in the health sector are being given haphazardly. ► A Decree providing incentives for public employees has been approved. ► Integration of former UNITA health workers into the national system was completed.
► <b>The Ministry of Justice will provide documentation for two million children and 50% 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 areas.</b>	<i>Progress: Steady</i> ► 2.3 million children were registered. ► Mobile registration teams were established to reach returnees. ► 29,000 new teachers were recruited, increasing capacities to enrol one million children and plans are underway for educational training.
► <b>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.</b>	<i>Progress: Uneven</i> ► Repairs to the national transport grid were made, but increase of activities is urgently required.

### **3. RELIEF AND RECOVERY CONTEXT**

#### **3.1 SITUATION**

The humanitarian situation improved significantly during 2003 in all areas accessible to humanitarian partners due to a well-coordinated effort aimed at providing an integrated assistance package. Despite this progress, emergency pockets with a total of approximately 100,000 people reportedly with critical needs remain in areas where access is hampered by mine infestation, broken bridges and poor road conditions. According to government figures, more than 3.8 million persons, including IDPs, refugees and demobilised soldiers and their families returned to their areas of origin. Half a million people remain in IDP camps and temporary resettlement areas and approximately 400,000 persons are living with host families in provincial and municipal urban centres. Approximately 350,000 refugees are still in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Zambia, Namibia and the Republic of Congo (RoC), and 13,000 recognised refugees in Angola are waiting for repatriation. Routine immunisation programmes are now complementing and will soon replace immunisation campaigns. A major effort to strengthen routine immunisation services in 59 municipalities, where 75% of the population lives, is currently underway. The reintegration of more than 5,000 former combatant and returnee health workers has commenced, and 29,000 new teachers have been recruited and will begin teaching in 2004. A plan to meet training needs has been developed for implementation in the next months. The human rights situation continues to be a concern. A significant portion of the adult population does not have proof of identity, and discrimination and intimidation against returning populations has been reported in various provinces, including Bié, Cabinda, Huambo, Huila, Kwanza Sul and Malanje. Gender-based violence is widely reported and physical harassment by individuals using uniforms and assets of the security and defence forces continues, including of humanitarian personnel. Official mechanisms for resolving problems are not in place in most of the country and only a handful of municipal courts are functioning outside Luanda.

Although the critical emergency is over and recovery initiatives are underway, the accelerated pace and the scope of spontaneous return may cause serious setbacks for the populations stabilised during the past 24-month emergency operation in Angola, particularly in areas that do not comply with the pre-conditions and social targets defined in the legal framework for resettlement and return. Inadequate State investment in social services and delays in the implementation of specific reintegration programmes for war-affected populations will also affect progress made.

#### **3.2 VULNERABILITY**

According to the 2003 Human Development Index (HDI), out of 175 countries included in the survey, Angola ranked 164<sup>th</sup>, as compared to 161<sup>st</sup> for 2002. Average life expectancy at birth is 40 years, less than in 2002. The under-five child mortality rate remains among the highest in the world, at 260 per 1,000 live births. Preliminary projections state that Angola has an upward HIV sero-prevalence trend and expect that this will continue with an estimated sero-prevalence of 18% by 2010. The adult literacy rate is 42%, and only 60% of the relevant age cohort completes the eighth grade. The data included in the preliminary Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) show that 65% of the population has no access to potable water, 75% has no access to basic sanitation, 65% has no access to primary health care services and 70% survives on less than one dollar per day.

#### **3.3 MILLENNIUM GOALS**

In an effort to ensure continuity and coherence between the 2003 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal, the 2004 Appeal for Transition and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) to be implemented during 2005 – 2008, the UNCT has decided to continue using seven millennium goals to monitor vulnerability. This decision is consistent both with the PRSP drafted by the government and with the UN transitional strategy.

The scarcity of consistent, reliable and comparative data makes it difficult to compare demographic and vulnerability trends from year to year. In 2001/2002, several instruments, including the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the Household Expenditure and Income Survey, were used to

analyse vulnerability. The same surveys were not repeated in 2002/2003, making it necessary to utilise other tools for the current appeal, including UNDP's 2003 Human Development Index (HDI), the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI), the preliminary Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), UNICEF's State of the World's Children Report (SOWCR) and UN agency assessments and surveys in Angola. The following section presents an overview of the seven goals and indicators included in the Consolidated Appeal for 2003 and summarises the current status for each millennium goal and target.

Millennium Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
<b>Millennium Target:</b> <i>To halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one US dollar per day</i>	
Status of Angola in 2002	Status of Angola in 2003
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>63% of urban and peri-urban households were living below the poverty line, less than \$2 per day.</li> <li>The percentage of households in extreme poverty rose from 11.6% in 1995 to 24.7%.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to the MDG Angola Report to NEPAD released in June 2003, 68% of families live on less than US\$ 2 per day and the percentage of households in extreme poverty, living on less than US\$ 1 per day, rose to 26%.</li> </ul>
<b>Millennium Target:</b> <i>To halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people who suffer from hunger</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to FAO and WFP, between 1.4 and 1.9 million Angolans required food assistance.</li> <li>Over 45% of children between 6 and 59 months were suffering from chronic malnutrition and 30.5% were underweight.</li> <li>Global acute malnutrition rates in rural areas averaged between 10-25% during difficult periods.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to FAO and WFP, an average of one million Angolans requires food assistance every month.</li> <li>UNICEF reports that there is no new nationally representative data on chronic malnutrition in 2003. However global acute malnutrition rates have improved by 10-15% in rural areas.</li> </ul>
Millennium Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
<b>Millennium Target:</b> <i>To ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling</i>	
Status of Angola in 2002	Status of Angola in 2003
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>62.5% of children between 6 and 11 were enrolled in primary school. Net enrolment averaged 55.8% for Level I and 6.1% for Level II.</li> <li>Percentage of children in formal education varied from 30-70%.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to the 2003 WDI, only 28% of children complete their primary education.</li> <li>According to the 2003 HDR, net enrolment averaged 37% for Level I.</li> </ul>
Millennium Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
<b>Millennium Target:</b> <i>Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and at all levels of education no later than 2015</i>	
Status of Angola in 2002	Status of Angola in 2003
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>46% of females were illiterate compared to 18% of males.</li> <li>84 girls for every 100 boys were enrolled in Level III.</li> <li>70 females for every 100 males were enrolled at the national university.</li> <li>In rural areas, 66% of women were illiterate, compared to 40% of men and 70 girls were enrolled in primary school for every 100 boys.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to the 2003 HDR, 88 girls for every 100 boys were enrolled in Level I, 83 for every 100 in Level II and 64 for every 100 in Level III.</li> </ul>

<b>Millennium Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>	
<b>Millennium Target: Reduce the under-five mortality rate by two-thirds.</b>	
<b>Status of Angola in 2002</b>	<b>Status of Angola in 2003</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The under-five mortality was 250 deaths per 1,000 live births.</li> <li>Infant mortality was at 150 deaths per 1,000 live births.</li> <li>Surveys in areas accessible before the 4 April MoU recorded under-five mortality in those areas between 2 and 12 deaths per 10,000 children per day.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The under-five mortality rate is 260 deaths per 1,000 live births according to the Ministry of Planning's Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) for Angola.</li> <li>Infant mortality remains at 150/1,000.</li> <li>Although comprehensive mortality rate surveys in newly accessible areas were not carried out, UNICEF reports that the dramatic reduction of acute malnutrition may have lowered under-five mortality rates.</li> </ul>
<b>Millennium Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>	
<b>Millennium Target: Reduce the maternal mortality rate by three quarters by 2015.</b>	
<b>Status of Angola in 2002</b>	<b>Status of Angola in 2003</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maternal mortality rate was 1,859 deaths per 100,000 live births.</li> <li>Only 45% of births were attended by trained personnel.</li> <li>Lack of pre- and post-natal care, delivery and family planning services and contraceptives in newly accessible areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to the 2003 Human Development Report, the maternal mortality rate is 1,300 deaths per 100,000 live births, and trained personnel attended only 23% of births.</li> <li>According to United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO), there has been little improvement in pre- and post-natal care, delivery and family planning services and contraceptives in newly accessible areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Millennium Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>	
<b>Millennium Target: By 2015, to have halted and begun reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS.</b>	
<b>Status of Angola in 2002</b>	<b>Status of Angola in 2003</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surveys reflected a 250% increase in 3 years, of the sero-prevalence of HIV in women receiving pre-natal care.</li> <li>32% of women between 15 and 49 had never heard of HIV/AIDS – 26% in urban areas and 47% in rural.</li> <li>Only 8% of women between 15 and 49 had adequate knowledge about HIV/AIDS transmissions and prevention.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Latest studies carried out by MoH and WHO on HIV infection in pregnant women show a 4.6% average in Luanda and range from 0.4 (Malange) to 10% (Cunene preliminary results) at provincial level.</li> <li>A recent Knowledge Attitude Behaviour Practices (KABP) study in five provinces among youth (n=10,500) indicates that about 94% of youth are knowledgeable about HIV but only 21% included abstinence as a protection mechanism.</li> <li>Only 23% of women between 15 and 49 have adequate knowledge about HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention according to the Angola MDG Report.</li> </ul>
<b>Millennium Target: By 2015, to have halted and begun reversing the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Malaria incidence rates were 155 cases per 1,000 people.</li> <li>Only 10.2% of children under 5 used mosquito nets.</li> <li>74% of children between 12 and 23 months were not fully immunised against the principal vaccine preventable diseases (measles, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Malaria incidence rates are 84 cases per 1,000 people according to the 2003 HDR.</li> <li>23% of children under-five use mosquito nets according to the MDG Report on Angola.</li> <li>According to UNICEF and WHO more than seven million children were vaccinated against measles and more than five million were vaccinated against polio. There was no new data on changes in the number of children between 12 and 23 months who were not fully immunised against the vaccine preventable diseases (measles, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis.)</li> </ul>

Millennium Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Millennium Target: <i>To halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.</i>	
Status of Angola in 2002	Status of Angola in 2003
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 39% of the population did not have access to protected water sources – 60% in rural areas and 29% in urban.</li> <li>• 80.9% did not treat water for consumption.</li> <li>• 41% of the population used safe excreta disposal, but only 26% in rural areas.</li> <li>• RACN confirmed 95% of newly accessible populations did not have access to safe drinking water.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 62% of the population does not have access to protected water sources – 40% in rural areas and 34% in urban areas, according to the WDI.</li> <li>• 44% of the population uses safe excreta disposal, but only 30% does in rural areas according to the WDI.</li> </ul>

UN agencies, the government and relief and recovery partners recognise that trends in vulnerability have worsened in some sectors, that a number of indicators are below humanitarian standards, and that unmet basic needs still exist. Vulnerability is now more intrinsically related to poverty, structural problems in social services delivery, and the slow pace of recovery and rehabilitation. Nevertheless, partners decided to promote the shift from humanitarian assistance to recovery-oriented strategies in 2004 supporting the strengthening of national capacities to deliver social services, without losing the humanitarian imperative to save lives and diminish human suffering in situations of emergency.

### 3.4 RESIDUAL EMERGENCY CASELOAD AND CRITICAL AREAS

Humanitarian actions to address critical needs continued and improved during 2003 as a result of coordinated efforts, including the new agreed methodology for the Inter-Sectoral Mobile Team assessments and increased emergency mine clearance operations, using mechanical equipment in selected locations. In addition, partners carried out small or limited emergency repairs on bridges and secondary and tertiary roads to complement the government's effort to improve the primary road network. Despite these actions, residual emergency pockets remain, particularly in areas where access continues to be hampered by broken bridges, extremely poor road conditions and mine infestation, or in locations where civilian populations have been cut off for prolonged periods. During the rainy season, from November until April, access could become restricted again in many areas, increasing the number of vulnerable populations in emergency pockets. Access may be temporarily cut-off in rural areas of Benguela, Bié, Huambo, Kwanza Norte and Kwanza Sul provinces. At-risk areas will be concentrated in the northeastern corridor of Uíge, Lunda North and northern Malange, where spontaneous refugee returns continue, and in communes not yet assessed in southern Malanje and remote rural areas of Bengo, Huíla, Kuando Kubango and Moxico provinces. In addition, access to approximately 26,000 displaced persons in Cabinda will remain limited.

### 3.5 RECOVERY CASELOAD AND TARGETING CRITERIA

Although vulnerability levels remain high, the overall emergency situation improved dramatically during 2003. Access was expanded to previously inaccessible areas, security is no longer a serious concern, with the exception of landmines and sporadic banditry-related incidents, and the road transport network is being improved. In addition, the presence of State administration at the municipal and communal level increased and many returned families have started rebuilding sustainable livelihoods. Despite these significant improvements, basic social services in resettlement and return areas are still inadequate and the social fabric of communities needs to be strengthened.

The provincial transitional planning process is the main tool used by the Government and the United Nations to identify priority areas of return to be targeted within the transitional strategy. During the first quarter of 2003, the Government and humanitarian agencies agreed to focus on facilitating the return and reintegration of IDPs, former combatants and refugees, and lay the groundwork for rapid recovery and normalisation. Subsequently, the content and methodology of



Relief and recovery partners will actively promote the implementation of integrated recovery programmes in return communities targeted by the PTPs, although the first analysis suggests that primary needs still exist in most of the 185 localities, mainly in areas where the pre-conditions stipulated in the Norms and *Regulamento* are not in place. Criteria for prioritisation will include:

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Examples of common community concerns expressed in the Provincial Transition Plans:

Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low agricultural production due to non-functional irrigation systems.</li> <li>• Unavailability of traction animals and ploughs to purchase.</li> <li>• Scarcity of vets to vaccinate cattle.</li> <li>• Need for micro-credit to launch a small craft or agricultural business.</li> <li>• Lack of effective administration within newly-formed cooperatives.</li> <li>• Need of local seed banks.</li> </ul>
Access and Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fear of landmines based on accidents or local information.</li> <li>• Broken bridges blocking access to fields, markets and social services.</li> <li>• Roads washed away or in poor condition, forcing potentially dangerous detours.</li> <li>• Lack of institutional capacity at municipal and commune level to coordinate activities.</li> </ul>
Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequately trained health staff.</li> <li>• Demotivated health staff living far from home in inadequate accommodation.</li> <li>• Health posts without regular supply of basic medicines.</li> <li>• Contaminated local water supply that causes illnesses.</li> <li>• Non-functioning cold boxes.</li> <li>• Lack of practical information concerning HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>• Citizens suffering war trauma.</li> </ul>
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficulties in applying for civilian identification and registering children.</li> <li>• Uncertainty over land use and tenure, causing possible disputes between communities as well as with large landowners.</li> <li>• Limited access to the judicial system and poor knowledge of civil structures.</li> <li>• Lack of knowledge on how to resolve problems with authorities.</li> </ul>
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of teaching materials and education infrastructure.</li> <li>• Bright students without the opportunity to attend school beyond the primary level.</li> <li>• Adult functional illiteracy.</li> <li>• Unmotivated and poorly qualified teachers</li> </ul>

### 3.6 CORE ASSUMPTIONS

#### 3.6.1 General

Reintegration and infrastructure rehabilitation programmes to support national reconciliation will be strengthened.

Pockets needing emergency humanitarian assistance will persist in isolated areas.

Preparations for elections will begin, possibly leading to social tensions in areas greatly affected by the war and where access to resources is limited as well as in Luanda.

Although violations of basic human rights may continue in some areas, civil society organisations will have greater capacity to draw attention to these violations and implement activities to improve respect for human rights.

The extension of State administration will be completed in almost all municipalities and communes.

Although the overall economy will continue to expand, growth will be limited to a few sectors, including oil, diamonds, construction, agriculture and fisheries, and will not lead to significant economic opportunities for large sectors of the workforce, particularly outside of Luanda. Offshore oil production will continue to dominate the economy and will increase to more than one million barrels per day.

The commercial agricultural sector will grow, but the high cost of transport, irrigation systems and fertilisers will mean that growth will not result in lower prices or increased quantities of food for the majority of the population. The link between the commercial agricultural sector and small producers will need to be analysed and improved.

Opportunities in the formal job market will remain limited and most new employment will be in the informal economy. The income gap between workers in the formal and informal sectors will widen.

### **3.6.2 International Assistance**

- Donor funds for emergency activities will decrease. Funds for recovery and transition activities will be available to complement government activities. Some donors may also begin funding community development programmes. Despite some geographical diversification, donor resources will continue to be concentrated mainly in the Planalto Central and littoral provinces.
- Bilateral cooperation and sector-specific technical assistance will increase. Multilateral donors, including the World Bank, the African Development Bank and the European Union, will finance significant rehabilitation programmes.
- Core donors and international financial institutions will call for greater transparency and increased social spending by the government.

### **3.6.3 Government Programmes**

- The Government will increase its technical capacity to manage external investment and international assistance.
- Although there will be improvements in coverage in the social sectors, Government funding will be inadequate to fully meet needs, and spending will be geographically uneven.
- The Government's plan to improve basic social services in all 18 provinces will continue, although delays in budget allocations will limit the capacity of provincial governments and local administrations to implement programmes. Large-scale programmes, such as the Fundo de Apoio Social (FAS), the World Bank-funded Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme and Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Programme will be implemented and a number of new large-scale programmes will either commence or start being formulated. The PRSP will serve as the general framework for the implementation of social programmes.
- The Civilian Protection Law will be published and the government will begin to organise civil protection mechanisms.
- It is expected that the Government will approve the Land Tenure Law in early 2004. It is expected that the Government will launch the process of elaboration of the National Human Rights Action Plan.

### **3.6.4 Vulnerability**

- Acute vulnerability among the 2.7 million Angolans who are currently food insecure or may need food assistance will decrease after the 2004 harvest due to the return of most populations in time for planting and the timely distribution of seeds and tools for both returnees and residents. However, populations who will not have planted during the main 2003 – 2004 agricultural season will need assistance throughout 2004. Vulnerability, crop and food supply assessments in 2004 will identify needs for 2005.
- Vulnerability among populations living in areas difficult to access may increase during the rainy season due to significant logistical constraints for relief partners and general difficulties to move from one place to another.
- Although the upgrading and upscaling of basic social services will continue, demand will exceed supply and quality will remain low.
- The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate will continue to increase despite a major mobilisation of resources and an increase in awareness and response.
- Unpredictable weather patterns and heavy rainfall in some areas may affect the agricultural campaign and cause some emergency situations such as flooding, limited access to affected areas, or drought.

### **3.6.5 Return**

- Approximately 400,000 out of the 900,000 IDPs are likely to remain integrated in host communities in provincial or municipal centres.
- Without significant efforts to increase the absorption capacity of return communities, some people may begin moving again to provincial or municipal capitals in search of assistance.
- The organised return of refugees will gradually extend to areas meeting the minimum conditions set forth in the Norms and *reglamento*, including accessibility, a relatively low risk of landmines, and basic health, education and water facilities.
- Local conflicts over land tenure will occur in areas with an intense rate of return, where commercial agricultural activities are expanding, and where centralised and legalistic land distribution procedures are implemented without regard for local customs.

### **3.6.6 Access**

- Access will continue to expand due to government infrastructure repairs and activities by the humanitarian community.
- Despite coordinated demining efforts, landmine incidents will continue to occur, particularly in areas where mine awareness activities have not been conducted and agricultural activities are taking place.

### **3.6.7 Coordination**

- During the first half of 2004, OCHA will transfer key coordination functions to relevant government ministries and UN agencies as part of its Exit Strategy. In order to facilitate the transfer, UN agencies will help develop core competencies and establish appropriate institutional structures by building the capacities of government ministries.
- The Resident Coordinator's Unit will be strengthened and will take over transition coordination functions in mid-2004.
- The Government will continue to increase leadership in sectoral and general coordination.
- Donor coordination will be strengthened through regular consultations and information exchange.
- International and national NGOs will continue to explore ways to improve strategic coordination and develop operational partnerships.
- The UN system will continue to improve information exchange and dissemination strategies to advocate for humanitarian principles.

## **3.7 PLANNING SCENARIO**

Given the previous core assumptions, humanitarian and developmental agencies agree on the following most likely scenario:

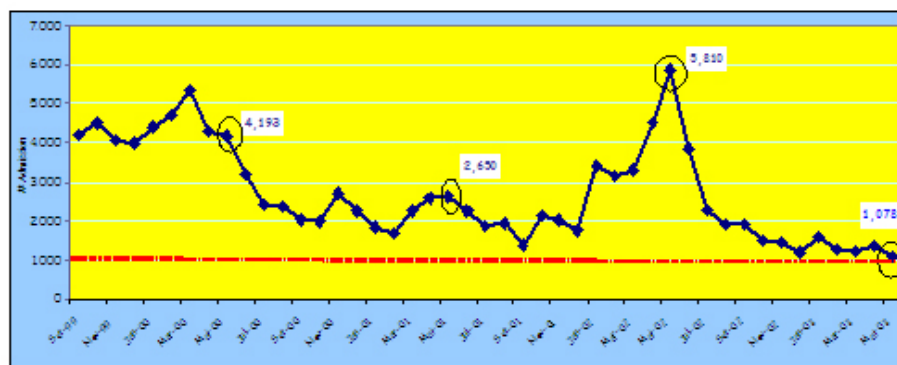
### **3.7.1 Resettlement and Return**

During the dry season, approximately 670,000 people will resettle or return to their area of choice or of origin, including 500,000 IDPs, 145,000 refugees who will return through the organised voluntary repatriation programme, and approximately 25,000 refugees who are expected to return home on their own. The majority of returnees will require some humanitarian assistance. Following interventions by the government and relief and recovery partners, by the end of 2004, between 50 and 60% of resettlement and return sites will be in compliance with the pre-conditions and social targets specified in the Norms and *reglamento*. The majority of returned populations will have received agricultural inputs in time for the 2004 main planting season. Approximately 400,000 remaining IDPs will opt to establish themselves where they are. By the end of the year, the majority of the resettlement and return caseload will no longer require emergency humanitarian assistance.

### **3.7.2 Access**

Hundreds of thousands of people may become inaccessible from November 2003 until April 2004 due to the rain. Landmines, broken bridges and the poor conditions of the road network will continue to hamper relief and recovery activities during 2004, impeding the return and reintegration

of war-affected populations. The Government is expected to undertake major repairs of the transportation infrastructure, while relief and recovery partners will continue to complement government efforts by supporting the repair of secondary and tertiary roads and bridges. UN security assessments will allow greater access to vulnerable communities. By the end of the year, the entire network of main roads will be open to relief and recovery partners, and access via secondary and tertiary roads will increase significantly.



Admissions in Therapeutic Feeding Centres - September 1999 – May 2003

### 3.7.3 Vulnerability Levels

Although vulnerability levels will decrease after the main harvest in 2004, they may temporarily increase during the rainy season. Geographical access to social services will still be hampered during 2004 due to road disruptions and landmines. Basic health services are likely to extend in 2004 according to the Provincial Health Plans, however the health network is so fragmented that it will not be able to recover in just one year, and some rural populations will continue being deprived of services. Severe cases of acute malnutrition are expected to decrease, while the prevalence of moderate malnutrition may remain as high as in 2003 due to disease and the still relatively low availability of basic social services in most rural areas and the outskirts of the main urban centres. Agricultural production will increase, but pockets of food insecurity will remain throughout the year. Access to formal labour markets will remain low and the recovery of sustainable livelihoods will be uneven. HIV/AIDS infection rates will increase, further undermining livelihoods. Communities with a high concentration of returnees (IDPs, refugees and demobilised soldiers) and not in compliance with the pre-conditions and social targets set out in the Norms and *reglamento* will experience high degrees of social conflict and difficulties sustaining themselves. After the rainy season, integrated community interventions will be launched and by the end of the year, overall vulnerability will decrease, except for the HIV/AIDS caseload.

### 3.7.4 Transition

The government's socio-economic programme for 2003 and 2004 will continue being implemented, improving basic living conditions and upscaling social infrastructure, albeit unevenly. Social programmes financed by the State budget and bilateral and multilateral cooperation will be launched in the framework of the PRSP and will contribute to the recovery and reactivation of the social sector. Overall economic growth will continue, although undefined policies for revenue diversification will increase imbalances between oil and non-oil proceeds. Decentralisation of the State administration will continue and local administrations will need increased technical support and capacity building. The UN and its partners will play a strategic role vis-à-vis these programmes. This may include assisting the government to determine overall programme design and scope, and possibly co-financing some of their components.

## 3.8 CONSTRAINTS AFFECTING RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS IN 2004

### 3.8.1 Access

Access to emergency pockets will continue to be complicated by several factors, including landmine infestation, poor conditions of roads, ravines and destroyed bridges. The high price for transportation and the scarcity of vehicles for hire may delay or hamper planned operations.

### **3.8.2 Administrative**

Ongoing delays in the issuance of visas for international NGO staff as well as difficulties with customs clearance will continue to create problems for new and ongoing programmes. The newly approved NGO law, still without rules of implementation, could negatively influence the effectiveness of operations. A delay in the publication of the Civil Protection Law, followed by the slow setting up of the civil protection structure, might affect the ability to respond in a coordinated way to natural or man-made disasters after OCHA departs, in particular if serious steps to strengthen national coordination capacity in emergencies are not taken.

### **3.8.3 Coordination**

Despite the ongoing process to transfer coordination mechanisms to the provincial, municipal and local levels, insufficient resources allocated for coordination, combined with inadequate capacity, may lead to a less than optimal use of resources for transition activities. A rationalisation of rules and responsibilities of the main government coordinating bodies and mechanisms could help avoid duplication and waste of resources.

### **3.8.4 Funding**

More rational use of public resources, increased social spending, and stronger government commitment to reforms aiming to improve governance should encourage donors to contribute to the recovery programme in a timely manner.

### **3.8.5 Capacity**

Continued expectations regarding the delivery of emergency humanitarian assistance by some local administrations and traditional leaders could complicate the shift towards a transitional approach. Lack of experience and capacity may limit the role of communities in the identification, analysis and resolution of community problems. In addition, many NGOs that have focused exclusively on emergency assistance may have difficulties implementing transition activities in areas not requiring emergency assistance.

## **4. COMMON TRANSITION PLAN**

### **4.1 STRATEGIC GOALS**

**In order to support the government to consolidate peace, reconciliation, reintegration, stability and good governance in the medium- to long-term:**

**The main goal for relief and recovery partners in 2004** is to work in partnership with the government to address remaining emergency needs while working to contribute to quickly upscale and progressively upgrade basic social services in resettlement and return areas, strengthen institutional capacity, and improve legal frameworks and procedures for basic social services delivery.

**The strategic goal for recovery and development partners during the next two to five years** is to assist in the creation of an enabling environment for the consolidation of peace, national reconciliation, the promotion of social justice and equitable distribution of resources, full civic participation by supporting the respect for human rights, national poverty reduction efforts, sound economic management and diversification, achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and the empowerment of all Angolans in the development process (UNDAF main goal).

**The strategic goal for development partners during the next five to ten years** is the gradual attainment of the Millennium Goals and targets adopted in 2000 by the UN member states, including the Government of Angola, during the Millennium Summit, and the fulfilment of the core social, economic, political and cultural rights expressed in Angolan law.

## **4.2 TRANSITION STRATEGY**

The 2004 strategy is closely linked with the UNDAF process. Based on government policy leadership, the UNCT decided to use the 2004 Appeal to serve as the preliminary phase of the transition. This transitional phase should be completed during 2005 – 2006.

To achieve the main goal for 2004, while laying the groundwork for the future, relief and recovery partners will follow a strategy based on three main pillars:

1. Rights-based approach;
2. Coordination and partnership with stakeholders;
3. Focused, pragmatic and feasible programmes.

### **4.2.1 Rights-based Approach**

The 2004 rights-based approach is consistent with the strategies included in the 2002 and 2003 Consolidated Appeals for Angola and with the vulnerability monitoring mechanism employed by the PRSP, UNDAF and the 2004 Appeal for Transition. The rights-based approach continues to draw on seven out of the eight Millennium Goals. Goal 8, “Develop a global partnership for development”, has not been included because it is beyond the scope of the Appeal. The aim of the rights-based approach is to offer a principled framework closely linked to time-bound intermediate targets and a tool for monitoring both progress toward the Millennium Goals and agreed partnership goals. The Humanitarian / Resident Coordinator, on behalf of the UN system in Angola, will discuss with the government the best collaborative way to reach the agreed goals.

Relief and recovery partners will ensure that the 2004 operation is implemented in accordance with core humanitarian principles and the rule of law, and in view of a progressive transference of responsibilities for the coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance to the Government of Angola. The government will ensure that concrete steps are taken to move towards the gradual attainment of the social, economic, civil and political rights as enshrined in Angolan and international law.

The rights-based approach adopted in the 2004 Consolidated Appeal for Transition draws on the synergies between the MDG, related long-term targets and the short-term goals and objectives of the Transitional Appeal Programme Blocs. The approach includes the following elements:

1. To ensure that the approach is coherent with the present Angolan context, the seven Millennium Goals have been grouped into three clusters related to the relevant Programme Bloc.
2. To emphasise the rights-based approach, national and international legal instruments, which include the rights related to the Millennium Goals have been identified.
3. To ensure that concrete steps are taken during the year to progressively achieve the rights intrinsic to the 2004 Transitional Appeal, “partnership goals” have been agreed upon with the government for each Millennium Goal cluster. The HC/RC will maintain continuous contact with the government to agree on collaborative modalities to achieve the partnership goals.

## **Food Security**

### **Millennium Goal**

1. 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
- Land Regulation (1992)
- 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

### **Transitional Appeal Goal**

The main goal for the Food Security Bloc is to support Angolan institutions and communities to improve food security and self-sufficiency for all social groups by providing food assistance, strengthening agricultural production, and increasing access to food.

### **Partnership Goal**

The Government of Angola, through Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), will ensure that sufficient agricultural inputs are allocated to vulnerable families. The government will also assume the responsibility for welfare cases through social programmes for orphans, the handicapped, the elderly, and hospital patients.

## **Education**

### **Millennium Goal**

2. Achieve universal primary education.
3. 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 in 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)

### **Transitional Appeal Goal**

The main goal for the Education Bloc is to contribute to the efforts of the Ministry of Education and Angolan society to expand education services to returning communities and improve learning conditions in formal schools and alternative contexts in order to ensure the right to education for all children and adolescents.

### **Partnership Goal**

The Ministry of Education will ensure that a sufficient number of teachers are recruited, particularly women, and that all continuing and newly recruited primary level teachers are trained before the start of the 2004 school year and receive adequate didactic materials; the Ministry of Finance and provincial governments will ensure that salaries are paid regularly to all teachers working in return and resettlement areas.

## Public Health

### Millennium Goal

4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. 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)

### Transitional Appeal Goals

To reduce infant and maternal mortality by 5 and 10%, respectively and morbidity by 10% for prioritised diseases. This will be done by providing the Minimum Health Care Package, focusing on vulnerable groups, particularly under-5 children, and pregnant and lactating women, increasing the Government's leadership in health, expanding peripheral basic health services, fighting against HIV and malaria, formulating sound national health policies, promoting health education, and increasing access to clean water and basic sanitation.

### Partnership Goal

The Ministry of Health, MINFIN, MAPESS, MINARS, MINFAMU, provincial governments and the National Directorate of Water, in collaboration with provincial health and water directorates, will ensure the extension of health and water services, including trained health staff, to cover 60% of the resettlement and return locations, and will ensure that public health personnel receive monthly salaries on a timely basis.

The goals and targets identified for monitoring the Millennium Summit Declaration do not refer to civil and political rights embodied in international human rights conventions and in Angolan national law nor to access and coordination. However, due to the importance that the Government of Angola and UN agencies give to protection and to access and coordination during the transition phase, a partnership goal and targets have been identified for these two blocs.

## Protection

### Legal Instruments

- Constitutional Law of the Second Republic: Article 21
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- Convention on the Rights of the Child
- African Charter on Human and People's Rights
- African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction



**Transitional Appeal Goal**

The main goal in the Protection Bloc is to promote human rights and good governance in accordance with international norms by assisting to strengthen the Government's capacity to protect its citizens and empowering people to defend their rights.

**Partnership Goal**

The Ministry of Justice will ensure the development of the National Human Rights Action Plan and present it to the Council of Ministers for approval.

**Access and Coordination****Legal Instruments**

- Constitutional Law of the Second Republic: Article 20; Article 22 (2); Article 47 (1); Article 49 (1)
- Law Decree 1/01
- Law Decree 79/02
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction

**Transitional Appeal Goal**

The main goal in the Access and Coordination Bloc is to stabilise the living conditions of vulnerable and returning populations and to increase the delivery of social services by expanding logistical access, reducing mine-related injuries and ensuring assistance to mine victims by strengthening institutional capacity and transferring coordination mechanisms to the Government.

**Partnership Goal**

The Ministry of Social Assistance and Reintegration will ensure that proper coordination mechanisms that include relief and recovery partners are instituted. Following the publication of the Civil Protection Law, the Ministry in charge will ensure that immediate steps are undertaken to operationalise the national structure for civil protection.

**4.2.2 Coordination and Partnership with Stakeholders**

To achieve the main goal for 2004, the UN system in Angola will strengthen partnerships with the Government of Angola, international agencies, bilateral and multilateral donors, NGOs and civil society. Improved coordination and partnership will ensure a clear division of responsibilities, a rational allocation of resources and an optimised use of capacities based comparative advantage. Bearing in mind that the ultimate responsibility for the coordination and implementation of relief and recovery activities rests with the State, UN agencies will progressively hand over remaining emergency coordination functions to the government. Technical support to increase institutional capacity for better coordination and interactions with new partners and financial institutions entering the country will also be provided. At the same time, the Resident Coordinator's Unit will be strengthened to maintain a unified, informed, integrated and well-coordinated approach with the main stakeholders, and ensure continuity in the integrated planning and response capacity. UN information sharing and coordination tools will be adapted to cover transitional needs and include new partners.

**4.2.3 Focused, Pragmatic and Feasible Programme**

To operationally respond to the transition context, relief and recovery partners will rapidly address the residual emergency needs, prioritising the most vulnerable populations. Furthermore, agencies implementing programmes within the Appeal framework will address recovery needs using an integrated, community-based approach aimed at strengthening national reconciliation, contributing to poverty reduction and increasing opportunities for the progressive creation of sustainable livelihoods.

## 4.3 CROSS-CUTTING THEMES AND COMMON PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### 4.3.1 Cross-cutting Themes

During the preparation of the 2004 Transitional Appeal, partners agreed to include the following themes as common concerns for all programme blocs:

- Human rights and rule of law;
- Community participation and empowerment;
- Fighting the spread of HIV/AIDS;
- Capacity building;
- Gender issues;
- Sustainable livelihoods.

Each of the five programme blocs in the next section have strategies and response plans that include bloc-specific responses to the above mentioned common concerns.

The IRIN Radio project will both respond to the need to increase beneficiary participation and support the common objectives of the UN in Angola by producing programmes that deliver key information for the stabilisation of resettling populations supporting the enhancement of coping mechanisms and the improvement of living conditions. In the course of 2004, the IRIN Radio project plans to launch a radio soap opera that will include a broad range of issues, such as agricultural techniques, HIV/AIDS and human rights.

#### Mainstreaming Gender Issues in Relief and Recovery Activities

Maria surveys the expanse of the *mandioca* fields with obvious satisfaction. Two years ago, they were barren and abandoned due to the war. With support and agricultural inputs from a local NGO, she and 76 women in Cafundanga village, Malanje Province, formed a rural cooperative to run a plant multiplication project. The harvest has already generated enough income for the women to rent a tractor to farm three more hectares of land. Such micro-credit schemes, literacy classes and mobilisation trainings are just a few of the types of recovery activities that help women resume productive activities and overall development.



The acute emergency is over and operations can focus on recovery and poverty alleviation. The number of projects with gender-specific activities speaks to the grim situation women face: maternal mortality is among the world's highest; less than a quarter of the female population knows enough about HIV/AIDS; and 60% of women are illiterate, to name a few of the alarming statistics.

Gender themes are interwoven throughout the five Programme Bloc Response Plans. For example, a UN-supported school feeding programme encourages girls to enrol and stay in school. Integrated projects include informal education, rights awareness, and income generation, giving women and girls without access to the traditional classroom the opportunity to be a part of the social and economic development of their communities. UN agency support for training projects for newly incorporated health care workers will upgrade primary and maternal health care, while consolidating reconciliation and reintegration, which are vital to Angola's development.

In line with its commitment to fight the spread of HIV/AIDS, the UN system in Angola welcomed the government's initiative to elaborate a National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS and, further to the technical support offered to the National AIDS Programme during the drafting, decided to work on specific "UN Lines of Action to Support the National Multi Sectoral Response to Fight HIV/AIDS". The following is the preliminary matrix showing the national plan's objectives and strategies alongside the supporting UN lines of action.

General Objective I: Strengthen the national institutional capacity to fight HIV/AIDS		
Specific Objectives and strategies (NSP)	UN Lines of Action	Agencies
<b>1.1. Support the National AIDS Comm.</b> 1.1.1. Outline regulations - functioning protocols 1.1.2. Put in place NAC Secret - Provincial Committees 1.1.3. Design the NAC's management system 1.1.4. To build-up a framework matrix and Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) 1.1.5. Mainstream HIV/AIDS in Ministries	<b>Support to establish and operate NAC</b> <b>Supporting</b> elaboration of legislation on NAC <b>Designing</b> the organisational structure of NAC <b>Defining</b> sector roles and responsibilities <b>Decentralisation</b> of HIV/AIDS <b>RC:</b> High level advocacy with Ministers	<b>UNDP (Coordinator)</b> <b>WB RC System</b>
<b>1.2. Capacity building of the PNLS</b> 1.2.1. Outline regulations - functioning protocols 1.2.2. Reinforce technical-coordinating capacities 1.2.3. To outline the Provincial Action Plans 1.2.4. To establish a national network for information	<b>Support</b> elaboration of function regulations <b>Training</b> of staff <b>Decentralised</b> implementation of M&E <b>Provide</b> consultants to assist PNLS <b>Seminars</b> for analysis and planning	
<b>1.3. Increase the multisectoral engagement</b> 1.3.1. Partnership building among Civil Society 1.3.2. Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS in institutions na	<b>Training</b> of NGO staff <b>Strengthen</b> NGO coordination mechanisms	
<b>1.4. Reinforce Hemotherapy and bio-safety</b> 1.4.1. Reinforce the national capacity for testing and control of blood for transfusion 1.4.2. Prevention of HIV transmission through needles and instruments	<b>Revision</b> and distribution of policy and guidelines <b>Facilitate</b> network and meetings <b>Assist</b> in assessment and mapping <b>Training</b> of staff <b>Monitoring</b> of quality supplies <b>Distribution</b> of autodestructible syringes for immunisation <b>Promotion</b> and training on safe injection <b>Information</b> system in place	<b>WHO (Coordinator)</b> <b>UNICEF</b> <b>UNAIDS</b>
<b>1.5. Strengthen the national laboratory capacity</b> 1.5.1. Build-up national laboratories network for HIV diagnosis	<b>Revision</b> and distribution of policy and guidelines <b>Facilitate</b> network and meetings <b>Training</b> of staff <b>Monitoring</b> of quality supplies	<b>WHO (Coordinator)</b> <b>UNHRO</b> <b>UNAIDS</b>
<b>1.6. Strengthen the National Epidemiological Surveillance System</b> 1.6.1. Strengthen the National Information System 1.6.2. Reinforce Sentinel Surveillance System	<b>Revision</b> and distribution of policy and guidelines <b>Facilitate</b> network and meetings <b>Assist</b> MoH in organisation and maintenance of sentinel sites <b>Analysis</b> and distribution of results	<b>WHO (Coordinator)</b> <b>UNICEF</b> <b>UNAIDS</b>
<b>1.7. Promoting a supportive ethical, legal, and human rights environment to fight stigma and discrimination against PLWHA</b> 1.7.1. Elaboration of the Legislation on HIV/AIDS 1.7.2. Implementation of HIV policy in workplaces 1.7.3. Promoting Human Rights of people infected/affected by HIV/AIDS 1.7.4. Increase political and social commitment in fighting stigma and discrimination of PLWHA	<b>Integrate</b> HIV/AIDS-related human rights issues into the ongoing programs with government institutions, NGOs, and civil society. <b>Offer</b> technical advice on the human rights concerns in the elaboration of HIV/AIDS-related legislation. <b>Advocacy</b> steps with National Assembly <b>Ensure</b> the integration of sensitivity for HIV/AIDS-related human rights into the National Human Rights Action Plan and into government reports <b>Gather</b> information, through our civil society partners, on patterns of violations of HIV/AIDS-related human rights. <b>Advise</b> government on legal reforms and formulation of anti-discriminatory legislation to protect the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS <b>Support</b> for organisations and networks of PLWHA	<b>UNHRO (Coordinator)</b> <b>UNDP</b> <b>OCHA</b> <b>WHO</b>

General Objective II: Reduce transmission of sexually transmitted infections (STI) - HIV/AIDS		
Specific Objectives and strategies (NSP)	UN Lines of action	Agencies
<b>2.1. Promoting safer sexual behaviour for young people, other specific population groups and for the general sexual active population</b>  2.1.1. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) to promote safe sexual behaviour  2.1.2. Promotion, distribution and social marketing of condom  2.1.3. Curricula development for introduction of sexual education and HIV/AIDS into the Education system	<b>Design</b> , testing and production of behavioural change communication materials and support training on the use of these materials; <b>Assist</b> in developing inter-personal communication strategies; <b>Coordinating</b> networks of organisations  <b>Promote</b> the use of condoms as part of IEC/behavioural change component within the ABC strategy (Abstinence, Be Faithful, Condoms) <b>Supplementary</b> distribution of condoms in major areas of return <b>Support</b> condom distribution in rural areas <b>Assist</b> to include condoms in Ministry of Health Pack. <b>Supporting</b> Ministry of Education in curriculum development <b>Inclusion</b> of HIV/AIDS in teacher training <b>Inclusion</b> of HIV/AIDS in non-formal education projects for out-of-school children and youth	<b>UNICEF (Coordinator)</b> <b>WHO WB</b> <b>WFP FAO</b> <b>UNFPA</b> <b>UNHRO OCHA</b>  <b>UNFPA (Coordinator)</b> <b>UNICEF</b> <b>WHO</b> <b>WFP</b> <b>UNHRO</b> <b>WB</b> <b>FAO</b>  <b>UNDP (Coordinator)</b> <b>UNFPA WB</b>
<b>2.2. Reduce transmission of STI-HIV/AIDS</b>  2.2.1. Voluntary testing and Counseling (VTC)  2.2.2. Syndromic management of STI	<b>Revision</b> and distribution of policy and guidelines; <b>Facilitate</b> organisation of network; <b>Assist</b> in mapping activities on STIs – VCT; <b>Assist</b> concerning quality of laboratory protocols; <b>Training</b> of staff; <b>Ensure</b> operational links VCT - PMTCT - ARV; <b>M&amp;E</b> and Information Analysis in place <b>Peer</b> education and training community groups in major areas of return; <b>Assist</b> in development of guidelines for VCT for use among youth and within youth friendly services; <b>Training</b> counsellors working with youth on VCT, both as a diagnostic and preventative mechanism; <b>Prevention</b> of STI included in IEC interventions.	<b>WHO (Coordinator)</b> <b>UNICEF</b> <b>UNFPA</b> <b>UNHRO</b> <b>WB</b> <b>UNAIDS</b>

General Objective III: Mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS to the individual, family and community		
Specific Objectives and strategies (NSP)	UN Lines of action	Agencies
<b>3.1. Promote holistic care to PLWHA</b> 3.1.1 Increase access of PLWHA to ARV therapy  3.1.2 Program of Mother to child transmission prevention (PMTCT)  3.1.3 Palliative care, psychosocial support and home care for PLWHA	<b>Lead</b> negotiation to decrease cost of ARV; <b>Support</b> in revision of policy and guidelines for case-management, including laboratory and referral system; <b>Support</b> the network of partners engaged with ARV; <b>Training</b> of staff; <b>M&amp;E</b> of ARV at all levels <b>Joint</b> advocacy on a common policy for ARV; <b>Support</b> the network on PMTCT; <b>Support</b> revision of policy and technical guidelines for case-management, <b>Training</b> of staff; <b>Support</b> MoH in M&E of PMTCT at national level; <b>Support</b> the National Information System; <b>Support</b> projects that aim to strengthen family/community support for women; <b>Support</b> training on PMTCT and infant feeding; <b>Support</b> to programme development/research in areas of return, when appropriate/requested; <b>Support</b> in elaboration of policy-guidelines <b>Support</b> the network of home-care of PLWHA; <b>Training</b> of health staff; <b>Care</b> , protection and Support for Children Affected/Made Vulnerable by HIV/AIDS (OVC); <b>Establish</b> inter-sectoral work. group on OVC; <b>Training</b> of institutions-NGO working with OVC; <b>Complete</b> a situation analysis on OVC in Angola; <b>Support</b> community-based projects aimed at mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS on OVC; <b>PLWHA</b> at TFCs and SFCs will receive wet rations; <b>Caregivers</b> of AIDS patients to receive dry rations.	<b>WHO (Coordinator)</b> <b>UNICEF</b> <b>UNFPA</b> <b>UNAIDS</b>  <b>WHO (Coordinator)</b> <b>UNICEF</b> <b>UNFPA</b> <b>UNHRO</b>  <b>UNAIDS (Coordinator)</b> <b>UNICEF</b> <b>WHO</b> <b>UNFPA</b> <b>WFP</b>

#### 4.3.2 Programme Priorities

In order to increase the impact and ensure that relief and recovery activities in 2004 remain focused on key operational and strategic priorities, agencies will concentrate their efforts on three components. For each component, partners will follow the pragmatic, cost-effective approach described below:

##### To address residual emergency tasks

The joint Inter-sectoral Mobile Teams established by the Government and agencies in 2003 will continue assessing emergency pockets and at-risk populations with the standardised assessment methodology currently in use. When critical needs are identified, ISMTs will be responsible for drafting an action plan for a quick integrated response. By the end of June 2004, emergency tasks are expected to be completed, except for the refugee caseload. Appropriate government institutions will take over operational and strategic coordination for early warning, contingency planning, and disaster preparedness and response.

### **To quickly upscale and progressively upgrade basic social services in return areas**

On the basis of priority areas identified in the Provincial Transition Plans, integrated community-based projects will be launched to achieve the pre-conditions and the social targets established in the Norms and *reglamento* and to contribute to establishing sustainable livelihoods for returning and resident populations. The government, supported by relief and recovery partners, will take the lead in establishing operational coordination mechanisms at the municipal level to ensure that interventions included in the Appeal framework are consistent and complementary with the government's strategic priorities and programmes. Rapid impact projects focusing on small income-generating activities and the rebuilding of the social fabric will complement government efforts to rehabilitate and reintegrate communities and revitalise production.

### **To strengthen institutional capacity and sectoral legal frameworks**

Within each programme bloc, sector-specific institutional strengthening initiatives will be launched. The government decentralisation programme will constitute the framework for strengthening central and local administrations to enable them to effectively coordinate, plan, manage and monitor relief and recovery programmes through technical support and capacity-building. At the policy level, partners will collaborate with the government and line ministries to establish sound, principled legal frameworks, including standard operating procedures for social service delivery.

## **4.4 LINKAGES BETWEEN TRANSITIONAL APPEAL FOR 2004 AND LONG-TERM STRATEGIES**

The transition strategy constitutes the bridge between the emergency phase and the medium and long-term strategies and development programmes. The strategy is linked to both UNDAF and PRSP drafts and focuses on the three key strategic and operational components mentioned above. The transition strategy will facilitate the implementation of long-term programmes, including UNDP's on-going policy support to the Ministry of Planning in the area of macro-economic analysis and policy formulation, and strategic monitoring of PRSP, MDGs and post-conflict programmes. Furthermore, the 2004 strategy has been developed in close consultation with all the stakeholders and is coherent with and complementary to the government's 2003 – 2004 Economic and Social Programme and the PRSP expected to cover 2004 and 2005. The PRSP will be linked to the government's Medium-term Development Plan for 2005 – 2009. Close coordination and partnership with the government will ensure complementarity between 2004 Appeal programmes and projects, public investment programmes and the PRSP.

The PRSP outline officially presented in August 2003 defines the following programmatic objectives:

- Consolidate peace and promote national reconciliation;
- Support return and socio-economic reintegration of war-affected populations;
- Ensure physical security for citizens by demining, disarmament and the guarantee of law and order;
- Fight hunger and poverty and reactivate the key rural economy;
- Fight the spread of HIV/AIDS and minimise its impact on people living with HIV/AIDS;
- Ensure universal access to primary education;
- Improve the health status of the population by increasing access to primary health care;
- Rebuild, rehabilitate and expand basic infrastructure for economic, social and human development;
- Develop national human capital;
- Consolidate the rule of law, increase the efficiency and transparency of public administration;
- Create an environment of economic stability that stimulates economic growth and ensures sustainable poverty reduction.

Although the formal approval of the PRSP is still pending, major changes in the programmatic objectives are not expected.

Although the UNDAF process has not yet been completed, ongoing close coordination will ensure that complementarity and synergies are created. Under the guidance of the UNCT, the Inter-Agency Technical Team, Appeal Bloc Convenors and the UNDAF Steering Committee worked

together on the strategic, programmatic and operational priorities for the 2004 Transitional Appeal and the UNDAF. The closure of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the bolstering of transitional coordination structures under the Resident Coordinator's Unit will further reinforce linkages among relief, recovery and development.

The two following tables show how the UN system in Angola is progressively moving from the approach used during the emergency, which was based on sector activities, towards a more integrated approach based on programme blocs that group the sectors into broader clusters. Also shown, the thematic group approach used for the UNDAF preparation process and its relationship to the current Programme Blocs.

### FOCAL POINT AGENCIES AND THEMATIC WORKING GROUPS

EMERGENCY						TRANSITION / RECOVERY			DEVELOPMENT	
PAST				NOW		SHORT TERM	MID-TERM		LONG-TERM	
CAP 2002 Sectors	Agency	CAP 2003 Programme Blocs	Agency	CAT 2004 Programme Blocs	Agency	CCA Key challenges	UNDAF 2005-2008	Thematic Group	Millennium Declaration Goals	Agency
						Economic diversification to create jobs and reduce oil dependence	Poverty reduction	Sustainable livelihoods	Goal 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability	UNDP WFP FAO UNEP
Food Security	WFP FAO	Food Security	WFP FAO	Food Security	WFP FAO	Rural recovery focused on small-holders	Improved access to food			
Nutrition	UNICEF	Public Health	UNICEF WHO UNFPA	Public Health	UNICEF WHO UNFPA	Effective response to the spread of HIV/AIDS	Reduce child mortality	Social Sectors	Goal 4 Reduce child mortality	WHO UNAIDS UNESCO UNFPA UNICEF
Health	WHO UNFPA						Improve maternal health		Goal 5 Improve maternal health	
							Reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS		Goal 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Education	UNICEF	Education and Protection	UNICEF HRD	Education	UNICEF	Rebuilding of the social sectors	Increase access to basic education		Goal 2 Achieve universal primary education	
				Protection	OHCHR	Improved governance (capacity, accountability, decentralization, transparency)	Protection, Gender and Governance	Growth, Good Governance and Decentralization	Goal 6 Promote gender equality and empower women Goal 8 Develop a global partnership for development	UNFPA OHCHR UNDP WB
Refugees	UNHCR					Post-conflict measures (reconciliation, demobilization, return of IDPs & refugees, mine action, community recovery)	Technical Team CAP 2003 observations on Programme Blocs: Participants felt that the Programme Blocs were generally a good idea and were the first serious effort on programme integration. Some Blocs worked better than others, in part because the sectors in some Blocs did not “fit together” as well as in others. In the Access and Coordination, and Education and Protection Blocs, it was difficult to develop a bloc strategy because too many diverse sectors were included in the former, while in the latter overall aims were different. However, the overall experience was a positive one and the Blocs will continue working together.			
Water and Sanitation	UNICEF	Access and Coordination	OCHA UNDP	Access and Coordination	OCHA UNDP	Post-conflict measures (reconciliation, demobilization, return of IDPs & refugees, mine action, community recovery, protection)				
Resettlement	OCHA									
NFI	OCHA									
Coordination	OCHA									
Mine Action	UNDP UNICEF									
Security and Communications	UNDP									
Protection	HRD UNMA HRD									
Logistics	WFP									



## TRANSITION

### 2004 Transitional Appeal main goal

The main goal for relief and recovery partners in 2004 is to work in partnership with the Government to address remaining emergency humanitarian tasks while working to contribute to quickly upscale and progressively upgrade basic social services in resettlement and return areas, strengthen institutional capacity and improve legal frameworks and procedures for basic social services delivery.

### UNDAF 2005-2008 main goal

To assist in the creation of an enabling environment for the consolidation of peace, national reconciliation, the promotion of social justice and equitable distribution of resources, full civic participation by supporting respect for human rights, national poverty reduction efforts, sound economic management and diversification, achievement of the MDGs and the empowerment of all Angolans in the development process.

<b>Food Security</b>  To support Angolan institutions and communities to improve food security and self-sufficiency for all social groups by providing food assistance, strengthening agricultural production, and increasing access to food.	<b>Public Health</b>  To reduce infant and maternal mortality by 5 and 10%, respectively, and morbidity by 10% for prioritised diseases by providing the Minimum Health Care Package, focusing on vulnerable groups, particularly under-5 children, pregnant and lactating women, increasing the government's leadership in health, expanding the peripheral basic health services, fight against HIV and malaria, formulating sound national health policies, promoting health education, and increasing access to clean water and basic sanitation.	<b>Education</b>  To contribute to the efforts of the Ministry of Education and the Angolan society to expand education services to returning communities, and to improve learning conditions in formal schools and alternative contexts, ensuring the right to education for all children and adolescents.	<b>Protection</b>  To promote human rights and good governance in accordance with international norms by strengthening the government's capacity to protect its citizens and empowering people to defend their rights.	<b>Access and Coordination</b>  To stabilise living conditions of vulnerable and returning populations and increasing the delivery of social services by expanding logistical accessibility, reducing mine-related injuries and ensuring assistance to mine victims through strengthening institutional capacity and transferring coordination mechanisms to the government.	<b>Growth, Governance and Decentralisation</b>  To promote growth, human rights, good governance and decentralization in accordance with international norms by strengthening national capacities at all levels and empowering citizens and increasing their participation in decision-making processes.	<b>Sustainable Livelihoods</b>  Contribute to the development of a sustainable livelihood by the majority of the Angolan population.	<b>Rebuilding the Social Sectors</b>  To strengthen the national capacity for development and delivery of services and to sustain processes of social empowerment aimed at reducing child and maternal morbidity and mortality, controlling HIV/AIDS and universalizing access to primary education.
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## **4.5 COORDINATION**

### **4.5.1 Government of Angola**

The government will retain overall responsibility for coordination of relief and recovery programmes and will ensure safety and security for humanitarian and recovery personnel and assets. The Commission for Social and Productive Reintegration of Demobilised and Displaced (CSPRDD) will coordinate programmes aimed at reintegration and reconstruction at the strategic level. At the provincial level, provincial CSPRDDs will coordinate the operational aspects of return and reintegration, ensuring coherence among recovery and relief programmes. The Humanitarian Coordination Group (HCG), co-chaired by the Minister of MINARS and the UN Humanitarian Coordinator, will continue to serve as the main forum for strategic coordination. The government and the UNCT agreed that the HCG's format will be adapted to ensure that transitional issues are addressed. UTCAH will assume increased responsibilities for operational coordination following the transfer of OCHA's emergency-related functions.

At the thematic and sectoral levels, several coordinating commissions increased their activities in 2003 and will continue leading sectoral coordination during 2004. The National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH) will coordinate mine action. CNIDAH receives technical support from the UN and is composed of national and international specialised agencies. The National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Study and Implementation of Agricultural Projects, created in 2003 and chaired by the Minister of Public Works, will be in charge of coordinating agricultural studies and pilot projects. The National Commission to Fight the Spread of HIV/AIDS, chaired by the President of the Republic, has a technical commission that has already drafted a strategic action plan in collaboration with specialised agencies. It is expected that the HIV/AIDS Technical Commission will take the lead in coordinating all HIV/AIDS-related initiatives under the political and strategic guidance of the National Commission. Line ministries and specialised institutes will continue chairing sector-specific coordination structures including health, agriculture, education and child protection. IRSEM will take the lead in coordinating the Angola Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme.

### **4.5.2 United Nations**

Within the UN system, the Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator (HC/RC) will continue carrying the responsibility for the coordination of relief and recovery activities. Until June 2004, OCHA will continue acting as the Humanitarian Coordinator's Secretariat. Beginning in July 2004, the Resident Coordinator, on behalf of the UN system and supported by the Resident Coordinator's Unit (acting as the Resident Coordinator's Secretariat to effectively address transition challenges), will be responsible for coordinating transition matters and remaining humanitarian tasks. The RCU will be reinforced to ensure support for the Resident Coordinator's functions when OCHA phases out. The UNCT will assist the HC/RC in developing strategies, policies and programmes for relief and recovery. At the technical level, the Inter-Agency Technical Team, which includes senior UN technical officers and NGO representatives, will continue to share information and monitor the operationalisation of CT strategic and programmatic decisions until June 2004. Coordination mechanisms and methodologies for achieving the goals outlined in the Appeal will start changing at the beginning of the year to mirror the transitional situation. Under the political guidance of the CT, the UNDAF Steering Committee, composed of senior UN officers, will ensure coordination of the three thematic groups working on the completion of the UNDAF document. Inter-Agency Technical Team members will continue to meet regularly with the Steering Committee to ensure continuity and consistency in the transitional process.

At the thematic and sectoral levels, several UN coordination mechanisms will be operational. The HIV/AIDS Thematic Group and the related technical working group will retain the responsibility to mainstream HIV/AIDS issues in UN agency strategies and programmes. Furthermore, they will ensure coordination among the main stakeholders. At the sectoral level, UN agencies will work in close cooperation with the line ministries to ensure support to the government's coordination mechanisms.

## 5. PROGRAMME BLOC RESPONSE PLANS

Standardised response plans, which include a main goal, objectives and activities, targeted populations, indicators and monitoring mechanisms were developed for each of the five Programme Blocs. The Programme Blocs include several sectors, as indicated below:

Food Security	Public Health	Education	Protection	Access and Coordination
Convenor: FAO Co-convenor: WFP  Sectors: Food Assistance Agriculture Institutional Strengthening	Convenor: WHO Co-convenor: UNICEF  Sectors: Health Nutrition Water and Sanitation Institutional Strengthening	Convenor: UNICEF  Sectors: Education Institutional Strengthening	Convenor: OHCHR Co-convenor: UNICEF  Sectors: Human Rights Protection Institutional Strengthening	Convenor: OCHA Co-convenor: UNDP  Sectors: Coordination Logistics Mine Action Institutional Strengthening

### 5.1 Food Security

#### Main Goal

The main goal for the Food Security Bloc is to support Angolan institutions and communities to improve food security and self-sufficiency for all social groups by providing food assistance, strengthening agricultural production, and increasing access to food.

#### Objectives and Activities

##### **Relief, Resettlement, Return and Reintegration**

Objective One: Stabilise food insecure communities through programmes targeting malnourished people and general food distributions where high levels of food insecurity warrant.

- Implement nutritional monitoring and feeding programmes for the malnourished on the basis of assessments.
- Conduct feeding and agricultural assistance programmes for vulnerable and food-insecure households including female-headed households, disabled and persons living with HIV/AIDS.
- Encourage participation in primary education, particularly of girls, by providing school feeding programmes with the support of the communities and the government.

Objective Two: Assist vulnerable populations to re-establish subsistence agricultural livelihoods.

- Create community assets through food-for-work and food-for-assets programmes.
- Supply basic agricultural inputs.
- Expand animal husbandry programmes.

Objective Three: Ensure the sustainable utilisation of natural food resources.

- Provide material inputs and training for various agricultural activities, such as sustainable freshwater fishing, honey and mushroom production, etc.

## **Recovery**

**Objective One:** Assist the government to ensure that vulnerable communities have sufficient resources to engage in agricultural production and that programmes to encourage vulnerable children to enrol and remain in school are in place.

- Strengthen food security information system, including data gathering, analysis, dissemination and use.
- Encourage participation in primary education, particularly of girls, by providing school feeding programmes with the support of the communities and the Government.

**Objective Two:** Reinforce the capacity of communities to have access to means of production to maximise their agricultural outputs.

- In cooperation with the government, agencies repair bridges and conduct demining activities to improve access of vulnerable communities to agricultural markets and arable land.
- Support repairs of key community resources such as irrigation systems and tertiary road repairs through food-for-work programmes.
- Expand quality-certified seed multiplication programmes to village level.
- Promote animal traction activities.

**Objective Three:** Increase access to markets for agricultural produce.

- Encourage the widespread availability of agricultural inputs and outputs to village level through the expansion of markets.

**Objective Four:** Transfer skills to enable actors within the agricultural sector to continue to grow.

- Provide training and capacity-building to MINADER agricultural extension personnel and national NGOs.
- Encourage community mobilisation with a focus on development activities.

## **Policy**

**Objective One:** Strengthen the legal frameworks protecting the rights of rural communities, particularly regarding access to land and agricultural inputs.

- Monitor the situation relating to land access and tenure, seed production and trading of agricultural products particularly for small-scale farming, and strengthen advocacy activities.

**Objective Two:** Continue the transfer of responsibility to the Government for food aid to welfare cases, including orphans, handicapped, elderly and hospital patients.

- Continue efforts for more sustainable assistance for welfare cases through government agencies.

**Objective Three:** Promote and assist the government to assume leadership in food security assessments and responses through established governmental and non-governmental networks.

- Train government agencies and national NGOs to participate in identifying community needs and develop response plans to address them.

## **Targeted Populations**

### **Relief, Return, Resettlement and Reintegration**

Food: 1,038,581 persons

Non-food (seeds and tools): 1,300,000 persons

## **Recovery**

Food: 1,278,660 persons

Non-food (seeds and tools): 3,700,000 persons

### **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 persons;
- Number and percentage of vulnerable communities with access to seeds and tools;
- Number and percentage of vulnerable communities possessing small animals;
- Average surface area of land available to and cultivated by vulnerable communities;
- Quantity of post-harvest food stocks among vulnerable communities;
- Quantities 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;
- Number of roads and bridges repaired for distribution.

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

## **5.2 Public Health**

### **Main Goal**

To reduce infant and maternal mortality by 5 and 10%, respectively and morbidity by 10% for prioritised diseases by providing the Minimum Health Care Package, focusing on vulnerable groups, particularly under-five children, pregnant and lactating women, increasing the government's leadership in health, expanding the peripheral basic health services, fighting against HIV and malaria, formulating sound national health policies, promoting health education, and increasing access to clean water and basic sanitation.

### **Objectives and Activities**

#### **Relief, Resettlement, Return and Reintegration**

**Objective One:** Establish health units and services at resettlement and return locations by expanding the provincial health services network and providing the Minimum Health Care Package (MHCP).

- Complement the government in the provision of basic health services, including laboratory equipment and essential drug kits for the most common diseases, maternal and child health care, immunisations, nutrition and health promotion.
- Reduce micronutrient deficiencies in pregnant women by supplying iron supplements, Vitamin A and folic acid to all pregnant women and distribute impregnated mosquito nets to all pregnant and lactating women and children under five.
- Support the government to detect and respond to epidemics in a timely manner throughout the country.
- Screen populations for tuberculosis, trypanosomiasis, and leprosy and refer cases to appropriate health services in order to confirm the diagnosis and treat diseases.
- Strengthen routine immunisation in 59 municipalities covering 75% of the population.

**Objective Two:** Establish sustainable water and sanitation services at resettlement and return locations by involving community leaders and populations in the construction, rehabilitation, maintenance and management 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 promote community management of water and sanitation systems together with water-quality control, mainly in rural areas.
- Provide and promote the self-construction of latrines and hand-washing facilities and hygiene-awareness programmes at the community level.

## **Recovery**

**Objective One:** Support the Ministry of Health (MoH), Provincial Health Directorates and partners to strengthen coordination and monitoring mechanisms.

- Provide technical support to the MoH for the coordination of partner activities and the monitoring of public health projects at national and provincial levels.
- Provide technical support to the MoH for supply management using the Supply Management System (SUMA) at provincial and national levels.
- Provide Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) services and centres for prevention, management and referral of People Living With Disabilities (PLWD), including capacity building of health personnel.

**Objective Two:** Implement comprehensive outreach services for hard-to-reach populations, increasing accessibility to the MHCP.

- Provide technical support to the MoH to expand the health system network (health centres) and provision of the MHCP to all Angolans for prioritised diseases.

**Objective Three:** Assist the MoH in organising and implementing an integrated Health Information Management System (HIMS) capable of accurate analysis and response, including vulnerability assessment, epidemiological surveillance and programme monitoring.

- Strengthen the antennas and databases for epidemiological surveillance at national and provincial levels, including flow and analysis of health information on endemic and epidemic diseases for better policy and response.

**Objective Four:** Support the MoH in building capacities for improving health workers' skills and knowledge on basic health services, mainly in the rural areas, and facilitate the reintegration of former UNITA, returnee and refugee health workers into the national health system.

- Develop curricula and strengthen sub-national training centers for capacity-building, train health staff mainly from rural areas, including former UNITA, refugees and returnee health workers being reintegrated into the national health system.

**Objective Five:** Strengthen reproductive health services and cooperate with the National AIDS Commission (NAC) to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs among returning and resident populations, through the dissemination, implementation and monitoring of the National Strategic Plan at the provincial and municipal level.

- Provide equipment, training, referral and access to reproductive health service, support essential obstetric care, distribute condoms and provide peer education on their use.
- Provide health education on prevention and transmission of STIs, including HIV/AIDS.
- Provide case management of STIs, voluntary and confidential testing and counselling at the community level.
- Support urban and rural youth centres aimed at providing education, including production of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Behavioural Change and Communication (BCC) materials, vocational training, human rights, counselling and recreation.

- Provide technical assistance to the MoH for protocols on safe blood and supply management for blood banks at the provincial level and establish a national data centre.

**Objective Six:** Mainstream IEC activities in order to promote universal access to the MHCP, including the development of printed materials, radio spots and development of BCC approaches to reach targeted population.

- Design and produce a set of IEC materials to support the implementation of the MHCP, addressed to facilitators such as health workers, community-based workers and primary school teachers.

**Objective Seven:** Reduce the spread of water-borne diseases by increasing water quality and access control to safe drinking water in rural areas.

- Provide technical support to provincial governments in order to ensure that populations have access to 20 litres of clean water per day per person by digging wells, installing hand pumps, repairing supply systems and installing an appropriate cost-recovery system in order to ensure the management of the public health facilities and assess water quality in rural areas.
- Provide and promote self-construction of family latrines and hygiene-awareness programmes at the community level, ensuring the availability of tools, equipment, and spare parts for all public health facilities at provincial and local level and the installation of safe and solid waste disposal points.

## Policy

**Objective One:** Assist the government at the national and provincial levels to develop and implement comprehensive sectoral National Policy and Strategic Health Plans, coherent with the national PRSP.

- Provide technical advice to the MoH for the formulation, dissemination and monitoring of national health policies and legislation, the national strategic plan, and comprehensive provincial health plans.

**Objective Two:** Assist the government in the elaboration, dissemination and monitoring of norms and guidelines for improving the national and provincial health systems and providing the MHCP, according to the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) approach, National Water Supply and Sanitation Plan.

- Provide technical assistance to the MoH for the development and reproduction of national guidelines and protocols concerning IMCI and the provision of the MHCP.
- Provide support and technical guidance to DNEA and DPEA for the development of a sustainable public health strategy, standards and protocols, including the development of an emergency preparedness strategy and the use of SUMA.
- Provide technical assistance to MoH and MINARS regarding policy and strategies related to assistance and CBR for PLWD.

**Objective Three:** Assist the country in the elaboration, dissemination and monitoring of norms and guidelines for specific disease control strategies, including nutritional deficiencies, STIs/HIV, malaria, tuberculosis, vaccine-preventable diseases, meningitis, leprosy, trypanosomiasis, measles, tetanus and onchocercosis, and norms and guidelines for the assistance and rehabilitation of people living with disabilities.

- Provide technical assistance to the MoH and MINARS regarding policy and strategies related to assistance and CBR of people living with disabilities.
- Provide technical support to the MoH for the elaboration, dissemination and monitoring of norms and guidelines regarding specific disease control strategies.

## **Targeted Populations**

### **Relief, Resettlement, Return and Reintegration**

Approximately 1,500,000 people, including returned, resettled and reintegrated populations from camps and temporary resettlement sites, and demobilized ex-UNITA soldiers and their families.

### **Recovery**

Approximately 5,000,000 people, including the most vulnerable resident populations throughout the country and approximately 500,000 disabled persons.

## **Indicators and Monitoring**

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

- Number of new health units established at resettlement and return locations;
- Percentage of the population with access to the MHCP;
- Percentage of trained health post staff;
- Number of children 6 – 59 months old and pregnant and lactating women who have had nutritional screening and number of malnutrition cases identified;
- Coverage of Vitamin A supplementation amongst children 6 – 59 months and delivering women;
- Degree of SUMA activities implemented at national and provincial levels;
- 
- Mortality and morbidity rates related to malaria, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections, measles and STIs;
- Number of children under five who slept under a treated mosquito net the previous night;
- Routine immunisation coverage rates by type of vaccines;
- Percentage of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel, including Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs);
- Number of water points functioning and providing potable water.

All partners involved in the Public Health sector, under the leadership of the MoH, will monitor the health indicators through regular nutritional screening and assessments, cross-sectional studies, nation-wide community-based HIV sero-prevalence studies, immunisation coverage surveys and epidemiological surveillance reports provided by the 18 provincial epidemiological antennas. 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.



## 5.3 Education

### **Main Goal**

The main goal for the Education Bloc is to contribute to the efforts of the Ministry of Education and Angolan society to expand education services to returning communities, and to improve learning conditions in formal schools and alternative contexts, ensuring the right to education for all children and adolescents.

### **Objectives and Activities**

#### **Relief, Resettlement, Return and Reintegration**

**Objective One:** Establish primary schools in 150 communities identified for return and resettlement.

- Mobilise communities and support school construction or rehabilitation.

**Objective Two:** Ensure availability of basic learning and teaching modules for 500,000 children and adolescents and their teachers.

- Procure and distribute basic teaching and learning modules.

**Objective Three:** Increase learning opportunities for children without fluency in Portuguese.

- Create technical teams for teaching Portuguese as a second language.

**Objective Four:** Support parents' associations and networks, advocating to ensure that all school activities, including enrolment, are free of charge.

- Promote a civil network on the right to education.

#### **Recovery**

**Objective One:** Support the training of 15,000 educational agents without pedagogic qualifications, emphasising active methodologies and life skills.

- Coordinate and organise 300 municipal seminars to train teachers.
- Create teacher learning groups and a system to support them.

**Objective Two:** Produce and distribute basic materials for children and adolescents on rights, hygiene, health, self-care, HIV prevention, conflict resolution and mine awareness, and train teachers and community educational agents in 150 selected communities on how to use them.

- Produce and distribute pedagogical materials on life skills.

**Objective Three:** Support the creation of participative Education for All committees in 150 selected communities.

- Promote local Education for All committees.

## **Policy**

**Objective One:** Support the mapping of school in Angola.

- Organise a technical seminar and provide technical assistance to selected provinces to develop mapping.

**Objective Two:** Support planning for education at the provincial level, including policy development for adolescents, especially girls, excluded from schools.

- Support provincial planning for education.

**Objective Three:** Advocate for the formalisation of systems of school supervision, teacher learning groups, distance learning for career development, and incentives for good practices and performance, and provide technical support for these activities.

- Promote a National Forum on Quality Education Management and support supervisory activities in schools in 150 selected communities.

## **Targeted Populations**

### **Relief, Resettlement, Return and Reintegration**

150 communities that represent 25% of all communities receiving returnees and refugees, including approximately 4,000 rural villages and approximately half a million children and adolescents.

### **Recovery**

15,000 teachers without 8<sup>th</sup> grade qualifications who have been selected for the 2004 school year.

## **Indicators and Monitoring**

- Number of communities starting new formal education services (number of classrooms rehabilitated or constructed);
- Number of children and adolescents benefiting from basic learning materials;
- Number of teachers trained and number of groups working on Portuguese as a second language;
- Number of Provincial Directorates of Education that have produced a relevant working plan and budget for 2005 in a timely manner.

The Ministry of Education and partners will monitor indicators in neighbourhoods and villages where formal education services were established through reports submitted by teachers and local administrators to municipal and provincial and partners at the end of the first and second quarters.

## **5.4 Protection**

### **Main Goal**

The main goal in the Protection Bloc is to promote human rights and good governance in accordance with international norms by strengthening the government's capacity to protect its citizens and empowering people to defend their rights.

## **Objectives and Activities**

### **Relief, Resettlement, Return and Reintegration**

**Objective One:** Ensure that 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.

- Complete the establishment of Phase II of the Child Protection Strategy.
- Continue to facilitate the organised repatriation in safety and dignity of Angolan refugees living in neighbouring countries to accessible areas.
- Monitor the protection situation in return areas and promote full respect for the rights of returnees.
- Support the voluntary repatriation (from Angola) of recognised refugees as a durable solution for those who wish and are able to return to their countries of origin.

**Objective Two:** Support the reintegration of war-affected populations by promoting equal and equitable access to civil registration, mechanisms for family reunification and opportunities for local integration.

- Promote equal access to civil and birth registration and psychosocial support to children in resettlement and return areas as well as reception and transit centres.
- Promote access to reintegration opportunities for children and adolescents reunited with their families.
- Support community-based programmes to address the protection and assistance needs of vulnerable and at-risk returnees, including family tracing and reunification programmes for separated and unaccompanied elderly and at-risk individuals.
- Facilitate the local integration and self-sufficiency of recognised refugees in Angola who are not able to return to their countries of origin.

### **Recovery**

**Objective One:** Promote citizens' empowerment by improving human rights awareness, facilitating access to protection mechanisms and actively supporting civil society, particularly youth and women's organisations.

- Provide technical assistance to human rights organisations and networks aimed at strengthening protection mechanisms, increasing human rights awareness, resolving conflicts, promoting reconciliation, preventing and responding to sexual abuse and exploitation, trafficking and gender-based violence.
- Facilitate access to protection mechanisms by supporting the establishment of appropriate advocacy mechanisms at municipal, provincial and national levels.

**Objective Two:** Promote increased State responsibility for child protection by supporting the strengthening of services to provide civil and birth registration, family reunification, juvenile justice and the fulfilment of child rights.

- Facilitate the expansion of the registration and documentation programmes to include adults as well as children in return areas.
- Support capacity building of personnel working in birth registration services and the development of a post-campaign strategy for permanent birth registration services free of charge.
- Provide support for family tracing and family reunification programmes, foster care and community-based arrangements for assisting separated and unaccompanied returnee children.
- Support the rehabilitation of schools and child-friendly spaces and the enhancement of teachers' skills and knowledge of children's rights in return areas.
- Support government programmes to address the specific protection needs of vulnerable and at-risk children, especially those at risk of sexual abuse and exploitation.

## Policy

**Objective One:** Promote the rule of law by supporting legislative reform and expanding access to the judicial system as well as strengthening its effectiveness and efficiency, and support the development of a National Human Rights Action Plan.

- Support efforts to strengthen the justice system at the municipal level and increase respect for human rights in law enforcement agencies.
- Support the elaboration of the National Human Rights Action Plan.
- Support the establishment of juvenile justice and the development of non-institutional alternative systems and procedures for juvenile offenders.
- Improve respect for the rights of detainees by providing training to penitentiary staff and regularly visiting detention centres to monitor and report on the situation of detainees.
- Support the harmonisation of national child-related legislation with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and relevant international standards.
- Support MINARS to establish a national policy on separated children as well as policy and legislation for the non-discriminating protection of children made vulnerable due to HIV/AIDS.
- Support the enhancement of government capacity to efficiently and effectively undertake refugee status determination in accordance with international refugee law and facilitate equal access to Refugee Status Determination procedures.

## Targeted Populations

### Resettlement, Return and Reintegration

- 200,000 children who do not have registration documents
- 15,000 separated children
- 400,000 Angolan refugee returnees
- 13,000 recognised refugees and asylum seekers

### Recovery

- 40 municipal birth registration offices permanently established
- Eight provincial MINJUS offices functioning with computerised birth registration databases.

## Indicators and Monitoring

- Number and percentage of displaced populations returning in accordance with the Norms and *reglamento*;
- 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.

Partners and networks will monitor indicators in targeted areas through surveys, official records, and internal and external evaluations.

## 5.5 Access and Coordination

### Main Goal

The main goal in the Access and Coordination Bloc is to stabilise the living conditions of vulnerable and returning populations and increase the delivery of social services by expanding logistical accessibility, reducing mine-related injuries and ensuring assistance to mine victims through strengthening institutional capacity and transferring coordination mechanisms to the government.

## Objectives and Activities

### Relief, Resettlement, Return and Reintegration

**Objective One:** Stabilise the living conditions of vulnerable populations in remaining emergency pockets by providing an integrated emergency response.

- Undertake Inter-Sectorial Mobile Team assessments in remaining emergency pockets and implement plans of action.
- Evaluate security conditions on a regular basis and adjust the UN security system as required.
- Provide air transport for UN and NGO personnel to areas that cannot be reached through commercial transport or surface routes.

**Objective Two:** Support government efforts to ensure that communities are involved in disaster preparedness, emergency planning and distribution of survival items.

Preposition survival kits in areas prone to natural disasters in collaboration with the local and municipal authorities and communities.

**Objective Three:** Support government efforts to expand access to vulnerable populations in remaining emergency pockets and facilitate the return of war-affected populations by identifying and advocating for the rapid repair of transportation routes and infrastructure.

- Conduct joint assessments with provincial governments to identify damaged infrastructure in areas where humanitarian and transitional operations are ongoing or planned.
- Provide food-for-work to populations to repair key infrastructure on priority routes into areas with large concentrations of vulnerable populations.

**Objective Four:** Support government efforts to upscale and upgrade basic social services for civilian populations by promoting full compliance with all aspects of the Norms and *reglamento*.

- Promote the safety of returning populations by providing integrated mine action programmes including surveys, marking, clearance, mine awareness and assistance to mine victims.

### Recovery

**Objective One:** Support government efforts to implement the Provincial Transition Plans programmes and activities to improve sustainable livelihoods and reintegration for populations in return and resettlement sites.

- Support the implementation of the community projects identified in the Provincial Transitional Plans and mobilise funds to facilitate the integrated consortium approach through NGOs.
- Support programmes aimed at improving community empowerment and strengthening the institutional capacity of local administration through capacity building and on-the-job training initiatives.

**Objective Two:** Support government efforts to assume responsibility for early warning and natural disaster coordination by helping to strengthen mechanisms for timely and integrated responses to sudden unforeseen emergencies at national and local levels.

- Support direct technical assistance to relevant ministries to establish coordination mechanisms at national and provincial levels and standard operating procedures for early warning and natural disaster preparedness and response.

**Objective Three:** Support government efforts to assume responsibility for humanitarian coordination by strengthening the capacity of MINARS, UCAH and other relevant ministries at provincial and national levels through on-the-job training in information management and other core coordination competencies.

- Implement capacity building programmes to transfer the core functions and competencies to MINARS and UTCAH to coordinate humanitarian and transition programmes at the national and provincial levels.
- Support the government to establish mechanisms to ensure the full participation of all humanitarian partners in all relevant coordination structures, particularly at the provincial level.

**Objective Four:** Support government efforts to strengthen mine action activities, including the development of reliable systems for the collation and dissemination of mine action information and transparent mechanisms for defining demining priorities, and increase assistance for mine victims and mine awareness.

- Strengthen capacity building to support CNIDAH at central and provincial levels to facilitate mine action coordination.

#### Policy

**Objective One:** Support government efforts to assume responsibility for the humanitarian and recovery operation by advocating for the establishment of transparent and efficient procedures to facilitate humanitarian and recovery partners' programmes.

- Provide technical support to improve standard operational procedures to facilitate the implementation of humanitarian and recovery programmes.
- Provide technical support to improve legal frameworks and operational procedures for humanitarian and recovery coordination mechanisms.

**Objective Two:** Support the government in establishing coordination mechanisms at municipal and communal levels for the planning and monitoring of transition and recovery programmes.

- Provide technical support to establish humanitarian and recovery coordination mechanisms at municipality and communal levels.

### **Targeted Populations**

#### **Relief, Resettlement, Return and Reintegration**

Approximately 350,000 civilians, including people living in the remaining emergency pockets, refugees returning through organised repatriation programmes, and approximately 500,000 persons undertaking return or resettlement.

#### **Recovery**

Locations to be prioritised in the 185 communes identified in the Provincial Transition Plans.

#### **Indicators and Monitoring**

- Number of emergency pockets stabilised as a result of the implementation of plans of action;
- Number of geographical areas where accessibility increased as a result of emergency repairs;
- Number of resettlement and return sites where basic social services have been upscaled and upgraded;
- Number of Provincial Transition Plans implemented and percentage of tasks completed;
- Number of provinces covered by early warning and emergency preparedness procedures as a result of capacity building.
- Number of landmine deaths and injuries and number of mine accident survivors assisted.
- Number of humanitarian coordination mechanisms adapted or transformed into transition coordination structures at the provincial and central levels.

Partners will monitor indicators through Provincial Transition Plan joint monitoring mechanisms at the central and provincial levels, field reports, and regular partner and government reports on coordination activities.

## 6. PROVINCIAL PROFILES


The information contained in the profiles is based on the Provincial Transition Plans (PTPs) drafted by provincial governments and humanitarian partners in August and September 2003. A summary of the PTP themes and the areas selected by the PTP teams provides information on municipalities and communes in which war-affected returned populations live with the residents, sharing the same hardship. The provincial profiles provide additional information as explained below:

- **Estimated Population:** Population figures for the provinces are projections of the Ministry of Health's National Vaccination Programme based on the number of children vaccinated.
- **Estimated War-Affected Returnees:** This is an estimate of the number of people affected by war who have returned to their places of origin, provided by the government through UTCAH.
- **Accessibility:** This information provided by the UN Security Unit shows how many areas have been opened for humanitarian operations since September 2002.
- **Vaccination Coverage:** The number of children vaccinated against polio and measles during the second phase of the 2002 and 2003 campaigns is drawn from the statistics of the Ministry of Health.
- **Agricultural Inputs:** The number of family kits distributed in 2002 in comparison to those being distributed for the agricultural campaign 2003/2004.
- **General Food Distribution:** The number of food beneficiaries for the first two quarters of 2003.
- **Food for Work:** Based on plans for community recovery and reconstruction, WFP assists projects through the "Food For Work" (FFW) Programme. These projects tend to take place in stabilised communities where needs still exist but are assessed to be non-critical. The Provincial Profiles give the number of beneficiaries of the FFW program during the first two quarters of 2003.
- **Priorities budgeted in "Provincial Programme for the Improvement of Basic Social Services" (PPIBSS):** Each province was allocated US\$ 20 million through the PPIBSS for the rapid upscaling of social services. Each province has published its objectives. The Provincial Profiles give a short summary of the priorities.
- **Integrated Response Strategy:** As a result of the PTP process, integrated response plans have been developed in all PTP locations. The Provincial Profiles include an overview of the response plans in the form of an overall Integrated Response Strategy.

## BENGO

**Estimated Population:** 322,000

**Estimated War-affected Returnees:** 94,530

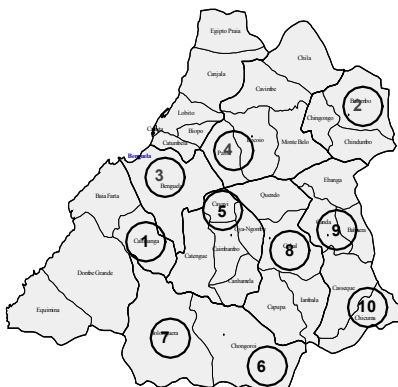
General Overview and Indicators					
The province of Bengo experienced a significant redistribution of its population after the end of the war, with large numbers of people returning to the inner areas of the province from communes closer to Luanda. It is estimated that 92,000 IDPs have returned home since the end of the war. An additional 2,530 demobilised soldiers and family members are reintegrating into communities.					
<b>Accessibility:</b> Since September 2002, one new area was considered accessible for humanitarian operations.					
<b>Polio Vaccination</b> 2002: 29,500                      2003: 62,846 <b>Measles Vaccination</b> 2002: 0                                2003: 96,095	<b>Agricultural inputs</b>  2002: 8,694                      2003: 5,000				
<b>General Food Distribution</b> Jan – Mar: 12,818              April – June: 6,414	<b>Food For Work</b> Jan – Mar: 58                      April – June: 465				
<b>Provincial activities for 2003/2004</b>					
<b>Priorities budgeted in PPIBSS:</b> (a) Increase school enrolment. (b) Improve access to medical assistance. (c) Improve the road network to facilitate the return process and enhance basic conditions to support economic development. (d) Improve and expand the energy and water supply networks for the population.					
<b>Caseload and Priorities in the Provincial Transition Plan</b> About 26,500 people, including residents and recent arrivals belonging to different war-affected groups live, in the four communes prioritised in the Bengo PTP. Current constraints to community recovery that will need to be addressed by integrated responses are: <b>Food Security:</b> Problems with pests in some of the communes may hamper the production of a profitable harvest. <b>Access and Coordination:</b> The condition of roads and bridges is such that access to markets and basic services is difficult. Some of the communes have requested that demining checks be carried out. <b>Public Health:</b> The Health Service remains under pressure as it strives to cope with the number and diversity of needs within the population. <b>Education:</b> The PTP team highlighted concerns over the low number of education facilities currently available. The demand for adult literacy programmes is greater than current opportunities. <b>Protection:</b> The general level of knowledge about civil law and the judicial system is low. Mechanisms to report suspected abuses of human rights are not well established.					
<b>PTP Map</b> 	<b>Locations selected by the Bengo Provincial Team</b> <table border="1"><tr><td>1. Caculo Cahenda (1,781)</td></tr><tr><td>2. Quicabo (11,000)</td></tr><tr><td>3. Coxe and Paredes (2,278)</td></tr><tr><td>4. Muxaluando (11,500)</td></tr></table>	1. Caculo Cahenda (1,781)	2. Quicabo (11,000)	3. Coxe and Paredes (2,278)	4. Muxaluando (11,500)
1. Caculo Cahenda (1,781)					
2. Quicabo (11,000)					
3. Coxe and Paredes (2,278)					
4. Muxaluando (11,500)					
<b>Integrated Response Strategy</b> An upscaling of activities within all Programme Blocs is required to create the social conditions necessary for these communities to embark on a transitional path. Liaison between community leaders and municipal administrators will continue to be the cornerstone for community participation leading to the strengthening of protection-related networks. Possible activities related to adult literacy needs are to be addressed through discussions with local educational officials. Where access to agricultural land is hampered by the possible presence of mines or UXOs, survey work to confirm mine infestation or, where necessary, reassurance to newly arriving populations that the land is safe, is to be done through INAROOE or an appropriate NGO. Prior to pests becoming a limiting factor to increased agricultural production, the timely deployment of technicians to address the issue is to be an important consideration within the implementation of the 2003-2004 agricultural campaign.					



## BENGUELA

**Estimated Population:** 1,570,000

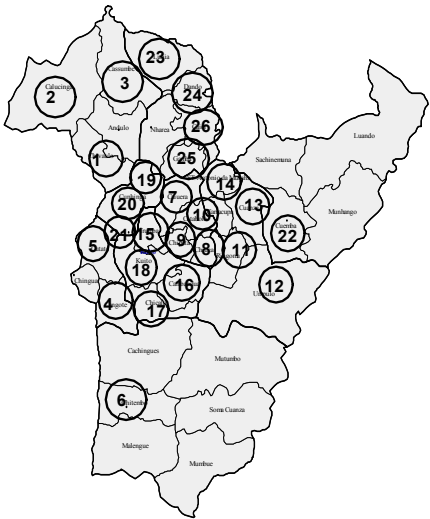
**Estimated War-affected Returnees:** 496,530

General Overview and Indicators	
Population numbers in Benguela have increased dramatically since the end of the war. It is estimated that 431,000 people have returned home since the end of the war. An additional 65,530 demobilised soldiers and their family members are reintegrating into communities.	
Accessibility: Since September 2002, twenty-one new areas have become accessible for humanitarian operations.	
<b>Polio Vaccination</b> 2002: 304,773                      2003: 948,980 <b>Measles Vaccination</b> 2002: 16,583                      2003: 1,057,749	<b>Agricultural inputs</b>  2002: 38,830                      2003: 34,400
<b>General Food Distribution</b> Jan – Mar: 206,130                      April – June: 61,476	<b>Food for Work</b> Jan – Mar: 2,528                      April – June: 15,375
Provincial activities for 2003/2004	
Priorities budgeted in PPIBSS: (a) Increase child school enrolment. (b) Improve medical services. (c) Increase and improve the electrical grid and the supply of clean water. (d) Improve the road network. (e) Improve the administration of human resources. (f) Enhance economic and productive activity.	
Caseload and Priorities in the Provincial Transition Plan	
About 174,700 people, including residents and recent arrivals belonging to different war-affected groups, live in the 10 communes prioritised in the Benguela PTP. Current constraints to community recovery that will need to be addressed by integrated responses are:	
Food Security: Additional seeds and tools are required to further enhance the capacity for local food production.	
Access and Coordination: The condition of roads and bridges are poor, often preventing direct access to markets and basic services. Some communes still require mine action interventions to ensure the safe return to agricultural activities.	
Public Health: The Health Service remains under pressure due to the size and distribution of the expanding population.	
Education: Within the general need to expand educational services, specific problems such as housing for teachers and the lack of literacy programmes for adults have been highlighted by the PTP team.	
Protection: An ongoing problem concerning the registration for identity cards and birth certificates persists.	
PTP Map	Locations selected by the Benguela Provincial Team
	1. Calahanga (4,600)
	2. Hungulo (30,000)
	3. Capilongo (2,200)
	4. Passe (19,133)
	5. Cavavi (8,893)
	6. Camuine (12,388)
	7. Bolongueira (12,412)
	8. Lomaum (61,000)
	9. Plantações (?)
	10. Chicuma (24,066)
Integrated Response Strategy	
Basic social services in all identified areas need to be upscaled in order to normalise the lives of the members of the communities. Particular attention is to be given to the communities living near mined areas to ensure that livelihoods can be recovered in a safe environment. Possible responses to the specific needs relating to adult literacy will be addressed through discussions with local education officials. Whenever possible, technical support from NGOs working at community level will be sought on adult literacy projects. In addition, seed multiplication initiatives are required to ensure that recently food secure communities do not return to a vulnerable position during 2004.	

## BIÉ

**Estimated Population:** 1,016,000

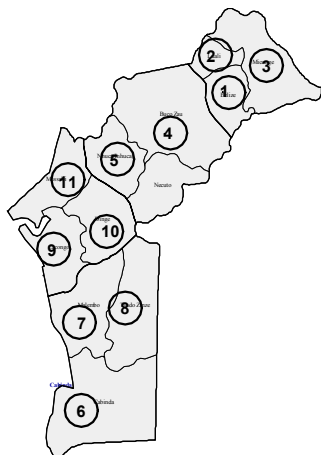
**Estimated War-affected Returnees:** 293,385

General Overview and Indicators																															
The population of Bié experienced one of the highest displacement rates in the country. The province is still going through a massive redistribution of its population, either from within the province or from the neighbouring provinces of Huila, Malanje, Moxico, Huambo, Kwanza Sul and the Lundas. It is estimated that 232,000 people have returned home since the end of the war. An additional 61,385 demobilised soldiers and family members are reintegrating into communities.																															
<b>Accessibility:</b> Since September 2002, eight new areas were considered accessible for humanitarian operations.																															
<b>Polio Vaccination</b> 2002: 230,295                      2003: 356,315 <b>Measles Vaccination</b> 2002: 6,635                      2003: 442,396	<b>Agricultural inputs</b>  2002: 116,220                      2003: 95,450																														
<b>General Food Distribution</b> Jan-Mar: 369,966                      April-June: 240,172	<b>Food for Work</b> Jan-Mar: 25,230                      April-June: 22,435																														
Provincial Activities for 2003 / 2004																															
<b>Priorities budgeted in PPIBSS:</b> (a) Build and rehabilitate over 20 schools to enable the enrolment of more than 5,940 children into school. (b) Repair bridges and fill the holes in the roads so to open 543 km of secondary and tertiary roads. (c) Improve health services.																															
<b>Caseload and Priorities in the Provincial Transition Plan</b> About 518,100 people, including many recent arrivals belonging to different war-affected groups, live in the 26 communes prioritised in the PTP. Current constraints to community recovery that will need to be resolved by integrated responses are: <b>Food Security:</b> It is likely that the current distribution of seeds and tools will make a significant contribution to the local capacity to increase food production, although additional seed and tools are still required in newly accessible areas. A shortage of mine-free agricultural land is preoccupying some communities. <b>Access and Coordination:</b> Access in the province has improved since the cessation of the hostilities, but this situation remains fragile due to the poor conditions of roads in the rainy season. Many small broken bridges will hinder movement once the rains start. Mine infestation is widely reported. <b>Public Health:</b> In almost all PTP locations, positive activities concerning health infrastructure were underway but the supply of medicines to support the health network is not regular. <b>Education:</b> Educational opportunities continue to improve although gaps in the infrastructure and the supply of didactic materials limit many communities. <b>Protection:</b> An ongoing problem concerning registration for identity cards and birth certificates persists.																															
<b>PTP map</b> 	<b>Locations selected by the Bie Provincial Team</b> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Chivaulo (45,115)</td><td>16. Cambândua (17,301)</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. Calussinga (28,685)</td><td>17. Chicala (12,842)</td></tr> <tr> <td>3. Cassumbi (18,288)</td><td>18. Aldeia Kuquema (23,000)</td></tr> <tr> <td>4. Kangote (31,014)</td><td>19. Belo Horizonte (32,120)</td></tr> <tr> <td>5. Kutato (37,870)</td><td>20. Capeio (9,257)</td></tr> <tr> <td>6. Chitembo (54,493)</td><td>21. Tunda Chivava (6,158)</td></tr> <tr> <td>7. Caiuera (7,223)</td><td>22. Kuemba (71,734)</td></tr> <tr> <td>8. Chiuca (13,821)</td><td>23. Lubia (11,476)</td></tr> <tr> <td>9. Chipeta (14,720)</td><td>24. Dando (10,554)</td></tr> <tr> <td>10. Sande (14,000)</td><td>25. Gamba (10,169)</td></tr> <tr> <td>11. Ringoma (4,441)</td><td>26. Caieie (20,872)</td></tr> <tr> <td>12. Umpulo (4,410)</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>13. Kwanza (3,896)</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>14. Muinha (5,895)</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>15. Trumba (8,781)</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	1. Chivaulo (45,115)	16. Cambândua (17,301)	2. Calussinga (28,685)	17. Chicala (12,842)	3. Cassumbi (18,288)	18. Aldeia Kuquema (23,000)	4. Kangote (31,014)	19. Belo Horizonte (32,120)	5. Kutato (37,870)	20. Capeio (9,257)	6. Chitembo (54,493)	21. Tunda Chivava (6,158)	7. Caiuera (7,223)	22. Kuemba (71,734)	8. Chiuca (13,821)	23. Lubia (11,476)	9. Chipeta (14,720)	24. Dando (10,554)	10. Sande (14,000)	25. Gamba (10,169)	11. Ringoma (4,441)	26. Caieie (20,872)	12. Umpulo (4,410)		13. Kwanza (3,896)		14. Muinha (5,895)		15. Trumba (8,781)	
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<b>Integrated Response Strategy</b> The repair of small bridges and the improvement of minor roads through local administration initiatives coupled with support from recovery partners are essential to keep rural communities accessible. The increase of national demining capacity is to be encouraged. Besides ongoing government and NGO programmes to upscale social services in all locations, activities will be community-based, focusing on upgrading competencies through close work with local administrations, community leaders and beneficiaries. Initiatives aimed at recovering sustainable livelihood in rural communities through the implementation of small income generating activities, distribution of small animals and regional seeds multiplication, are to be expanded. New community-level initiatives to help upgrade civil services involved in civilian and birth registration are to be encouraged.																															

## CABINDA

**Estimated Population:** 362,000

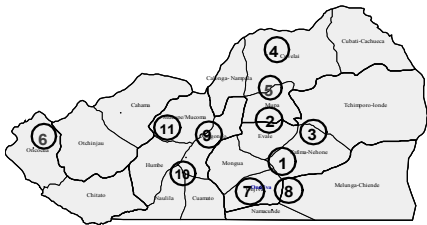
**Estimated War-affected Returnees:** 1,645

<b>General Overview and Indicators</b>												
It is estimated that 1,600 people returned to their areas of origin in Cabinda during 2003, albeit mostly from within the province itself. An additional 45 demobilised soldiers and family members are reintegrating into communities. Simultaneously, more than 23,000 newly displaced have been reported by the authorities.												
<b>Accessibility:</b> Since September 2002, no additional areas were opened.												
<b>Polio Vaccination</b> 2002: 145,893                      2003: 143,328 <b>Measles Vaccination</b> 2002: 0                                      2003: 173,516	<b>Agricultural inputs</b>  2002: 3,000                      2003: 0											
<b>General Food Distribution</b> Jan – Mar: 0                      April – June: 0	<b>Food for Work</b> Jan – Mar: 0                      April – June: 0											
<b>Provincial activities for 2003/2004</b>												
<b>Priorities budgeted in PPIBSS:</b> (a) Rehabilitate main roads and bridges. (b) Reconstruction of reservoirs as part of the water distribution system. (c) Increase child enrolment into school. (d) Improve the quality of education services and also the conditions for teachers. (e) Fight against poverty and illiteracy in the province. (f) Build a new water supply system. (g) Initiate a public lighting project in the outskirts of Cabinda City.												
<b>Caseload and Priorities in the Provincial Transition Plan</b> About 254,000 people, including residents and recent arrivals belonging to different war-affected groups, live in the 11 communes prioritised in the Cabinda PTP. Current constraints to community recovery that will need to be addressed by integrated responses are: <b>Food Security:</b> Additional seeds and tools to further enhance local food production are required in all communes. A shortage of safe land is also a concern in some communities. <b>Access and Coordination:</b> Demining programmes need to be introduced in some of the communes. The conditions of roads and bridges are such that access to markets and basic services can be a problem. <b>Public Health:</b> The Health Service is still poorly prepared to cope with the size and distribution of the population that it serves. <b>Education:</b> The education infrastructure is not able to cope with current needs. <b>Protection:</b> An ongoing problem concerning registration for identity cards and birth certificates persists. Family reunification programmes are considered to be weak.												
<b>PTP Map</b> 	<b>Locations selected by the Cabinda Provincial Team</b> <table><tr><td>1. Belize (6,182)</td></tr><tr><td>2. Luali (1,948)</td></tr><tr><td>3. Miconje (7,132)</td></tr><tr><td>4. Buco Zau (28,206)</td></tr><tr><td>5. Inhuca (670)</td></tr><tr><td>6. Cabinda (160,000)</td></tr><tr><td>7. Malembo (6,425)</td></tr><tr><td>8. Tando-Zinze (17,000)</td></tr><tr><td>9. Cacongo (13,172)</td></tr><tr><td>10. Dingé (8,059)</td></tr><tr><td>11. Massabi (5,756)</td></tr></table>	1. Belize (6,182)	2. Luali (1,948)	3. Miconje (7,132)	4. Buco Zau (28,206)	5. Inhuca (670)	6. Cabinda (160,000)	7. Malembo (6,425)	8. Tando-Zinze (17,000)	9. Cacongo (13,172)	10. Dingé (8,059)	11. Massabi (5,756)
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<b>Integrated Response Strategy</b> The distribution and preparation of land for agricultural use, coupled with government initiatives to check areas suspected to be mined, will be a logical start of an integrated strategy. For 2004, additional mainstream NGO support with agricultural, health and education projects will only follow if the authorities are able to show that the political and social conditions are suitable for such projects. Access to new IDPs to assess their conditions should be granted. Local leaders and municipal administrators are to work together to assist those without civilian registration to enable them to register through established and ongoing procedures.												

## CUNENE

**Estimated Population:** 449,000

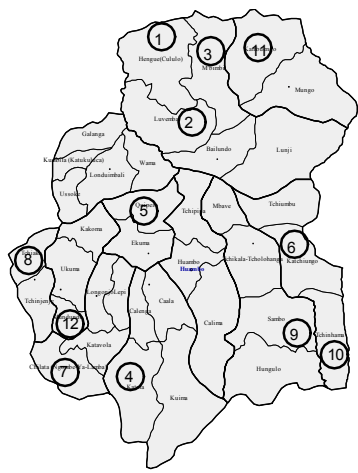
**Estimated War-affected Returnees:** 75,904

General Overview and Indicators												
The province of Cunene experienced relatively small changes since the end of the war. Approximately 72,000 IDPs quickly resettled with very few incidents related to inter-community rivalry or tension. So far, 1,444 refugees have crossed the border into Cunene and are now starting the process of integrating back into their places of origin. An additional 2,460 demobilised soldiers and their family members are reintegrating into communities.												
<b>Accessibility:</b> Since September 2002, one new area was considered accessible for humanitarian operations.												
<b>Polio Vaccination</b> 2002: 85,474                      2003: 97,802 <b>Measles Vaccination</b> 2002: 0                              2003: 158,291	<b>Agricultural inputs</b>  2002: 2,000                      2003: 1,000											
<b>General Food Distribution</b> Jan-Mar: 0                      April-June: 0	<b>Food for Work</b> Jan-Mar: 9,115                      April-June: 36,850											
Provincial Activities for 2003 / 2004												
<b>Priorities budgeted in PPIBSS:</b> (a) Build primary schools. (b) Create the conditions to initiate quality education in 2004. (c) Reduce the number of students who are not in school. (d) Build and equip professional training centres. (e) Build hospitals in the municipal centres. (f) Build health centres and health posts in some of the communities and villages. (f) Improve energy supply. (g) Improve clean water supply to Ondjiva and Ombandja municipality. (h) Increase water accessibility for the population and their cattle. (i) Improve the state housing. (j) Finish the construction of basic administrative infrastructure. (k) Rehabilitate the sports infrastructures for youth and students.												
<b>Caseload and Priorities in the Provincial Transition Plan</b> About 500,600 people, including a small number of recent arrivals belonging to different war-affected groups, live in the 11 communes prioritised in the PTP. Current constraints to community development that will need to be addressed by integrated responses are: <b>Food Security:</b> Opportunities for small-scale farming, particularly cattle farming and honey production, leading to economic expansion are not well organised and will require small investment schemes to fully utilise the dormant potential. <b>Access and Coordination:</b> Old mine-fields that are known to the community continue to be cleared but their presence reduces land available for productive use. <b>Public Health:</b> The rate at which health facilities are being rehabilitated lags behind the local demand for modern diagnosis, medicines and treatment. <b>Education:</b> Whilst efforts to enrol children are supported by increased educational facilities, too many children remain outside of formal education. <b>Protection:</b> Land distribution related issues and seasonal movement of cattle to traditional pastures may trigger conflicts. The general level of knowledge concerning citizen's rights and duties is low. Mechanisms to safely report abuses are to be improved.												
<b>PTP map</b>  	<b>Locations selected by the Cunene Provincial Team</b> <table><tr><td>1. Ondjiva (95,000)</td></tr><tr><td>2. Evale (25,000)</td></tr><tr><td>3. Nehone (67,000)</td></tr><tr><td>4. Mucolongondjo (24,465)</td></tr><tr><td>5. Mupa (35,934)</td></tr><tr><td>6. Oncocua (22,219)</td></tr><tr><td>7. Namacunde (58,000)</td></tr><tr><td>8. Chiede (54,000)</td></tr><tr><td>9. Xangongo (64,745)</td></tr><tr><td>10. Naulila (24,245)</td></tr><tr><td>11. Humbe (29,908)</td></tr></table>	1. Ondjiva (95,000)	2. Evale (25,000)	3. Nehone (67,000)	4. Mucolongondjo (24,465)	5. Mupa (35,934)	6. Oncocua (22,219)	7. Namacunde (58,000)	8. Chiede (54,000)	9. Xangongo (64,745)	10. Naulila (24,245)	11. Humbe (29,908)
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<b>Integrated Response Strategy</b> Funding for NGO initiatives in Cunene has often been low due to the higher priority being prior to the provinces more directly affected by the conflict. However, as the country normalises, Cunene should start to benefit from a more equal distribution of transitional funds, strengthening local capacity and justifying closer NGO linkages with local administrations. Traditional systems of animal husbandry are to be enhanced through community-driven efforts to safeguard and expand water capture systems to the benefit of all the stakeholders. Technical support to veterinary services is to be strengthened, expanding and diversifying existing animal stocks. Current public health initiatives leading to increased availability and quality of water for rural communities are to be upgraded by timely technical inputs and additional widespread basic health education campaigns. Institutionally strengthened registration teams are to complete registration activities where access permits, with supplementary logistical support from humanitarian partners.												

## HUAMBO

**Estimated Population:** 1,148,000

**Estimated War-affected Returnees:** 568,365

General Overview and Indicators													
The province of Huambo experienced a considerable population change since the end of the war. Approximately 439,000 IDPs have moved from within the province or other areas of the country back to their places of origin. An additional 129,365 demobilised soldiers and their family members are reintegrating into communities.													
<b>Accessibility:</b> Since September 2002, two new areas were considered accessible for humanitarian operations.													
<b>Polio Vaccination</b> 2002: 40,963                      2003: 214,726 <b>Measles Vaccination</b> 2002: 44,899                      2003: 534,044	<b>Agricultural inputs</b>  2002: 167,148                      2003: 173,400												
<b>General Food Distribution</b> Jan-Mar: 527,694                      April-June: 469,376	<b>Food for Work</b> Jan-Mar: 5,713                      April-June: 50,345												
<b>Provincial Activities for 2003 / 2004</b>													
<b>Priorities budgeted in PPIBSS:</b> (a) Increase school access and build schools. (b). Capacity building in the social sector. (c) Improve the health network. (d) Improve the conditions of health workers. (e) Improve infrastructures, mainly roads and bridges. (f) Create conditions for the promotion of agriculture. (g) Install generators to improve and expand the electric grid. (h) Rehabilitate water supply systems.													
<b>Caseload and Priorities in the Provincial Transition Plan</b> About 370,000 people, including many recent arrivals belonging to different war-affected groups, live in the 12 communes prioritised in the PTP. Current constraints to community recovery that will need to be resolved by integrated responses are: <b>Food Security:</b> An ongoing requirement for additional seeds and tools to further enhance local food production. <b>Access and Coordination:</b> Given the scope of mine infestation in the province, the communities are concerned over the safety of many areas near their villages. <b>Public Health:</b> The health infrastructure remains too fragmented to offer an integrated service. <b>Education:</b> The stretched education system cannot absorb all the children arriving in the province. <b>Protection:</b> An ongoing problem concerning registration for identity cards persists. Cases of discrimination have been reported.													
<b>PTP map</b> 	<b>Locations selected by Huambo Provincial Team</b> <table><tr><td>1. Hengue (32,000)</td></tr><tr><td>2. Luvemba (47,000)</td></tr><tr><td>3. Bimbe (33,000)</td></tr><tr><td>4. Catata (11,000)</td></tr><tr><td>5. Tchipeio (41,000)</td></tr><tr><td>6. Tchinhama (24,000)</td></tr><tr><td>7. Chilata (29,000)</td></tr><tr><td>8. Tchiaca (14,000)</td></tr><tr><td>9. Sambo (53,000)</td></tr><tr><td>10. Samboto (50,000)</td></tr><tr><td>11. Cambuengo, (25,000)</td></tr><tr><td>12. Mundundo (11,000)</td></tr></table>	1. Hengue (32,000)	2. Luvemba (47,000)	3. Bimbe (33,000)	4. Catata (11,000)	5. Tchipeio (41,000)	6. Tchinhama (24,000)	7. Chilata (29,000)	8. Tchiaca (14,000)	9. Sambo (53,000)	10. Samboto (50,000)	11. Cambuengo, (25,000)	12. Mundundo (11,000)
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<b>Integrated Response Strategy</b> Upgrade social services across all locations and in all Programme Blocs with particular attention to the organisation and management of health and educational services. A strong NGO base exists, which can assist municipal authorities in all accessible areas. In order to open markets and allow for increased agricultural production, mine clearance based on community assessments is to be implemented in parallel with the creation of seed banks. The importance of legal documentation is clear and will continue to be a priority for both municipal and provincial authorities. The role of local leaders and administrators in organising assistance to complete official forms and removing bureaucratic obstacles is to be encouraged. Where possible, NGOs may try to assist in the transport of official mobile registration teams and the dissemination of relevant information concerning registration procedures, and more generally, in conducting human rights awareness campaigns.													

## HUILA

**Estimated Population:** 1,347,000

**Estimated War-affected Returnees:** 188,625

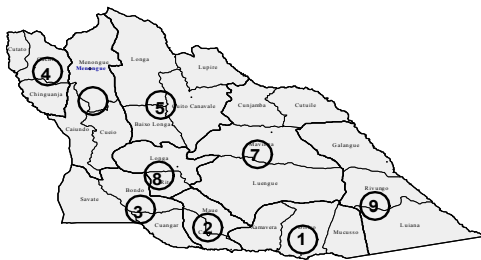
General Overview and Indicators																					
The Northeast of Huila has experienced many changes since the end of the war. Approximately 154,000 IDPs moving from within the province or other areas of the country have returned to their areas of origin. An additional 34,625 demobilised soldiers and their family members are reintegrating into communities.																					
<b>Accessibility:</b> Since September 2002, 25 new areas have become accessible for humanitarian operations.																					
<b>Polio Vaccination</b> 2002: 288,700                      2003: 437,231 <b>Measles Vaccination</b> 2002: 15,288                      2003: 736,890	<b>Agricultural inputs</b>  2002: 35,613                      2003: 42,980																				
<b>General Food Distribution</b> Jan-Mar: 257,052                      April-June: 139,378	<b>Food for Work</b> Jan-Mar: 7,550                      April-June: 71,560																				
Provincial Activities for 2003/2004																					
<b>Priorities budgeted in PPIBSS:</b> (a) Improve education conditions and increase student enrolment. (b) Improve medical services. (c) Improve the road network. (d) Improve basic sanitation and town planning. (e) Improve and increase energy and clean water supplies. (f) Improve the administration of human resources. (g) Enhance agriculture activity.																					
<b>Caseload and Priorities in the Provincial Transition Plan</b> About 102,200 people, including many recent arrivals belonging to different war-affected groups, live in the 15 communes prioritised in the PTP. Current constraints to community development that will need to be addressed by integrated responses are as follows: <b>Food Security:</b> The 2003 agricultural campaign will reinforce the successful 2002 campaign, covering previous gaps in the availability of seeds and tools. However, limited access to markets, traction animals and fertilisers may continue to be constraints to reaching the full potential of the province. <b>Access and Coordination:</b> Whilst the main road network is largely open, a multitude of small broken bridges at the commune level continues to hamper community access. <b>Public Health:</b> The shortage of essential medicines throughout the province undermines the many positive activities carried out through the construction of health posts programme. <b>Education:</b> Infrastructure is being built slowly, but demand has overtaken current capacity. In many locations, adult literacy represents a problem to which there is no clear response. <b>Protection:</b> Progress towards obtaining full citizen identity cards is ongoing but far from complete.																					
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Integrated Response Strategy																					
The PTP has targeted the northeast of the province for integrated activities given the high concentration of return areas and the high level of infrastructure damage. Expectations for the next harvest are high, but timely interventions for the construction of small bridges will be necessary to capitalise on the gains, in order to convert higher agricultural production into localised economic recovery. NGO initiatives to provide traction animals should be copied and expanded. Technical support to enhance learning facilities for both children and adults will be an important step in the development of selected communities, as many war-affected families lack basic literacy skills. Upgrading the institutional capacity to deliver better health services in recently accessible areas will be necessary. Current efforts by the authorities and municipal administrators to achieve full registration are to be encouraged and assisted, ensuring that logistical and bureaucratic obstacles can be removed. Given the strong NGO base in the province, localised capacity building at municipal level should be seen as a positive transitional step for all stakeholders.																					



## KUANDO KUBANGO

**Estimated Population:** 514,000

**Estimated War-affected Returnees:** 552,045

General Overview and Indicators										
The province of Kuando Kubango has experienced considerable change since the end of the war. It is estimated that 537,000 IDPs have returned from within the province or other areas of the country to their areas of origin. An additional 15,045 demobilised soldiers and their family members are reintegrating into communities. With in addition refugee movements, Kuando Kubango has experienced one of largest movements of people in the country.										
<b>Accessibility:</b> Since September 2002, ten new areas have become accessible for humanitarian operations.										
<b>Polio Vaccination</b> 2002: 55,672                      2003: 101,130 <b>Measles Vaccination</b> 2002: 18,047                      2003: 153,575	<b>Agricultural inputs</b>  2002: 16,526                      2003: 21,976									
<b>General Food Distribution</b> Jan-Mar: 374,485                      April-June: 241,598	<b>Food for Work</b> Jan-Mar: 3,801                      April-June: 7,860									
Provincial Activities for 2003 / 2004										
<b>Priorities budgeted in PPIBSS:</b> (a) Fight against diseases (tuberculosis, malaria, ADD, HIV/AIDS, measles etc). (b) Rehabilitate infrastructure and organise supplies and resources to allow the development of primary health care, enhance emergency vaccination campaigns and generally improve medical assistance. (c) Increase school enrolment though the rehabilitation of broken infrastructure and the construction of more classrooms. (d) Enhance water capture systems for drinking water, as well as improve the electricity supply through the repair, installation, reconstruction and construction of infrastructure. (e) Improve the normal nutritional diet of people with local products. (f) Replace generators to improve water supply and domestic lighting. (g) Rehabilitate the road network. (h) Rehabilitate the basic sanitation systems.										
Caseload and Priorities in the Provincial Transition Plan										
About 622,200 people, including many recent arrivals belonging to different war-affected groups, live in the nine communes prioritised in the PTP. Current constraints to community recovery that will need to be addressed by integrated responses are:										
<b>Food Security:</b> Potential food insecurity exists in most locations.										
<b>Access and Coordination:</b> In many locations mine-fields continue to pose a threat to community members and the humanitarian staff alike. Broken bridges hinder access. This problem will worsen in the rainy season.										
<b>Public Health:</b> The reconstruction of the health infrastructure and community-based initiatives are underway in some of the PTP locations, although a fully functioning health service is still an aim.										
<b>Education:</b> Widespread concerns exist concerning the slow implementation of educational projects in the province, although in many cases access rather than education supply, is the main limiting factor.										
<b>Protection:</b> Local authorities are not always able to cope with the challenge of reaching, identifying and registering such a large transient population. Human rights awareness campaigns are to be implemented.										
<b>PTP map</b>  	<b>Locations selected by Kuando Kubango Provincial Team:</b> <table><tr><td>1. Dirico, Mucusso, Xamavera (37,500)</td></tr><tr><td>2. Calai, Mavengue, Maue (81,400)</td></tr><tr><td>3. Cuangar, Savate, Bondo (19,693)</td></tr><tr><td>4. Cuchi, Chinguanja, Cutato, Vissati (57,500)</td></tr><tr><td>5. C. Cuanavale, Lupiri, Longa, Baixo Longa (59,800)</td></tr><tr><td>6. Menongue, Missombo, Cuevo, Caiundo (275,000)</td></tr><tr><td>7. Mavinga, Cunjamba, Cuttile, Luengue (36,000)</td></tr><tr><td>8. Nankova, Rito (6,900)</td></tr><tr><td>9. Rivungo, Luiana, Galengue (48,400)</td></tr></table>	1. Dirico, Mucusso, Xamavera (37,500)	2. Calai, Mavengue, Maue (81,400)	3. Cuangar, Savate, Bondo (19,693)	4. Cuchi, Chinguanja, Cutato, Vissati (57,500)	5. C. Cuanavale, Lupiri, Longa, Baixo Longa (59,800)	6. Menongue, Missombo, Cuevo, Caiundo (275,000)	7. Mavinga, Cunjamba, Cuttile, Luengue (36,000)	8. Nankova, Rito (6,900)	9. Rivungo, Luiana, Galengue (48,400)
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Integrated Response Strategy.										
The education and health services are to be upgraded through the continuous efforts of the government and humanitarian partners at a rate that will depend on many factors, not least on the success of the authorities to secure safe routes and fully implement an integrated provincial mine action plan. The timely reinforcement of the demining plan through specialised NGOs will impact positively on the task completion rate. Municipal initiatives should lead to the construction of small temporary bridges to facilitate access to small cut-off communities. Liaison between community leaders and municipal administrators will continue to be the cornerstone for community participation leading to the strengthening of protection related networks. Ongoing vulnerability assessments are an important part of preventing recently food secure communities from falling back to food insecurity. Micro-credit for livestock acquisition to improve traditional farming systems should be encouraged.										

## KUANZA NORTE

**Estimated Population:** 551,000

**Estimated War-affected Returnees:** 48,430

### General Overview and Indicators

It is estimated that about 46,000 people have returned to their areas of origin in the province of Kwanza Norte. An additional 2,430 demobilised soldiers and their family members are reintegrating into communities.

**Accessibility:** Since September 2002, five new areas have become accessible for humanitarian operations.

### Polio Vaccination

2002: 97,431      2003: 98,722

### Measles Vaccination

2002: 927      2003: 149,965

### Agricultural inputs

2002: 24,020      2003: 10,000

### General Food Distribution

Jan – Mar: 2,745      April – June: 65

### Food for Work

Jan – Mar: 2,263      April – June: 23,840

### Provincial activities for 2003/2004

**Priorities budgeted in PPIBSS:** (a) Use indigenous resources. (b) Establish programmes to assist the populations. (c) Launch the necessary infrastructure repair programmes (water and sanitation, electricity network, schools, centres and health posts, roads and communication network, rural telecommunications). (d) Capitalise on the role of local businessmen, giving assistance to them as the local economic catalysts, driving forward economic development. (e) Create conditions to stabilise and normalise the population in order to slow down the exodus from rural locations. (f) Enhance agricultural production by supplying free agricultural inputs. (g) Reactivate the Rural Trade Programme. (h) Reactivate the fund to support the small local coffee producers and give loans to the local coffee traders in order to buy family property. (i) Instigate production methods for palm oil and soap. (j) Implement some of the projects proposed in the new government programme called New Horizon.

### Caseload and Priorities in the Provincial Transition Plan

About 111,000 people, including residents and recent arrivals belonging to different war-affected groups, live in the nine communes prioritised in the Kwanza Norte PTP. Current constraints to community recovery that will need to be addressed by integrated responses are:

**Food Security:** An ongoing requirement for agricultural inputs to enhance local food production. There is a lack of markets in some areas to facilitate the trading of surplus foods and other goods.

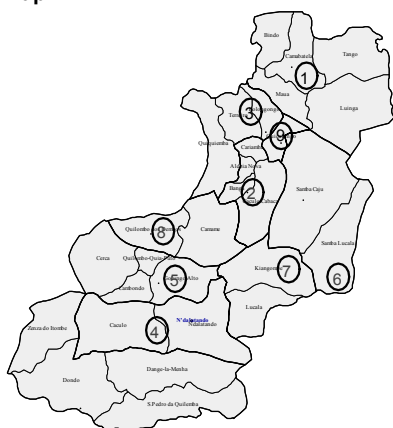
**Access and Coordination:** Demining programmes need to be further extended and already opened roads and bridges must be improved to guarantee access during the rainy season.

**Public Health:** In some locations health staff has not been involved in regular training activities for a long time and requires refresher courses. The supply of essential drugs is not regular.

**Education:** In many locations schools cannot guarantee a minimum level of teaching competence due to poorly qualified teachers and shortages of materials.

**Protection:** An ongoing problem concerning civil registration persists.

### PTP Map



### Locations selected by the Kwanza Norte Provincial Team

1. Bindo, Luínga, Maua (35,000)
2. Aldeia Novo, Caculo (7,500)
3. Kiquemba, Terreiro (6,000)
4. Canhoca, Zanga (7,000)
5. Cerca, Kiluange (16,000)
6. Massangano, Kilemba (20,500)
7. Kiangomben (4,500)
8. Cavunga, Quilombo (9,500)
9. Quiculungo (5,000)

### Integrated Response Strategy

Municipal administrators and community leaders are to mobilise local resources to improve small access roads, whilst leaving large infrastructure projects to the provincial authorities. Efforts by the authorities to achieve full civil registration should be encouraged. The upgrading of civil services, especially in the teaching and health professions, is to be prioritised and assisted by complementary NGO activities. A well-coordinated and clear provincial demining plan, agreed by engineers and humanitarian NGO representatives, will help to further direct mine action to ensure the maximum social impact for newly established communities. The current agricultural campaign will help to reduce dependency in 2004, projects aiming to increase commercialisation and initiate small scale food processing will help to ensure that no pockets of need re-emerge. Capacity building at municipal level is to be encouraged through all NGO activities.



## KUANZA SUL

**Estimated Population:** 1,130,273

**Estimated War-affected Returnees:** 430,465

### General Overview and Indicators

It is estimated that 401,000 IDPs have returned to their areas of origin in the province of Kwanza Sul. This is among the highest return rates in Angola. In addition, 29,465 demobilised soldiers and their family members are reintegrating into communities.

**Accessibility:** Since September 2002, 19 new areas have become accessible for humanitarian operations.

### Polio Vaccination

2002: 222,974                      2003: 294,914

### Measles Vaccination

2002: 16,249                      2003: 417,877

### Agricultural inputs

2002: 23,151                      2003: 57,742

### General Food Distribution

Jan – Mar: 201,868                      April – June: 39,725

### Food for Work

Jan – Mar: 7,774                      April – June: 90,635

### Provincial activities for 2003/2004

**Priorities budgeted in PPIBSS:** (a) Increase child school attendance. (b) Improve medical services. (c) Increase and improve the supply of electricity and drinking water. (d) Improve the road network and access to public transport. (e) Improve the administration of human resources. (f) Stimulate economic activity.

### Caseload and Priorities in the Provincial Transition Plan

About 1,475,800 people, including residents and recent arrivals belonging to different war-affected groups, live in the seven communes prioritised in the Kwanza Sul PTP. Current constraints to community recovery that will need to be addressed by integrated responses are:

**Food Security:** An ongoing requirement for agricultural inputs to further enhance local food production capacity.

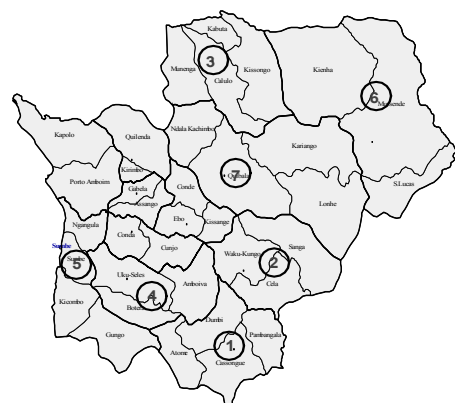
**Access and Coordination:** It is necessary to further extend mine clearance activities. Mine awareness campaigns are not well understood by the populations who are sometimes confused over safe and unsafe areas.

**Public Health:** Staff who work for the health service remain under constant pressure to deliver a service without the necessary resources and training required to tackle the problems of a large population.

**Education:** Whilst progress in this Bloc has been made, the provision of educational services lags behind the needs of most communities due to limited access to didactic material and under-trained staff.

**Protection:** An ongoing problem concerning registration for identity cards persists. Awareness campaigns on human rights and the rule of law are needed.

### PTP Map



### Locations selected by the Kwanza Sul Provincial Team

1. Dunbi, Pambanga (120,000)
2. Sanga, Quissanga (405,996)
3. Calulo, Cabuta, Munenga (105,356)
4. Botera, Ambiova (294,019)
5. Ngungo (180,000)
6. Quienha, Quipax (74,114)
7. Quibala, Lonhe, Cariango (296,328)

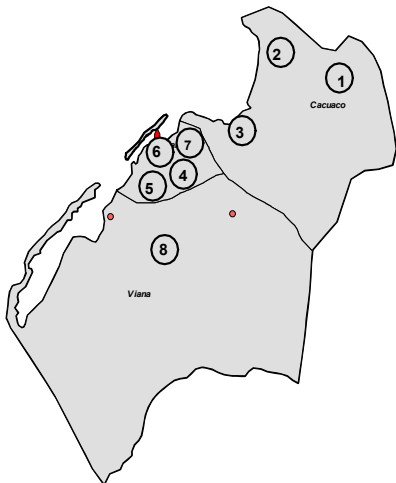
### Integrated Response Strategy

Road network limitations due to broken bridges and poorly maintained roads are to be addressed at several levels. Where possible, small community projects will seek assistance from local administrations to work together to enhance local conditions, allowing for better access and opportunities to utilise available land for cultivation activities. Improved conditions for education and health staff are to be promoted through government and NGO activities. Additional training for education staff and the distribution of teaching materials are to be organised for the communities in greatest need by the local authorities with NGO support whenever possible. Existing programmes for registration are to be encouraged and reinforced through institutional capacity building and logistical support.

## LUANDA

**Estimated Population:** 2,935,000

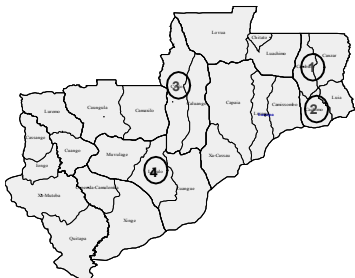
**Estimated War-affected Returnees:** 20,920

<b>General Overview and Indicators</b>									
Approximately 4,200 IDPs have returned to their places of origin within the capital following the war. An additional 16,720 demobilised soldiers and their family members are reintegrating into the capital.									
<b>Accessibility:</b> Access is not considered to be a limiting factor to humanitarian operations.									
<b>Polio Vaccination</b> 2002: 1,002,191                  2003: 1,221,891 <b>Measles Vaccination</b> 2002: 0                                  2003: 2,003,198	<b>Agricultural inputs</b>  2002: 10,600                  2003: 8,500								
<b>General Food Distribution</b> Jan-Mar: 19,500                  April-June: 18,951	<b>Food for Work</b> Jan-Mar: 60                  April-June: 755								
<b>Provincial Activities for 2003/2004</b>									
<b>Priorities budgeted in PPIBSS:</b> (a) Improve and increase basic services to the population. (b) Improve the sanitation system and road network. (c) Improve infrastructure in parallel to the growth of population. (d) Improve community services and basic conditions. (e) Create programmes to support productive activity. (f) Promote income generation activities. (g) Arrange administrative modernisation.									
<b>Caseload and Priorities in the Provincial Transition Plan</b> About 10,900 people, including residents and recent arrivals belonging to different war-affected groups, live in the 8 communes that were prioritised in the PTP. Current constraints to community development that will need to be addressed by integrated responses are: <b>Food Security:</b> Although food is available in the markets, prices are frequently too high for many people to afford, or at least, to benefit from a balanced diet. <b>Access and Coordination:</b> Generally there are no constraints. <b>Public Health:</b> Available health facilities are not able to cope with demand. <b>Education:</b> Illiteracy rates are thought to be high and many children do not enrol for schooling for socio-economic reasons. <b>Protection:</b> Employment in the non-formal sector is common and raises questions concerning abuse and exploitation.									
<b>PTP map</b> 	<b>Locations selected by Luanda Provincial Team</b> (Population estimates not available) <table><tr><td>1. Funda</td></tr><tr><td>2. Sede and Kicolo</td></tr><tr><td>3. Tola Hardy and Hoje ya Henda</td></tr><tr><td>4. Kiayi Golfe, Palanca and Bendinha</td></tr><tr><td>5. Sede and Benfica</td></tr><tr><td>6. Mussulo and Tanque</td></tr><tr><td>7. Sede and Ngola</td></tr><tr><td>8. Bitá and Calumbo</td></tr></table>	1. Funda	2. Sede and Kicolo	3. Tola Hardy and Hoje ya Henda	4. Kiayi Golfe, Palanca and Bendinha	5. Sede and Benfica	6. Mussulo and Tanque	7. Sede and Ngola	8. Bitá and Calumbo
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5. Sede and Benfica									
6. Mussulo and Tanque									
7. Sede and Ngola									
8. Bitá and Calumbo									
<b>Integrated Response Strategy.</b> Continue with ongoing social reforms in the capital in order to offer more protection, especially to children in the informal sector, through upscaling social networks, increasing educational facilities and improving medical care.									

## LUNDA NORTE

**Estimated Population:** 479,000

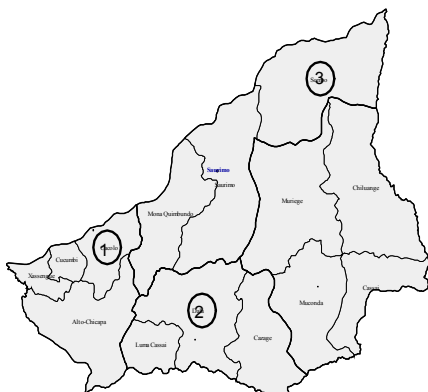
**Estimated War-affected Returnees:** 80,020

General Overview and Indicators					
An estimated 74,000 people have returned to their areas of origin in the province of Lunda Norte since the end of the war. This number is still rising as groups of refugees enter the country spontaneously from neighbouring DRC. An additional 6,020 demobilised soldiers and their family members are reintegrating into communities.					
<b>Accessibility:</b> Since September 2002, two new areas have become accessible for humanitarian operations.					
<b>Polio Vaccination</b> 2002: 75,617                      2003: no data <b>Measles Vaccination</b> 2002: 2,835                      2003: 253,480	<b>Agricultural inputs</b>  2002: 0                      2003: 0				
<b>General Food Distribution</b> Jan – Mar: 0                      April – June: 0	<b>Food for Work</b> Jan – Mar: 0                      April – June: 0				
<b>Provincial activities for 2003/2004</b>					
<b>Priorities budgeted in PPIBSS:</b> (a) Primary health care. (b) Fight against disease (tuberculosis, malaria, ADD, HIV/AIDS, measles, etc.). (c) Rehabilitate infrastructure and allocate resources necessary for the development of primary health care and emergency vaccination campaigns. (d) Improve assistance to hospitals. (e) Increase the capacity of schools to enrol students through the rehabilitation of broken infrastructure and the construction of new classrooms. (f) Replace water capture systems as well as improve energy supply through the construction of infrastructure and the installation of engineering equipment. (g) Construct wells and install electric or manual pumps for the supply of clean water. (h) Improve road communication networks. (i) Upgrade basic sanitation systems and combat ravines. (j) Promote livestock rearing. (k) Promote the production of manioc, corn, beans, almonds and vegetables, as well as the breeding of bovine cattle, chickens, and ruminants. (l) The acquisition and distribution of the seeds. (m) Ensure technical assistance for the implementation of all the programmes.					
<b>Caseload and Priorities in the Provincial Transition Plan</b> About 144,000 people, including residents and recent arrivals belonging to different war-affected groups, live in the four communes prioritised in the Lunda Norte PTP. Current constraints to community recovery that will need to be addressed by integrated responses are: <b>Food security:</b> An ongoing requirement for agricultural inputs to further enhance local food production. <b>Access and Coordination:</b> Access in the province has improved since the cessation of the hostilities, although the situation remains fragile due to poor road conditions during the rainy season and the suspicion of mines. <b>Public Health:</b> The Health Service is poorly positioned for the challenges ahead. <b>Education:</b> There is lack of teachers that are trained to the recognised minimal levels. Additional schools are required to meet the demand for education. <b>Protection:</b> The problem concerning registration for identity cards persists.					
<b>PTP Map</b>  	<b>Locations selected by the Lunda Norte Provincial Team</b>  <table><tr><td>1. Caungula (43,335)</td></tr><tr><td>2. Luia e Cachimo (13,954)</td></tr><tr><td>3. Cuilo (43,334)</td></tr><tr><td>4. Lubalo (43,334)</td></tr></table>	1. Caungula (43,335)	2. Luia e Cachimo (13,954)	3. Cuilo (43,334)	4. Lubalo (43,334)
1. Caungula (43,335)					
2. Luia e Cachimo (13,954)					
3. Cuilo (43,334)					
4. Lubalo (43,334)					
<b>Integrated Response Strategy</b> Improve social services across all locations with special attention to health and education. Where possible, local resources should be utilised to construct small bridges and rehabilitate minor roads to maintain access routes during the rainy season, whilst provincial authorities, with NGO technical assistance, continue to check suspected areas for mines. Vulnerability assessments will continue to determine the extent of future non-governmental external food assistance. Efforts by the authorities to achieve full civil registration are to be encouraged. Capacity building at municipal level is to be encouraged through all NGO activities.					

## LUNDA SUL

**Estimated Population:** 277,000

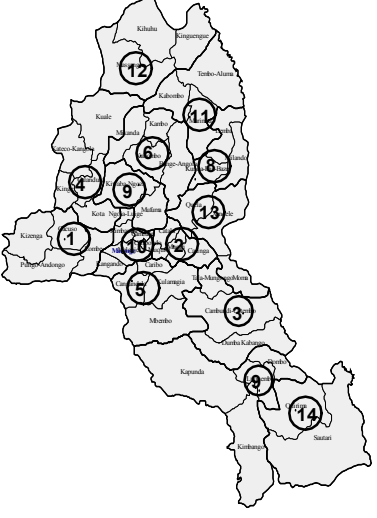
**Estimated War-affected Returnees:** 170,540

General Overview and Indicators				
It is estimated that 168,000 people have returned to their areas of origin in the province of Lunda Sul. An additional 2,540 demobilised soldiers and their family members are reintegrating into communities.				
Accessibility: Since September 2002, two new areas have become accessible for humanitarian operations.				
<b>Polio Vaccination</b> 2002: 82,278                      2003: 76,767 <b>Measles Vaccination</b> 2002: 0                              2003: 117,191	<b>Agricultural inputs</b>  2002: 20,965                      2003: 8,500			
<b>General Food Distribution</b> Jan – Mar: 113,035              April – June: 52, 351	<b>Food for Work</b> Jan – Mar: 57,325              April – June: 5,520			
<b>Provincial activities for 2003/2004</b>				
<b>Priorities budgeted in PPIBSS:</b> (a) Increase the number of classrooms to absorb more children into the education system. (b) Improve the network of health services. (c) Increase and improve the electrical and water supply. (d) Create the necessary conditions for the improved circulation of people and goods. (e) Create the conditions, which allow for a self-sufficient rural population.				
<b>Caseload and Priorities in the Provincial Transition Plan</b> About 21,300 people, including residents and recent arrivals belonging to different war-affected groups, live in the three communes prioritised in the Lunda Sul PTP. Current constraints to community recovery that will need to be addressed by integrated responses are: <b>Food Security:</b> An ongoing requirement for agricultural inputs to enhance local food production, as well as a need for new markets in some areas to facilitate the trading of surplus food and other goods. <b>Access and Coordination:</b> Access remains fragile due to the poor conditions of roads during the rainy season and the suspicion of mines. <b>Public Health:</b> The health service is not coping well with all the demands placed on it. The uneven supply of medicines to the municipalities and communes create difficult working conditions in the health posts. <b>Education:</b> The education service is responding slowly to the hopes of the communities that it serves. A shortage of didactic material, coupled with under trained teaching staff, is a common constraint. <b>Protection:</b> An ongoing problem concerning registration for identity cards persists.				
<b>PTP Map</b> 	<b>Locations selected by the Lunda Sul Provincial Team</b> <table><tr><td>1. Alto Chipapa (17,450)</td></tr><tr><td>2. Cazoa (1,392)</td></tr><tr><td>3. Sombo (2,500)</td></tr></table>	1. Alto Chipapa (17,450)	2. Cazoa (1,392)	3. Sombo (2,500)
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3. Sombo (2,500)				
<b>Integrated Response Strategy</b> Municipal administrators and local leaders are to mobilise local resources to improve small access roads, whilst leaving large infrastructure projects to the provincial authorities. The upgrading of staff in both the teaching and health professions to be prioritised and assisted by complementary NGO activities within both Programme Blocs. Small food processing projects and training for agricultural extension should help to ensure food security. Additional logistical support to registration teams are to be arranged in order to increase the accessibility of war-affected populations to registration procedures. Given the relatively weak NGO base in the province, additional efforts to enhance NGO linkages with local administrations are to be encouraged.				

## MALANJE

**Estimated Population:** 824,000

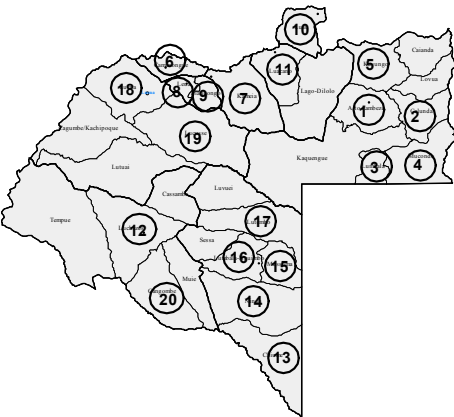
**Estimated War-affected Returnees:** 214,685

General Overview and Indicators															
The province of Malanje experienced considerable demographic growth since the end of the war. It is estimated that 203,000 people have returned from within the province or other areas of the country to their areas of origin. This number is still rising as have refugees enter the country from neighbouring DRC. An additional 11,685 demobilised soldiers and their family members are reintegrating into communities.															
<b>Accessibility:</b> Since September 2002, five new areas were considered accessible for humanitarian operations.															
<b>Polio Vaccination</b> 2002: 76,211                      2003: 84,891 <b>Measles Vaccination</b> 2002: 5,178                      2003: 187,291	<b>Agricultural inputs</b>  2002: 39,440                      2003: 40,448														
<b>General Food Distribution</b> Jan – Mar: 86,872                      April – June: 39,222	<b>Food for Work</b> Jan – Mar: 4,281                      April – June: 17,100														
Provincial activities for 2003/2004															
<b>Priorities budgeted in PPIBSS:</b> (a) Create the infrastructure for rural development. (b) Increase school access and build schools. (c) Build capacities in the education sector. (d) Rehabilitate most of the hospitals. (e) Improve the accessibility of health services for the population and increase the number of health posts. (f) Install generators to improve and expand the electric grid in the municipal and local areas. (g) Rehabilitate the water supply and distribution systems in Malanje City, and in local areas such as Cacuso and Cangandala.															
<b>Caseload and Priorities in the Provincial Transition Plan</b> About 686,400 people, including residents and recent arrivals belonging to different war-affected groups, live in the 14 communities prioritised in the Malanje PTP. Current constraints to community recovery that will need to be addressed by integrated responses are: <b>Food Security:</b> An ongoing requirement for local seed multiplication and small farming. <b>Access and Coordination:</b> Uncertainties among civilians concerning the locations of mined areas. Problems of poor roads and broken bridges persist. <b>Public Health:</b> The capacity of the health service is still too low given the size and geographical distribution of the population. <b>Education:</b> There is a lack of teachers that are trained to the recognised minimal levels. Additional schools are required to meet the demand for education. <b>Protection:</b> General knowledge concerning the judicial system is low and the mechanisms for reporting abuses of human rights are weak.															
<b>PTP Map</b> 	<b>Locations selected by the Malanje Provincial Team</b> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Sede, Lombe, Pungo Andongo, Suqueco, Quizenga (30,000)</td><td>8. Sede, Lemba, Milando (15,000)</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. Sede, Muquixe, Caxinga (41,000)</td><td>9. Sede, Capunda, Dumba Cabango, Rimba, Quimbango (37,000)</td></tr> <tr> <td>3. Talamungongo, Dumba Kabango, Kitapa, Cambundi Catembo (30,000)</td><td>10. Malanje, Cambaxe, Ngola Luis (314,000)</td></tr> <tr> <td>4. Sede, Kota, Kuale, Kinje, Kateco Kangola (70,000)</td><td>11. Sede, Mangando, Dala Samba (30,000)</td></tr> <tr> <td>5. Cangandala, Culamagia, Caribo (53,000)</td><td>12. Sede, Kihuhu, Kuinguengue, (26,000)</td></tr> <tr> <td>6. Campo Sungije, Mikanda, Cahombo, 7. Banji (9,000)</td><td>13. Moma, Missao dos Banglas (20,000)</td></tr> <tr> <td>7. Kiwaba Nzoji, Mufuma Kiwaba Nzoje (8,000)</td><td>14. Sede, Sautar, Xindingo (3,400)</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	1. Sede, Lombe, Pungo Andongo, Suqueco, Quizenga (30,000)	8. Sede, Lemba, Milando (15,000)	2. Sede, Muquixe, Caxinga (41,000)	9. Sede, Capunda, Dumba Cabango, Rimba, Quimbango (37,000)	3. Talamungongo, Dumba Kabango, Kitapa, Cambundi Catembo (30,000)	10. Malanje, Cambaxe, Ngola Luis (314,000)	4. Sede, Kota, Kuale, Kinje, Kateco Kangola (70,000)	11. Sede, Mangando, Dala Samba (30,000)	5. Cangandala, Culamagia, Caribo (53,000)	12. Sede, Kihuhu, Kuinguengue, (26,000)	6. Campo Sungije, Mikanda, Cahombo, 7. Banji (9,000)	13. Moma, Missao dos Banglas (20,000)	7. Kiwaba Nzoji, Mufuma Kiwaba Nzoje (8,000)	14. Sede, Sautar, Xindingo (3,400)
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Integrated Response Strategy															
Complementarily to the Provincial programme aimed to upscale social services and improve the conditions in many localities, NGOs have the opportunity to integrate projects at the community level with the aim of upgrading professional competencies of health, education and protection services staff. A need for better information flow, both to and from demining organisations, concerning the progress of mine action activities to be addressed by the timely intervention and geographic expansion of operations by INAROE and mine awareness NGOs. Agricultural extension and small farming projects could be linked at a closer cooperation between traditional leaders, administrators and NGOs contributing to enhance the local planning and monitoring process.															

## MOXICO

**Estimated Population:** 442,000

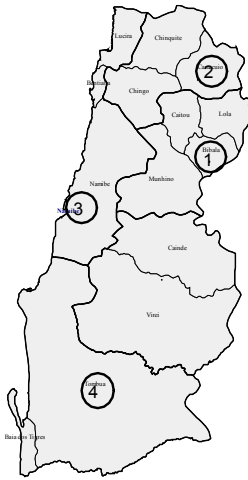
**Estimated War-affected Returnees:** 245,150

General Overview and Indicators																					
The province of Moxico has experienced considerable change since the end of the war. It is estimated that 236,000 IDPs moved from within the province or other areas of the country to their areas of origin. In addition, the influx of refugees from Zambia has added to the complexity of the transitional situation. An additional 9,150 demobilised soldiers and their family members are reintegrating into communities.																					
<b>Accessibility:</b> Since September 2002, 62 new areas have become accessible for humanitarian operations.																					
<b>Polio Vaccination</b> 2002: 122,439                      2003: 132,912 <b>Measles Vaccination</b> 2002: 5,993                        2003: 200,147	<b>Agricultural inputs</b>  2002: 71,117                      2003: 56,124																				
<b>General Food Distribution</b> Jan-Mar: 104,515                  April-June: 29,346	<b>Food for Work</b> Jan-Mar: 7,494                    April-June: 45,175																				
Provincial Activities for 2003/2004																					
<b>Priorities budgeted in PPIBSS:</b> (a) Build and rehabilitate schools for primary education. (b) Build and rehabilitate hospitals and health centres. (c) Build and rehabilitate water supply systems in towns and villages. (d) Build and rehabilitate electrical production and distribution systems. (e) Rehabilitate secondary and tertiary road network and bridges. (f) Mobilise and train staff towards modern administrative procedures.																					
<b>Caseload and Priorities in the Provincial Transition Plan</b> About 478,853 people, including many recent arrivals belonging to different war-affected groups, live in the 20 communes prioritised in the PTP. Current constraints to community recovery that will need to be addressed by integrated responses are: <b>Food Security:</b> Whilst the situation continues to improve, irrigation systems need to be improved. <b>Access and Coordination:</b> Broken bridges, poor road conditions and mine infestation continue to hamper access. <b>Public Health:</b> Where access allows, some progress concerning infrastructure has been made, the impact of which is reduced due to delays in the distribution of essential medicines. Living conditions for some medical staff in isolated areas remain poor. <b>Education:</b> In over half of the PTP locations, educational projects were either underway or planned. For the remainder, external and internal assistance to improve the education system is required. <b>Protection:</b> Ongoing efforts to provide civilian identity cards and to register children now need to be complemented by the wider dissemination of information concerning the judicial system and human rights.																					
<b>PTP map</b> 	<b>Locations selected by Moxico Provincial Team</b> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Cazombo (26,013)</td><td>11. Luacano (36,146)</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. Calunda (2,596)</td><td>12. Cangamba (5,500)</td></tr> <tr> <td>3. Lumbala Caquengue (4,530)</td><td>13. Chiume (3,700)</td></tr> <tr> <td>4. Muconda (1,872)</td><td>14. Ninda (1,071)</td></tr> <tr> <td>5. Cavungo (1,715)</td><td>15. Mussuma Mitete (2,127)</td></tr> <tr> <td>6. Camanongue (33,915)</td><td>16. Lumbala Nguimbo (7,000)</td></tr> <tr> <td>7. Cameia (40,833)</td><td>17. Lutembo (349)</td></tr> <tr> <td>8. Leua (51,822)</td><td>18. Luena (180,000)</td></tr> <tr> <td>9. Liangongo (1,576)</td><td>19. Lucusse (5,000)</td></tr> <tr> <td>10. Luau (58,088)</td><td>20. Cangumbe (15,000)</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	1. Cazombo (26,013)	11. Luacano (36,146)	2. Calunda (2,596)	12. Cangamba (5,500)	3. Lumbala Caquengue (4,530)	13. Chiume (3,700)	4. Muconda (1,872)	14. Ninda (1,071)	5. Cavungo (1,715)	15. Mussuma Mitete (2,127)	6. Camanongue (33,915)	16. Lumbala Nguimbo (7,000)	7. Cameia (40,833)	17. Lutembo (349)	8. Leua (51,822)	18. Luena (180,000)	9. Liangongo (1,576)	19. Lucusse (5,000)	10. Luau (58,088)	20. Cangumbe (15,000)
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<b>Integrated Response Strategy.</b> Upscale basic services, particularly education and health, to meet a growing demand from communities that continue to receive people. Small income-generating initiatives, rehabilitation of traditional irrigation systems, seed multiplication programmes leading to community seeds bank are to be encouraged. Reinforce mine action activities in collaboration with partners at national, provincial and community levels with the aim of ensuring easier movement and access to isolated communities. Encourage people without legal documentation to seek ways of interacting with the authorities, whilst at the same time supporting the authorities through institutional capacity building. Liaison between community leaders and municipal administrators to be encouraged to increase citizen access to the judicial system.																					

## NAMIBE

**Estimated Population:** 253,000

**Estimated War-affected Returnees:** 1,705

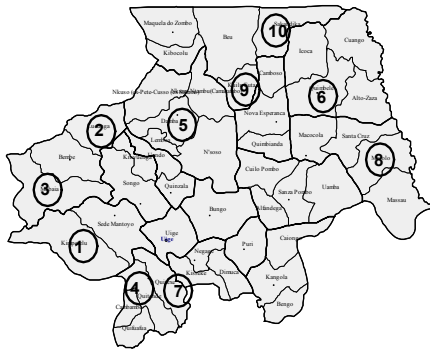
General Overview and Indicators					
The province of Namibe has experienced minimal changes since the end of the war. It is estimated that 1,000 IDPs moving from within the province or other areas of the country have returned to their areas of origin. An additional 705 demobilised soldiers and their family members are reintegrating into communities.					
<b>Accessibility:</b> Access is not considered to be a limiting factor to humanitarian operations.					
<b>Polio Vaccination</b> 2002: 43,427                  2003: 47,023 <b>Measles Vaccination</b> 2002: 0                          2003: 96,469	<b>Agricultural inputs</b>  2002: 0                          2003: 1,500				
<b>General Food Distribution</b> Jan-Mar: 0                  April-June: 0	<b>Food for Work</b> Jan-Mar: 2,704                  April-June: 18,100				
Provincial Activities for 2003 / 2004					
<b>Priorities budgeted in PIBSS:</b> (a) Increase enrolment into schools. (b) Improve health services. (c) Increase economic activity and employment opportunities. (d) Improve public services to the populations. (e) Improve the state of the roads in order to guarantee better circulation. (f) Increase and improve water distribution networks and the supply of clean water. (g) Increase and improve conditions for animal rearing and fishing through improvements to water and energy supplies, the construction of better infrastructure, and technical assistance.					
<b>Caseload and Priorities in the Provincial Transition Plan</b> About 32,000 people, including few recent arrivals belonging to different war-affected groups, live in the four communes prioritised in the PTP. Current constraints to community development that will need to be resolved by integrated responses are: <b>Food Security:</b> Isolated areas of food insecurity exist due to difficulties in the rehabilitation of irrigation systems. <b>Access and Coordination:</b> The low level of critical needs registered in the province should encourage humanitarian partners to increase activities aiming to upgrade social services and to diversify sustainable livelihoods and income generating intervention. <b>Public Health:</b> Positive steps are ongoing to upgrade and upscale the health system although several gaps remain. <b>Education:</b> Many children in the shanty areas of Namibe town do not attend regular school classes. <b>Protection:</b> The birth registration campaign has slowed down due to a lack of registration forms. Many actors within the registration campaign are demoralised due to poor local conditions.					
<b>PTP map</b> 	<b>Locations selected by the Namibe Provincial Team</b> <table border="1"><tr><td>1. Lola (7,243)</td></tr><tr><td>2. Camucuio (19,000)</td></tr><tr><td>3. Bairros do Namibe (3,755)</td></tr><tr><td>4. Curoca (2,000)</td></tr></table>	1. Lola (7,243)	2. Camucuio (19,000)	3. Bairros do Namibe (3,755)	4. Curoca (2,000)
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4. Curoca (2,000)					
<b>Integrated Response Strategy</b> Owing to its distance from the principal war zones, its deep water sea port and its proximity to Namibia, the province of Namibe has been on the verge of transition for many years, held back only by a lack of internal capital investment leading to often poorly maintained rural infrastructure. Increase in activities across all the Programme Blocs is now required to reverse many years of low prioritisation for expenditure during the emergency. More dynamic interaction between governmental and non-governmental actors to help build capacities and distribute social services more evenly across all the communities is sought. Additional investment through community projects into irrigation systems to promote a stronger agricultural base is important if rural communities are to become completely and quickly independent of state and NGO assistance. Micro-credit schemes may also be a particularly useful mechanism for future development in Namibe, especially within the fishing sector, where additional potential for development exists.					



## UÍGE

**Estimated Population:** 1,321,000

**Estimated War-affected Returnees:** 203,340

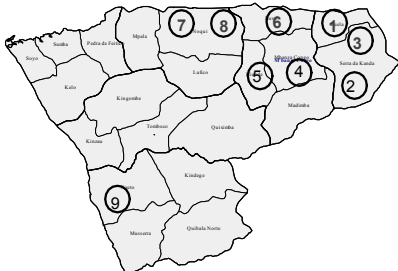
General Overview and Indicators											
It is estimated that about 187,000 people have returned to their areas of origin in the province of Uíge. This number is still rising as groups of refugees enter the country from neighbouring DRC. An additional 16,340 demobilised soldiers and their family members are reintegrating into communities.											
<b>Accessibility:</b> Since September 2002, 20 new areas have become accessible for humanitarian operations.											
<b>Polio Vaccination</b> 2002: 162,214                      2003: 376,610 <b>Measles Vaccination</b> 2002: 10,742                      2003: 461,884	<b>Agricultural inputs</b>  2002: 17,835                      2003: 25,000										
<b>General Food Distribution</b> Jan – Mar: 52,491                      April – June: 18,792	<b>Food for Work</b> Jan – Mar: 2,110                      April – June: 11,940										
<b>Provincial activities for 2003/2004</b>											
<b>Priorities budgeted in PPIBSS:</b> (a) Increase child enrolment into school. (b) Improve the health services. (c) Improve the energy and water distribution systems. (d) Improve the state of the roads in order to guarantee a free circulation of people and goods.											
<b>Caseload and Priorities in the Provincial Transition Plan</b> About 161,200 people, including residents and recent arrivals belonging to different war-affected groups, live in the ten communes prioritised in the PTP. Current constraints to community recovery that will need to be addressed by integrated responses are: <b>Food Security:</b> Lack of local seed multiplication, small farming and agricultural extension initiatives determine low diet diversification. <b>Access and Coordination:</b> Demining programmes are at full capacity but still cannot cover the diverse task list that urgently needs to be done. Roads have not been upgraded sufficiently to guarantee access during the rainy season. <b>Public Health:</b> The capacity of the health service lags behind the community needs and local expectations. This is shown by both the low quantity and quality of service delivery. Transport to distant health services is unavailable for most patients. <b>Education:</b> The aims of the education system are only being partially met. Teaching conditions are challenging in almost all PTP locations. Adult education to tackle illiteracy is sparse. <b>Protection:</b> An ongoing problem concerning registration for identity cards persists. Information campaigns on human rights as well as procedures for reporting abuses to be further enhanced.											
<b>PTP Map</b> 	<b>Locations selected by the Uíge Provincial Team</b> <table><tr><td>1. Quipedro (7,000)</td></tr><tr><td>2. Lukunga (10,000)</td></tr><tr><td>3. Mabaia (4,000)</td></tr><tr><td>4. Kuilu Kambozo (21,031)</td></tr><tr><td>5. Lemua (9,270)</td></tr><tr><td>6. Kuango (24,122)</td></tr><tr><td>7. Cambambe (15,874)</td></tr><tr><td>8. Makolo (10,880)</td></tr><tr><td>9. Kuilu Futa (29,000)</td></tr><tr><td>10. Sakandika (30,000)</td></tr></table>	1. Quipedro (7,000)	2. Lukunga (10,000)	3. Mabaia (4,000)	4. Kuilu Kambozo (21,031)	5. Lemua (9,270)	6. Kuango (24,122)	7. Cambambe (15,874)	8. Makolo (10,880)	9. Kuilu Futa (29,000)	10. Sakandika (30,000)
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<b>Integrated Response Strategy.</b> An integrated approach to resolve the many problems across all Programme Blocs is required to normalise basic living conditions within the identified transition communities. Local initiatives should be encouraged so as to offer short-term solutions to some immediate community problems, whilst longer-term institutional activities at the provincial level will be the main mechanism to upgrade and upscale the educational and health services. A decrease of the residual mine threat is to be achieved through threat assessments and integrated mine action planning between governmental and non-governmental specialists leading to clear priorities based upon social needs. Timely support to registration teams at the field level is required to reinforce the registration campaign. Liaison between community leaders and municipal administrators to continue to be the cornerstone for community participation leading to the strengthening of protection-related networks.											



## ZAIRE

**Estimated Population:** 285,000

**Estimated War-affected Returnees:** 42,940

General Overview and Indicators										
It is estimated that approximately 41,500 people have returned to their areas of origin in the province of Zaire. This number is still rising as pockets of refugees enter the country from neighbouring DRC. An additional 1,440 soldiers and their family members are reintegrating into communities.										
Accessibility: Since September 2002, 14 new areas have become accessible for humanitarian operations.										
<b>Polio Vaccination</b> 2002: 18,260                      2003: 71,878 <b>Measles Vaccination</b> 2002: 399                              2003: 91,359	<b>Agricultural inputs</b>  2002: 4,481                      2003: 15,000									
<b>General Food Distribution</b> Jan – Mar: 8,185                      April – June: 6,109	<b>Food for Work</b> Jan – Mar: 345                      April – June: 2,050									
<b>Provincial activities for 2003/2004</b>										
<b>Priorities budgeted in PPIBSS:</b> (a) Increase child enrolment into schools. (b) Improve the Health Service. (c) Increase and improve electrical and water supplies. (d) Create the conditions that allow the free circulation of people and goods.										
<b>Caseload and Priorities in the Provincial Transition Plan</b> About 162,500 people, including residents and recent arrivals belonging to different war-affected groups, live in the nine communes prioritised in the PTP. Current constraints to community recovery that will need to be addressed by integrated responses are: <b>Food Security:</b> Even though the agricultural campaign has been expanded in 2003, there is a widespread concern that requirements for agricultural inputs to further enhance local food production will not be met this year. <b>Access and Coordination:</b> Whilst demining activities are being extended, some urgent tasks are still waiting to be completed. Roads and bridges are in a poor state of repair and consequently access to many communities may be lost during the rainy season. <b>Public Health:</b> There is concern about the limited number of health technicians within the province, especially with experience to correctly diagnose TB. Transport to distant health posts is unavailable for the majority of patients. <b>Education:</b> Teaching conditions are challenging in almost all PTP locations. Adult education to tackle illiteracy is sparse. <b>Protection:</b> The problem concerning registration for identity cards and birth registration persists, to which authorities are actively trying to respond.										
<b>PTP Map</b>  	<b>Locations selected by the Zaire Provincial Team</b> <table><tr><td>1. Cuimba sede (8,300)</td></tr><tr><td>2. Luvaka (8,300)</td></tr><tr><td>3. Cuimba (8,300)</td></tr><tr><td>4. Madimba (24,000)</td></tr><tr><td>5. Kalambata (24,000)</td></tr><tr><td>6. Kaluka (24,000)</td></tr><tr><td>7. Noki sede (16,000)</td></tr><tr><td>8. Mpala (12,000)</td></tr><tr><td>9. Nzeto (37,600)</td></tr></table>	1. Cuimba sede (8,300)	2. Luvaka (8,300)	3. Cuimba (8,300)	4. Madimba (24,000)	5. Kalambata (24,000)	6. Kaluka (24,000)	7. Noki sede (16,000)	8. Mpala (12,000)	9. Nzeto (37,600)
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<b>Integrated Response Strategy</b> Additional NGO activity in support of community projects is encouraged in order to help respond to immediate problems that are hampering transition. Linkages aiming at closer cooperation between the traditional leaders, administrators and NGOs in the delivery of community-based plans are to be enhanced through all projects. Traditional leaders and municipal administrators are crucial catalysts in the mobilisation of the various groups within the community to implement temporary solutions to current teaching and learning constraints. Longer-term institutional and logistical capacities need to be reinforced across the province in order for the education system to offer opportunities to children and adults. This responsibility will remain with the provincial authorities. However, NGO support should be offered in the short-term in specific communities. Careful prioritisation of demining tasks will be an important step in utilising specialist engineering units, either governmental or NGO, in the pursuit of safer access, the expansion of agricultural activities, and the linking of small markets.										

<b>Table A</b> <b>2004 United Nations Consolidated Appeal for Transition for Angola</b> <b>List of Project Activities by Programme Bloc</b>  January – December 2004			
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**Food Security**

Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Project Title	Requirement (US)
ACF	ANG-04/A01	Food Security Project in Matala and Chipindo Municipalities, Huíla Province	603,050
ACM-YMCA	ANG-04/A02	Food Security and Infrastructure Rehabilitation in Cassongue Commune, Pambangala Municipality, Kuanza Sul Province	358,450
ACM-YMCA	ANG-04/A03	Food Security and Rehabilitation of Basic Social Services in Sanga and Cela Communes, Kuanza Sul Province	362,880
ADPP	ANG-04/A04	Agricultural Assistance in Huambo and Bié Provinces	193,000
AGRISUD	ANG-04/A05	Agricultural Recovery Project in Bengo Province	177,449
AGRISUD	ANG-04/A06	Studies of Catering Facilities Demand and the Set-up of Foodstuffs Market in Lobito, Benguela Province	61,457
CARE	ANG-04/A07	CARE's Business Development Services Programme in Huíla Province	596,663
Concern Worldwide	ANG-04/A08	Small Animal Breeding in Resettling Communities of Huambo and Bié Provinces	77,575
Concern Worldwide	ANG-04/A09	Promotion of Animal Traction in Bié and Huambo Provinces	141,989
FAO	ANG-04/A10	Restocking of Agricultural Animals for Returnees	3,108,000
FAO	ANG-04/A11	Essential Agricultural Inputs for Vulnerable Households and Returnees	6,750,000
FAO	ANG-04/A12	Community-Based Multiplication of Improved Seeds	1,417,500
FAO	ANG-04/A13	Land Tenure and Management Programme	1,400,000
FAO	ANG-04/A14	Sustainable Diversification of Diets	670,000
FAO	ANG-04/A15	Opening of New Areas for Lowland Agriculture and Rehabilitation of Former IDPs Sites	860,000
FAO	ANG-04/A16	Improving the Coordination of Post-Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities in the Agricultural Sector	735,000
GAA	ANG-04/A17	Agriculture Project to Assist Resettled Families in the Villages of Cassumba, Cachaquima and Kimbanda in Quibaxe Municipality, Bengo Province	64,735
LWF	ANG-04/A18	Agricultural Recovery and Environmental Protection in Moxico and Lunda Sul Provinces	460,900
OIKOS	ANG-04/A19	Support for the Improvement of Living Conditions of the Populations in Chamutete Commune, Huíla Province	210,150
OIKOS	ANG-04/A20	Support for Return and Resettlement of Populations in Kilenda Municipality, Kuanza Sul Province	184,180
OIKOS	ANG-04/A21	Agricultural Rehabilitation of Kambundi-Katembo Municipality, Malanje Province	271,780
WFP	ANG-04/F01	Food Support to Return and Resettlement	136,238,455
ZOA	ANG-04/A22	Restocking of Draft and Small Animals in Northern Huíla Province	258,000
ZOA	ANG-04/A23	Reintroduction of Irish Potato, Sunflower and Wheat Cultivation in Huíla Province	93,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>155,294,213</b>

**Table A**  
**2004 United Nations Consolidated Appeal for Transition for Angola**  
**List of Project Activities by Programme Bloc**

January – December 2004

**Public Health**

Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Project Title	Requirement (US\$)
ACF	ANG-04/H01	Public Health and Water and Sanitation Project in Caconda Municipality, Huíla Province	750,000
ACF	ANG-04/H02	Public Health and Water and Sanitation Project in Ganda Municipality, Benguela Province, and Chipindo Municipality, Huíla Province	1,500,000
ACJ	ANG-04/H03	Health Education and HIV/AIDS Prevention in Benguela Province	127,598
AHA	ANG-04/H04	Integrated Public Health Project in Municipality of Alto Zambeze, Moxico Province and Municipality of M'banza Congo, Zaire Province	1,306,000
CAM	ANG-04/H05	Emergency Support to Primary Health Care in the Municipality of Cuango, Lunda Norte Province	495,359
CARE	ANG-04/H06	Huíla Health Post Project	456,465
CARE	ANG-04/H07	Bié Maternal Child Health and HIV/AIDS Project	516,135
COSV, MOVIMONDO	ANG-04/H08	Strengthening HIV/AIDS Prevention Programmes and Counselling at the Community and Health Facilities in Luanda, Bengo, Kuando Kubango, Kuanza Sul, Huambo and Huíla Provinces	859,317
DW	ANG-04/WS01	Basic Sanitation for Populations in Cacuaco Municipality, Luanda Province	353,200
DW	ANG-04/WS02	Water and Sanitation for Resettling and Returning Populations in Bailundo and Tchicala Tcholohanga Municipalities, Huambo Province	577,000
GAA	ANG-04/WS03	Rehabilitation of Water System in Cangumbe, Moxico Province	165,000
GOAL	ANG-04/H09	HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care, Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces	480,000
GOAL	ANG-04/H10	Consolidating Primary Health Care Provision in Newly Accessible Areas, Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces	400,000
GOAL	ANG-04/WS04	Household Sanitation and Hygiene Education Programme, Lunda Sul, Moxico and Luanda Provinces	500,000
IMC	ANG-04/H11	Integrated Reproductive Health, Family Planning and EPI in Huambo, Uíge, Malanje and Zaire Provinces	1,240,000
LWF	ANG-04/H12	Primary Health Care and Water Sanitation Services for Returnees and the Resettling Population in Moxico and Lunda Sul Provinces	581,000
Medair	ANG-04/H13	Safe Motherhood Programme in Luena, Moxico Province	700,000
Medair	ANG-04/H14	Integrated Relief and Rehabilitation Project, Lumbala N'Guimbo, Moxico Province	1,320,000
SC-UK	ANG-04/H15	Improve Access to Quality Basic Health Services and Information in Tchicala Tcholohanga and Huambo Municipalities, Huambo Province	1,361,475
UNFPA	ANG-04/H16	Addressing Sexual and Reproductive Health Needs and HIV/AIDS, Prevention among Adolescent and Youth in Benguela, Huíla, Huambo and Malanje Provinces	849,500
UNFPA	ANG-04/H17	Providing Essential Obstetrics Skills to Former UNITA Health Workers in Benguela, Huíla, Huambo, Kuanza Sul and Malanje Provinces	650,000
UNICEF	ANG-04/WS05	Improving Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene in Bengo, Kuanza Norte, Huambo, Moxico, Huíla, Namibe and Cunene Provinces	1,125,000
UNICEF	ANG-04/H18	Integrated Health and Nutrition in 18 Provinces	5,837,500
UNICEF	ANG-04/H19	Integrated Adolescent HIV/STI Prevention and Testing in Benguela, Bié, Cabinda, Huambo, Luanda, Moxico and Zaire Provinces	1,487,500

WHO	ANG-04/H20	National and Provincial Integrated Disease Surveillance and Health Coordination	632,653
WHO	ANG-04/H21	Reintegration of Former UNITA Health Workers into the National Health System	528,968
WHO	ANG-04/H22	Minimum Health Care Package	5,375,610
WHO	ANG-04/H23	Fighting HIV/AIDS Amongst Resettling Populations	693,304
YME	ANG-04/WS06	Improving Water Situation in Western Uíge Province	414,000
YME	ANG-04/WS07	Improving Water and Sanitation in Zaire Province	291,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>31,573,584</b>

#### Education

Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Project Title	Requirement (US\$)
ADAC	ANG-04/E01	Literacy Training for Rural Women in Cuquema, Kuito Municipality, Bié Province	88,640
ADPP	ANG-04/E02	Education for Life and Peace in Bengo and Benguela Provinces	247,500
CEAR	ANG-04/E03	Support to Educational Services in Amboim Municipality, Kuanza Sul Province	97,836
IBIS	ANG-04/E04	Community Development Through School Construction, Kibala Municipality, Kuanza Sul Province	231,658
LWF	ANG-04/E05	Improved Access to Primary Education for Excluded Children and Adults in Cazombo, Luau, Cameia and Leua Municipalities (Moxico Province) and Muconda (Lunda Sul Province)	350,000
MCID	ANG-04/E06	Literacy Training for Women and Children	294,897
NRC	ANG-04/E07	Teacher Emergency Package	1,473,600
UNICEF	ANG-04/E08	Expanding Learning Opportunities in 15 Provinces	1,106,250
<b>Total</b>			<b>3,890,381</b>

#### Protection

Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Project Title	Requirement (US)
ADPP	ANG-04/P/HR/RL01	Life Skills for Adolescents in Menongue Municipality, Kuando Kubango Province and Waku Kungo Municipality, Kuanza Sul Province	176,000
COSV	ANG-04/P/HR/RL02	Strengthening Educational and Recreational Activities through Multi-Service Community Centres for Children, Youth and Women	435,554
GOAL	ANG-04/P/HR/RL03	Birth Registration and Civic Education	120,000
LWF	ANG-04/P/HR/RL04	Peace, Reconciliation and Promotion of Human Rights in Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces	1,200,000
MCID	ANG-04/P/HR/RL05	Building Democracy through a Civic Education Programme	555,991
NRC	ANG-04/P/HR/RL06	Human Rights Training for IDPs, Returnees, Civil Society and Government Officials	412,335
OCHA	ANG-04/P/HR/RL07	Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN) Radio Project	138,800
OHCHR	ANG-04/P/HR/RL08	Consolidating Peace through Strengthening National Capacities for Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law	1,200,000
SC-UK	ANG-04/P/HR/RL09	Luanda Urban Child Welfare Project (LUCWP)	234,566
SC-UK	ANG-04/P/HR/RL10	HIV/AIDS and Sexual Violence Prevention and Support for Children and Young People	543,000
UNICEF	ANG-04/P/HR/RL11	Child Protection in 18 Provinces	936,100
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,952,346</b>

**Coordination and Support Services**

Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Project Title	Requirement (US)
CARE	ANG-04/CSS01	CARE Angola's Safe Access to Farmland Initiative in Bié Province	148,700
DCA	ANG-04/CSS02	Mechanically Assisted Kinematic Induction Magnetic Survey (KIMS) Capacity, Moxico and Lunda Sul Provinces	447,000
DCA	ANG-04/MA01	Mine Detecting Dog (MDD) / Explosive Detecting Dog (EDD) Capacity, Moxico and Lunda Sul Provinces	165,700
DCA	ANG-04/MA02	Mine Risk Education (MRE) in Moxico and Lunda Sul Provinces	187,000
DW	ANG-04/CSS03	Angolan NGO Humanitarian Network - ANGONET	198,500
HALO Trust	ANG-04/MA03	Mine Clearance in Kuando Kubango Province	795,221
HI-F	ANG-04/MA04	Reinforcement of Local Capacities in Mine Risk Education (MRE) in Huambo, Benguela and Bié Provinces	436,000
HI-F	ANG-04/E/I01	Socio-Economic Integration of Disabled War Victims in Luanda Province	247,500
INTERSOS	ANG-04/MA05	Community Based Mine Risk Education in Kuando Kubango Province	220,614
OCHA	ANG-04/CSS04A	Coordination of Relief and Recovery Activities	3,010,706
UNDP	ANG-04/CSS04B	Coordination of Relief and Recovery Activities	1,089,214
OCHA	ANG-04/CSS05	Strengthening National Coordination During Transition	605,000
UNDP	ANG-04/S01	Area Field Security Network	170,000
UNDP	ANG-04/CSS06	Data Communications Network	73,500
UNDP	ANG-04/CSS07	Voice and Data Communications Network	100,000
UNDP	ANG-04/MA06	Support to an Expanded National Mine Action Coordination Capacity (Extension of project ANG/02/008)	663,500
UNDP	ANG-04/MA07	Integrated Transitional Support to Mine Action through Prioritisation and Resource Mobilisation	312,375
UNDP	ANG-04/CSS08	Technical Advice in Support of the Reorganisation of INAROE/INAD	561,000
UNDP	ANG-04/CSS09	Implementation of the Ottawa Convention through the Disposal of Stockpiled Armament and Obsolete Ammunition	1,470,000
UNDP	ANG-04/MA08	Mine Action Response Fund (MARF)	1,876,250
UNICEF	ANG-04/MA09	Capacity-Building in Support of the National Mine Risk Education Programme (PEPAM) in 16 Provinces	425,000
UNMAS	ANG-04/MA10	Landmine and UXO Safety Project	122,000
WFP	ANG-04/CSS10	Logistics Support to the Humanitarian Community	7,888,218
WFP	ANG-04/CSS11	Passenger Air Services	2,245,122
WHO	ANG-04/CSS12	Coordination of the Assistance and Rehabilitation of Mine Survivors	527,210
ZOA	ANG-04/CSS13	Improving Access to Resettlement Areas in Caconda & Chipindo Municipalities, Huíla Province	176,100
<b>Total</b>			<b>24,161,430</b>

**Integrated Programme**

Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Project Title	Requirement (US)
AASAA	ANG-04/MS01	Support for Community Development in Rural Return and Resettlement Areas in the Communes of Bengo, Benguela and Huambo Provinces	268,035
ADAC	ANG-04/MS02	Reintegration of Returnees and Demobilised Soldiers in Cambândua, Kuito Municipality, Bié Province	213,908
AJUDECA	ANG-04/MS03	Community Participation Project in Lembwa, Damba Municipality, Uíge Province	501,787

DRC	ANG-04/MS04	Support for Returnees in Bengo, Kuanza Norte, Malanje and Uíge Provinces	810,000
DW	ANG-04/ER/I02	Strengthening Coping Mechanisms in Huambo Province	522,500
DW	ANG-04/ER/I03	Community Partnership Initiative in Benguela, Huambo and Kuanza Sul Provinces	435,000
IOM	ANG-04/MS05	Safe and Orderly Transportation and Logistics Assistance to Returnees Within Angola	12,847,105
IOM	ANG-04/MS06	Return, Reinsertion and Reintegration Support to Vulnerable Returnees and Displaced Populations in Huambo, Kuanza Sul, Moxico, Kuando Kubango, Bié and Malanje Provinces	5,935,264
MCID	ANG-04/ER/I04	Micro-Enterprise Development Project for Women in Benguela and Luanda Provinces	313,663
NRC	ANG-04/S/NF01	Rehabilitation of Destroyed Houses for Vulnerable Returnees and IDPs in Uíge and Zaire Provinces	393,800
UNHCR	ANG-04/MS07	Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Angolan Refugees	15,129,775
UNHCR	ANG-04/MS08	Assistance to Refugees in Angola	3,751,811
ZOA	ANG-04/MS09	Resettlement and Reintegration of Returnees and Demobilised Soldiers in Caluquembe, Caconda and Chipindo Municipalities, Huíla Province	593,100
<b>Total</b>			<b>41,715,748</b>

<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>262,587,702</b>
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<b>AASAA</b>			
ANG-04/MS01	MULTI-SECTOR	Support for community development in rural return and resettlement areas in the communes of Bengo, Benguela and Huambo provinces	268,035
<b>Sub total for AASAA</b>			<b>268,035</b>
<b>ACF</b>			
ANG-04/A01	AGRICULTURE	Food security project in Matala and Chipindo municipalities, Huila province	603,050
ANG-04/H01	HEALTH	Public health and water and sanitation project in Caconda municipality, Huila province	750,000
ANG-04/H02	HEALTH	Public health and water and sanitation project in Ganda municipality, Benguela province and Chipindo municipality, Huila province	1,500,000
<b>Sub total for ACF</b>			<b>2,853,050</b>
<b>ACJ</b>			
ANG-04/H03	HEALTH	Health education and HIV/AIDS prevention in Benguela province	127,598
<b>Sub total for ACJ</b>			<b>127,598</b>
<b>ACM-YMCA</b>			
ANG-04/A02	AGRICULTURE	Food security and infrastructure rehabilitation in Cassongue Commune, Pambangala Municipality, Kuanza Sul province	358,450
ANG-04/A03	AGRICULTURE	Food security and rehabilitation of basic social services in Sanga and Cela communes, Kuanza Sul province	362,880
<b>Sub total for ACM-YMCA</b>			<b>721,330</b>

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
<b>ADAC</b>			
ANG-04/E01	EDUCATION	Literacy training for rural women in Cuquema, Kuito municipality, Bié province	88,640
ANG-04/MS02	MULTI-SECTOR	Reintegration of returnees and demobilised soldiers in Cambandua, Kuito municipality, Bié province	213,908
<b>Sub total for ADAC</b>			<b>302,548</b>
<b>ADPP</b>			
ANG-04/A04	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural assistance in Huambo and Bié provinces	193,000
ANG-04/E02	EDUCATION	Education for life and peace in Bengo and Benguela provinces	247,500
ANG-04/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Life skills for adolescents in Menongue municipality, Kuando Kubango province and Waku Kugno municipality, Kuanza Sul province	176,000
<b>Sub total for ADPP</b>			<b>616,500</b>
<b>AGRISUD</b>			
ANG-04/A05	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural recovery project in Bengo province	177,449
ANG-04/A06	AGRICULTURE	Studies of catering facilities demand and the set up of foodstuffs market in Lobito, Benguela	61,457
<b>Sub total for AGRISUD</b>			<b>238,906</b>
<b>AHA</b>			
ANG-04/H04	HEALTH	Integrated public health project in municipality of Alto Zambese, Moxico province and municipality of M'banza Congo, Zaire province	1,306,000
<b>Sub total for AHA</b>			<b>1,306,000</b>
<b>AJUDECA</b>			
ANG-04/MS03	MULTI-SECTOR	Community participation project in Lembwa, Damba municipality, Uige province	501,787
<b>Sub total for AJUDECA</b>			<b>501,787</b>



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<b>CAM</b>			
ANG-04/H05	HEALTH	Emergency support to primary health care in the municipality of Cuango, Lunda Norte province	495,359
<b>Sub total for CAM</b>			<b>495,359</b>
<b>CARE INT</b>			
ANG-04/A07	AGRICULTURE	CARE's business development services programme in Huila province	596,663
ANG-04/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	CARE Angola's safe access to farmland initiative in Bié province	148,700
ANG-04/H07	HEALTH	Bié maternal child health and HIV/AIDS project	516,135
ANG-04/H06	HEALTH	Huila health post project	456,465
<b>Sub total for CARE INT</b>			<b>1,717,963</b>
<b>CEAR</b>			
ANG-04/E03	EDUCATION	Support to educational services in Amboim municipality Kuanza Sul province	97,836
<b>Sub total for CEAR</b>			<b>97,836</b>
<b>CONCERN</b>			
ANG-04/A09	AGRICULTURE	Promotion of animal traction in Bié and Huambo provinces	141,989
ANG-04/A08	AGRICULTURE	Small animal breeding in resettling communities of Huambo and Bié provinces	77,575
<b>Sub total for CONCERN</b>			<b>219,564</b>
<b>COSV</b>			
ANG-04/P/HR/RL02	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Strengthening educational and recreational activities through multi-service community centres for children, youth and women	435,554
<b>Sub total for COSV</b>			<b>435,554</b>

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
<b>COSV/MOVIMONDO</b>			
ANG-04/H08	HEALTH	Strengthening HIV/AIDS prevention programmes and counselling at the community and health facilities in Luanda, Bengo, Kuando Kubango, Kuanza Sul, Huambo and Huila provinces	859,317
<b>Sub total for COSV/MOVIMONDO</b>			<b>859,317</b>
<b>Danchurchaid</b>			
ANG-04/CSS02	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Mechanically assisted kinematic induction magnetic survey (KIMS) capacity for Moxico and Lunda Sul provinces	447,000
ANG-04/MA01	MINE ACTION	Mine detecting dog (MDD) / explosive detecting dog (EDD) capacity for Moxico and Lunda Sul provinces	165,700
ANG-04/MA02	MINE ACTION	Mine risk education (MRE) in Moxico and Lunda Sul provinces	187,000
<b>Sub total for Danchurchaid</b>			<b>799,700</b>
<b>DRC</b>			
ANG-04/MS04	MULTI-SECTOR	Support for returnees in Bengo, Kuanza Norte, Malanje and Uige Provinces	810,000
<b>Sub total for DRC</b>			<b>810,000</b>
<b>DW</b>			
ANG-04/CSS03	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Angolan NGO Humanitarian Network - ANGONET	198,500
ANG-04/ER/I03	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Community partnership initiative in Benguela, Huambo and Kuanza Sul provinces	435,000
ANG-04/ER/I02	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Strengthening coping mechanisms in Huambo province	522,500
ANG-04/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Basic sanitation for populations in Cacucaco municipality, Luanda province	353,200
ANG-04/WS02	WATER AND SANITATION	Water and sanitation for resettling and returning populations in Bailundo and Tchicala-Tchilohanga municipalities, Huambo province	577,000
<b>Sub total for DW</b>			<b>2,086,200</b>

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
<b>FAO</b>			
ANG-04/A12	AGRICULTURE	Community-based multiplication of improved seeds	1,417,500
ANG-04/A11	AGRICULTURE	Essential agricultural inputs for vulnerable households and returnees	6,750,000
ANG-04/A16	AGRICULTURE	Improving the coordination of post-emergency and rehabilitation activities in the agricultural sector	735,000
ANG-04/A13	AGRICULTURE	Land tenure and management programme	1,400,000
ANG-04/A15	AGRICULTURE	Opening of new areas for low land agriculture and rehabilitation of former IDPs sites	860,000
ANG-04/A10	AGRICULTURE	Restocking of agricultural animals for returnees	3,108,000
ANG-04/A14	AGRICULTURE	Sustainable diversification of diets	670,000
<b>Sub total for FAO</b>			<b>14,940,500</b>
<b>GAA</b>			
ANG-04/A17	AGRICULTURE	Agriculture project to assist resettled families in the villages of Cassumba, Cachaquima and Kimbanda in Quibaxe municipality, Bengo province	64,735
ANG-04/WS03	WATER AND SANITATION	Rehabilitation of water system in Cangumbe, Moxico province	165,000
<b>Sub total for GAA</b>			<b>229,735</b>
<b>GOAL</b>			
ANG-04/H10	HEALTH	Consolidating primary health care provision in newly accessible areas, Lunda Sul and Moxico provinces	400,000
ANG-04/H09	HEALTH	HIV/AIDS prevention and care, Luanda Sul and Moxico provinces	480,000
ANG-04/P/HR/RL03	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Birth registration and civic education	120,000
ANG-04/WS04	WATER AND SANITATION	Household sanitation and hygiene education programme, Lunda Sul, Moxico and Luanda provinces	500,000
<b>Sub total for GOAL</b>			<b>1,500,000</b>

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
<b>HI/France</b>			
ANG-04/ER/01	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Soci-economic integration of disabled war victims in Luanda province	247,500
ANG-04/MA04	MINE ACTION	Reinforcement of local capacities in mine risk education (MRE) in Huambo, Benguela and Bié provinces	436,000
<b>Sub total for HI/France</b>			<b>683,500</b>
<b>HT</b>			
ANG-04/MA03	MINE ACTION	Mine clearance in Kuando Kubango province	795,221
<b>Sub total for HT</b>			<b>795,221</b>
<b>IBIS</b>			
ANG-04/E04	EDUCATION	Community development through school construction in Kibala Municipality, Kuanza Sul province	231,658
<b>Sub total for IBIS</b>			<b>231,658</b>
<b>IMC</b>			
ANG-04/H11	HEALTH	Integrated reproductive health, family planning and EPI in Huambo, Uíge, Malanje and Zaire provinces	1,240,000
<b>Sub total for IMC</b>			<b>1,240,000</b>
<b>INTERSOS</b>			
ANG-04/MA05	MINE ACTION	Community-based mine risk education in Kuando Kubango province	220,614
<b>Sub total for INTERSOS</b>			<b>220,614</b>

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
<b>IOM</b>			
ANG-04/MS06	MULTI-SECTOR	Return, reinsertion and reintegration (RRR) support to vulnerable returnees and displaced populations in Huambo, Kuanza Sul, Moxico, Kuando Kubango, Bié and Malanje provinces	5,935,264
ANG-04/MS05	MULTI-SECTOR	Safe and orderly transportation and logistics assistance to returnees within Angola	12,847,105
<b>Sub total for IOM</b>			<b>18,782,369</b>
<b>LWF</b>			
ANG-04/A18	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural recovery and environmental protection in Moxico and Lunda Sul provinces	460,900
ANG-04/E05	EDUCATION	Improved access to primary education for excluded children and adults in Cazombo, Luau, Cameia and Leua (Moxico province) and Muconda (Lunda Sul province)	350,000
ANG-04/H12	HEALTH	Primary health care and water sanitation services for returnees and resettling population in Moxico and Lunda Sul provinces	581,000
ANG-04/P/HR/RL04	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Peace, reconciliation and promotion of human rights in Lunda Sul and Moxico provinces	1,200,000
<b>Sub total for LWF</b>			<b>2,591,900</b>
<b>MCID</b>			
ANG-04/ER/I04	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Micro- enterprise development project for women in Benguela and Luanda provinces	313,663
ANG-04/E06	EDUCATION	Literacy training for women and children	294,897
ANG-04/P/HR/RL05	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Building democracy through a civic education programme	555,991
<b>Sub total for MCID</b>			<b>1,164,551</b>

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
<b>MEDAIR</b>			
ANG-04/H14	HEALTH	Integrated relief and rehabilitation project, Lumbala N'Guimbo, Moxico province - phase III	1,320,000
ANG-04/H13	HEALTH	Safe motherhood programme in Luena, Moxico province	700,000
<b>Sub total for MEDAIR</b>			<b>2,020,000</b>
<b>NRC</b>			
ANG-04/E07	EDUCATION	Teachers emergency package (TEP)	1,473,600
ANG-04/S/NF01	FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Rehabilitation of destroyed houses for vulnerable returnees and IDPs in Uige and Zaire provinces	393,800
ANG-04/P/HR/RL06	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Human right training for IDPs, returnees, civil society and government officials	412,335
<b>Sub total for NRC</b>			<b>2,279,735</b>
<b>OCHA</b>			
ANG-04/CSS04A	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Coordination of relief and recovery activities	3,010,706
ANG-04/CSS05	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Strengthening national coordination during transition	605,000
ANG-04/P/HR/RL07	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN) radio project	138,800
<b>Sub total for OCHA</b>			<b>3,754,506</b>
<b>OHCHR</b>			
ANG-04/P/HR/RL08	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Consolidating peace through strengthening national capacities for human rights, democracy and the rule of law	1,200,000
<b>Sub total for OHCHR</b>			<b>1,200,000</b>

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
<b>OIKOS</b>			
ANG-04/A21	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural rehabilitation of Kambundi-Katembo municipality, Malanje province	271,780
ANG-04/A20	AGRICULTURE	Support for return and resettlement of population Kilenda municipality, Kuanza Sul province	184,180
ANG-04/A19	AGRICULTURE	Support for the improvement of living conditions of the populations in Chamutete commune, Huila province	210,150
<b>Sub total for OIKOS</b>			<b>666,110</b>
<b>SC UK</b>			
ANG-04/H15	HEALTH	Improve access to quality basic healthservices and information in Tchicala Tcholoanga and Huambo municipalities, Huambo province	1,361,475
ANG-04/P/HR/RL10	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	HIV/AIDS and sexual violence prevention and support for children and young people	543,000
ANG-04/P/HR/RL09	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Luanda urban child welfare project (LUCWP)	234,566
<b>Sub total for SC UK</b>			<b>2,139,041</b>

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
<b>UNDP</b>			
ANG-04/CSS04B	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Coordination of relief and recovery activities	1,089,214
ANG-04/CSS06	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Data communication network	73,500
ANG-04/CSS09	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Implementation of the Ottawa convention through the disposal of stockpiled armament and obsolete ammunition	1,470,000
ANG-04/CSS08	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Technical advice in support of the reorganisation of INAROE/INAD	561,000
ANG-04/CSS07	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Voice and data communication network	100,000
ANG-04/MA07	MINE ACTION	Integrated transitional support to mine action through prioritisation and resource mobilisation	312,375
ANG-04/MA08	MINE ACTION	Mine Action Response Fund (MARF)	1,876,250
ANG-04/MA06	MINE ACTION	Support to an expanded national mine action coordination capacity (extension of project ANG/02/008)	663,500
ANG-04/S01	SECURITY	Area field security network	170,000
<b>Sub total for UNDP</b>			<b>6,315,839</b>
<b>UNFPA</b>			
ANG-04/H16	HEALTH	Addressing sexual and reproductive health needs and HIV/AIDS prevention among adolescent and youth in Benguela, Huila, Huambo and Malanje provinces	849,500
ANG-04/H17	HEALTH	Providing essential obstetrics skills to former UNITA health workers in Benguela, Huila, Huambo, Kuanza Sul and Malanje provinces	650,000
<b>Sub total for UNFPA</b>			<b>1,499,500</b>
<b>UNHCR</b>			
ANG-04/MS08	MULTI-SECTOR	Assistance to refugees in Angola	3,751,811
ANG-04/MS07	MULTI-SECTOR	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Angolan refugees	15,129,775
<b>Sub total for UNHCR</b>			<b>18,881,586</b>



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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
<b>UNICEF</b>			
ANG-04/E08	EDUCATION	Expanding learning opportunities in 15 provinces	1,106,250
ANG-04/H19	HEALTH	Integrated adolescent HIV/STI prevention and testing in Benguela, Bié, Cabinda, Huambo, Luanda, Moxico and Zaire provinces	1,487,500
ANG-04/H18	HEALTH	Integrated health and nutrition in 18 provinces	5,837,500
ANG-04/MA09	MINE ACTION	Capacity building in support of the national mine risk education programme (PEPAM) in 16 provinces	425,000
ANG-04/P/HR/RL11	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Child protection in 18 provinces	936,100
ANG-04/WS05	WATER AND SANITATION	Improving water environmental sanitation and hygiene in Bengo, Kuanza Norte, Huambo, Moxico, Huila, Namibe and Cunene provinces	1,125,000
<b>Sub total for UNICEF</b>			<b>10,917,350</b>
<b>UNMAS</b>			
ANG-04/MA10	MINE ACTION	Landmine and UXO safety project	122,000
<b>Sub total for UNMAS</b>			<b>122,000</b>
<b>WFP</b>			
ANG-04/CSS10	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Logistics support to the humanitarian community	7,888,218
ANG-04/CSS11	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Passenger air service	2,245,122
ANG-04/F01	FOOD	Support to return and resettlement	136,238,455
<b>Sub total for WFP</b>			<b>146,371,795</b>

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
<b>WHO</b>			
ANG-04/CSS12	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Coordination of the assistance and rehabilitation of mine survivors	527,210
ANG-04/H23	HEALTH	Fighting HIV/AIDS amongst resettling populations	693,304
ANG-04/H22	HEALTH	Minimum health care package	5,375,610
ANG-04/H20	HEALTH	National and provincial disease surveillance and health coordination	632,653
ANG-04/H21	HEALTH	Reintegration of former UNITA health workers into the national health system	528,968
<b>Sub total for WHO</b>			<b>7,757,745</b>
<b>YME</b>			
ANG-04/WS06	WATER AND SANITATION	Improving water and sanitation in western Uige province	414,000
ANG-04/WS07	WATER AND SANITATION	Improving water and sanitation in Zaire province	291,000
<b>Sub total for YME</b>			<b>705,000</b>
<b>ZOA RC</b>			
ANG-04/A23	AGRICULTURE	Reintroduction of Irish potato, sunflower and wheat cultivation in Huila province	93,000
ANG-04/A22	AGRICULTURE	Restocking of draft and small animals in northern Huila province	258,000
ANG-04/CSS13	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Improving access to resettlement areas in Caconda and Chipindo municipalities, Huila province	176,100
ANG-04/MS09	MULTI-SECTOR	Resettlement and reintegration of returnees and demobilised soldiers in Caluquembe, Caconda and Chipindo municipalities, Huila province	593,100
<b>Sub total for ZOA RC</b>			<b>1,120,200</b>
<b>Grand Total:</b>			<b>262,587,702</b>

7. PROJECT SUMMARIES

**FOOD SECURITY**

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>ACTION AGAINST HUNGER</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Food Security Project in Matala and Chipindo Municipalities, Huíla Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/A01
<b>Bloc:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Income generation, gender
<b>Objective:</b>	Improve food security for resident populations in Matala and Chipindo
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	3,000 families
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINADER, FAO
<b>Project Duration:</b>	June 2004 – December 2005
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 603,050</b>

**Summary**

International support during the war years was aimed mainly towards IDP and returnee populations and frequently by-passed the resident population living in villages near Matala and Chipindo. Over the years this situation contributed to an increase in vulnerability within resident communities. Farming associations have disintegrated, or are struggling, due to the lack of resources, training and technical support. This project aims to improve the food security of resident communities near to Chipindo and Matala to ensure that families who have established sustainable livelihoods do not slip back into food insecurity.

Farming associations will receive technical support and training and women will be encouraged to create their own associations for the promotion of small household income generating activities. Grains stores will be provided in order to complement seed multiplication programmes in collaboration with FAO.

**Activities**

- Construct grain stores.
- Support the creation of stronger associations for farmers.
- Support small-scale income generating activities for associations created for women.

<b>Financial Summary</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	237,600
Implementing Costs	182,000
Operational Costs	144,000
Administrative Costs	39,450
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>603,050</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YMCA KUANZA SUL)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Food Security and Infrastructure Rehabilitation in Cassongue Commune, Pambangala Municipality, Kuanza Sul Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/A02
<b>Bloc:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Agriculture, economic recovery, infrastructure
<b>Objective:</b>	To provide for the basic means of agricultural production to 3,000 families and initiate the reconstruction of basic infrastructures.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	3,000 families (15,000 people)
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	ACM – Kuanza Sul
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 358,450</b>

### Summary

The war caused a lot of devastation leaving many infrastructures in a state of disrepair and often non-functional. The main economic activity in the area of Pambangala is agriculture, however as the area was largely abandoned during the war the fields are currently poorly prepared for agricultural production. ACM, Africare and MOVIMONDO are the only NGOs currently working in the area. ACM did an assessment of the situation in September 2002, together with ASBC, KISSOKO and APN, and found the following problems:

- Scarcity of food;
- Poor sanitation;
- Isolated pockets of high malnutrition;
- Poor access to clean water and irrigation systems;
- A lack of Non-Food Items.

The project will cover about 3,000 returnee families that are now re-populating their areas of origin around the commune of Pambangala, Municipality of Cassongue. The objective of the project is to increase the level of food security in the area in order to stabilize and normalise the situation following the next harvest. The project will also lead to the improvement of several social welfare infrastructures in the area through local construction schemes.

### Activities

- Train farmers and, where necessary, distribute agricultural inputs.
- Rehabilitate irrigation systems.
- Rehabilitate 70 Km of road between Pambangala and the Dumbi junction.
- Rehabilitate bridges.
- Rehabilitate health posts.
- Rehabilitate schools.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	35,000
Implementing Costs	205,000
Operating Costs	99,000
Administrative Costs	19,450
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>358,450</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YMCA KUANZA SUL)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Food Security and Rehabilitation of Basic Social Services in Sanga and Cela Communes, Kuanza Sul Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/A03
<b>Bloc:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Income generation, infrastructure
<b>Objective:</b>	Assist in the normalisation of Sanga community
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	4,000 families
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 362,880</b>

### Summary

Sanga is a district in eastern Kuanza Sul province that is located within an area of Angola that saw some of the most intense fighting of the war. Due to insecurity and access problems the civil administration was not established until July 2002. Large numbers of residents fled during the war to find refuge in neighbouring areas, however a significant number of people stayed behind and lived under conditions of severe deprivation, surviving without basic local services. Sanga remains one of the areas with a large number of pockets of humanitarian need that have not yet been addressed.

The project aims to reduce vulnerability due to food shortages in the short and medium term for 4,000 resident and returnee families in the Sanga district, Waku-Kungo municipality, Kwanza Sul Province. This will be achieved through technical assistance, improved irrigation systems, and the construction of facilities that are part of the basic social welfare system, such as health posts and schools. This will be achieved through a local "food for work" arrangement.

### Activities

- Assist farmers through an agricultural programme.
- Construct irrigation systems.
- Rehabilitation of roads and bridges through local "food for work" scheme.
- Construction of schools and health posts through local "food for Work" scheme.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Item</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	30,400
Implementing Costs	220,000
Operating Costs	95,200
Administrative Costs	17,280
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>362,880</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>AJUDA DE DESENVOLVIMENTO DE POVO PARA POVO (ADPP)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Agricultural Assistance in Huambo and Bié Provinces
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/A04
<b>Bloc:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Community services
<b>Objective:</b>	Reduce dependency in food assistance
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	28,000 families and demobilised soldiers
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	EDA, IDA, Communities
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 193,000</b>

### Summary

Many families and demobilized soldiers are at risk of food insecurity and remain dependent on external food assistance. Access to adequate quantities of arable land and agricultural inputs are the key to ensuring medium- to long-term food security and to restoring normalcy for population.

The purpose of this project is to ensure a sustainable increase in household food security and reduce dependence on external food assistance. ADPP will train farmers in ways to improve land use. Instruction on seed multiplication activities will lead to an increase in the availability of seeds in the area reducing the cost of future seed distributions. A just and low cost system for seed distribution will serve as a positive force for community reintegration, reconciliation and cooperation within the war-affected population.

### Activities

- Train beneficiaries in land use, crop variation and post harvest storage techniques.
- Train beneficiaries in seed storage and the maintenance and management of seed banks.
- Multiply seeds and ensure the seeds are distributed in a way to enhance community development.
- Monitor and evaluate the project.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US \$</b>
Staff Costs	30,000
Implementing Costs	125,500
Operating Costs	25,000
Administrative Costs	12,500
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>193,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>AGRISUD ANGOLA</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Agricultural Recovery Project in Bengo Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/A05
<b>Bloc:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Gender, income generation
<b>Objective:</b>	Improve food security for 100 families.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	100 families
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINADER, EDA
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 177,449</b>

### Summary

Bengo Province has a high agricultural potential that is still be realised due to the limited availability of agricultural inputs, access to fertile land and poor irrigation systems. Bengo received thousands of war-affected returnees after the cessation of hostilities, many of which remain food insecure.

The purpose of this project is to improve food security for 100 families. Agrisud Angola will help a targeted beneficiary group with assistance relating to irrigation systems and technical advice on modern farming activities to ensure increased productivity. In addition, a local community-run fund will be set up to help the farmers form a committee and manage and maintain the irrigation system.

This project will be carried out in an area identified in the Provincial Transition Plan for Bengo Province.

### Activities

- Prepare the land for agricultural activities and construct irrigation systems.
- Organize on-site training activities for the beneficiaries on modern farming practices.
- Organise a committee to oversee the fund and manage the irrigation system.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Item</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	67,600
Implementing Costs	60,750
Operating Costs	33,950
Administrative Costs	15,149
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>177,449</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>AGRISUD ANGOLA</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Studies of Catering Facilities Demand and the Set Up of Foodstuffs Market in Lobito, Benguela Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/A06
<b>Bloc:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Information management
<b>Objective:</b>	Characterize the catering facilities demand, the organization of market channels and the level of supplying in fresh foodstuffs of Benguela – Lobito periurban area
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Angolan authorities, donors, UN agencies, NGOs operating in Angola
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINADER, IDA, ENE, Ministério do Comércio
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - April 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 61,457</b>

### Summary

Currently information on supply and demand for foodstuffs is scarce and not reliable. Agrisud Angola wishes to carry out a comprehensive survey on the availability of agricultural products, the supply and demand situation and to identify organisational ways to assist farmers maximize their economic potential.

In partnership with local administrations, Agrisud Angola will carry out a study in the Lobito area in order to categorize main available and affordable foodstuffs. The researchers will consider all aspects of the food supply and demand situation. The research will highlight and modify positive innovations, whilst also considering solutions to the constraints within the supply channels with the aim of proposing strategies to improve the food supply and food distribution in the Benguela-Lobito region.

### Activities

- Do a comprehensive study on the consumption of foodstuffs, key products, prices, and import-export options.
- Identify constraints that producers, rural collectors, carriers, wholesalers, merchants, importers, and retailers consider as blocks to increased economic activity.
- Research commercial catering activities.
- Process the collected data and produce a document of findings.
- Publish and diffuse the results of the study to the partners.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	39,707
Implementing Costs	0
Operating Costs	16,250
Administrative Costs	5,500
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>61,457</b>



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>CARE INTERNATIONAL (CARE-I)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	CARE's Business Development Services Programme in Huila Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/A07
<b>Bloc:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Income generation, HIV/AIDS
<b>Objective:</b>	Increased access to markets for rural families
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	100,000 resettling and resident populations
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	To be determined
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 596,663</b>

### Summary

Since April 2002 more than 70% of the population in Huila Province has returned to their areas of origin. In most places farmers have started the recovery process and some farmers have already reached a high level of self-sufficiency. Although there are some ongoing commercial farming activities, the majority of the farmers are small-holders with only between 1 - 5 hectares of land at their disposal. Most farming is currently done with few agricultural inputs. For many farmers there are few accessible outlets for their products.

The purpose of the project is to develop a rural network with strong links to the private sector to enable small-holders to gain access to inputs and technical support and to establish links with markets seeking farm produce. The project will establish a network of agents that will work with the private supply sector and who will be trained in basic record keeping, customer care, marketing, credit, and inventory management. The private sector will also be assisted in organising demonstration trials and field days so that farmers can be briefed on the latest developments. Simultaneously CARE will work with farming associations and coordinate activities between these associations and the agents. A HIV/AIDS component will be integrated in the programme so that farmer association members will receive information on HIV/AIDS prevention.

### Activities

- Identify suppliers and potential agents.
- Train agents in basic record keeping, customer care, marketing, credit, and inventory management.
- Coordinate input suppliers' demonstration trials and provide technical assistance.
- Organise field days so that farmers can learn about the newest innovations.
- Link farmer associations with agents and facilitate the establishment of market linkages.
- Conduct HIV/AIDS awareness raising activities with project partners and participants.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	318,800
Implementing Costs	85,150
Operating Costs	153,680
Administrative Costs	39,033
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>596,663</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>CONCERN WORLDWIDE</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Small Animal Breeding in Resettling Communities of Huambo and Bié Provinces
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/A08
<b>Bloc:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Income generation, gender
<b>Objective:</b>	To diversify agricultural production for improving food security and increasing households income of resettling families
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	1,000 resettling families, mainly female-headed households
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	EDA, MINADER, local authorities, traditional leaders
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 77,575</b>

### Summary

The purpose of this project is to diversify agricultural production so to improve food security and increase the income to families in Huambo and Bié Provinces. This will be done through the provision of small animals (goats and rabbits) and the improvement of technical guidance and veterinary facilities. In partnership with traditional leaders, local authorities, EDA and MINADER, Concern will select 1,000 households for the project. Female-headed households will receive priority and animals will be distributed according to community credit schemes, as already used within previous successful projects. The sale of the off-spring of the animals, following successful breeding, will constitute an alternative source of income at the household level. This project is a component of a broader programme, funded by other sources, including agricultural inputs distribution, the strengthening of community seed stores, capacity building of EDA, the promotion of fruit tree growing and the improvement of nutritional education activities.

### Activities

- Discuss the project within the communities to ensure their participation.
- Identify and select beneficiaries within the communities.
- Establish contracts between beneficiaries and Concern.
- Purchase locally and distribute small animals.
- Provide technical guidance on animal husbandry and veterinary care if needed.
- Monitor through regular field visits the health of animals distributed.
- Assess the impact at the household level of breeding activities in terms of food and income sources.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US \$</b>
Staff Costs	24,700
Implementing Costs	35,600
Operating Costs	12,200
Administrative Costs	5,075
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>77,575</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>CONCERN WORLDWIDE</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Promotion of Animal Traction in Bié and Huambo Provinces
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/A09
<b>Bloc:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Community services, income generation
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthen agricultural production, for own consumption and resale, and improve food security in resettling areas through the use of animal traction to increase the area of land under cultivation
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	880 resettling families
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	EDA, MINADER, Local Administration, Traditional Leaders
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 141,989</b>

### Summary

The purpose of this project is the promotion of animal traction to improve and increase the agricultural production for 880 resettling families in Bié and Huambo Provinces. In partnership with the local authorities, EDA and MINADER, Concern will select 80 households, including 20 female-headed households, who will benefit from traction animals and ploughing equipment. In addition, Concern will be proactive in the provision of veterinary inputs and technical guidance on animal care within the beneficiary group.

Benefiting from the experience gained in previous similar projects carried out by Concern in other locations, a methodology of repayment for the distributed animals will be used. The 80 families will "pay" for the cattle by ploughing the fields of 800 other vulnerable families. Each recipient of a pair of oxen will provide six days ploughing a year to each of 10 families for a period of three years. This will be a clause within the contract signed with Concern on receipt of the animals. The impact of the project will also continue after its contractual end through the reproduction of animals and increased production of manure used for natural fertilisation of agricultural plots. The success of similar projects in 2001 and 2002 has shown ownership through community pay-back helps increases long-term sustainability. This project is a component of a broader programme, funded by other sources, including agricultural inputs distribution, strengthening of community seed stores, capacity building of EDA, promotion of fruit tree growing and nutritional education.

### Activities

- Discuss the project within the communities to ensure their participation.
- Identify and select beneficiaries with communities, local authorities, EDA and MINADER.
- Establish contracts between beneficiaries and Concern.
- Purchase and distribute cattle and ploughs.
- Monitor through regular field visits the health of cattle distributed, ploughing "repayment", area cultivated and crop development.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	32,300
Implementing Costs	77,500
Operating Costs	22,900
Administrative Costs	9,289
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>141,989</b>

<b>Appealing Agencies:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO), ACF, Concern, OIKOS, ZOA</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Restocking of Agricultural Animals for Returnees
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/A10
<b>Bloc:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Gender, income generation,
<b>Objective:</b>	Improve food security through restocking of small breeding animals and traction animals
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	75,000 families
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINADER, NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 3,108,000</b>

#### Note

*All operational partners in the Animal Restocking have agreed to present a common project proposal as regards country-wide needs. Where appropriate, coordination will be carried out by FAO.*

#### Summary

The aim of this project is to reset the foundation for sustainable agricultural activities based on livestock. During the civil conflict and related mass population movements, rural people have lost almost all of their animal stocks. First, in terms of small animals, returnees have lost both an important source of food and at the same time possible income-generating opportunities provided by small animal husbandry. Secondly, in the past ploughing was carried out through large-animal traction, however few oxen remain for this need. This lack of trained animals has led to a decrease in cultivated areas and smaller harvest production.

The purpose of this project is two-fold. In the first component, the project will provide basic small animals to the most vulnerable households. Species will be chosen based on their adaptability to climatic conditions and resistance to diseases and attention will be given to animals which do not enter in competition with human beings in terms of food sources. Activities will build on a pilot project already underway in three provinces that provide ducks and goats. Animals will be provided according to traditional community credit schemes and will pay special attention to the participation of women. In the second component, the project will provide oxen and ploughs for community animal traction. Adequate training will be provided and animal stocks will be managed by communities themselves to ensure equitable use by all members.

#### Activities

- Identify animals, purchase points, implementing partners and beneficiaries.
- Purchase and distribute animals and other inputs including veterinary medicinal products and equipment
- Provide training on animal husbandry and animal traction.
- Provide technical support and veterinary follow-up.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	150,000
Implementing Costs	2,560,000
Operating Costs	250,000
Administrative Costs	148,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>3,108,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agencies:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO), AGRISUD, ADPP, GAA, LWF, OIKOS, YMCA</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Essential Agricultural Inputs for Vulnerable Households and Returnees
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/A11
<b>Bloc:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Community services, gender
<b>Objective:</b>	Improve food security of communities through agricultural production
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	250,000 families
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINADER, NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004 (project duration through March 2005)
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 6,750,000</b>

#### Note

*All operational partners in the distribution of Seeds and Tools have agreed to present a common project proposal as regards country-wide needs. Where appropriate, coordination will be carried out by FAO.*

#### Summary

Due to the changing context the need to provide seeds and tools is diminishing, however certain rural households remain highly needy. Although over the last two years the humanitarian community has undertaken tremendous efforts to provide essential agricultural inputs to 595,000 families in 2002, and 650,000 families in 2003, targeting in 2004 is still needed for the following:

- Returnees who have only recently returned to their areas of origin.
- Spontaneous refugees previously residing in neighbouring countries as well as refugees participating in voluntary organised repatriation programmes.
- Returnees who did not benefit from previous seeds and tools distribution upon their arrival.
- Socially vulnerable returnees (female headed households, families of handicapped persons, families with people living with HIV/AIDS, etc.)
- Residents in geographically vulnerable zones.
- Vulnerable residents affected in case of poor agricultural harvests.

The purpose of this project is to provide seeds and tools to the above target populations. Based on lessons learned from the past years, the kit will consist of 10 kg of maize, five kg of beans, 40 g of vegetable seeds, one hoe, one machete and one file. In the southern part of the country, maize will be substituted by sorghum or millet; in the northern part, locally purchased peanuts will be added.

#### Activities

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

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	180,000
Implementing Costs	4,850,000
Operating Costs	1,400,000
Administrative Costs	320,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>6,750,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agencies:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO), ADPP, ACF, LWF</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Community-Based Multiplication of Improved Seeds
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/A12
<b>Bloc:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Community services, income generation, gender
<b>Objective:</b>	Facilitate access to high quality seeds for vulnerable rural communities
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	50,000 families
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINADER, NGOs and farmers
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,417,500</b>

#### Note

All operational partners involved with the Multiplication of Seeds have agreed to present a common project proposal as regards country-wide needs. Where appropriate, coordination will be carried out by FAO.

#### Summary

Access to and availability of adequate seeds for crop production will be a key element for sustainable family farm production in the future. Humanitarian partners have previously initiated activities to address the serious lack of seeds for agricultural activities. Amongst the different approaches, the most efficient and sustainable one involves supporting seed multiplication for staple foods at the community level, combined with upgrading the skills of NGO staff and MINADER technicians. This approach enables rapid transfer of improved seeds and plants from MINADER research centres to communities, enabling farmer trials for adoption of preferred new plant materials.

The purpose of this project is to widen seed multiplication activities of partners and FAO at the community level through the selection of 200 new villages that will benefit from their own multiplication plots. As a contribution to sustainable national seed production, this project will strengthen government institutions involved in seed production. MINADER staff (as well as NGOs) at the provincial and municipality level will be trained in seed multiplication techniques. Similarly, the seed control and the certification capacity of SENSE (the National Seed Service) will also be improved. Basic multiplication of seed will be carried out by MINADER centres to provide high-quality seeds during up-coming agricultural campaigns. Hence the project will support the agricultural research and extension services for plant breeding, variety evaluation and basic seed production at national level assuming that massive seed production will be undertaken by private farmers. This will help the development of the seed sector with the participation of both the public and private sectors.

#### Activities

- Select communities to participate in project.
- Create multiplication plots and establish seed banks at community level.
- Provide training to NGOs and MINADER staff working at the provincial and municipal levels.
- Provide technical support and training to SENSE.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	180,000
Implementing Costs	1,020,000
Operating Costs	150,000
Administrative Costs	67,500
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>1,417,500</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Land Tenure and Management Programme
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/A13
<b>Bloc:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Rule of law
<b>Objective:</b>	Support a decentralised land tenure and management programme to consolidate social stability and promote equitable and sustainable rural development in selected provinces
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	MINADER, local administrations, 60,000 families in three provinces, humanitarian community
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINADER, IGCA, NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,400,000</b>

### Summary

Land is the single most important production factor required to support the rural Angolan population in meeting their daily needs and to ensure the establishment of long-term sustainable livelihoods. A number of problems related to land administration and land tenure has been identified, including a cumbersome and outdated land titling and registration system. In addition, clarification about the status of pre-independence farms, as well as the recognition of local community tenure rights remains essential for future development of the agrarian sector. Recent population movements, including the return to areas of origin, have led to major land tenure problems and conflicts between land users. Local governments face the challenges of accommodating returnees, creating favourable conditions for their integration into community life, and addressing the uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources.

On the one hand, the government, with some support from FAO, is working on the development of a program (including policy, legal and institutional aspects). On the other hand, as displaced people return to home communities and as refugees are repatriated, land grabs tend to increase. FAO is implementing a series of pilot interventions (Huila, Huambo, Bengo) aiming at ensuring tenure security to community groups through well-tested methods of land delimitation negotiations.

This project support will include: (i) tested methodologies for land tenure security interventions at local levels; (ii) development of an operational system of land evaluation; (iii) strengthened capacity for land resources management at the national and provincial levels, and (iv) assistance to develop an improved land policy framework. In particular, the skills of local, provincial and national technical staff will be strengthened through specific training sessions on participatory methods for land delimitation, on natural resources management and on cost-effective cadastral techniques.

### Activities

- Test methodologies for action-oriented land tenure interventions.
- Develop an operational system of land evaluation.
- Strengthen the capacity of MINADER staff to manage land resources.
- Support the development of an improved land policy setting.
- Train MINADER staff on participatory methods for land delimitation and on natural resources management.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	400,000
Implementing Costs	750,000
Operating Costs	150,000
Administrative Costs	100,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>1,400,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Sustainable Diversification of Diets
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/A14
<b>Bloc:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Community services, income generation
<b>Objective:</b>	Improve sustainable use of natural food resources at community level
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	50,000 families
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINADER, NGOs and farmers
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 670,000</b>

### Summary

Although the humanitarian community in assuring basic seeds for food production has achieved a major success, diets remain poor. In response to this, communities adopt coping strategies, which include the use of natural food resources (in-land fishing, honey collection, wild fruit gathering, hunting, etc.). However, uncontrolled or exaggerated use of these natural food resources will inevitably lead to environmental deterioration.

The purpose of this project is to provide support for the sustainable use of natural food resources in order to improve the food security of vulnerable returned populations, diversification of diet and some activities in the marketing of these natural resources products. Appropriate inputs will be selected and training and monitoring will be carried out in order to ensure improved use of resources while protecting their continuity. Inputs will be furnished within revolving fund schemes to ensure higher diffusion of practices and strengthen social links.

Income generating activities to be implemented are: in-land fisheries, honey production, wild vegetables production, fruits and mushrooms gathering. For some of these activities, it is envisaged to improve the traditional techniques of conservation of these natural resources, as well as their marketing.

### Activities

- Provide suitable material for fishing, including appropriate nets and storage containers for fish.
- Train fishermen and women on fish conservation techniques.
- Furnish material for bee-keeping.
- Train bee-keepers on use, conservation and marketing of honey.
- Gathering, multiplication and dissemination to the communities of African vegetable seeds.
- Improvement of conservation techniques of mushrooms.
- Introduce, as pilot activities, the marketing of dried fish, honey and mushrooms.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	96,000
Implementing Costs	390,000
Operating Costs	150,000
Administrative Costs	34,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>670,000</b>



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Opening of New Areas for Low-Land Agriculture and Rehabilitation of former IDPs Sites
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/A15
<b>Bloc:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Environmental protection, income generation, infrastructure rehabilitation
<b>Objective:</b>	Increase production in high potential agricultural areas through rehabilitation of low-lands and Rehabilitate deforested areas by prolonged presence of IDPs
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	25 villages for 5,000 families
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINADER, NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 860,000</b>

### Summary

- The project has two components:
2. Opening of new areas for low-land agriculture;
  3. Reforestation of former IDP sites.

One way of increasing production quickly is to open up new possibilities for agriculture in mainstream low-lands. Angola has many rivers which pass through zones with scarce or irregular rainfalls (Moxico, Planalto or coastal zones). Lands along these rivers are very fertile, easy to irrigate and suitable for high yields throughout the year. Villages are traditionally found in or close to these zones. Agricultural activities are presently hampered due to destruction of irrigation and drainage infrastructures due by the war. In addition, the high concentration of IDPs in secure areas during last years of the war led to major deforestation as well as erosion.

This project aims to provide technical support to MINADER staff and rural populations to rehabilitate low-land areas and to reforest former IDPs sites. This will result in increased access to high potential lands, and therefore higher production yields especially in the dry season ensuring an improvement in food security. All work will be carried out using the Food/Cash For Work methodology with the participation of beneficiary populations.

### Activities

- Identify suitable zones, operational partners and beneficiary villages.
- Identify rehabilitation and reforestation works to be undertaken.
- Contract implementing NGOs and commit villages to their own responsibilities.
- Agree with WFP on FFW/CFW to be provided.
- Implement rehabilitation and reforestation works.
- Confirm contractual agreements with NGOs in the villages.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Item</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	120,000
Implementing Costs	620,000
Operating Costs	79,000
Administrative Costs	41,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>860,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Improving the Coordination of Post-Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities in the Agricultural Sector
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/A16
<b>Bloc:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Information management
<b>Objective:</b>	Improve the technical capacities of MINADER and other partners to coordinate post-emergency and rehabilitation activities in the agricultural sector
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	MINADER, humanitarian community
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINADER, NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 735,000</b>

### Summary

During 2002 and 2003, the political and humanitarian situation has changed significantly and the majority of displaced populations have returned to their areas of origin in rural areas. However, the agricultural sector remains in a precarious situation, leading to high levels of food insecurity. The purpose of this project is to assist MINADER to improve its capacities:

- in coordinating remaining emergency activities in agriculture;
- in coordinating the implementation of quick impact activities to assure the recovery of agricultural production;
- in facilitating a framework which enables policy debate and policy development.

Coordination activities will include the involvement of all partners (NGOs, on-going projects, etc.) related to the agriculture sector. It will be particularly important to increase information gathering and analysis concerning food security to assess the vulnerability of community groups, as well as to prepare response plans for actions to be undertaken. A baseline study will be conducted in each province in order to have a reference year to permit comparison of the evolution of vulnerability and agricultural needs.

### Activities

- Identify urgent needs of returnees and other vulnerable rural households.
- Identify quick impact activities for re-establishing agriculture production.
- Support MINADER in emergency and rehabilitation coordination activities for the agriculture sector.
- Train high-level field staff of MINADER and NGOs on food security issues.
- Conduct a baseline study in each province.
- Ensure follow-up of agricultural activities and inform all parties on the impact of activity on food security.
- Facilitate the creation of thematic groups to support government and in the conception of agricultural sectoral policies.
- Collaborate on the identification of more development-oriented, long-term strategies to be undertaken.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	250,000
Implementing Costs	400,000
Operating Costs	50,000
Administrative Costs	35,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>735,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>GERMAN AGRO ACTION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Agriculture Project to Assist Resettled Families in the Villages of Cassumba, Cachaquima and Kimbanda in Quibaxe Municipality, Bengo Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/A17
<b>Bloc:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Income generation, community services
<b>Objective:</b>	Improve the living condition of the people
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	1,417,022 vulnerable persons
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINADER, MINARS, PAM
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – July 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 64,735</b>

### Summary

Since the end of hostilities many people have returned to Bengo Province and are active in re-establishing their livelihoods within their areas of origin. The project by German Agro Action shall be implemented in the villages of Cassumba Cachaquima and Kimbanda which are situated in the communes of Coxe and Paredes, Quibaxe Municipality. These are identified areas in the Bengo Provincial Transition Plan.

The purpose of this project is to support 900 families to ensure that they do not become food insecure. The project team will offer technical assistance, teaching the beneficiary groups IDA techniques in order to maximise agricultural productivity. Limited and localised “food for work” schemes will be used to promote the construction of irrigation schemes and the purchase of agricultural assets that will be managed by community representatives through newly revitalized farming cooperatives.

### Activities

- Train beneficiaries in farming and livestock rearing.
- Work alongside government officials to collect data for vulnerability assessments.
- Assist in the formation of small cooperatives and provide small incentives for members to work on community projects, such as irrigation schemes.

<b>Financial Summary</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	12,000
Implementation Costs	35,750
Operating Costs	12,750
Administrative Costs	4,235
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>64,735</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION (LWF)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Agricultural Recovery and Environmental Protection in Moxico and Lunda Sul Provinces
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/A18
<b>Bloc:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Economic recovery, income generation
<b>Objective:</b>	Improve food security for returning families and promote environmental protection through ensuring the sustainable utilisation of natural resources and providing technical knowledge and access to markets for agricultural production.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	13,000 returning families
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINADER, provincial government, FAO, CBOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 460,900</b>

#### **Summary:**

A large number of IDPs, refugees and demobilised soldiers and their families are returning to villages located in Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces. The purpose of this project is the promotion of food self-sufficiency, income generation and the sustainable use of natural resources by encouraging environmental protection practices at the community level. The project will provide special assistance to the communities to re-establish subsistence agricultural livelihoods through creating a small agricultural micro-credit scheme.

#### **Activities:**

- Provide the necessary training to farmers to help improve agricultural techniques.
- Establish micro-credit schemes for acquiring small animals for income generation.
- Promote soil enrichment activities at the community level.
- Provide information about the care of livestock, the use of organic fertilisers and storage of agricultural products.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	32,000
Implementing Costs	361,400
Operating Costs	40,000
Administrative Costs	27,500
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>460,900</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>OIKOS COOPERAÇÃO E DESENVOLVIMENTO</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Support for the Improvement of Living Conditions of the Populations in Chamutete commune, Huíla Province.
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/A19
<b>Bloc:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Economic recovery, rule of law
<b>Objective:</b>	Improve household food security for resettling families
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	4,000 resettling families
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINADER, MINARS, Municipal Administration
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 210,150</b>

### Summary

Many families in Chamutete are still dependent on humanitarian assistance because they are food insecure. The purpose of this project is to create sustainable conditions for agricultural production. To achieve this aim a micro-credit system will be established to help farmers purchase animals and other agricultural inputs. The beneficiary group will also be trained in agricultural techniques, cooperative administration and the land law. The direct involvement of the local administration will be sought throughout the project.

### Activities

- Create farming cooperatives at village level and prepare the land for cultivation.
- Train community facilitators to disseminate technical information at the village level.
- Organise information about the land law and distribute it to the project beneficiaries.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	47,400
Implementing Costs	113,000
Operating Costs	36,000
Administrative Costs	13,750
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>210,150</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>OIKOS COOPERAÇÃO E DESENVOLVIMENTO</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Support for Return and Resettlement of Populations in Kilenda Municipality, Kuanza Sul Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/A20
<b>Bloc:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Economic recovery, rule of law
<b>Objective:</b>	Improve living conditions for 5,000 families returning to Kilenda
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	5,000 returning families
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINADER, MINARS, Municipal Administration
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 184,180</b>

### Summary

Damaged infrastructure and a shortage of agricultural inputs continue to create many difficulties for resident and returnee families leading to food insecurity in Kilenda. The purpose of this project is to increase the capacity for household food production within the population returning to Kilenda. This aim will be achieved by working with these communities on new farming methods. Alternative technologies and crop diversification will be used to enhance sustainable production.

Assistance in the organisation of village cooperatives will also be an important factor in this project. OIKOS will help administratively in the formation and development of the cooperatives for the overall benefit of the community. Through the cooperatives the farmers will learn about the land law and seed multiplication methods. Conflict within the community due to land disputes may also be resolved through the cooperatives with help from OIKOS.

### Activities

- Create cooperatives.
- Train beneficiaries on new farming techniques.
- Hold meetings about the land law.
- Provide Technical assistance to the beneficiaries.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US \$</b>
Staff Costs	40,000
Implementing Costs	97,500
Operating Costs	34,000
Administrative Costs	12,680
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>184,180</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>OIKOS COOPERAÇÃO E DESENVOLVIMENTO</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Agricultural Rehabilitation of Kambundi-Katembo Municipality, Malanje province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/A21
<b>Bloc:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Economic recovery, human rights
<b>Objective:</b>	Improve food security for 6,000 families in Kambundi-Katembo
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	6,000 returning families
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINADER, MINARS, Municipal Administration, FAO, PAM, ABASHUD
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 271,780</b>

### Summary

A lack of agricultural inputs has prevented many families from developing agricultural activities to ensure their own food security and consequently they remain dependent of external assistance. The aim of this project is to revitalize food production activities in Kambundi-Katembo municipality through the provision of technical assistance to newly arrived families to initiate farming activities. OIKOS will help in the forming of local committees to ensure community-based participation within the project. Through these communities OIKOS will also initiate discussion about gender equality, human rights and civic education.

### Activities

- Establish farming committees within the communities.
- Train beneficiaries in farming techniques.
- Initiate discussion on gender equality, human rights and civic education.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US \$</b>
Staff Costs	35,000
Implementing Costs	169,000
Operating Costs	50,000
Administrative Costs	17,780
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>271,780</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Support to Return and Resettlement
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/F01
<b>Bloc:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Income generation, information management, youth
<b>Objective:</b>	Contribute to the peace consolidation process through the prevention of hunger and malnutrition and the restoration of sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable household in rural areas
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	1,417,022 vulnerable persons
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINARS, NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2004 – December 2005
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 136,238,455</b>

### Summary

One of the lingering results of the now-ended civil conflict in Angola is chronic and widespread food insecurity. Massive population movements were witnessed in post-war 2002 and 2003 due to the demobilisation process, the return movement of IDPs and Angolan refugees to their areas of origin, and the influxes of needy populations into areas where humanitarian assistance was available. Social indicators remain abysmal, massive return movements of population are expected to continue until the 2004 harvest, and great provincial variations in security, population movements and agricultural potential exist. As more new areas become accessible, food needs continue to increase. The goal of WFP interventions during 2004 – 2005 will be to contribute to the consolidation of peace through the prevention of hunger and malnutrition and the restoration of sustainable livelihoods of vulnerable sectors of the rural population.

The purpose of this project is two fold: 1) to ensure nation-wide capacity to meet basic food needs to save the lives of the most vulnerable sectors of the population, and ensure an adequate nutritional status among targeted vulnerable populations; and 2) to contribute to the restoration of food security capacity by supporting enabling conditions for the creation of human and physical assets among targeted rural vulnerable populations in return areas. Emphasis on human assets and skills building will increase future options for income-generating coping mechanisms. The approach of the project is to ensure operational flexibility and proper targeting of food-assistance. At the same time, assistance must simultaneously address relief, recovery and development goals. Food assistance will shift from being the key input of humanitarian assistance to becoming one of many needed inputs within the peace-consolidation process. WFP will closely coordinate its relief and recovery interventions with other actors and will seek partnerships for its recovery initiatives to maximise both resources and impact. Partnerships will be central to WFP's recovery strategy in terms of implementation and programming through support to other initiatives in food security related sectors, namely primary education and HIV/AIDS. In an effort to ensure sustainability, emphasis will be given to capacity-building of national actors and counterparts, including the use of participatory approaches for the identification and implementation of food-for-work and food-for-assets initiatives at the community level. Approximately 1.42 million people per month will be assisted.

### Activities

- Distribute emergency food to victims of natural disasters and beneficiaries of nutritional and vulnerable programmes (therapeutic and supplementary feeding centres, pellagra, leprosy, tuberculosis, trypanosomiasis and HIV/AIDS patients receiving treatment).
- Distribute food assistance to support return and resettlement activities, including food-for-work (tree nurseries and planting for community plots for fuel-wood and construction; water and small-scale irrigation schemes; soil and water conservation; erosion control; tertiary road and market rehabilitation).
- Conduct food-for-assets activities (HIV/AIDS prevention campaigns; school snacks for primary school children, teachers' training initiatives; health and nutrition training to nursing mothers; literacy classes for adults; demonstration vegetable gardens at health centres; agricultural technical support and training).
- Provide food-for-seeds and family rations to primary school children in selected rural areas.



- Provide regular training on food management and distribution (including registration and verification) and monitoring, evaluation and reporting procedures to implementing partners.
- Coordinate seeds and tools distributions with food assistance for vulnerable populations to ensure adequate seed protection.
- 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.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Direct Operational Costs	106,397,918
Food	
Transport	
Land transport, storage and handling	
Other direct operating costs	2,685,267
Non—food inputs	
Equipment for school feeding, community kitchens and milling	
Capacity building	
Direct Support Costs	18,242,474
Staff	
Technical support	
Travel	
Office expenses	
Vehicles	
Equipment	
Indirect support costs	8,912,796
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>136,238,455</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>ZOA REFUGEE CARE (ZOA)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Restocking of Draft and Small Animals in Northern Huíla Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/A22
<b>Bloc:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Economic recovery, income generation
<b>Objective:</b>	Promote income generation through restocking small livestock in returnee communities
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	15,000 farming families, including 16,000 women and 36,000 children under the age of 15
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Provincial & Municipal Veterinary Departments, MINADER
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January 2004 - August 2005
<b>Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 258,000</b>

### Summary

So far about 75,000 former IDP's and combatants and their families have returned to their villages of origin, or preference, in the Municipalities of Cacula, Kaluquembe, Caconda and Chipindo in Huíla Province. Almost all these families lost small livestock during the war. The purpose of this project is to increase agricultural production and promote income generation. By rearing small livestock, farming families will diversify their sources of income and increase their income.

The project will target approximately 15,000 farming families in Cacula, Kaluquembe, Caconda and Chipindo. Particularly women will benefit from small animals that can be reared at household level. ZOA will distribute goats, chicken, ducks, rabbits, guinea pigs, oxen, cows and, where feasible, pigs to small groups of vulnerable farming families. Other groups of families will benefit later through a system of "Pass-on-the-Gift". The project adheres to the goals defined in the Provincial Transition Plan for Huíla Province.

### Activities

- Identify 15,000 vulnerable returnee families to participate in the project.
- Train men and women in rearing small animals, including corral construction and veterinary assistance including local medicines.
- Monitor the "pass on the gift" system and ensure inclusion vulnerable groups and persons.
- Ensure community participation in all phases of the project through the election and training of animal husbandry committees.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	30,000
Implementing Costs	186,000
Operating Costs	26,000
Administrative Costs	16,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>258,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>ZOA REFUGEE CARE (ZOA)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Reintroduction of Irish Potato, Sunflower and Wheat Cultivation in Huíla Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/A23
<b>Bloc:</b>	Food Security
<b>Themes:</b>	Agriculture, income generation
<b>Objective:</b>	Diversify agricultural production, increase food security and promote income generation through the reintroduction of the Irish potato, wheat & sunflower in returnee communities
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	6,000 families, including 6,500 women and 14,000 children under the age of 15
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	EDA, IIA, MINADER
<b>Project Duration:</b>	March 2004 - August 2005
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 93,000</b>

### Summary

Access to arable land in is limited in Kaluquembe and Caconda. The average amount of land per family is insufficient to produce adequate quantities of staple crops such as maize and beans. In previous years, farming families in Caconda and Kaluquembe generated a significant part of their household income from the cultivation of the Irish potato, sunflower seeds and wheat.

The purpose of the project is to diversify agricultural production, increase food security and promote income generation through the reintroduction of the Irish potato, wheat and sunflowers into returnee communities in Kaluquembe and Caconda. The project will target approximately 6,000 farming families (31,000 people) in Kaluquembe and Caconda. ZOA will work with small commercial farmers to produce tuber seed from *True* (botanical) Potato Seeds (TPS). This method of multiplication is much less expensive than using imported tuber seeds. Improved varieties of tuber seed will then be distributed to returnee populations. ZOA, in collaboration with EDA, IIA and FAO, will provide technical assistance to the participating farmers throughout the project.

### Activities

- Provide 40 small-scale commercial farmers with a packet of 4 kg of TPS, 1 MT of wheat seeds and 500 kg of sunflower seeds of a variety with high oil content.
- Prepare ten manual sunflower oil presses to be handed to 10 small entrepreneurs in the area on basis of credit.
- Provide additional agricultural inputs and technical assistance to the beneficiary farmers.
- Distribute TPS tubers, wheat and sunflower grains to vulnerable populations in surrounding communities.
- Ensure community participation in all phases of the project through the selection and training of farmer groups.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	21,000
Implementing Costs	51,000
Operating Costs	15,000
Administrative Costs	6,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>93,000</b>

## PUBLIC HEALTH

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>ACTION AGAINST HUNGER (ACF)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Public Health and Water and Sanitation Project in Caconda Municipality, Huíla Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/H01
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Maternal and child health care, preventive health care, reproduction health, nutrition, water and sanitation
<b>Objective:</b>	Support the population settled in Caconda Municipality by improving their living conditions through an integrated health project.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	30,000 persons
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINSA, DPEA, UNICEF, WHO
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 750,000</b>

### Summary

The municipality of Caconda has experienced major instability in recent years, resulting in large-scale population displacements. A considerable number of returnees are still expected in 2004. The nutritional status of the most vulnerable population (children under 5) is improving according to the results of the last nutritional surveys carried out by ACF, although many villages remain in a difficult situation due to a lack of basic social services.

In order to assist the community to stabilise, ACF proposes to cover the basic needs of the community through an integrated project of public health, including nutrition, and water and sanitation. Severe malnutrition will be treated through a TFC and prevented through several SFCs. ACF will work with MINSA throughout the year and assist in capacity building exercises when ever possible. Temporary TFC structures will be reduced according to the evolution and integration of services into the hospital under the supervision of MINSA and ACF. The water and sanitation services will be upgraded as part of a community-based plan.

### Activities

- Integrate TFC and SFC facilities into the hospital under the supervision of MINSA.
- Organise nutrition, health and hygiene forums within the communities.
- Support of MINSA health posts by providing essential drugs, consumable medical supplies and where possible additional training.
- Upscale the disease surveillance systems in collaboration with MINSA.
- Rehabilitate water points with the participation of the resettled communities and monitor water quality.
- Build sanitary pit latrines.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	250,000
Implementing Costs	300,000
Operational Costs	150,000
Administrative Costs	50,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>750,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>ACTION AGAINST HUNGER (ACF)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Public Health and Water and Sanitation Project in Ganda Municipality, Benguela Province, and Chipindo Municipality, Huíla Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/H02
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Maternal and child health care, preventive health care, reproduction health, nutrition, water and sanitation
<b>Objective:</b>	Support the population in the municipalities by Ganda and Chipindo by improving their living conditions through an integrated health project.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	300,000 persons
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINSA, DPEA, UNICEF, WHO
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,500,000</b>

### Summary

The two municipalities within which this project will be implemented, Ganda (Benguela) and Chipindo (Huíla) have been highly affected by population movements. They have been transit areas for IDPs and demobilised soldiers and are now termed as “areas of high return”. Following the peace agreement, Ganda and Chipindo municipalities faced emergency situations. Food distribution, therapeutic feeding, health assistance and emergency water supply were all urgently required for the displaced populations.

In order to stabilise the two populations, ACF proposes to cover the basic needs of the communities through an integrated public health project, including nutrition, and water and sanitation. Support to MINSA will be offered throughout the year in order to assist in the up-scaling, upgrading and normalisation of basic health services. Through community based activities nutritional information and health education will be disseminated to local populations. Systems for safe water and the construction of basic sanitation facilities will be developed and integrated into the communities on the basis of the needs of the stakeholders within those communities.

### Activities

- Support the upscaling and upgrading of MINSA, especially concerning the integration and supervision of TFCs and SFCs into hospitals.
- Organise nutrition, health and hygiene forums within the communities.
- Support of MINSA health posts by providing essential drugs, consumable medical supplies and where possible additional training.
- Upscale the disease surveillance systems in collaboration with MINSA.
- Rehabilitate water points with the participation of the resettled communities and monitor water quality.
- Build sanitary pit latrines.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	500,000
Implementing Costs	600,000
Operational Costs	300,000
Administrative Costs	100,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>ASSOCIAÇÃO CRISTÃ DE JOVENS (ACJ)</b>
<b>Programme Title:</b>	Health Education and HIV/AIDS Prevention in Benguela Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/H03
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Preventive health care, HIV/AIDS
<b>Objective:</b>	Reduce the Morbidity and Mortality Rate due to Malaria and prevent STI and HIV/AIDS
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	2,000 families in targeted areas
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Health and provincial government
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 127,598</b>

### Summary

The project aims to improve health conditions by reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS/STIs and endemic diseases, with special attention to Malaria. ACJ will implement IEC activities and training of community health workers in partnership with Provincial Health authorities and a local association of nurses. The project will be consistent with epidemiological surveys on the most common diseases carried by the local nurses association.

### Activities

- Train community health workers, community leaders and local nurses on the main health preventive measures, symptoms and treatment.
- Promote sensitisation campaigns on standard health preventive measures.
- Produce and distribute educational material.
- Distribute health preventive kits (mainly condoms).
- Promote meetings with the beneficiaries in collaboration with the community health workers to better control an on-going evaluation of the project.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	29,250
Implementing Costs	83,500
Operating Costs	6,500
Administrative Costs	8,348
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>127,598</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>AFRICA HUMANITARIAN ACTION (AHA)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Integrated Public Health Project in Municipality of Alto Zambeze, Moxico Province and Municipality of M'banza Congo, Zaire Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/H04
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Community services, environmental sanitation, HIV/AIDS, infrastructure rehabilitation, maternal and child health care, preventative health care, sanitation and potable water
<b>Objective:</b>	Reduce morbidity and mortality through improved access to basic health care services, potable water and sanitation
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	27,000 families in Alto Zambeze, 23,000 families in M'banza Congo
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Municipal Administrations, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,306,000</b>

### Summary

Basic health care services and water and sanitation systems are in alarming condition in the Municipalities of the Alto Zambeze and M'banza Congo in Moxico and Zaire Province. As a result, morbidity and mortality rates remain high and may deteriorate further as the number of people returning to these areas is expected to increase, further overextending semi-functioning health and social infrastructures. The purpose of this project is to reduce mortality and morbidity among resident and returnees populations in the target municipalities through integrated public health interventions. AHA's medical personnel, water/sanitation and nutrition staff will continue to work in close collaboration with municipal health directorates to build capacity among the local health care professions and improve preventative, curative and maternal and child health care services. Special emphasis will be put on educating the community on the prevention and transmission of STIs, HIV/AIDS and other common preventable diseases. To ensure the practice of mutual reinforcement of Public Health Bloc, the project also aims to increase access to adequate quantities of potable water and basic sanitation through the construction of water points and latrines. Project activities will target 27,000 families in Alto Zambeze and 23,000 families in M'banza Congo and returnees transiting the reception centres. To ensure sustainability and ownership of all the project components the community and the local government shall be fully involved both in priority setting, implementation and evaluation.

### Activities

- Work with MINSA to maintain and rendering health services at the municipal hospital and three health posts in Cazombo and three health posts in M'banza Congo.
- Rehabilitate nine and construct three new health posts in Moxico and Zaire Provinces.
- Train local health care workers in improved preventative, curative and maternal and child health care.
- Build community awareness in combating and prevention of STIs, HIV/AIDS, other common diseases and distribute condoms, strengthening Peer group networking and create youth recreation centre.
- Construct and protect 12 water points in Moxico and Zaire Provinces
- Maintain existing water points and water system canalisation in Moxico and Zaire Provinces.
- Train local water committees in maintenance/management of protected water points.
- Build community awareness on basic hygiene practises.
- Mobilise community volunteers to build latrines.
- Monitor project activities and impact.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Item</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	245,000
Implementing Costs	585,000
Operating Costs	390,000
Administrative Costs	86,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>1,306,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>COMITÉ D'AIDE MÉDICALE (CAM)</b>
<b>Project title:</b>	Emergency Support to Primary Health Care in the Municipality of Cuango, Lunda Norte Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/H05
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Maternal and child health care, preventive health care, resettlement and return, environmental sanitation
<b>Objective:</b>	Build effective and sustainable primary health care in the 22 villages on Cafunfo – Xa-Muteba trail.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	28 health personnel and community health workers, approximately 11, 000 people living in villages, 35,000 inhabitants of Cafunfo
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINSA, MINARS, provincial government, CARITAS
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - June 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 495,359</b>

### Summary

Lunda Norte is a region that is newly opened to the international humanitarian community. Located near the DRC border, between 300 and 500 returnees and refugees enter Angola daily. The rural population has no access to primary health care in the project area. Mortality rate is estimated to be 30 percent. Access to drinking water is problematic.

The purpose of this project is to reduce mortality and morbidity, with a special attention on mother and child, through increased access to primary health services and potable water, and the reduction of environmental health risks through improved on-site sanitation and adequate hygiene education. The project will target 11,000 people plus families returning on a daily basis and living in 22 villages on a track running from Cafunfo to Xa-Muteba. The project will include the training of 6 nurses, community health promoters and 17 rural birth attendants, the running of a mobile clinic, and sensitisation campaign on malaria, STDs and HIV/AIDS. The project will also promote community participation in site selection and the construction and maintenance of health and water supply and sanitation infrastructures. In addition, CAM will continue its activities in support of the municipal general hospital.

### Activities

- Equip and run a mobile clinic.
- Select sites, build three primary health care centres using traditional materials and community participation, equip the new structures and provide essential drugs.
- Establish community committees to oversee cost recovery (COSA).
- Train health staff – CARITAS personnel, who will take in charge the running of the three PHCCs.
- Train community health promoters and traditional birth attendants, and supervise their work.
- Build community awareness on malaria, STDs and HIV/AIDS.
- Monitor nurses and birth attendants in Paediatrics and Maternity Departments of the general hospital of the Municipality of Cuango.
- Analyse water and control the quality of water supply points.
- Build a water supply system and build latrines in the selected sites with community participation.
- Establish water and sanitation committees to oversee and maintain water systems.

<b>Financial Summary</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staffs Costs	97,440
Implementing Costs	197,192
Operating Costs	168,320
Administrative Costs	32,407
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>495,359</b>



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>CARE INTERNATIONAL (CARE-I)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Huíla Health Post Project
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/H06
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Maternal and child health care, preventive health care, safe motherhood
<b>Objective:</b>	To ensure access to appropriate basic health care
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	80,000 resettling and resident populations
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	The Ministry of Health (MINSA)
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 456,465</b>

### Summary

Following the cessation of hostilities CARE was able to start water supply and agriculture projects in the municipalities of Chicomba and Chipindo. Heavy fighting took place in these areas during the war and the infrastructure was severely damaged. CARE has addressed critical needs in the areas of agriculture and potable water, however needs still persist within the Health Bloc. The Ministry of Health is now working to revitalise health care in the areas where returnees are re-establishing their livelihoods. The aim of a fully functional health service remains only partially met in these areas and additional support is required.

The purpose of the project is to ensure access to appropriate basic health care for people residing in return communities through the renovation of health posts, the provision of medical equipment and essential medicines and the provision of basic primary health refresher training for existing health workers. The project will work in close coordination with the MINSA, local authorities, and the communities. The project will be integrated with the other CARE projects in the region to allow for maximum synergy and efficient use of resources.

### Activities

- Coordinate with the MINSA the locations for health post construction and/or rehabilitation.
- Assess rehabilitation needs, procure materials, and rehabilitate and/or construct a minimum of eight health posts.
- Identify needs for basic equipment, essential medicines, procure and distribute to health posts.
- Identify training needs of health post staff and conduct appropriate training courses.
- Monitor activities of the health post staff and conduct intensive on-the-job training.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	131,375
Implementing Costs	243,940
Operating Costs	69,923
Administrative Costs	11,227
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>456,465</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>CARE INTERNATIONAL (CARE-I)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Bié Maternal Child Health and HIV/AIDS Project
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/H07
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Maternal and child health care, preventive health care, and safe motherhood, HIV/AIDS
<b>Objective:</b>	To ensure access to appropriate basic health care and increase awareness of HIV/AIDS and STIs among adolescents and provide treatment for gonorrhoea and syphilis
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	80,000 resettling and resident populations
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	The Ministry of Health (MINSA) and local NGOs (to be determined)
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Project Cost:</b>	US\$ 620,898
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 516,135</b>

### Summary

As peace reaches Bié and previously inaccessible areas open up, hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs) have returned to their original communities. However the end of the war has not signalled the end of Bié's health crisis. The population influx into the municipalities puts enormous stress on the government health system, which is only just beginning to restore basic health services outside of Kuito. The low numbers of trained health personnel and low coverage of health services and essential medicines are reflected in Bié's high rates of maternal and infant mortality and morbidity—rates that are likely to rise without emergency intervention. In addition Angola is coming out of 27 years of post-independence conflict and facing a looming HIV/AIDS catastrophe. During the years of conflict, the country was somewhat insulated from the epidemic due to limited migration, a factor that has contributed to the scale of the infection in neighbouring countries. But the conflict encouraged the country to ignore the problem that was nonetheless growing within its own borders. Although the war has slowed the spread of HIV/AIDS in some respects, in other respects it had created conditions conducive to the infection.

In response, CARE International in Angola submits the following proposal for a one-year project in Bié province. The overall goal of the project is twofold: 1) to reduce maternal and infant mortality; and, 2) to provide community education in HIV/AIDS and other STIs in six targeted communities. Working in partnership with the Provincial Ministry of Health, CARE's experienced health staff will address one of the major causes of high maternal and infant mortality: poor access to maternal child health services and information. The project will train 90 traditional birth attendants (TBAs) and 24 government nurses to provide key maternal child health services and information in communities where they are most lacking. After training, targeted TBAs and health facilities will receive essential medicines and basic medical supplies related to pre-natal, childbirth, newborn and well-baby care, in addition to regular supervision by CARE field staff. During these supervision visits CARE staff will continue "on-the-job" training to identify areas that need further work.

Community health education will help increase demand for maternal child health care and improve household level knowledge and practices. CARE and partner staff will also focus on improving the quality of HIV/AIDS and STI counselling by the Ministry of Health staff in the above-mentioned medical facilities. The staff will also train health centre staff in the treatment of gonorrhea and syphilis. It will work through an established team of 90 community health workers (CHWs) in the villages to mobilise communities and educate them about HIV/AIDS, gonorrhea and syphilis. CARE will also assist project implementing partners in building its management as well as technical capacity to enable them to separately implement similar projects in the future. The project will build on the partnership that was established with UNFPA and USAID when condoms were distributed during a family planning project. Project staff will identify and develop strategies for HIV/AIDS mitigation and assist communities in developing safety nets and labor saving techniques.

The proposed project is part of a wider effort by CARE to improve household food security and thereby health in five of the most food insecure municipalities in Bié province.

**Activities**

- Train TBAs, CHWs health post and health centre staff in maternal child health services and in causes symptoms, prevention, and treatment of HIV/AIDS, and STIs.
- Train health centre staff in the treatment of gonorrhoea and syphilis as well as in counselling techniques.
- Conduct community awareness building and mobilization campaigns on the causes, symptoms, prevention, and treatment of STIs and HIV/AIDS and evaluate project progress with participants.
- Development of safe-birth kits for TBAs.
- Community health education by TBAs and CARE staff.
- Counselling of pregnant women.
- Procurement and provision of essential medicines to targeted health facilities.
- Identify and develop with other CARE projects strategies for HIV/AIDS mitigation.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	330,008
Implementing Costs	144,314
Operating Costs	104,473
Administrative Costs	42,103
Sub-Total for 2004	620,898
Minus Funds Already Committed to Project for 2004	104,763
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>516,135</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>COORDENAÇÃO DAS ORGANIZAÇÕES PARA O SERVIÇO VOLUNTÁRIO (COSV), MOVIMONDO</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Strengthening HIV/AIDS Prevention Programmes and Counselling at the Community and Health Facilities in Luanda, Bengo, Kuando Kubango, Kuanza Sul, Huambo and Huíla Provinces.
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/H08
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	HIV/AIDS, preventative health care, psychosocial support, gender
<b>Objective:</b>	Prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS through awareness-building activities, health technician training and the establishment of a pilot voluntary testing and counselling centre.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	612, 260 persons
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINSa (Provincial level), Local authorities (Municipal level), local organisations, communities
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 859, 317</b>

### Summary

Due to the prolonged conflict in the country, reliable epidemiological data of prevalence and incidence of HIV/AIDS are not available. Nevertheless studies and field experience are demonstrating an increase of HIV/AIDS in the whole country. The risk of infection is particularly high as a result of precarious living conditions, population displacement, social tensions and insufficient knowledge regarding the transmission and prevention of the STIs.

The purpose of this project is to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS within the communities through health technician training sessions, awareness-building activities at the community level, the establishment of a pilot voluntary testing and counselling centre in Viana Municipality, Luanda Province. The Luanda was the site of the pilot intervention since has the highest AIDS rate reported in the country; while the other provinces selected for the intervention present a very high rate of returnees (ex-IDPs and refugees in the neighbouring countries).

Two hundred and fifty health technicians will benefit from a training course to upgrade their skills to deliver basic health services and counselling. Coping mechanisms will be activated in order to transmit the acquired knowledge to the health technicians and promoters in the rural/municipal health facilities. Sensitisation campaigns will simultaneously improve social awareness at the community level, whether in the main cities or in the rural areas, with a special focus on sexual behaviours (unprotected sexual relations, promiscuity, etc.) and gender-based violence (sexual abuses, aggressions, engagement in prostitution, etc.) that contribute to HIV/AIDS transmission. The sensitisation campaigns will target 250 health technicians and approximately 612, 260 people including 128, 800 in Luanda Province (COSV), 119, 140 in Kwanza Sul Province (Movimondo), 86, 480 in Bengo Province (COSV), 73, 600 in Huíla Province (COSV), 180,320 in Huambo Province (Movimondo), and 23,920 in Kuando Kubango Province (Movimondo). All activities will be coordinated with the provincial and municipal health departments and local associations and organisations. COSV and Movimondo will form an integrated consortium to work together and share skills and best practices thanks to the constant coordination at the national level.

### Activities

Community awareness campaigns (COSV, Movimondo)

- Build community awareness on transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS through educational programmes and wide campaigns at the community level, both in the main towns and in the rural areas.
- Distribute condoms and explain their use in the health facilities, schools and to women and groups of young people.
- Organise seminars, discussion groups, theatre sessions on transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS, focusing on sexual behaviours and gender based violence, with traditional authorities, youth and women of childbearing age.

- Involve the civil society in identification, planning and implementation of the sensitisation campaigns.
- Health technicians training and sensitisation (COSV, Movimondo)
- Realize training sessions at the provincial level for health technicians, with special action on HIV/AIDS awareness, through refresher and training courses on the introduction of bio-security (general precautions, specific methodology, equipment), on the reduction of vertical transmission (through the improvement of the quality of prenatal consultation), on basic group counselling for all the vulnerable people (pregnant women, women of childbearing age, men in fertile age), on STIs treatment, according to the Angolan National Protocol.
- Counselling and testing centre pilot project (COSV)
- Rehabilitate, equip and provide with informative leaflets and publications, pregnancy and HIV/AIDS rapid tests, condoms etc. a voluntary testing and counselling centre in Caope health post, Viana Municipality.
- Train testing and counselling centre staff and psychologists.
- Conduct information campaigns in Viana about the counselling centre activities.
- Encourage and participate in the coordination of HIV/AIDS prevention activities at the provincial level.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	284, 300
Implementing Costs	293, 350
Operating Costs	225, 450
Administrative Costs	56, 217
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>859, 317</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP (DW)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Basic Sanitation for Populations in Cacuo Municipality, Luanda Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/WS01
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Community services, environmental sanitation
<b>Objective:</b>	Reduce morbidity linked to inadequate sanitation in Cacuo Municipality
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	8,000 IDPs, ten local masons
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Provincial government, municipal administration, CBO
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 353,200</b>

### Summary

Only ten percent of the approximately 235,000 residents and IDPs living in Cacuo Municipality have access to latrines. The majority of the population 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 Cacuo Municipality. DW will build on its existing programme in Cacuo by improving access to sanitation for 8,000 returnees. 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.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	209,400
Implementing Costs	100,600
Operating Costs	21,700
Administrative Costs	21,500
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>353,200</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP (DW)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Water and Sanitation for Resettling and Returning Populations in Bailundo and Tchicala-Tcholoahanga Municipalities, Huambo Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/WS02
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Community services, environmental sanitation, IDPs, potable water, resettlement and return
<b>Objective:</b>	Reduce morbidity linked to poor water quality and lack of sanitation in resettlement and return areas the Municipalities of Bailundo and Tchicala-Tcholoahanga
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	15,000 IDPs and returnees
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Provincial government, municipal administrations, EPASH, CBO
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 577,000</b>

### 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 Londuimbali, Katchiungo and Tchicala-Tcholoahanga. 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.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	246,500
Implementing Costs	106,000
Operating Costs	192,000
Administrative Costs	32,500
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>577,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>GERMAN AGRO ACTION (GAA)</b>
<b>Programme Title:</b>	Rehabilitation of Water System in Cangumbe, Mexico Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/WS03
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Sanitation, infrastructure rehabilitation
<b>Objective:</b>	Guarantee access to safe water for vulnerable populations in resettlement sites
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	1,500 families
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Government local authorities, Dom Bosco, communities
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – June 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 165,000</b>

### Summary

Following the signing of the peace accord in April 2002, IDPs have been returning to Cangumbe spontaneously and through the organised government resettlement programme. The resettled IDPs have no easy access to water. Women and children have to walk close to 10 km to the nearest water point in an area with a difference in altitude of 140m. As a result, the quantities of water per household are very low contributing to the high levels of gastrointestinal illnesses. This project plans to rehabilitate of the water system, guaranteeing access to safe water for 1,500 IDP families resettled in Cangumbe and trying to rebuild their lives. More IDPs are expected to arrive in Cangumbe as the resettlement programme continues. This project will be implemented in collaboration with local government authorities, communities, private companies and NGOs.

### Activities

- Install a new water pump.
- Install new water pipes.
- Install distribution water tank.
- Chlorinate water before distribution.
- Train local authorities to maintain the water system and chlorination of water.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	30,000
Implementing Costs	120,000
Operational Costs	10,000
Administrative Costs	5,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>165,000</b>



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>GOAL</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care, Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/H09
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	HIV/AIDS, reproductive health
<b>Objective:</b>	To contribute to the reduction of transmission of STIs and HIV/AIDS among young IDPs and resident populations ages 10 – 24 years in Eastern Angola
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	IDPs and resident populations aged 10 – 24 in Lunda Sul and Moxico provinces
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINSA - Programa Nacional de Luta contra o SIDA
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 480,000</b>

### Summary

The effects of a protracted war, poor national surveillance and lack of Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) facilities means that HIV/AIDS is massively under-reported in Angola. With peace comes an increase in cross-border movements of people and goods, many of whom have been living in neighbouring countries with a high prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS for a number of years. This project expands on an existing HIV/AIDS prevention and care pilot project in Moxico and Lunda Sul Provinces. The project aims to ensure beneficiary participation in Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities on STI/HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention, STI syndrome management and establish VCT facilities with a network of peer educators. These new activities will complement and expand GOAL's ongoing STI services and pilot IEC activities on HIV/AIDS in Moxico and Lunda Sul Provinces and will build on GOAL's groundbreaking work in VCT services in Luanda. GOAL will also share guidelines of VCT best practices with all interested organisations. Beneficiary participation will be promoted through a network of peer educators identified from the target communities.

### Activities

- Adapt guidelines on the provision of "youth-friendly" STI services to young people to the Angolan context.
- Train health staff on provision of youth-friendly diagnosis, treatment and counselling for STIs.
- Provide youth-friendly STI services and condom distribution throughout the health post network.
- Establish a surveillance system for STIs among young people in GOAL's health post network.
- Continue to develop IEC activities on STI/HIV/AIDS prevention targeting young people.
- Use mass media to promote safe sexual behaviour and advertise STI youth services.
- Identify and train peer educators to conduct IEC activities and condom distribution.
- Use focus groups of peer educators, GOAL health activists and local displaced and resident youth to evaluate the impact of GOAL's activities.
- Begin VCT services in Luena and Saurimo towns.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	130,000
Implementing Costs	125,000
Operating Costs	190,000
Administrative Costs	35,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>480,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>GOAL</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Consolidating Primary Health Care Provision in Newly Accessible Areas, Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/H10
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Preventative health care, maternal and child health
<b>Objective:</b>	Decrease excess mortality and morbidity due to infectious diseases and poor maternal health amongst targeted populations
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	100,000 vulnerable people in targeted areas
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINSa and PAV
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 400,000</b>

### Summary

Angola remains one of the worst countries in the world for vaccination coverage, infant mortality and maternal mortality and the eastern part of the country is one of the most affected areas. This project is a continuation and expansion of GOAL's Emergency PHC programme in Lunda Sul province and northern Moxico. This project aims to support the capacity of MINSa to decrease excess mortality and morbidity to preventable infectious diseases, whilst improving maternal health and improving health knowledge attitudes and practices, including an increase in the utilisation of health services, among target populations. These new activities will complement and expand the network of thirteen health posts already run by GOAL in Lunda Sul and Moxico provinces. GOAL proposes to assist MINSa to staff and run seven additional health posts in newly accessible areas jointly identified as priority in Lunda Sul and Moxico. These 20 health posts will serve target populations that have been isolated due to the war, have returned to areas where there are no services, or are still living in temporary resettlement areas. GOAL will provide a range of essential services, including vaccination, growth monitoring, ante-natal and post-natal care, training of staff (including MINSa and former UNITA health workers), basic curative care and will mobilise and train target communities to develop a network of community health motivators. Beneficiaries will participate directly with the programme working within Village Health Committees, acting as a community outreach link to MINSa facilities and providing health education and training in their own communities.

### Activities

- Prevent and respond to epidemic outbreaks.
- Increase vaccination coverage (as per Angolan MINSa protocols) for children under 5.
- Increase vaccination coverage for tetanus among women of reproductive age.
- Provide antenatal care to pregnant women.
- Refer all malnourished children to available nutrition programmes.
- Rehabilitate MINSa health posts.
- Identify and train Village Health Committees from target communities.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	100,000
Implementing Costs	202,000
Operating Costs	75,000
Administrative Costs	23,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>400,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>GOAL</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Household Sanitation and Hygiene Education Programme, Lunda Sul, Moxico and Luanda Provinces
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/WS04
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Environmental sanitation
<b>Objective:</b>	Improve the health status of targeted communities through improved sanitation facilities, improved hygiene knowledge and practices and increased local capacity to initiate similar activities
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Approx. 7,500 IDP and resident families living in peri-urban areas of Luanda, Luena and Saurimo
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	National and provincial water and sanitation departments
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 500,000</b>

### Summary

GOAL's sanitation programme in Angola began in early 2001 in response to urgent environmental health needs in peri-urban areas of Luanda. GOAL assessments conducted in two bairros of Luanda in 2001 found that as little as 9.2 percent and 6.1 percent of houses respectively had household latrines that were in good condition and were currently being used. In Saurimo, the capital of Lunda Sul, a GOAL survey in May 2001 found that only 5.5 percent of the populations of four bairros surveyed had household latrines that were in good condition and were currently being used. Similar conditions prevail in Moxico. To date GOAL has constructed latrines and provided hygiene education to over 2,500 households in Luanda and Saurimo. GOAL proposes to continue existing sanitation activities to increase sanitation coverage in targeted areas and to expand its programme to Luena, the provincial capital of Moxico. This programme emphasises both beneficiary participation (including a significant labour input on their part in pit excavation and bloc fabrication) and capacity building (through training activities with beneficiaries, local community groups, NGOs and the Provincial Departments of Water and Energy). This programme will meet the objectives of the agreed Public Health Response Plan by expanding sanitation coverage in peri-urban areas in Luanda, Saurimo and Luena.

### Activities

- Recruitment and training of local project staff, identification of workshop in local areas, establishment of initial casting yards.
- Mobilisation of target community in cooperation with local authorities, registration of project beneficiaries and identification of vulnerable families.
- Excavation of pits by beneficiaries, construction of collars and placement of slabs.
- Hygiene education activities.
- Sanitation training workshops for local NGOs/community groups.
- Development of water and refuse collection committees.
- Internal evaluation of programme impact, including beneficiary consultation.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	120,000
Implementing Costs	100,000
Operating Costs	250,000
Administrative Costs	30,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>500,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CORPS (IMC)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Integrated Reproductive Health, Family Planning and EPI in Huambo, Uíge, Malanje and Zaire provinces.
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/H11
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Community services, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS
<b>Objective:</b>	Increase availability of reproductive health and family planning services through training of service providers and prevention of HIV/AIDS
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	860,422 persons
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINSA, UN agencies, NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Project Cost:</b>	US\$ 1,540,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,240,000</b>

### Summary

Angola's health system is unable to meet the health needs of the population. Health posts, health centres and hospitals do not have the capacity to provide basic pre-natal care or manage complicated obstetric cases. Malaria, tuberculosis, measles, and diarrhoeal diseases are most common ailments and the potential for epidemics throughout the country remains high. Children in Angola face a much greater risk to health and well being than children elsewhere in Sub-Saharan Africa. Very little, if any, reproductive health care is provided to women and couples in relation to STIs, HIV/ AIDS and family planning services. The maternal mortality rate in Angola is one of the highest in the world and many pregnant women die from conditions that could have been prevented by routine use of chloroquine for prophylaxis against malaria, iron supplementation and tetanus immunisation. A greater emphasis needs to be placed on upgrading the skills and resources of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) referral centres and health care providers, especially relating to reproductive health and planning. With support of OFDA, UNHCR and PRM grants, IMC has been able to conduct a variety of health activities in the provinces of Huambo, Malanje, Uíge and Zaire including support to the Expanded Immunisation Programme (EPI), MCH facilities and a baseline OPV study in Uíge and Huambo. IMC is also working to improve the skills of Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs), MCH nurses, midwives, and EPI technicians.

This project aims to reduce morbidity and mortality amongst the returnee and resident populations particularly children under five, pregnant mothers and women in childbearing age, by providing an integrated primary health care package through expansion of basic health services, training of health and community health workers, promotion of health education, increasing HIV/AIDS awareness and access to basic sanitation. This project is a continuation of IMC's current health care activities. In addition to the described activities for 2004, condom distribution and knowledge, attitude and practise survey will be carried out to assess the behaviour change.

### Activities

- Train health workers in the management of STIs and reproductive health issues.
- Train community health activists in promotion and propagation of health messages on the prevention of common ailments and HIV/AIDS/STIs.
- Train village health committees in hygiene and sanitation and the importance of immunisations.
- Collaborate with the MINSA, community health committees and CHWs in evaluation of community health activities.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	650,000
Implementing Costs	490,000
Operating Costs	300,000
Administrative Costs	100,000
Sub-Total for 2004	1,540,000
Minus Funds Already Committed to Project for 2004	300,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>1,240,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agencies:</b>	<b>LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION (LWF)</b>
<b>Programme Title:</b>	Primary Health Care and Water Sanitation Services for Returnees and Resettling Population in Moxico and Lunda Sul Provinces
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/H12
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Basic social services, water and sanitation
<b>Objective:</b>	To reduce morbidity and mortality by providing improved access to basic health services and adequate drinking water and sanitation services through rehabilitation of existing health structures and water points
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	15,000 families
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINSA, DPA Local community leaders
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 581,000</b>

### Summary

Access to primary health care services and potable water is almost non-existent in the resettlement and return areas of Cazumbo, Luau, Cameia and Leua Municipalities in Moxico Province as well as in Mukanda Municipality in Lunda Sul where LWF has been operational. The provincial government's transitional plan has identified the repair and construction of health structures, water points as well as community training and education on how to use and manage these infrastructures as a priority. The most pressing need for the resettling IDP's, former refugees and former UNITA combatants and their families is adequate access to basic health services and potable water and proper sanitation in the villages and communities of return. The general lack of awareness regarding prevention, symptoms and treatment and limited resources to control spread of infectious diseases, HIV/ AIDS/ STIs, including condoms and STIs medications, sanitation facilities have created greater risks particularly amongst vulnerable groups. The main purpose of this project is to reduce morbidity and mortality amongst the vulnerable groups particularly children under five and pregnant/lactating women by increased basic health services, and access to adequate potable water and sanitation facilities, and to control spread of HIV/ AIDS / STIs, water borne diseases and other infectious diseases. The rehabilitation and installation of basic infrastructure will not only resolve the immediate need of the population, it will also ensure a long-term facility for newly settled populations. The project activities will be implemented in collaboration and close consultation with the municipality and provincial authorities.

### Activities

- Mobilise Community participation in selection of village health workers and water sanitation promoters and train them in preventive health care and sanitation.
- Select health posts and water points for rehabilitation and identify sites for new water points together the communities.
- Rehabilitate six health posts and 15 water points and construct 70 new wells with hand pumps.
- Arrange for the final inspection by the government technician and issuing of a completion certificate on each completed rehabilitation/construction of health post and water points.
- Negotiate government commitment with regard to the management and operation
- Rehabilitated and/or constructed health posts and clinics.
- Ensure sufficient supplies of essential medicines.
- Train 120 Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA) in collaboration with the Provincial Health Authorities and provide them with health kits.
- Provide health education on prevention and transmission of HIV/AIDS/STIs and distribute condoms and educational materials.
- Support the creation of drama groups for the effective dissemination of social messages on preventive health care, HIV/ AIDS, water and sanitation.
- Provide technical support and promote self-construction of 500 family latrines.
- Introduce appropriate maintenance system of small water points and sanitation facilities.
- Conduct general health and hygiene awareness programme at the community level.
- Monitor project activities and impact.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	75,000
Implementing Costs	356,000
Operating Costs	98,000
Administrative Costs	52,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>581,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>MEDICAL ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT WITH AIR ASSISTANCE (MEDAIR)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Safe Motherhood Programme in Luena, Moxico Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/H13
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Maternal and child health care, reproductive health, safe motherhood
<b>Objective:</b>	Improve the health of women and decrease mother-child mortality through support to the Provincial Maternity Hospital, the Mother Child Health Unit network and continued training and supervision of Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs)
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	180,000 beneficiaries
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINSA
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 700,000</b>

### Summary

The Luena Maternity Hospital is the referral hospital for maternity cases in the whole of Moxico province. Due to limited health infrastructure within the province, the hospital requires ongoing support to function effectively and to cope with the noticeable increase in complicated referrals. As access to the provincial capital increases, referrals are anticipated to increase as well. With support from Medair, systems were put into place during 2003 which need to be strengthened to ensure their effectiveness and long-term sustainability. Many women in the area choose to deliver their babies at home with a birth attendant. This practise is encouraged and assisted through the training and support of traditional birth attendants so that the delivery is safe and timely referrals can be made when necessary. The purpose of this project is to improve the health of women and decrease mother-child mortality in Moxico province. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, Medair will continue to support the Provincial Maternity Hospital and the Mother Child Health Unit network to increase the capacity and effectiveness of maternal and neonatal care. This will be done through support of the maternity hospital in training and capacity building and increasing the effectiveness of TBA involvement in the community.

### Activities

- Support general running of hospital (maintenance, water and sanitation).
- Support ongoing and specialist training for maternity hospital staff (nurses, medical staff, cleaners, administration/management).
- Supply essential medicine and equipment (when shortfall occurs).
- Conduct specialist training and equipment support to laboratory.
- Provide facilities and training for effective care of the newborn baby with appropriate technology.
- Support, supervise and train TBAs.
- Distribute renewable supplies to TBAs.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	325,000
Implementing Costs	157,000
Operating Costs	171,000
Administrative Costs	47,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>700,000</b>



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>MEDICAL ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT WITH AIR ASSISTANCE (MEDAIR)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Integrated Relief and Rehabilitation Project, Lumbala N'Guimbo, Moxico Province – Phase III
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/H14
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Maternal and child health, sanitation and HIV/AIDS
<b>Objective:</b>	To bring relief and rehabilitation assistance to residents, IDP's and returning refugees in Southern Moxico Province through an integrated medical intervention
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Approximately 20,000 returnees and 14,000 current residents
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	PNME, MINSA
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Project Cost:</b>	US\$ 1,445,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,320,000</b>

### Summary

Medair has been present in Lumbala N'Guimbo since August 2002. Lumbala and the surrounding area will be receiving an estimated 20,000 returnees from Zambia through the repatriation process. Currently the areas of final destination lack basic health care in terms of trained primary health care staff and structures to support them. The areas of final return also lack clean water sources and schools, which are vital for the rapid normalisation of the returnees in these currently underserved areas.

The purpose of this project is to facilitate the return of refugees to Lumbala municipality and to address the priority needs in these isolated communities. This will be achieved through an integrated programme of relief and rehabilitation. The programme will provide primary health care, mother and child health care, water and sanitation and community training. Lumbala N'Guimbo has been prioritised in the Provincial Transition Plans as an area which has needs in all Programme Blocs. As the only NGO currently *in situ* Medair aims to provide an integrated response to the many community problems.

### Activities

- Provide initial access to the areas of final return.
- Provide a Mobile Medical Unit able to access the most remote areas of return.
- Rehabilitate existing health structures and provide training and equipment to government health staff.
- Support and train TBAs.
- Provide clean and adequate water sources in the areas of return.
- Educate the population in health and sanitation, mine awareness and HIV/Aids.
- Rehabilitate schools in the areas of return.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	400,000
Implementing Costs	600,000
Operating Costs	350,000
Administrative Costs	95,000
Sub-Total for 2004	1,445,000
Minus Funds Already Committed to Project for 2004	125,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>1,320,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>SAVE THE CHILDREN-UK</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Improve Access to Quality Basic Health Services and Information in Tchicala Tcholoanga and Huambo Municipalities, Huambo Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/H15
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Institutional support to MINSA, primary health care, community health development
<b>Objective:</b>	Increase the capacity of health service providers to design and implement quality, accessible and appropriate health care for children and their families at provincial, municipal and community level through active community involvement.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Women, children and their communities in Tchikala Tcholoanga and Huambo communities
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINSA, WHO, UNICEF
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004 (total project 24 months)
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,361,475</b>

### Summary

The health sector has suffered from a chronic lack of investment for many years and a large proportion of the community has turned to alternative solutions utilizing traditional health medicines. As a result of the emerging health needs within the community the GOA is working hard to offer a response, but limited resources and the inexperience continue to delay progress. SC-UK will support MINSA to upgrade primary health care activities by working directly with the communities to offer technical support and carefully prioritised resources to help obtain a basic operating service. The current relatively low prevalence of HIV within Angola offers a window of opportunity to act now to control the transmission of HIV as well as to prepare for the likely consequences of the impact of HIV/AIDS in the near future. Through targeting adults, teenagers and pre-sexually active children in awareness raising and prevention activities, SC-UK will help local health officials transmit key safety messages as part of the broader national campaign. Health workers will receive information on how to protect themselves against HIV, both personally and at the work place.

### Activities

- Mobilise human and material resources within the GOA to support health activities.
- Advocate for the support of community structures and positive innovations within health the system.
- Support MINSA at the field level in coordinating activities and arranging complementary resources through non-governmental stakeholders.
- Arrange capacity building activities for health care providers, supervisors and trainers.
- Mobilise communities in health awareness campaigns, especially with a focus on HIV/AIDS.
- Help establish community health committees support community health committees on primary health care.
- Train, supervise and support of traditional birth attendants.
- Sensitise traditional healers and private practitioners on good health practices

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Item</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	365,843
Implementing Costs	417,753
Operational Costs	249,473
Administrative Costs	328,406
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>1,361,475</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS POPULATIONS FUND (UNFPA)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Addressing Sexual and Reproductive Health Needs and HIV/AIDS Prevention among Adolescent & Youth in Benguela, Huíla, Huambo and Malanje Provinces
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/H16
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	HIV/AIDS, reproductive health
<b>Objective:</b>	Expand and upgrade Youth-Friendly Health Services and Voluntary Counselling and Testing services and increase awareness of HIV/AIDS and STIs among youth in return & resettled families
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	300,000 male and female adolescents
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINSA, MED, MJD, CAJ-JIRO
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 849,500</b>

#### Summary

The official HIV/AIDS prevalence rate among adult population is 5.5% is certainly underreported and the epidemic is growing faster in Angola compared to other African countries. Unless decisive action is taken now, a downside of the return of peace may be the accelerated spread of HIV/AIDS.

According to a 2002 survey conducted with UNFPA support on knowledge of reproductive health, STIs and HIV/AIDS amongst 990 adolescents in school in Luanda, Benguela and Huíla, sexual activity starts at an average age of 13.6 years; 42% already had sexual intercourse; 23% had a friend with an STI; 11 percent knew that sexual abstinence could prevent AIDS; 41 percent knew that using a condom could prevent AIDS and only 5% had visited a YFHS in the last 12 months. Considering that 24 percent of Angolan population is between 10 and 24 years old, providing information and access to affordable services could significantly change behaviour among Angolan youth and alter the course of the epidemic.

The project aims reach adolescents with STI/HIV/AIDS information and prevention strategies through strengthening existing UNFPA-supported interventions, through the NGO CAJ-JIRO and other government -partnered initiatives such as Youth-Friendly Health Services (YFHS), voluntary testing and counselling services (VCT), individual and couple-based counselling, peer education, school-based interventions, community-based interventions, parent involvement, mass media interventions and advocacy focused on Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH). Advocacy efforts will be addressed to all stakeholders, with a particular focus to politicians, high-level deputy ministers, religious leaders and parents.

#### Activities

- Train service providers and youth in ASRH interventions, interpersonal communication and counselling.
- Rehabilitate spaces to be used as YFHS and counselling points.
- Purchase Reproductive Health kits of equipments and drugs, including condoms.
- Purchase laboratory reagents and consumables for HIV/AIDS and other STI testing.
- Produce and replicate existing IEC/Behaviour Change Communication materials (BCC) and training materials.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	170,000
Implementing Costs	408,000
Operating Costs	212,000
Administrative Costs	59,500
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>849,500</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Providing Essential Obstetrics Skills to Former UNITA Health Workers in Benguela, Huíla, Huambo, Kuanza Sul and Malanje Provinces
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/H17
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Reproductive health
<b>Objective:</b>	Extend reproductive health services and increase skills of health providers to solve pregnancy related problems and decrease maternal mortality.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	140 former UNITA health workers and 75,000 families in return and resettlement areas
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINSA, ANGOBEFA (NGO), provincial governments
<b>Project Duration:</b>	<b>January - December 2004</b>
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 650,000</b>

### Summary

According to the 2003 Human Development Report, the maternal mortality rate in Angola was 1,300 deaths per 100,000 live births and only 23% of births were attended by trained personnel. The principal causes of death are attributed to haemorrhages, eclampsia, obstructed labour, retained placenta, unsafe abortion and complicated malaria. With well-trained personnel, rehabilitated and equipped health units and regular supply of medicines, this situation could be overcome and many women's lives saved.

This project aims to extend and upgrade basic reproductive health services through an integrated package including the training of reproductive health care providers, provision of equipment and drugs, and conducting awareness activities on the importance of safe motherhood interventions in the targeted provinces, municipalities and communes and remote areas.

In partnership with MINSA and ANGOBEFA, a national NGO for family welfare, selected former UNITA health workers with legal status as public employees will be identified for training in Essential Obstetric Skills (EOS) and other basic reproductive health care issues. The services will be provided through restored and rehabilitated existing health units as well as mobile health teams, improving access to basic reproductive services for families in return and resettlement areas.

### Activities

- Train and upgrade 140 former UNITA health providers in EOS and basic reproductive health care techniques.
- Rehabilitate and restore health units.
- Purchase and distribute reproductive health kits of equipments and drugs, including condoms.
- Purchase vehicles for mobile teams' activities and to transfer pregnant women to referral levels.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	130,000
Project Implementing Costs	312,000
Operating Costs	162,500
Administrative Costs	45,500
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>650,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Improving Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene in Bengo, Kuanza Norte, Huambo, Moxico, Huíla, Namibe and Cunene Provinces
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04WS05
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Sanitation, environmental sanitation, resettlement and return
<b>Objective:</b>	Increase access to safe water and reduce environmental health risks and infant mortality and morbidity rates through sanitation and hygiene education
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	200,000 individuals in resettlement and return areas
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	DNA, DPEAs, NGOs and Private Contractors
<b>Project Duration:</b>	<b>January - December 2004</b>
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,125,000</b>

### Summary

Only an estimated 22 percent of the rural population and 46 percent of the urban population have access to safe drinking water. The majority of rural communities use contaminated water sources. Water-borne diseases continue to be a major source of child and adult morbidity and are a main cause of mortality among children under five. Sanitation coverage figures are also extremely low. The failure to extend the fundamental benefits of hygiene, sanitation and water to the majority of the people remains a hurdle to resettlement and recovery and a root cause of persistent poverty. At any given moment, almost half of Angola's population is affected by poor health due to unsafe water and sanitation. The number of persons seeking medical treatment could be reduced by half if persons had increased access to safe water, better hygiene and safe sanitation practices.

The purpose of this project is to continue to support government efforts to provide safe drinking water to communities in the resettlement areas, residents and those who are returning to their areas of origin. The project will increase access to potable water and reduce environmental health risks through better on-site sanitation and hygiene education, as well as hygiene promotion in schools. Priority interventions will focus on finalising projects that began in 2003 benefiting approximately 200,000 individuals in the provinces of Bengo, Kuanza Norte, Huambo, Moxico, Huíla, Namibe, and Cunene. The project will also support capacity building with the government to develop strategies to implement the recently approved water law, support the Provincial Water and Energy Departments (DPEAs) to plan, manage and monitor implementation of water, environmental sanitation and hygiene (WESH) projects supported by communities. Implementation of the project will be done in collaboration with the National Directorate of Water (DNA) and the Provincial Energy and Water Departments (DPEAs), as well as with private contractors.

### Activities

- Complete the rehabilitation and construction begun in 2003 of 10 small piped-water supply systems to provide safe drinking water.
- Rehabilitate and construct 100 wells and bore holes and install hand pumps to provide safe drinking water to some 150,000 individuals in permanent and areas of return.
- Provide hypochlorite calcium for water truck chlorination and water purification tablets.
- Promote self-construction of 500 family latrines and 50 public latrines in schools and health centres to provide sanitary means of excreta disposal.
- Promote hygiene education and hygiene awareness programmes in 20 schools and 50 local communities in order to complement existing water and sanitation services.
- Support operation and maintenance of existing and constructed water supply systems.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	100,000
Implementing Costs	800,000
Operational Costs	90,000
Indirect programme support costs*	135,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>1,125,000</b>

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\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Integrated Health and Nutrition in 18 Provinces
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/H18
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Maternal and child health care, preventive health care, IDPs, resettlement and return
<b>Objective:</b>	Reduce infant and child mortality and promote growth and development of children, through the implementation of an integrated package of health and nutrition interventions
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	4.1 million children and mothers
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Health, Public Health Directorate, National Nutrition Programme, Child Health Unit, EPI Unit, Malaria Control Programme, Provincial Directorates for Public Health (DPSP), international and national NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 5,837,500</b>

### Summary

Angola has one of the highest rates of child and maternal mortality in the world. The purpose of the project is to reduce the rate of infant, child and maternal mortality through the implementation of an integrated package of health and nutrition activities for children, and reproductive health and nutrition for mothers. Key components of this package include malnutrition prevention, the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI), Community Health and a strong IEC (Information, Education and Communication) cross-sectoral strategy. Because most children deaths occur at home, before reaching health facilities, preventing fatalities by improving child health and nutrition through adequate family and community practices is at the core of the project strategy. The main areas of action encompass nutrition, EPI, malaria, iodine deficiency disorders (IDD), the acute respiratory infections (ARI) and HIV/AIDS (prevention of mother to child transmission). The project will strengthen community involvement, build capacity of local NGOs as well as local authorities to increase the services available to children and mothers. UNICEF will collaborate closely with WHO in the implementation of this project which will be consistent with the Maximum Health and Nutrition Care Package.

### Activities

- Promote building community-based MCH networks to implement the IMCI strategy at community level reinforcing and sustaining malnutrition prevention measures and adequate family health practices.
- Support the nutritional networks to ensure early diagnosis and adequate treatment of acute malnutrition cases.
- Strengthen supplementation of micronutrients (vitamin A, Iron + Folic Ac.) among children <5 and women and reinforce the capacity of iodised salt production.
- Promote regular de-worming among children and pregnant women.
- Provide support for increasing exclusive breastfeeding and adequate complementary food practices in the community.
- Contribute to building up capacities of Nutrition MoH and NGOs staff.
- Support to strengthen routine immunization with all children antigens and TT aimed towards control of maternal and neo-natal tetanus complementing activities carried out in 59 priority municipalities during 2003 by the Ministry of Health. This activity includes strengthening of cold chain and logistics, and provision of vaccines and vaccination materials.
- Support scaling-up of promotion and distribution of Insecticide Treated Mosquito Nets through (1) training and co-ordination of partnership for quality control and better management of community-based Insecticide Treatment Units, (2) implementation of Intermittent Presumptive Treatment (IPT) of malaria in pregnant women using Sulfadoxine Pyrimethamine, and (3) support promotion of simple malaria case treatment at family level.
- Consolidate Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS in Luanda province through ensuring early access to adequate antenatal care, prescribing Nevirapine to HIV-positive women during pregnancy and delivery, improving care during labour and delivery,

counselling for HIV-positive women to explore infant feeding options, supporting HIV-positive women who choose not to breastfeed.

- Develop an Information, Education and Communication package of materials based on a cross-sectoral project intervention strategy aimed to support other project interventions and to disseminate health and nutrition key messages through modern and traditional channels.
- Reinforce local capabilities, especially within community networks of mothers, women and volunteers to ensure that communities have enough information to improve the management of basic health in children and pregnant women.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	250,000
Implementing Costs	4,420,000
Operating Costs	467,000
Indirect programme support costs*	700,500
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>5,837,500</b>

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\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Integrated Adolescent HIV/STI Prevention and Testing Benguela, Bié, Cabinda, Huambo, Luanda, Moxico and Zaire Provinces.
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/H19
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	HIV/AIDS, children/youth, reproductive health, preventative health care, IDPs, resettlement and return
<b>Objective:</b>	Promote safe sexual behaviour and adequate self-care among youth through the dissemination of information on HIV/STI prevention and transmission as well as through increased access to HIV and STI testing, counselling and STI treatment.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	1.5 million youth between 12 and 24
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	National Programme Against HIV/AIDS (PNLS), Ministry for Youth and Sports (MINJUV), Ministry of Health (MINSa), Provincial Directorate for Public Health (DPSP), NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,487,500</b>

### Summary

The rapid escalation of the HIV prevalence rate within the adult female population attending ante-natal clinics (a 250 percent increase in less than two years) as well as the high rate of commercial sex workers testing HIV-positive (32.8 percent) indicate that Angola could be headed for a major expansion of the epidemic. With approximately 18 percent of the population aged between the 15 and 24, it is crucial to target awareness raising messages on HIV/AIDS specifically to youth to prevent risky behaviour. The dissemination of accurate information on transmission and prevention of HIV is fundamental to address the lack of knowledge indicated by the 2001 MICS (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey) according to which only 8 percent of women surveyed had sufficient knowledge regarding the prevention and transmission of the virus.

The purpose of this project is to promote safe sexual behaviour among youth through increasing knowledge and strategies aimed at actionable behaviour change. The key strategies include the provision of national voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) guidelines, improved access to MINSa and NGO voluntary counselling and testing facilities as well as the maintenance of six Youth Information, Education, and Recreation Centres (YIERC) targeting youth. This second year will be used to not only expand the services of the centres but also to explore how to best ensure that the centres are self-sustaining in year three. In keeping with a multi-sectoral and integrated approach, the YIERCs will also provide educational opportunities recognised by the Ministry of Education and support child protection interventions. Furthermore, the project will technically and financially assist MINARS in the area of children infected/affected by HIV/AIDS through conducting a situation analysis. The proposed project will involve beneficiaries and communities and build the capacity of local NGOs and provincial governments to increase the services available to youth.

### Activities

- Create and reproduce Behaviour Change Communication materials (BCC) and IEC kits for use in the community (such as pamphlets, posters, games) and assure nationwide reach through creation of distribution network.
- Undertake a situation analysis of children affected and infected with HIV/AIDS and explore how UNICEF and partners might best be able to assist in their care and support.
- Maintain and explore means to ensure sustainability of six urban youth information, education, and recreation centres (YIERC), and vocational training opportunities in Cabinda, Benguela (2), Luanda, Huíla, and Huambo provinces.
- Support of the National HIV/AIDS Programme in close collaboration with WHO in the creation of protocols and norms for VCT and offer both technical and financial assistance to partners.
- Support the PNLS in ongoing capacity building process that is de-centralised to the provincial level

Financial Summary for 2004	
Budget Items	US\$
Staff Costs	150,000
Implementing Costs	1,040,000
Operating Costs	119,000
Indirect programme support costs*	178,500
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>1,487,500</b>

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\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	National and Provincial Disease Surveillance and Health Coordination
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/H20
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Information management, basic social services, maternal and child health care
<b>Objective:</b>	Improve data collection, analysis and monitoring tools to improve health care delivery and coordination mechanisms
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	MINSA and Provincial Health Directorates, NGOs, approximately two million persons in resettlement and return locations
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINSA, NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 632,653</b>

### Summary

The lack of timely and accurate data for vulnerability assessments, health surveillance and programme management leads to duplications, overlapping and gaps in the management of health systems and health care delivery. In addition, the presence of many partners operating in the field without proper information creates inefficiency and hampers appropriate and timely policy and programmatic responses to disease control and the reduction of maternal and child mortality rates. The absence of integrated disease surveillance and coordination mechanisms also hampers access to basic health services. The purpose of this project is to create effective monitoring tools that will increase both the efficiency of health strategies and the quality of health interventions, specifically targeting rural areas where resettling and returning populations are currently rebuilding the social fabric of their communities and developing sustainable livelihoods. This project also aims to empower the government at the central and provincial levels to coordinate policy, strategy, planning and implementation with partners on the basis of a sound information system.

### Activities

- Provide technical support on data collection, analysis, planning and monitoring to the National Data Centre (National Public Institute) and the Provincial Health Directorates through WHO and MINSA at the provincial level.
- Supervise activities of MINSA, Provincial Health Directorates and epidemiological antennas.
- Create database at provincial level that includes vulnerability assessments, epidemiological surveillance, monitoring and mapping of NGO health initiatives.
- Support Provincial Health Directorates' monitoring of health initiatives carried out by partners, including extension of the SUMA (supply management) system.
- Elaborate and disseminate information about policies, strategies and guidelines on disease control programmes, focusing on reproductive health and HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and vaccine- preventable diseases, among others.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	160,000
Implementing Costs*	336,842
Operating Costs	100,000
Administrative Costs	35,811
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>632,653</b>

\* including HAC project coordination , monitoring and reporting

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Reintegration of Former UNITA Health Workers into the National Health System
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/H21
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Peace-building, reconciliation, human rights, basic social services
<b>Objective:</b>	Extend the national health network to remote areas through the reintegration of former UNITA health workers into the national health system
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	7,168 former UNITA health workers and one million persons
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINSA, NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Project Cost:</b>	US\$ 745,255
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 528,968</b>

### Summary

In 2003, Ministry of Health and partners began the reintegration of former UNITA health workers into the national health system. The purpose of this project is to continue the activities begun in 2003 to extend services and contribute to peace-building through the reintegration of the former UNITA health workers. This process will provide the health workers with legal status as public employees, salaries, training opportunities and job assignments. The project will support MINSA in developing the curricula and training of health workers identified by provincial teams. Curricula will focus on three main components: health management, integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI) and sexually transmitted diseases. It will also ensure the development and maintenance of a database to continue identifying and tracking the health workers' postings at health centres and training activities.

### Activities

- Create database with information on former UNITA health workers, posting and training activities.
- Train trainers and health workers, provide training kits to all trainers, and support permanent training units and provincial health facilities.
- Monitor and evaluate activities.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	113,500
Implementing Costs*	491,026
Operating Costs	139,500
Administrative Costs	29,942
Sub-Total for 2004	773,968
Minus Funds Already Committed to Project for 2004	245,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>528,968</b>

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\* including HAC project coordination , monitoring and reporting

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Minimum Health Care Package
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/H22
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Social basic services, maternal and child health care, reproductive health, human rights, information management, nutrition.
<b>Objective:</b>	To increase access of resettling population to a Minimum Health Care Package, focusing on infant and maternal survival
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Approximately two millions populations in resettlement and return locations
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINSA, NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 5,375,610</b>

### Summary

Poor nutrition, inadequate hygiene, limited access to basic health services and to potable water and sanitation increase the risk of transmission of endemic and communicable diseases. The most affected groups are resettling and returning populations.

The purpose of this project is to complement the efforts of government and other agencies in the provision and implementation of a Minimum Health Care Package, composed of vaccination, essential drugs for STIs, malaria and other common diseases, treated mosquito nets, micronutrients, clean delivery, intermittent presumptive treatment for pregnant women, referral of complicated pregnancies, TB, Trypanosomiasis and Leprosy cases and distribution of condoms for HIV/AIDS prevention.

The project also aims to facilitate timely collecting and sharing of information, avoiding duplication and promote joint planning of health interventions. The provincial health authorities will implement the project, with assistance from WHO Antennas.

### Activities

Though agencies will share some common activities, their geographic zones of intervention may be different. Implementation will involve close dialogue with all partners, as is currently the case. Where WHO intervenes, the following activities are planned

- Provision of the Minimum Health Care Package at sites of resettlement;
- Elaboration and distribution of guidelines on the Minimum Package;
- Support to NGOs implementing the Minimum Package
- IEC activities on Minimum Package;
- Supervision and monitoring;
- Epidemiological surveillance and health information system, including expansion of SUMA (Supply Management) at provincial level.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	828,096
Implementing Costs*	3,231,984
Operating Costs	1,011,250
Administrative Costs	304,280
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>5,375,610</b>

\* including HAC project coordination , monitoring and reporting

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Fighting HIV/AIDS amongst Resettling Populations
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/H23
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	HIV/AIDS, basic social services, information management, refugees, human rights
<b>Objective:</b>	Reduce transmissions of HIV/AIDS and STIs in the main areas of return
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	145,000 returning refugees from neighbouring countries and 1.3 million local residents
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINSA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, Angolan Red Cross, community-based organisations and NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Project Cost:</b>	<b>US\$ 733,275</b>
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 693,304</b>

#### Summary

One of the main factors of the spread of HIV is the large movements of populations occurring after the cessation of hostilities, including the return of IDPs and refugees from bordering countries with high HIV prevalence rates. In addition, illiteracy, poverty, and difficult access to basic health services, including transfusions of safe blood and management of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are all factors that threaten to contribute to an accelerated spread of the HIV pandemic. The purpose of this project is to assist the Ministry of Health to develop strategies and provide services to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections.

#### Activities

- Assist Provincial Health Directorates to coordinate NGO efforts towards better management of STIs, voluntary counselling and testing (VCT), and awareness campaigns at the community level.
- Improve case-management of diseases such as syphilis, hepatitis B, gonorrhoea, HIV, among others, particularly at the community level, and provide referral to VCT centres.
- Guarantee protocols and monitoring for safe blood for transfusions and universal precautions at selected health facilities.
- Improve epidemiological surveillance system for STIs and HIV through the organisation of sentinel sites at the rural level.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	128,969
Implementing Costs*	441,491
Operating Costs	183,600
Administrative Costs	39,244
Sub-Total for 2004	793,304
Minus Funds Already Committed to Project for 2004	100,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>693,304</b>

\* including HAC project coordination , monitoring and reporting

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>YME FOUNDATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Improving Water and Sanitation in Western Uíge Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/WS06
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Environmental sanitation
<b>Objective:</b>	Reduce incidence of water-borne diseases by improving water and sanitation and hygiene promotion
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	42,000 repatriated refugees, IDPs, and residents in the municipalities of Songo, Bembe and Ambuila
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Local authorities, provincial water departments
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 414,000</b>

### Summary

Infrastructure fell into disrepair in large areas of western Uíge due to the conflict and inaccessibility of this area. A large number of displaced persons and refugees are now returning to these areas and recent assessments confirm that water and sanitation infrastructure is necessary in return villages.

The objective of the proposed project is to reduce the incidence of water-borne diseases through improving water supply and sanitation and hygiene education for 42,000 people in Songo, Bembe and Ambuila Municipalities. Water supply systems (well construction, spring protection, gravity and pumping-piping systems) and sanitary infrastructure (latrines and hand-washing facilities at schools) will be rehabilitated or constructed according to priorities established in collaboration with provincial water department (DPA), 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. The active participation of communities will be encouraged through community mobilisation and awareness raising activities about water, hygiene and environmental sanitation, such as 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. They will also be trained on operation and maintenance, accounting and administration to ensure follow-up and sustainability.

### Activities

- Identify sites and project priorities in collaboration with local partners.
- Run hygiene promotion programme
- Mobilise the community and conduct awareness campaigns.
- Set up latrine slab workshops
- Rehabilitate and construct water supply systems in selected villages.
- Form and train water and environmental health committees.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	127,000
Implementing Costs	228,000
Operating Costs	32,000
Administrative Costs	27,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>414,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>YME FOUNDATION</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Improving Water and Sanitation Situation in Zaire Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/WS07
<b>Bloc:</b>	Public Health
<b>Themes:</b>	Environmental sanitation
<b>Objective:</b>	Reduce incidence of water-borne diseases by improving water and sanitation and hygiene facilities.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	23,000 repatriated refugees, IDPs, and residents in the municipalities of N'zeto and Tomboco
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Provincial and local authorities, NGOs, communities
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 291,000</b>

### Summary

Social infrastructure in Zaire Province is lacking due to the inaccessibility of large areas of the province during the conflict. A large number of displaced persons and refugees are now returning to these areas and recent assessments confirm that water supply and sanitary infrastructure is necessary in most villages.

The purpose of the project is to reduce the incidence of water-borne diseases through improving water supply and sanitation systems and provide hygiene education for 23,000 people in the Zaire Province (N'zeto and Tomboco Municipalities). Water supply systems (well construction, spring protection, gravity and pumping-piping systems) and sanitary infrastructure (latrines and hand-washing facilities at schools) will be rehabilitated or constructed according to priorities established in collaboration with provincial water department (DPA), local authorities, water committees and community members. Local staff and craftsmen will be trained to carry out project activities. The active participation of communities will be encouraged through community mobilisation and awareness raising activities about water, hygiene and environmental sanitation, such as seminars and public happenings. Special attention will be given to hygiene education in local schools. Water committees will be formed and trained and will participate fully in all aspects of project implementation. They will also be trained on operation and maintenance, accounting and administration to ensure sustainability.

### Activities

- Identify sites and project priorities in collaboration with local partners.
- Run hygiene promotion activities.
- Mobilise the community and conduct awareness campaigns.
- Set up latrine slab workshops
- Rehabilitate and construct water supply systems in selected villages.
- Form and train water and environmental health committees.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	113,000
Implementing Costs	140,000
Operating Costs	19,000
Administrative Costs	19,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>291,000</b>



## PROTECTION

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>AJUDA DE DESENVOLVIMENTO DE POVO PARA POVO (ADPP)</b>
<b>Programme Title:</b>	Life Skills for Adolescents in Menongue Municipality, Kuando Kubango Province and Waku Kungo Municipality, Kuanza Sul Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/P/HR/RL01
<b>Bloc:</b>	Protection
<b>Themes:</b>	Psychosocial support, reconciliation, children/youth.
<b>Objective:</b>	Assist war affected adolescent by promoting peace and informal education opportunities
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	5,000 adolescents
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UNICEF, Churches and local community
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 176,000</b>

### Summary

Many children have suffered physical, emotional and social damage during the war. Some of these children participated directly or indirectly in the armed conflict and have no experience living in 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.

The aim of this project is to improve the lives of children by implementing the Life Skills and Social Competencies Programme. The programme aims to reduce levels of violence, promote peace and reconciliation and provide informal education opportunities. Databases, seminars, and support and recreation activities will be organized. One hundred adults will be mobilized and trained to facilitate activities and special attention will be given to ensure the full participation of girls.

### Activities

- Mobilise and train 100 adults from the selected communities.
- Organize debate, seminars and supporting and recreational activities for 5,000 adolescents.
- 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.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	40,000
Implementing Costs	70,000
Operating Costs	50,000
Administrative Costs	16,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>176,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>COORDINATION OF THE ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE VOLUNTARY SERVICE (COSV)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Strengthening Educational and Recreational Activities through Multi-service Community Centres for Children, Youth and Women
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/P/HR/RL02
<b>Bloc:</b>	Protection
<b>Themes:</b>	Children/youth, community services, HIV/AIDS, human rights, gender
<b>Objective:</b>	Improve the level of educational and recreational opportunities to support children, youth and women in their personal development and to strengthen their role as active and aware citizens.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	1,000 children (5-14 years old), 1,000 youth (16-25 years old), 1,000 women in Luanda, Matala, Kuito and Quibaxe.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	NNARP Luanda (Núcleo Nacional de Recolha e Pesquisa da Literatura Oral), Centro Cultural Agostinho Neto, Huíla Administração Municipal da Matala, Secção Juventude e Desporto Comuna da Matala, Núcleo Luta contra SIDA (Matala), Grupo para Promoção das Mulheres (Matala); in Bié Ass. Promaika; in Bengo, Administração Comunal de Quibaxe.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 435,554</b>

### Summary

Young people and women lack means and opportunities beyond the formal education system to develop and improve their social, cultural and economical rights and participate actively to their communities. In the communities assessed for this project, social, health, cultural campaigns are organised occasionally but there no permanent facility exists where the community members can meet regularly and develop its social life. This pilot project aims to reinforce the individual abilities and empower the most vulnerable groups involving them actively into the community life and into the decision-making process through the establishment of "Multi-service Community Centres." Multi-service Community Centres will provide beneficiaries the opportunity to expand education by making information resources available and offering an integrated programme of activities designed to correspond to local interests, culture and social context. A group of activists will be trained to manage the centres and collaborate and coordinate with all social actors including local administrations, schools and other civic associations. An interactive methodology will be employed to develop programming. The centre will include a library and documentation centre which will function as an arena to seek inputs or exchange best practices, helping activists/teachers or parents to define and realise their own activities. Structured courses as well as more informal activities offered will support beneficiaries to develop their skills and capabilities and help them to take a more conscious and active role in their communities. The project will create a network between the four provinces and municipalities involved to facilitate the exchange of experiences and best practices.

### Activities

- Create in cooperation with partners and local administrations a Multi-service Community Centre for educational and recreational activities in each location.
- Provide training for 10 activists in each location in management of the centre and administration of activities including organisation, basic management, fundraising, etc.
- Provide training for 10 activists to strengthen skills in HIV/AIDS, human rights, child rights, women's issues and interactive, participative and pedagogical methodologies.
- Implement a 12-month programme of activities including recreational workshops in art, music, ecology and environment, children rights and women's issues; sports games, literacy courses, debates, and vocational courses for the women population.

- Open a library with books and information material for the target population and develop a specific strategy to promote the reading ability and support the formal educational system with related extra-curricular activities.
- Organize video screenings with a special focus on human rights, child rights, women's issues, HIV/AIDS and health issues.
- Disseminate information on protection issues, including human rights, child rights and women's issues.
- Capacitate a group of teachers in using interactive and modern pedagogical methodology to approach with pupils the above-mentioned issues in the regular curriculum.
- Open a documentation centre for teachers and any interested person dealing with children, youths or women, offering supporting material, specialised literature, and reports of other youth/children/women programmes at local and national level.
- Conduct regular evaluations with beneficiaries and implementing partners on the programme's results and if necessary readapt the implementing strategies.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	266,650
Implementing Costs	81,280
Operating Costs	59,130
Administrative Costs	28,494
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>435,554</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>GOAL</b>
<b>Programme Title:</b>	Birth Registration and Civic Education
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/P/HR/RL03
<b>Bloc:</b>	Protection
<b>Themes:</b>	Human rights, peace-building
<b>Objective:</b>	To promote birth registration and civic education
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Approximately 20,000 people living in Luanda, Luena (Moxico) and Saurimo (Lunda Sul)
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Local community groups, national NGOs and church based organisations in the three targeted locations.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 120,000</b>

### Summary

Access to birth registration is a basic right. It signifies official recognition of the individual by the State and is a requirement for children to access state education services. It is very difficult for vulnerable groups, particularly war-affected children and street children, to acquire birth registration papers. The first component of this project builds on GOAL's existing birth registration project, to create demand for birth registration amongst targeted communities and to build the capacity of local community groups and organisations to access birth registration documentation from the Ministry of Justice. The second component of this project reflects the changing reality in Angola with the advent of peace. It proposes to build on the links created through birth registration activities to provide information and education on civic issues, including democracy and good governance to the same community based groups. Beneficiaries will participate directly through community based capacitation activities.

This project meets the objectives of the Protection Response plan by promoting equal access to state institutions by supporting Ministry of Justice initiatives to provide birth registration and by increasing access to civic education by promoting and supporting learning groups.

### Activities

- Community-based sensitisation campaigns on birth registration and civic education, including training of community based groups, national NGOs and church based organisations.
- Production, display, and distribution of promotional posters, pamphlets, and leaflets on Angolan civic rights with a special focus on the concepts of good governance and democratisation.
- Promotional spots for the project broadcast over the radio.
- Series of training workshops realised with local groups and NGO's on birth registration and civic education.
- Development of materials for improved curricula in primary schools on civic education.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US \$</b>
Staff Costs	50,000
Implementing Costs	15,000
Operating Costs	46,600
Administrative Costs	8,400
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>120,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION (LWF)</b>
<b>Programme Title:</b>	Peace, Reconciliation and Promotion of Human Rights in Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/P/HR/RL04
<b>Bloc:</b>	Protection
<b>Themes:</b>	Peace-building, human rights, reconciliation
<b>Objective:</b>	Support the peace-building process and promote citizens' empowerment by improving human rights awareness and facilitating access to protection mechanisms through social mobilisation, particularly of youth and women
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	15,000 families
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	OHCHR, provincial government, COIEPA, CBOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,200,000</b>

### Summary

The main purpose of this project is to promote and facilitate the process of reintegration, reconciliation, conflict-resolution and create awareness about human rights through social mobilisation, particularly through local churches and community-based organisations.

Returning populations have very little knowledge about their rights and very few social mechanisms are in place to ensure that the rights of vulnerable groups, particularly women and children, are protected and upheld. Project activities aim 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 of these organisations will be trained to conduct social events to strengthen the process of reconciliation and reintegration and promotion of human rights.

### 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 return areas through community- building activities.
- Conduct awareness sessions and public seminars on human rights and conflict resolution with local church networks and communities.
- Organise reconciliation and sports activities for children that convey a message of peace and reconciliation.
- Produce educational materials on human rights and reconciliation in local languages in collaboration with local partners.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	738,708
Implementing Costs	232,100
Operating Costs	214,392
Administrative Costs	14,800
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>MISSISSIPPI CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (MCID)</b>
<b>Programme Title:</b>	Building Democracy through a Civic Education Programme
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/P/HR/RL05
<b>Bloc:</b>	Protection
<b>Themes:</b>	Human rights
<b>Objective:</b>	Provide knowledge of rights and responsibilities to school children and citizens in Benguela, Luanda, and Kwanza Sul
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	2,000 children and 3,000 community members
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MED, INAC, MINARS, UNICEF, Acção Angolana para o Desenvolvimento (AAD), Igreja Evangélica Congregacional de Angola (IECA)
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 555,991</b>

### Summary

During the conflict in Angola, many schools were closed or destroyed and knowledge of citizen's 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. The project will establish civic education training sites in three provinces with the involvement of the local population and use of local construction materials. Local NGOs will be involved in all aspects of project implementation and will receive capacity-building in civic education training. Seventy-five trainers will be selected and trained and appropriate materials will be prepared for trainers and beneficiaries to conduct nine awareness programmes in selected schools and 60 workshops for community members. All activities will be carried out in close collaboration with local authorities. This project is part of a two-year project.

### 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 Benguela, Luanda, and Kwanza Sul. This may involve the rehabilitation and/or construction of simple, appropriate facilities.
- Conduct 30 hours of civic education training in three schools in each province
- Conduct 20 citizen workshops in each province.
- Conduct periodic assessments.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US \$</b>
Staff Costs	102,932
Implementing Costs	306,600
Operating Costs	110,086
Administrative Costs	36,373
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>555,991</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)</b>
<b>Programme Title:</b>	Human Rights Training for IDPs, Returnees, Civil Society and Government Officials
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/P/HR/RL06
<b>Bloc:</b>	Protection
<b>Themes:</b>	Human rights
<b>Objective:</b>	Increase knowledge of protection principles and human rights among IDPs, returnees, civil society organisations and local authorities
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	2,750 IDPs and returnees in Huíla, Kuando Kubango, Namibe, Uíge and Zaire Provinces
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Provincial governments, NGOs and churches
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 412,335</b>

### Summary

Through its ongoing work with IDPs and returnees in the Provinces of Huíla, Kuando Kubango, Namibe, Uíge and Zaire, NRC has confirmed that very few IDPs and returnees are aware of their basic rights and fundamental protection principles. Violations of rights are frequent and include forced movement, assault, arbitrary arrest and detention, rape and sexual abuse. In addition, many displaced populations live in areas where minimum conditions, including adequate shelter, water, sanitation, health and education facilities, are not in place. Finally, the rights of families returning spontaneously are not always respected, especially when lacking proper documents.

This project aims to increase the knowledge and respect for fundamental human rights and basic protection principles, as defined in international and national legal instruments including the Norms. The project will target strategically chosen local authorities, returnee communities as well as civil society organisations. Interventions will include human rights and protection training for 2,250 heads of IDP/returnees households (both male and female) and 500 local authorities.

### Activities

- Provide human rights and protection training to government representatives and civil society organisations at the provincial and community level.
- Train trainers and activists in rights and methods and techniques for conducting seminars.
- Form 150 working groups in five provinces, each composed of at least 15 IDPs/returnees and five representatives from civil society organisations and government institutions, equally represented by men and women.
- Train working groups in human rights and protection principles and means to ensure their application.
- Conduct ongoing monitoring of project activities and impact.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US \$</b>
Staff Costs	195,850
Implementing Costs	55,000
Operating Costs	124,000
Administrative Costs	37,485
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>412,335</b>

<b>Appealing Agencies:</b>	<b>OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)</b>
<b>Programme Title:</b>	Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN) Radio Project
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/P/HR/RL07
<b>Bloc:</b>	Protection
<b>Themes:</b>	Information management, peace-building and reconciliation, resettlement and return, governance, HIV/AIDS, human rights, preventative health care
<b>Objective:</b>	Produce and disseminate a radio soap opera to convey information to vulnerable populations
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	All Angolans, but particularly returning and resettling populations
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Partner radio stations
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 138,800</b>

### Summary

Populations throughout the country have limited access to important information regarding social issues and their rights as citizens. Radio reaches more Angolans than any other medium. Through its existing radio project, the Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN) is already using radio to convey vital information to vulnerable populations in the form of factual programmes.

The purpose of this project is to create and disseminate a radio soap opera that will become a key vehicle for delivering socially relevant information to all vulnerable groups, particularly resettling populations. Past experience has shown that soap operas are an effective and popular means of conveying information on a wide range of issues. By following the lives of four or five main families in an imaginary rural community, the IRIN radio soap opera will reflect the evolving realities in thousands of real communities across Angola. The episodes will introduce characters who are returning IDPs, refugees and former UNITA soldiers, thereby addressing issues of resettlement and reconciliation as well as gender equality. Messages about agricultural techniques, preventative health care and the workings of micro-credit projects will be conveyed. In addition, the realities of living with HIV/AIDS, the psycho-social consequences of the war, the impact of land reforms on rural populations, electoral education, and issues related to good governance and transparency and rights of returnees will all be written into the story line. By working with Angolan scriptwriters, actors, producers and sound engineers, the project will provide training and capacity building to Angolans in the production of radio dramas and allow them to integrate social responsibility into their daily work environment.

### Activities

- Create a board of specialists from different sectors to provide advice on scripting and story development.
- Identify and train scriptwriters, actors, and sound engineers.
- Identify and hire a full-time producer.
- Script, produce and record two episodes per week and broadcast each episode at least twice, on both national and local radio.
- Evaluate the impact of the soap opera and the target audience's reactions, using IRIN Radio's existing network of community liaison officers, and adjust content and scripting accordingly.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US \$</b>
Staff Costs	65,600
Implementing Costs	52,000
Operating Costs	21,200
Administrative Costs	0
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>138,800</b>



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (OHCHR)</b>
<b>Programme Title:</b>	Consolidating Peace through Strengthening National Capacities for Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/P/HR/RL08
<b>Bloc:</b>	Protection
<b>Themes:</b>	Gender, human rights, justice and police, peace- building, reconciliation
<b>Objective:</b>	Support the consolidation of peace by strengthening national capacities for human rights
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Justice personnel, FAA, police, local NGOs, National Assembly, vulnerable populations
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, NGOs, churches, police, FAA, Ministry of Family and Promotion of Women, the Bar Association
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,200,000</b>

### Summary

The demand for rights, the exercise of rights and use of legal mechanisms to protect citizen rights is weak in Angola. Over 80 percent of Angolans have no access to justice mechanisms and only 11 municipalities out of 163 have functioning municipal courts. The budget for the Ministry of Justice is not sufficient for the necessary revitalisation of the legal system and public policies are still not guided by human rights principles due to the lack of a comprehensive structured approach. The purpose of this project is to ensure that rights are fully respected within the judicial system and law enforcement agencies; to support Angolans in their efforts to know, exercise and defend their rights; and to integrate human rights principles into public policies. In partnership with the Angolan government, civil society and other UN agencies, the Human Rights Office will conduct several activities, including the elaboration of a national human rights action plan, submission of treaty reports, etc., aimed at mainstreaming human rights into public policy programming. The project will also focus on improving the overall justice system, and strengthening its efficiency and effectiveness. Awareness of human rights among members of the Angolan Army and National Police will be improved through capacity-building. Awareness of rights and protection mechanisms will be strengthening by facilitating community empowerment and actively supporting the participation of local civil society.

### Activities

- Support the government and civil society in elaborating a national human rights action plan.
- Support the presentation of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women report.
- Support the elaboration of the National Human Rights Action Plan.
- Raise awareness by providing training to the National Assembly's Human Rights Commission.
- Train local NGOs in drafting communications and reports to special rapporteurs.
- Follow up on the municipal justice project through training of justice personnel.
- Assist local partners in improving the rights of detainees.
- Provide technical support to the ongoing case-tracking project.
- Train the FAA and the police in human rights and distribute relevant material.
- Train human rights counsellors nationwide and support legal counselling.
- Design and implement awareness campaigns.
- Train community and church leaders in peace consolidation and human rights.
- Support legal counselling nationwide.
- Support the elaboration of a manual on women's political rights.
- Train local actors in human rights monitoring.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US \$</b>
Staff Costs	738,708
Implementing Costs	232,100
Operating Costs	91,139
Administrative Costs	138,053
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>SAVE THE CHILDREN-UK (SC-UK)</b>
<b>Programme Title:</b>	Luanda Urban Child Welfare Project (LUCWP)
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/P/HR/RL09
<b>Bloc:</b>	Protection
<b>Themes:</b>	Children/youth
<b>Objective:</b>	Access of urban poor children to basic services improved through the replication and scaling-up of sustainable child care models in the peri-urban Luanda
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	4,000
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINARS, INAC, Kandengues Unidos, Local Authorities
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 234,566</b>

### Summary

The Luanda Urban Child Welfare Project (LUCWP) is among the few programmes in Angola, which addresses urban poverty issues and child vulnerability. LUCWP is a programme that is gradually moving from participatory research into programming by drawing from the lessons and experiences of the first phase, that focused on model development and testing in the Hoji-Ya-Henda, Cazenga Municipality, Luanda. During the research phase, the programme mapped the community including a wealth-ranking analysis of poverty and its distribution, the coping strategies that residents employ and the availability and access of services. The testing and pilot phase has produced a model of childcare for poor children in difficult circumstances that can be readily replicated. The LUCWP can benefit from the strong collaboration Save the Children-UK has with the Ministry for Social Assistance and Reintegration (MINARS). The LUCWP has already provided useful inputs to MINARS's programme for children in difficult circumstances and this can facilitate the adoption and replication of the child care models in the poor peri-urban areas of Cazenga.

SC work will focus on collaboration with MINARS, local NGO Kandengues Unidos and with community-based groups that will promote two models of childcare in Cazenga. The aim of the models is to improve care of children less than 5 years and free their caregivers for other activities. SC-UK will establish 25 community child care centres replicating crèche and PIC models (Community Child Care Programme).

### Activities

- Identify community groups and spaces.
- Develop training materials and deploy trainers.
- Train 85 caregivers in childcare.
- Build the capacity of MINARS municipal offices to support and monitor the initiatives.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
<i>Staff Costs</i>	33,273
<i>Implementing Costs</i>	173,354
<i>Operating Costs</i>	14,662
<i>Administrative Costs</i>	13,277
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>234,566</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>SAVE THE CHILDREN-UK (SC-UK)</b>
<b>Programme Title:</b>	HIV/AIDS and Sexual Violence Prevention and Support for Children and Young People
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/P/HR/RL10
<b>Bloc:</b>	Protection
<b>Themes:</b>	HIV/AIDS, children/youth
<b>Objective:</b>	Improved access to gender-sensitive and age-appropriate information, skills and services on HIV/AIDS and sexual violence for adolescent boys and girls
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Children in the selected Municipalities of Huambo, Uíge, Kwanza Sul, Zaire and Luanda
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	SC Alliance (SC-US, SC-Norway, SC-Denmark), MINSA, MIFAMU, LPV, UAJCA, AMPA
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 543,000</b>

#### Summary

Poverty, lack of access to services, and major population movements provides fertile ground for the spread of HIV/AIDS in post-conflict Angola. More than 8 percent of the population is estimated to be HIV-positive, with a potential to multiply by 50 percent per year, and with young people particularly affected. The low levels of awareness and lack of information within the community are compounded by a lack of resources within civil society and the health sector to prevent HIV transmission, recognise and treat STIs, reduce stigma and offer confidential HIV testing and other reproductive health services for all ages. Gender inequality is a root cause of problems relating to HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive health in general, and sexual and gender-based violence in particular is both a cause and a consequence of HIV/AIDS.

The goal of this project is to improve access of adolescent boys and girls to HIV/AIDS and sexual violence related information, skills and services that are gender-sensitive and age-appropriate. This will be accomplished through capacity-building of local NGOs and CBOs and collaboration with local radio to improve access of children and young people in Huambo, Luanda, Uíge, Kwanza Sul and Zaire provinces to information and skills related to HIV/AIDS, sexual violence and sexual health. SC-UK will also support the Provincial Health Department to improve access to quality Voluntary and Confidential Counselling and Testing (VCCT) services for HIV/AIDS and STIs in Huambo, support initiatives to decrease stigma and discrimination relating to HIV/AIDS within the general public and health workers and advocate for and facilitate the scaling up of HIV/AIDS and sexual violence education and services for children and young people in Angola.

#### Activities

- In collaboration with MIFAMU, provide training and support (financial, material, technical) to local NGOs and radio journalists to implement quality, appropriate HIV education programmes for children and young people and their communities.
- Train identified health workers and volunteers to provide quality VCCT services, including pre- and post-test counselling, STI treatment and counselling, and ongoing care and support to PLWHA.
- Provide material support to establish testing centre within health centre (equipment, laboratory reagents).
- In collaboration with local youth groups & centres, mobilise youth to be tested and influence service provision to ensure that VCCT services are accessible to adolescents and youth.
- Support and promote linkages between VCCT services and other services within and outside of the health system (family planning, MCH, tuberculosis control, support groups for victims of violence, women's groups etc).
- Train local radio journalists on non-discriminatory reporting of HIV/AIDS.
- Train health workers in Huambo on non-discriminatory approaches to working with People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).
- Support the formation of local support groups for PLWHA in Huambo and Hojya-Henda (Luanda).

- Work with local church leaders and youth groups to reduce stigma of HIV/AIDS and encourage people to access VCCT service.
- Advocate with other HIV education providers to increase coverage and quality of programmes for children and young people, and to link HIV programmes to issues of sexual violence.
- Advocate with other VCCT service providers to ensure access for children and young people and provision of adequate support, including links with other care & support services
- Facilitate sharing of lessons learnt and materials from Huambo province and others with key governmental and non-government partners in other provinces through documentation, exchange visits, and provision of technical support.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	112,000
Implementing Costs	221,000
Operating Costs	160,000
Administrative Costs	50,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>543,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Programme Title:</b>	Child Protection in 18 Provinces
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/P/HR/RL11
<b>Bloc:</b>	Protection
<b>Themes:</b>	Children/youth, human rights, psychosocial support, resettlement and return
<b>Objective:</b>	Provide capacity building and develop the foundation of a protection framework conducive to the realisation of the Rights of the Child in Angola
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	215,000 children in 62 municipalities
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Ministry for Social Reintegration (MINARS), Ministry of Justice (MINJUS), National Institute for the Child (INAC), NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 936,100</b>

### Summary

Over a year and a half has passed since the end of the conflict which had a tremendous psychosocial impact on the lives of Angolan children. During this period, Phase I of the Child Protection strategy was fully implemented in all gathering areas (GAs) and Phase II is currently under implementation in major areas of return, including in refugee reception areas. Nearly all children in the GAs were registered under the birth registration campaign which was extended until December 2003. A total of 437,907 children have been registered between January - August 2003, which brings the total number of children registered since the beginning of the campaign to 2.4 million. Over 6,177 separated children were identified and documented, and 1,320 successfully reunited with their families between Jan-August 2003. Child protection networks were established in 10 provinces. However, many challenges remain in order to address protection issues related to the impact of war on children and the increasing abuses against children. Many children still need birth registration, family tracing services, psychosocial support and reintegration opportunities. UNICEF is faced with the challenge to strengthen the capacity of partners and networks to deal with emerging protection issues affecting children such as strengthening of the juvenile justice system, and reinforcing protection mechanisms against the violations of child rights.

UNICEF will work towards the adoption of a framework for the protection of child rights through the strengthening of policies, strategies and mechanisms. The main objective of the project is to continue to address the impact of conflict on children as well as provide capacity building, and to develop the foundation of a protection framework conducive to the realisation of the Rights of the Child in Angola. UNICEF will support MINARS, MINJUS and NGO partners to complete the implementation of Phase II of the Child Protection Strategy.

### Activities

- Promote access to birth registration for 200,000 children and psychosocial support to children in resettlement, return, reception centres and transit areas.
- Support capacity building of birth registration services in all provincial capitals and to 40 accessible municipalities.
- Develop of a post-campaign strategy for permanent birth registration services free of charge.
- Promote access to reintegration opportunities to reunited children and adolescents.
- Facilitate access to protection by supporting the establishment of appropriate advocacy mechanisms at provincial, municipal and national levels.
- Support the family tracing and reunification programme, foster care and community-based arrangements for assisting 15,000 separated children.
- Support the establishment of juvenile justice and the development of alternative systems and procedures for juvenile offenders to avoid deprivation of liberty.
- Support the harmonisation of national child-related legislation with the CRC and relevant international standards.
- Support governmental programmes to address the specific needs of protection of vulnerable and at risk children, especially those at risk of sexual abuse and exploitation.

- Provide technical assistance by conducting training and capacity building to child protection networks aimed at strengthening protection monitoring mechanisms, increasing human rights awareness, resolving conflicts, promoting reconciliation, preventing and responding to sexual abuse and exploitation, trafficking and domestic/gender-based violence.
- Conduct a situation analysis on children affected by HIV/AIDS.
- Support MINARS to establish a national policy on separated children by 2004, including policy provisions for the protection of children made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	344,880
Implementing Costs	404,000
Operating Costs	74,888
Indirect programme support costs*	112,332
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>936,100</b>

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\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

## EDUCATION

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>CONSORTIUM: ASSOCIAÇÃO PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO E APOIO AO CAMPO (ADAC), TWENDE</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Literacy Training for Rural Women in Cuquema, Kuito Municipality, Bié Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/E01
<b>Bloc:</b>	Education
<b>Themes:</b>	Community services, gender
<b>Objective:</b>	Promote the economic participation of women in public life
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	2,158 women and 35 activists
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MED, MINFAMU, MINARS, Civil Society, Churches
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 88,640</b>

### Summary

A basic knowledge of rights is essential to improve the situation of families and communities. Illiteracy amongst women returnees hinders their civic and economic participation in public life, especially in rural areas. The aim of this project is to widen ADAC's literacy programme for women and promote their participation in the cultural, economic, social and political development of society.

Following consultation with government institutions, local NGOs, churches and beneficiaries, study groups in civil rights, national laws, community health and associations, elementary education, accountancy, child care, household economy and local languages are formed. A community training centre for literacy activists will be built and a network of education promoters and implementing partners created to share adult teaching methodologies and to inform beneficiaries on the contents of the programme. Lessons will be conducted Portuguese and in the most commonly used local language. Beneficiaries will include returnees and women from families of demobilised soldiers.

### Activities

- Collaborate with communities in mobilising of women to include them in project activities.
- Create awareness within the target communities for the need of building a Community Centre (with local materials).
- Consult women on the contents of the course.
- Train 35 literacy facilitators, of whom 60 percent will be women.
- Produce didactic materials.
- Promote educational activities for community groups according to the evaluation capacities and needs of the target groups.
- Provide women with training in basic education, accountancy, childcare, household economy, local language, national laws and civil rights, community health and associations.
- Create a network of education facilitators and to organise meetings to share lessons learnt.
- Assess progress through scheduled reports on education and community actions.

Financial Summary for 2004	
Budget Items	US\$
Staff Costs	27,840
Implementing Costs	38,500
Operating Costs	16,500
Administrative Costs	5,800
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>88,640</b>



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>AJUDA DE DESENVOLVIMENTO DE POVO PARA POVO (ADPP)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Education for Life and Peace in Bengo and Benguela Provinces
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/E02
<b>Bloc:</b>	Education
<b>Themes:</b>	Rights of child
<b>Objective:</b>	Provide education for children, adolescents and adults
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	10,000 children and adolescent in rural area, 200 rural teachers
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MED, MINFAMU, Community Leaders
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 247,500</b>

### Summary

For many years, the majority of children and adolescents in the municipalities of Quibaxe, Nambuangongo in Bengo Province and Cubal and Bocoio Municipalities in Benguela Province have not had access to quality education opportunities due to inadequate infrastructure and lack of trained teachers and didactic materials. The project aims to provide education to 10,000 children and adolescents currently outside the normal education system by expanding and improving education capacity. The project will also promote the active participation of girls and women in educational activities. ADPP will conduct a pedagogical workshop where teachers can meet, work and develop their professional skills through the use of libraries, television and video, computer and printers and other equipment. In addition to the Educational for Life and Peace Programme for children and adolescents, pre-school and adult literacy activities will also be provided.

### Activities

- Conduct pre- and in-service training on basic pedagogical skills for teachers.
- Train educational promoters for pre-schools and adult literacy programmes.
- Implement Education for Life and Peace Programme in cooperation with UNICEF and MED.
- Implement pre-school and adult literacy programme.
- Coordinate all activities with MED at the municipal level.
- Supervise and monitor implementation of project.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	20,000
Implementing Costs	185,000
Operating Costs	20,000
Administrative Costs	22,500
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>247,500</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>FOUNDATION CEAR (SPANISH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEE AID)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Support to Educational Services in Amboim Municipality, Kuanza Sul Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/E03
<b>Bloc:</b>	Education
<b>Themes:</b>	Community services, infrastructure rehabilitation, rights of the child
<b>Objective:</b>	Improve the educational services in the Assango commune
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	4,320 children and 108 local teachers
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Education, Local Administration
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004 (project duration 2 years)
<b>Total Project Cost:</b>	<b>US\$ 494,094</b>
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 97,836</b>

### Summary

Many populations in Kuanza Sul have returned to villages where educational facilities have been destroyed. The purpose of this project is to increase access to educational services and improve the quality of teaching for returnees in Amboim Municipality. FCEAR will organise community committees to construct and rehabilitate schools and oversee the management of educational facilities in the future. FCEAR will also support capacity-building workshops and teacher training organised by the Ministry of Education. Ten schools comprising 54 classrooms and housing for teachers in 10 different villages in the commune of Assango will be constructed or rehabilitated. The project will support the Ministry of Education's efforts to improve and to expand the education services for the returned communities in accordance with the minimum standards specified in the Norms and *regulamento*.

### Activities

- Acquire and transport equipment, tools and materials for construction of schools and houses.
- Mobilise community members to participate in rehabilitation and construction projects.
- Train local masons.
- Build, rehabilitate and equip schools.
- Organise community committees to manage structures
- Support the Ministry of Education to train local teachers to ensure a minimum standard in education.
- Coordinate activities with other partners working in Kuanza Sul Province to ensure coverage and avoid duplication of activities.
- Monitor project activities and evaluate impact.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	105,034
Implementing Costs	239,660
Operating Costs	117,000
Administrative Costs	32,400
Sub-Total for 2004	494,094
Minus Funds Already Committed to Project for 2004	396,258
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>97,836</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>IBIS</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Community Development through School Construction in Kibala Municipality, Kuanza Sul Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/E04
<b>Bloc:</b>	Education
<b>Themes:</b>	Children/youth, governance and public administration, infrastructure rehabilitation, rights of the child
<b>Objective:</b>	Re-establish primary schools to be administered by Parent-Teacher Associations in 18 communities
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	8,340 School children aged between 5 – 14 years old and 600 adults/parents
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MED, Municipal delegation of Kibala and Provincial Delegation in Sumbe, Caritas Sumbe and community enterprise(s).
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Project Cost:</b>	<b>US\$ 316,367</b>
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 231,658</b>

### Summary

The Ministry of Education in Kuanza Sul has identified Kibala Municipality as being in particularly dire need of primary education classrooms. This project will establish eight primary schools, each with three classrooms and two offices, and eight parent-teacher associations per year, using the construction time (four months) to give community members access to information and training on organisational and technical issues necessary to organise the building of the school. Working in close cooperation with the Ministry of Education and CARITAS Sumbe, the project will identify and train community members in new building techniques. The organised group will become a local partner to assist in the further development of the project. Parent-teacher associations will be organised and enabled to successfully identify, plan and implement of activities needed to improve life in the school and in the community in the future.

Since the construction will be contracted through a local “building enterprise,” the income earned will be an additional boost in rebuilding the economic and social life in the community. The use of local materials to produce bricks and roof tiles further equips the community with a valid alternative for building in future. IBIS will take advantage of its presence in the community to make information available on HIV/AIDS and environment and gender.

### Activities

- Mobilise communities.
- Work with local “building enterprise” to produce building materials.
- Provide on-the-job training in technical and organisational skills.
- Establish local organisations to support technical development.
- Construct eight new primary classrooms in a year.
- Encourage the establishment of parent-teacher associations.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	74,920
Implementing Costs	151,750
Operating Costs	69,000
Administrative Costs	20,697
Sub-Total for 2004	316,367
Minus Funds Already Committed to Project for 2004	84,709
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>231,658</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION (LWF)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Improved Access to Primary Education for Excluded Children and Adults in Cazombo, Luau, Cameia and Leua (Moxico Province) and Muconda (Lunda Sul Province)
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/E05
<b>Bloc:</b>	Education
<b>Themes:</b>	Basic social services, rights of the child, children/youth, infrastructure rehabilitation
<b>Objective:</b>	Expand access to basic education and alternative educational opportunities for school-age children and vulnerable groups including dropouts and young women
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	6,000 children and 1,000 women in returning communities
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MED, MINFAMU, Community Leaders
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 350,000</b>

### Summary

The lack of educational opportunities is particularly serious in return areas where educational infrastructure is non-existent or poorly maintained, resources are limited and teachers do not have adequate training. The main purpose of this project is to strengthen the capacity of the provincial education authority, expanding education services to all children by improving physical facilities, including rehabilitation and refurbishment of schools and establishing alternative classes for the vulnerable groups, particularly school dropouts and illiterate young mothers and adult women.

In partnership with the government, 10 schools will be chosen and rehabilitated. Literacy promoters will be trained to work with groups of women to increase their knowledge of general health hygiene, preventive health care, HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention and small business skills. Non-formal classes will be set up for young mothers and pregnant women. Mural painting projects in schools and community centres will be organised for child returnees who need special support to overcome the effects of war.

Project activities will be implemented in partnership with local representatives of MED and MINFAMU and community leaders. The project staff will make regular site visits with community committees and regular meetings will be held with the provincial government officials and partner agencies. Monthly progress reports will be prepared by the project staff and submitted to the LWF Luanda Office. Project activities will be closely supervised and monitored by LWF Regional Coordinator based in Luena.

### Activities

- Consult with provincial/municipal technical staff on the selection of schools in need of repair and rehabilitation.
- Establish written agreements with government and each community indicating the scope of work needed for each school and the responsibilities of each partner.
- Negotiate government commitment with regard to the management and operation of rehabilitated government schools.
- Rehabilitate 10 schools of two to three classrooms, provide desks, a table and chair for the teacher, and construct ten houses for teachers.
- Arrange for final inspection by a government technician and the issue of a completion certificate on each completed school.
- Assist teachers in remote areas to attend training courses offered by provincial education authority.
- Consult youth and women regarding their learning and training needs.
- Mobilise community members to select 30 literacy promoters and train them in special themes, including gender, women's rights, children's rights, HIV/ AIDS, civic education and small business management.
- Organise and implement 30 literacy classes.
- Support 100 qualified women with small seed loans.

- Organise children's participation in making mural paintings for the community.
- Mobilise parents to form parent-teachers associations.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	40,000
Implementing Costs	245,000
Operating Costs	40,000
Administrative Costs	25,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>350,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>MISSISSIPPI CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (MCID)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Literacy Training for Women and Children
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/E06
<b>Bloc:</b>	Education
<b>Themes:</b>	Basic social services, gender, human rights
<b>Objective:</b>	Reduce illiteracy among children, adolescents and adults in Bengo, Benguela and Kuanza Sul
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	4,000 persons, including children, adolescents, and adults
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MED, MINFAMU, MINARS, UNICEF, Acção Angolana para o Desenvolvimento (AAD), Associação da Acção Cristã para Combate à Droga, Alcoolismo e Nicotina em Angola (AACCDANA), and Acção Angolana para Educação de Adultos (AAEA).
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 294,897</b>

### Summary

Approximately 46 percent of Angolan women are illiterate. Children from households headed by illiterate women are at greater risk of malnutrition and illness. The purpose of this project is to encourage women's participation in productive sectors and public life by reducing illiteracy. The project aims to educate 4,000 children, adolescents and adults, with a particular emphasis on women working in the informal economy and subsistence agriculture in return communities. One hundred literacy promoters from local NGOs will receive training and didactic materials will be produced for trainers and literacy beneficiaries. Three literacy training sites will be established in selected communities in each province with the involvement of the local population and using local construction materials. Three bicycles for each site will be obtained for the project coordinators and trainers, facilitating transportation between the commune(s) and the municipal seat of government. The literacy modules will incorporate topics related to the livelihood of the beneficiaries. NGOs working with the project will receive capacity building in human resources, financial management and staff development. The project will be implemented in close cooperation with local authorities responsible for education, agriculture and local NGOs. This project is part of a two-year project.

### Activities

- Select trainers and conduct training for literacy promoters.
- Prepare training materials for trainers and beneficiaries.
- Establish three literacy training sites per province.
- Conduct awareness campaigns related to education and human rights among community members (children, adolescents of both sexes, and adults).
- Conduct literacy training activities for approximately 450 persons (children adolescents, and adults) per day at each of the training sites.
- Conduct institutional capacity-building activities for local NGOs.
- Conduct periodic assessments.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	84,445
Implementing Costs	132,720
Operating Costs	57,166
Administrative Costs	20,566
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>294,897</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Teacher Emergency Package (TEP)
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/E07
<b>Bloc:</b>	Education
<b>Themes:</b>	Education, gender, resettlement and return, rights of children/youth
<b>Objective:</b>	Provide basic education to returning children and other vulnerable children and youth without access to the formal school system
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	49,750 returning IDP and other vulnerable children between 12-17 years of age, 1,990 new and already trained teachers, 90 new supervisors, 40 new teacher trainers
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MED, MEC, provincial authorities, UNICEF, NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,473,600</b>

### 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 15 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, Uíge and Kuando Kubango Provinces. High priority will be given to following up of teachers and supervisors in the field. The TEP management and the education assistants will travel to all provinces, evaluating progress and providing support and mini-seminars to supervisors and teachers. NRC's core training team will educate 450 new teachers and 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 900 already trained teachers to improve their pedagogical skills. 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 is also planning within the TEP to work more intensively with human rights and traumatised children during 2004.

This project is a part of a two-year project, which will continue in 2005.

### Activities

- Coordinate activities with MED, provincial and local governments, UNICEF and other partners.
- Train NRC's 15 trainers through seminars and mini-seminars in pedagogy, psychology, Portuguese and other subjects.
- Train 40 new local trainers.
- Provide basic training courses to 450 new teachers and supervisor training courses to 90 new supervisors.
- Conduct 18 capacity-building courses to update pedagogical skills among 900 already trained teachers and 1090 new teachers.
- Conduct 18 capacity-building courses to update pedagogical skills among 90 already trained supervisors.
- Follow up of supervisors and TEP-teachers in the remote municipalities.
- Produce, purchase and provide essential didactic material to trainers, teachers and supervisors.
- Provide bicycles to teachers and supervisors and build 72 classrooms in Bié and Huambo.
- Monitor and evaluate programme activities.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	423,700
Implementing Costs	821,300
Operating Costs	126,500
Administrative Costs	102,100
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>1,473,600</b>



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Expanding Learning Opportunities in 15 Provinces
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/E08
<b>Bloc:</b>	Education
<b>Themes:</b>	Rights of child, children/youth, gender
<b>Objective:</b>	Increase learning opportunities for half a million Angolan children with a mother tongue other than Portuguese
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	500,000 children and adolescents and 15,000 educational agents
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MED, INIDE, NGOs, CBOs, churches
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,106,250</b>

### Summary

The success of the Back-to-School campaigns in Bié and Malanje Provinces in 2003 resulted in a 25 percent increase in school coverage, recruitment and training of teachers and rehabilitation of classrooms intensified, education opportunities were expanded to some 63,800 adolescents out of school in 2003. Nevertheless, the lack of basic infrastructure, qualified teachers and educational material remain serious constraints throughout the country. In parallel with these developments, the situation of children without fluency in Portuguese emerged as an important challenge to tackle in order to expand quality-learning opportunities for a significant number of them. According to a 2003 assessment, communities in newly accessible areas in Bengo, Benguela, Bié, Huambo, Malanje, Moxico, Uíge and Zaire presented over 60% of non-Portuguese-speaking children. This situation is being exacerbated with the return of refugee children from border countries.

The purpose of the project is to expand education services to 150 communities identified for return and resettlement in 15 provinces, including Bengo, Benguela, Bié, Cunene, Huambo, Huíla, Kuando Kubango, Kuanza Norte, Kuanza Sul, Luanda, Malanje, Moxico, Namibe, Uíge and Zaire, by increasing learning opportunities for 400,000 children aged 5 to 10 without fluency in Portuguese, for 100,000 adolescents participating in rights-based, non-formal life skills activities such as the Education for Life and Peace programme, and by supporting training of 15,000 educational agents - particularly women - without pedagogic qualifications, emphasising active learning methodologies and life skills. Furthermore, training and supervision activities of the Teacher Emergency Package (TEP) currently implemented through the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) will continue to complement UNICEF activities, mostly for over-aged children. Within the framework of the 2004 Educational Reform, the aim is also to support government efforts to prepare a National Capacity Building Plan to train some 30,000 newly recruited teachers.

### Activities

- Mobilise community support for school rehabilitation or construction in return areas.
- Procure and distribute basic learning and teaching modules for 500,000 children and adolescents and their teachers.
- Produce and distribute basic materials for children and adolescents on rights, hygiene, health, self-care, HIV prevention, conflict resolution and mine awareness, and train teachers on how to use them.
- Create technical teams to help children without fluency in Portuguese.
- Create teachers' learning groups to support school supervision activities.
- Promote the creation of local committees for Education for All.
- Coordinate, with the Ministry of Education and provincial governments, the organisation of training related to the National Capacity-Building Plan for the 2004 Educational Reform.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	126,000
Implementing Costs	759,000
Operating Costs	88,500
Indirect programme support costs*	132,750
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>1,106,250</b>

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\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

## ACCESS AND COORDINATION

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>CARE INTERNATIONAL (CARE-I)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	CARE Angola's Safe Access to Farmland Initiative in Bié Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/CSS01
<b>Bloc:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Mine action, security of humanitarian workers
<b>Objective:</b>	Increase access to safe farmland
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	150,000 resettling and resident populations
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	INAROOE and Halo Trust
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Project Cost:</b>	<b>US\$ 188,700</b>
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 148,700</b>

### Summary

Since the signing of the peace agreement in April 2002, more than 70 percent of the population in Bié province has returned to their areas of origin. In some areas the presence of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXOs) pose a serious threat to farmers who are starting to plant.

The purpose of this project is to assist farmers to gain access to safe farmland. CARE is one of the major actors in Bié province providing seeds, tools, food, and technical assistance. CARE will employ two mine action teams to work in close collaboration with CARE's agricultural teams in Chitembo, Andulo, Catabola, Chinguar, and Camacupa municipalities. These teams will conduct mine awareness training and mine marking before the agricultural teams and farmers start planting. CARE will use a complementary set of mine related strategies, which includes mine awareness training, surveys, and demarcation. These strategies will increase the effectiveness of rehabilitation and development efforts and speed up the return to normal socio-economic conditions. The proposed activities will take place in areas where CARE also implements a large-scale food security project with returning and resident farmers. This will allow for better coordination, use of resources, and synergies.

### Activities

- Assess areas through level 1 and 2 surveys, and where necessary, initiate mine marking.
- Inform HALO Trust as well as INAROOE about mined areas, share maps, and coordinate mine removal.
- Conduct mine awareness training for 100,000 people focusing on women and children in particular.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	104,200
Implementing Costs	10,000
Operating Costs	62,500
Administrative Costs	12,000
Sub-Total for 2004	188,700
Minus Funds Already Committed to Project for 2004	40,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>148,700</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>DANCHURCHAID (DCA)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Mechanically Assisted Kinematic Induction Magnetic Survey (KIMS) Capacity for Moxico and Lunda Sul Provinces
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/CSS02
<b>Bloc:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Mine action
<b>Objectives:</b>	Provision of a comprehensive mine action programme in the Provinces of Moxico and Lunda Sul, <b>securing safe access to basic social services for war-affected groups</b>
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Up to 70,000 returning war-affected communities in the Eastern Provinces of Moxico and Lunda Sul
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Provincial governments, CNIDAH, INAD, UNDP, OCHA, LWF
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Project Cost:</b>	<b>US\$ 797,000</b>
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 447,000</b>

### Summary

The DCA Mine Action Team is developing a comprehensive, integrated and community-based Mine Action programme through upgrading technical assets and upscaling capacity to support the rehabilitation programme of LWF. The DCA Mine Action Team is focused on developing a timely and efficient response to high priority tasks identified through the Provincial Transitional Plans, DCA Mine Risk Education Teams (MRE) and the community volunteer “MRE Focal Points” established in the LWF programme areas. The immediate need for mine action exceeds the existing capabilities in the Province and additional interventions are required within technical survey, marking and verification and clearance tasks. To assist in clearance tasks the KIMS is a valuable asset. The KIMS can search down to approximately 100 cm, making it particularly efficient for addressing road clearance tasks, which remain a high priority for humanitarian partners and war-affected returnees.

### Activities

- Deployment of a Mechanically Assisted Kinematic Induction Magnetic Survey (KIMS) capacity into field locations.
- Survey and clearance of surface areas and “deep target” mines and UXOs using armoured vehicle based KIMS and assisted by armoured multi-tool vehicle and Mine Detection Dogs.
- Execute emergency mine clearance tasks.
- Information gathering and mapping of mine victims and the reporting of dangerous areas and using IMSMA compatible formats.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	209,000
Implementing Costs	350,000
Operating Costs	200,000
Administrative Costs	38,000
Sub-Total for 2004	797,000
Minus Funds Already Committed to Project for 2004	350,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>447,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>DANCHURCHAID (DCA)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Mine Detecting Dog (MDD) / Explosive Detecting Dog (EDD) Capacity for Moxico and Lunda Sul Provinces
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/MA01
<b>Bloc:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Mine action
<b>Objective:</b>	Provision of a comprehensive mine action programme in the Provinces of Moxico and Lunda Sul, assisting the partner LWF in the rehabilitation war-affected communities, securing safe access to basic social services for war-affected groups
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Up to 70,000 returning war-affected communities in the Eastern Provinces of Moxico and Lunda Sul
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Provincial governments, CNIDAH, INAD, UNDP, OCHA, LWF
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Project Cost:</b>	<b>US\$ 453,700</b>
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 165,700</b>

### Summary

The DCA Mine Action Team is developing a comprehensive, integrated and community based Mine Action programme upgrading technical assets and upscaling capacity to support the rehabilitation programme of LWF. The immediate need for Mine Action is exceeding the existing capabilities in the provinces. The DCA Mine Action Team put a focus on developing a timely and efficient response to high priority tasks identified through the Provincial Transitional Plans, DCA Mine Risk Education Teams (MRE) and the community volunteer "MRE Focal Points" established in the Partner's (LWF) programme areas. The DCA Mine Action Team is currently focusing on the immediate deployment of MRE-teams as the most efficient activity whilst refugees are coming across the borders and still moving around in the project area. The survey and clearance assets (Response Teams, Dogs and KIMS) will handle clearance, technical survey, marking and verification tasks as identified by the MRE-teams, and report back to the provincial co-ordination mechanisms for further prioritisation for larger scale tasks. The MDD/EDD Teams will be working within prioritised areas in the province, coinciding with the LWF project areas.

### Activities

- Deploy three Mobile MDD/EDD teams in the provinces of Moxico and Lunda Sul, providing support to Mine/UXO Clearance, survey and verification tasks, in collaboration with the DCA Response and KIMS Teams.
- Execute emergency tasks in support of the DCA Response Teams.
- Support the KIMS team.
- Ensure quality control and external quality assurance mechanisms.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Staff Costs	0,00
Implementation Costs	32,000
Operating Costs	400,000
Administrative Costs	21,700
Sub-Total for 2004	453,700
Minus Funds Already Committed to Project for 2004	288,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>165,700</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>DANCHURCHAID (DCA)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Mine Risk Education (MRE) in Moxico and Lunda Sul Provinces
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/MA02
<b>Bloc:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Mine action
<b>Objectives:</b>	Provision of a comprehensive community based mine risk education project in the Provinces of Moxico and Lunda Sul
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Up to 70 000 returning war-affected communities in the Eastern Provinces of Moxico and Lunda Sul
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Provincial governments, CNIDAH, INAD, UNICEF, OCHA, LWF
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Project Cost:</b>	<b>US\$ 537,600</b>
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 187,000</b>

### Summary

The DCA Mine Action Team is developing an integrated Mine Action programme to support the rehabilitation programme of LWF. A key component of the programme will be the Mine Risk Education teams that will establish and maintain a close liaison with the target communities. The DCA Mine Action Team focused on developing Mine Risk Education (MRE) teams both as immediate responses in support of the ongoing resettlement and population, and in the longer term, as the community's own resource to identify and solve problems that occur from the residual mine threat. The DCA Mine Action Team will immediately deploy MRE teams as the most efficient activity whilst persons are coming across the borders and still moving around in the project area, then complementary operations by demining teams so to clear tasks identified by the MRE teams.

### Activities:

- Deploy five mobile MRE teams to field locations to direct mines awareness presentations in Schools, organise group discussions in the communities, promote "peer to peer" training, stimulate theatre and songs and facilitate the distribution of material.
- Gather and map information of mine survivors, dangerous areas and activities using IMSMA formats.
- Form community volunteer "MRE focal points" to be established within LWF programme areas.
- Supply additional equipment for the expansion of three existing teams.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US \$</b>
Staff Costs	382,000
Implementing Costs	70,000
Operating Costs	60,000
Administrative Costs	25,600
Sub-Total for 2004	537,600
Minus Funds Already Committed to Project for 2004	350,600
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>187,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP (DW)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Angolan NGO Humanitarian Network – ANGONET
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/CSS03
<b>Bloc:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Information management
<b>Objective:</b>	To increase the capacity of non-profit, civic and government organisations working on humanitarian issues in Huambo Province through improved information exchange through internet
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	250 government organisations, NGOs, CBOs
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UN agencies, NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 198,500</b>

### Summary

Few national humanitarian and governmental organisations have adequate access to information technology and exchange mechanisms. Links between organisations in the provinces with the capital remain weak. The purpose of this project is to build upon DW's existing programme in Huambo by providing information services to government institutions, NGOs and CBOs that are often unable to access essential information. The project will empower local associations, civil society actors and government institutions by providing access to information and communication resources and giving training in information technology. The project will support humanitarian workers and local government institutions monitoring and responding to the humanitarian situation. Linked to a local server, ANGONET will establish an electronic mail system between the city of Huambo and other areas including Bailundo, Cahala, Katchiungo and Ekunha.

### Activities

- Provide community-based electronic access service to 250 government organisations, NGOs, and CBOs that currently do not have easy access to communications facilities.
- Provide training in the use of electronic networking skills for national organisations.
- Expand community email access in Bailundo, Cahala, Katchiungo and Ekunha.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	76,000
Implementing Costs	85,000
Operating Costs	25,650
Administrative Costs	11,850
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>198,500</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>THE HALO TRUST</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Mine Clearance in Kuando Kubango Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/MA03
<b>Bloc:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Mine action
<b>Objective:</b>	Facilitate resettlement and return for demobilised soldiers and IDPs. Support humanitarian agencies through demining activities
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Resettling and returning IDPs, demobilised soldiers and their families in Kuando Kubango Province
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 795,221</b>

### Summary

In early 2003, HALO deployed minefield survey teams to Kuando Kubango to continue the survey process and to mark known minefields. Many roads and tracks, in particular those leading to garrisoned towns, were found to be mined. It is to these same towns and villages that many IDPs and demobilised soldiers have, or will soon, return to. Through this process HALO Trust has identified four areas in Kuando Kubango Province where demining teams should now be deployed as a matter of urgency.

The purpose of this project is to deploy six demining teams to the area of Menongue and Caiundo in Northern Kuando Kubango Province. The demining sections will be responsible for clearing previously surveyed and prioritised areas as well as conducting UXO clearance and mine awareness briefings for returning IDPs and demobilised soldiers who are unfamiliar with the area. The demining sections will conduct manual mine clearance and will be supported by HALO's Mechanical assets. By liaising closely with local administrations and village *sobas* to pass on information about dangerous areas, HALO's activities will contribute significantly to the reduction of mine and UXO accidents.

All equipment purchased will be used in future projects, significantly reducing follow-on project costs. This Project will form part of HALO's overall demining programme in Angola. Currently HALO operates in Benguela, Huambo, Bié and Kuando Kubango Provinces and employs 649 national staff.

### Activities

- Recruit and train local people to become de-miners.
- Clear mined sites in accordance with humanitarian priorities and conduct UXO clearance.
- Community liaison with local administrations, *sobas* and other humanitarian organisations.
- Coordinate activities with OCHA and CNIDAH.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US \$</b>
Staff Costs	191,221
Operating Costs	186,132
Capital Equipment Costs	365,850
Administrative Costs	52,018
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>795,221</b>



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL FRANCE (HI-F)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Reinforcement of Local Capacities in Mine Risk Education (MRE) in Huambo, Benguela and Bié Provinces
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/MA04
<b>Bloc:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Mine action, community services
<b>Objective:</b>	To teach targeted populations how to manage the risk posed by mines in their daily life and to reinforce the local MRE community capacities
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Resident communities and newly arrived returnees
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	CNIDAH, INAROOE, UNICEF, local governments, NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 436,000</b>

### Summary

Handicap International France aims to help the people from the provinces of Huambo, Benguela and Bié to manage the risk posed by mines and UXOs in everyday life thereby reducing the number of mine accidents. In particular, HI will focus on the training of mine awareness facilitators and use a range of community networks, such as churches, school teachers, music groups, traditional leaders, women's forums and farmers' associations, to disseminate key safety messages. Through capacity building activities, the aforementioned partners will assume the responsibility for the transfer of key MRE messages to the people, with whom they frequently associate, promoting sustainability of MRE activities.

### Activities:

- Build-up and reinforce the local capacities in MRE through various methods such as door-to-door visits, public seminars, theatre plays, radio programmes and puppets shows.
- Promote local ideas and initiatives within MRE.
- Hand-over progressively the programme to partners in the areas of intervention.
- Collect data and exchange data between the populations and those involved in MRE.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	157,700
Implementing Costs	119,800
Operating Costs	118,900
Administrative Costs	39,600
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>436,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL FRANCE (HI-F)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Socio-Economic Integration of Disabled War Victims in Luanda Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/ER/I01
<b>Bloc:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Disabled, community services
<b>Objective:</b>	Increase employment opportunities for disabled war victims in Luanda Province through vocational training
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Approximately 100 disabled war victims and their families
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	CNIDAH, MINARS, local NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 247,500</b>

### Summary

Angola has one of the largest populations of disabled people in the world as a consequence of the long-lasting war that not only wounded and mutilated many people but also limited the investment in the basic healthcare services. Many disabled people lack access to educational and employment opportunities and face difficulties integrating into socio-economic circles. This project, using a community-based approach, aims to improve the living conditions of disabled people through integrating vocational training activities with job opportunities within the informal sector of the community. In addition HIF will sensitise the community to disability issues and facilitate capacity building exercises with local associations that assist the disabled people.

### Activities

- Promote capacity building of local associations in order to offer vocational training activities and socio-economic integration mechanisms for the disabled.
- Facilitate partnerships through micro-enterprise schemes in order to raise employment opportunities for the disabled.
- Strengthen formal and informal capacities of vocational training.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	95,600
Implementing Costs	95,700
Operating Costs	34,300
Administrative Costs	21,900
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>247,500</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATION FOR EMERGENCY (INTERSOS)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Community-Based Mine Risk Education in Kuando Kubango Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/MA05
<b>Bloc:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Mine action
<b>Objective:</b>	Reducing and preventing accidents due to mines and other unexploded ordnances through the durable involvement of the communities and returnees in a long-term process
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Approximately 3,500 people
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Club de Jovens
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – June 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 220,614</b>

### Summary

INTERSOS MRE Programme will establish a permanent network of community based MRE operations in Kuando Kubango Province. This will also ensure identification of mine action priorities and appropriate interventions in coordination with stakeholders already active in the sector. This process should also lead the communities towards building a durable capacity that will remain after the INTERSOS project has finished. INTERSOS MRE Programme will also support the returnees in Transit Centres through the dissemination of information on the mine security situation in return areas.

### Activities

- Train INTERSOS MRE Trainers Teams.
- Identify community committees.
- Train community volunteers.
- Produce and distribute materials.
- Lead MRE group discussions in transit centres.
- Liaison with other mine action partners.
- Monitor progress.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	80,319
Implementing Costs	87,900
Operating Costs	33,690
Administrative Costs	18,705
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>220,614</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS, UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR'S UNIT (RCU)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Coordination of Relief and Recovery Activities
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/CSS04A-B
<b>Bloc:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Coordination, information management
<b>Objective:</b>	Facilitate the coordination of transitional assistance through the strengthening the RCU's information collection, analysis and dissemination capacities to enhance strategic and operational planning
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Relief and recovery partners, civilian population and donors
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	GoA Ministries, UN agencies, NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 4,099,920</b>

### Summary

In a successful transition process, humanitarian activities are progressively scaled back while recovery and reconstruction needs are scaled up, laying the groundwork for longer-term development. Within the UN system, the UN Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the coordination of humanitarian assistance while reconstruction and recovery-related issues lie with the Resident Coordinator. OCHA has served as the Humanitarian Coordinator's secretariat during the emergency phase, but as this phase comes to an end and the emphasis shifts to rebuilding, there is a need to ensure the Resident Coordinator has a similar body to draw on to effectively address transition challenges. It is thus necessary to create a strengthened Resident Coordinator's Unit to provide transitional coordination support on a prioritised basis and that responses are integrated and coordinated among a wide array of actors. The scope and complexity of the challenges during a transition require the creation of a mechanism capable of carrying out key coordination tasks to support the work of the UN Country Team, government and other humanitarian and development actors.

This project aims to retain within the UN system in Angola, coordination functions and responsibilities necessary to ensure that, both emergency and transitional coordination issues can continue to be addressed. The intention is for OCHA to continue to fulfil its humanitarian coordination tasks until the end of June 2004, at which time it will transfer coordination responsibilities to a strengthened RCU. The mandate of the RCU will be focused on the challenges of ensuring good coordination during the transition towards development, while retaining a capacity to respond to emergencies. During the first half of 2004, the UN Country Team will oversee the transfer of some of OCHA's functions to the RCU to ensure consistency during Angola's transition process (other OCHA functions are being transferred to government). The transfer of some OCHA officers to the RCU will ensure coordination functions are equipped with experienced staff, and will facilitate the adoption of the current coordination structures and mechanisms to the new challenges, while maintaining the capability to react to sporadic humanitarian emergencies. By July, the RCU will be working at full capacity in three major pillars: information, field monitoring and strategic coordination. The information pillar will provide accurate and timely reporting and analysis on transitional issues relevant to all partners. The field monitoring pillar, which will comprise seven field offices with national officers supervised by three mobile senior officers and the Luanda-based coordinating structure, will ensure continuity on programme coordination and information collection. The strategic coordination pillar will be responsible for ensuring support to the UNCT on transitional policies and supporting the capacity building programme aimed at strengthening national and provincial coordination capacities and mechanisms. The RCU will report to the Resident Coordinator, and through the RC will service and support the UN Country Team and the broader humanitarian and development community. As the custodian of the RC system, UNDP will provide administrative support to the RCU. It is expected that the RCU will continue beyond the end of 2004 to ensure continuity in support for the transition.

**Activities**

- For the first six months (January- June 2004) serve as secretariat for the UN Humanitarian Coordinator.
- For the next six months (July-December 2004) serve as secretariat for the UN Resident Coordinator.
- Convene appropriate coordination structures with all stakeholders and partners to facilitate strategic and operational planning for relief and recovery and monitor progress.
- Provide timely and relevant information on transitional issues to all stakeholders and partners.
- Promote good donorship in the transition context.
- Assist OCHA transfer core functions and competencies to UTCAH and MINARS through a joint capacity building programme.
- Assist OCHA transfer core functions and competencies to UN agencies and RCU to ensure a smooth phase-out.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>			
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>		
	<b>OCHA January - June</b>	<b>UNDP July -December</b>	<b>Total</b>
Staff Costs	2,168,142	666,806	2,834,948
Operating Costs	496,200	297,100	793,300
Administrative Costs	346,364	125,308	471,672
<b>Total Funds Request for 2004</b>	<b>3,010,706</b>	<b>1,089,214</b>	<b>4,099,920</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Strengthening National Coordination During Transition
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/CSS05
<b>Bloc:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Information management, governance and public administration
<b>Objective:</b>	Support UTCAH's reorganisation by strengthening coordination capacities during transition
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	UTCAH, MINARS
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UTCAH, MINARS, UNDP, RCU, NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 605,000</b>

### Summary

UTCAH, OCHA's national counterpart responsible for coordinating humanitarian assistance, is expected to assume coordination of humanitarian activities when the OCHA office in Angola closes in June 2004. Capacity building efforts over the years have contributed to the development of UTCAH's coordination capacity at both national and provincial levels. OCHA is currently supporting UTCAH in the development of a new mandate to fit the current political and social conditions in the transitional context.

The purpose of this project is to continue the development of appropriate provincial and municipal coordination mechanisms during the transition period and to enhance management capacity at central level. OCHA will also work to improve the general capacity of UTCAH in the areas of coordination of transition, community development activities, information gathering and management, as well as registration and support services for NGOs. The project will train UTCAH staff at central level and UTCAH coordinators in the provinces in their new role. Provincial workshops on optimising provincial and municipal coordination will be organised with OCHA support. The project will also promote establishment of mechanisms to enhance coordination with civil society at provincial and municipal levels and facilitate the flow of information within UTCAH at central level as well as to and from the provinces.

### Activities

- Facilitate the development of appropriate coordination mechanisms for transition and community development activities through workshops for provincial, municipal and communal authorities and civil society organisations.
- Increase the technical expertise of UTCAH in the new priority areas through on-the-job training and small workshops.
- Provide training for key staff in specific areas such as management and English language.
- Support a more efficient information flow within UTCAH through provision of necessary equipment, establishment of intranet access and training in the use of electronic mail and information sharing systems.
- Train UTCAH staff in participatory methodologies and facilitate the inclusion of civil society at provincial and municipal levels through a joint workshop for UTCAH provincial coordinators and provincial representatives of national NGOs coordination fora.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	45,000
Implementing Costs	495,000
Operating Costs	30,000
Administrative Costs	35,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>605,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP FOR UNSECOORD)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Area Field Security Network
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/S01
<b>Bloc:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Security of humanitarian workers
<b>Objective:</b>	Recruit six national security officers for the provinces
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	UN agencies, NGOs, church organisations and donors
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UN agencies, NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Project Cost:</b>	<b>US\$ 319,200</b>
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 170,000</b>

### Summary

Communication between the Government of Angola, military and police units and the international humanitarian community operating in Angola are inadequate to address the numerous coordination and security issues that humanitarian and development partners face in Luanda and the provinces. Information collecting and sharing is crucial to existing security networks and requires additional personnel and equipment to improve the collection of information from all humanitarian partners, the government, donors and other sources. In addition, although the UN Security Unit assessed 154 locations from January until October 2003, a backlog of approximately 300 resettlement areas exists.

The objective of this project is to establish a field network of national security liaison officers to facilitate the exchange of security and other relevant information among UN agencies, NGOs, donors, church organizations and local government officials, including military and police. This exchange will improve operations by enhancing the security of organisations operating in Angola and protecting personnel, assets and resources. The network will also facilitate the opening of remote and still inaccessible areas by collecting information that will allow security assessments to be undertaken and the opening of areas for operations.

### Activities

- Identify, recruit, train and equip the national field security officers for the provinces.
- Monitor their tasks and performances on a daily base in close cooperation with all actors.
- Provide additional training to ensure a constant high performance.
- Collect information in order to open inaccessible areas.
- Coordinate with demining NGOs to identify priorities and assess and open roads and villages in remote regions.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	160,000
Implementing Costs	0
Operating Costs	144,000
Administrative Costs	15,200
Sub-Total for 2004	319,200
Minus Funds Already Committed to Project for 2004	149,200
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>170,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agencies:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Data Communication Network
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/CSS06
<b>Bloc:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Communications and information management
<b>Objective:</b>	Establish a reliable voice and data communications network for security and operations
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	UN agencies, NGOs and religious organisations
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UN agencies
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 73,500</b>

### Summary

Security personnel working in the provinces have great difficulties sending information gathered at the field level to Luanda, particularly since the majority of the information is of a sensitive nature and cannot be forwarded via radio or a regular telephone communication system. As a result, the Security Unit depends on very costly satellite telephone communications or unreliable electronic mail systems.

The purpose of this project is to improve the transfer of data from the provinces to the UN Security Unit through the new, reliable and affordable broadband satellite data transmission and receiving network. Installing the system in the provinces will give all users unlimited, reliable and high speed data transmitting and receiving possibilities and allow reports to be forwarded using a secure line anywhere inside or outside Angola. This system is cost-effective because it is based on a contract fee and not cost per minute. It allows for the transfer of large files such as maps and pictures. Although the Security Unit will be the priority user, the system will benefit all partners in the field. This system does not duplicate any other communication system in Angola and is unique in its technology, speed, reliability and cost effectiveness.

### Activities

- Purchase hardware and software.
- Equip eight field offices and one Luanda office with the necessary equipment.
- Make the system available to UN agencies and NGOs.
- Establish a common website to promote timely information sharing.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	0
Implementing Costs	33,000
Operating Costs	37,000
Administrative Costs	3,500
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>73,500</b>



<b>Appealing Agencies:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Voice and Data Communications Network
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/CSS07
<b>Bloc:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Security of humanitarian workers, information management
<b>Objective:</b>	Establish a reliable voice and data communications network for security and operations
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	UN agencies, NGOs and religious organisations
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UN agencies
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Project Cost:</b>	<b>US\$ 210,000</b>
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 100,000</b>

### Summary

For security and operational reasons, international organisations must maintain a direct communication link between their Luanda offices and field teams. At present, virtually all UN agencies and NGOs depend on the UN communications center in Luanda, which is the only radio and telephone station in Angola open 24 hours per day, seven days per week. The network is also the key link in the UN emergency security system, providing a dedicated HF radio, constantly scanning three frequencies. It is the cornerstone of the security system and provides the link between WFP aircraft and the ground stations at all times.

The purpose of this project is to maintain and improve the level of service provided by the communications centre for all humanitarian partners through training and supervision for staff and acquiring new technologies.

### Activities

- Improve the quality of the network by increasing on-the-job training.
- Improve the quality of the field communication centre operators through additional training and supervision.
- Acquire new communications technology in order to improve the reliability of communications.
- Give advice and assistance to all NGOs and UN agencies by installing mobile and base stations in all provincial offices and programming radios.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	180,000
Implementing Costs	0
Operating Costs	20,000
Administrative Costs	10,000
Sub-Total for 2004	210,000
Minus Funds Already Committed to Project for 2004	110,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>100,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Support to an Expanded National Mine Action Coordination Capacity (Extension of project ANG/02/008)
<b>Project code:</b>	ANG-04/MA06
<b>Bloc:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Mine action, governance and public administration, peace-building
<b>Objective:</b>	To continue to strengthen the national capacity for the sustainable management of mine action in Angola
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	National mine action coordinating structure and programme counterparts, provincial governmental counterparts, populations residing in and around the most affected provinces, and resettled and returning populations
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH)
<b>Project Duration:</b>	July – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 663,500</b>

### Summary

Widespread mine infestation continues to impede the delivery of humanitarian assistance and is a major factor delaying resettlement, return and recovery. To revitalise the mine action sector in Angola, the government decree n° 54/2001 of 28 July established the National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH), responsible for policy-making, coordination of mine action activities, mine victim assistance, and the design of a National Mine Action Programme. The purpose of this project is to continue activities carried out in 2003 to promote national ownership, responsibility, leadership and effective coordination, through strengthening the national capacity to manage all aspects of mine action throughout the country, and contribute to the implementation of the obligations under the Ottawa Convention.

### Activities

- Provide technical and operational support to develop the planning, coordination and monitoring capacity of CNIDAH.
- Assist CNIDAH in the formulation of a comprehensive Annual/Multi-year National Mine Action Programme, and in the implementation of national mine action standards.
- Support the restructuring of the mine action database initiated in 2003 and its transfer to CNIDAH.
- Develop CNIDAH's capacity to mobilise resources to fully fund the National Mine Action Programme in the future.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	394,000
Training	31,000
Equipment and supplies	150,000
Operating Costs	28,500
Administrative Costs	60,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>663,500</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Integrated Transitional Support to Mine Action Through Prioritisation and Resource Mobilisation
<b>Project code:</b>	ANG-04/MA07
<b>Bloc:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Mine action, governance and public administration, information management
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthen national capacity for mine action coordination at the Provincial level
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	National mine action coordinating structure and programme counterparts, provincial governmental counterparts, and people living in and around the most affected provinces
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	CNIDAH, provincial governments, UNICEF, WHO, UNOCHA
<b>Project Duration:</b>	October 2004 – October 2005
<b>Total Project Cost:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,249,500</b>
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 312,375</b>

### Summary

This project complements the mainstream UNDP project by supporting of the development of a national coordinating capacity for mine action. Through strengthening coordination at the provincial level, the project aims to improve the effectiveness of mine action interventions. Better coordination will offer more support to local authorities through information sharing, prioritisation of tasks and timely resource mobilisation.

### Activities

Through the deployment of six UNDP Mine Action Field Advisers the project will:

- Identify areas in which to strengthen operational capacity and coordination, and advice on planning and implementing coordination activities.
- Conduct provincial assessments and support local authorities.
- Strengthen the mechanism for identifying and establishing mine action priorities on the basis of the PEPARRs, RACNs, PTPs, the Landmine Impact Survey and other mine action information.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	820,000
Implementing Costs	310,000
Operating Costs	60,000
Administrative Costs	59,500
<b>Sub-Total for 2004</b>	<b>1,249,500</b>
Minus Funds Already Committed to Project for 2004	937,125
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>312,375</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Technical Advice in support of the Reorganisation of INAROE / INAD
<b>Project code:</b>	ANG-04/CSS08
<b>Bloc:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Mine action, governance and public administration
<b>Objective:</b>	To strengthen the capacity of the National Demining Institute
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	National mine action coordinating structure and programme counterparts, provincial governmental counterparts and the population residing in and around most affected provinces, resettled populations
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	INAROE, INAD
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 561,000</b>

### Summary

Following the approval by the Council of Ministers of the decree for the replacement of INAROE with INAD (National Demining Institute), the Government of Angola demonstrated its commitment to reorganising and reactivating the national capacity for demining. This reorganisation includes the transfer to CNIDAH of some key activities for mine action, such as the transfer of the national mine action database that. The UNDP support of the operational arm of CNIDAH is aligned with the aim of continuing to support the national capacity for mine action coordination, and the strengthening the national strategy for mine action in a coherent manner. The project purpose is to develop the national capacity for demining. Through the recruitment of technical advisers and national technical staff, the project will focus on providing operational supervision of the field units, technical support to the Demining School and the training of trainers.

### Activities

- Advising in reconnaissance and survey activities undertaken for identification and marking (Level II survey).
- Assisting in the design of specific operational procedures, in line with established standards.
- Supporting the creation of emergency teams for immediate interventions in case of accidents.
- Identification and selection of trained Angolan personnel and their integration into teams.
- Supporting the organization and training of national demining teams.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff	250,000
Training	90,000
Equipment and Supplies	150,000
Operating Costs	20,000
Administrative Costs	51,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>561,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Implementation of the Ottawa Convention Through the Disposal of Stockpiled Armament and Obsolete Ammunition
<b>Project code:</b>	ANG-04/CSS09
<b>Bloc:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Mine action, rule of law
<b>Objective:</b>	Implementation of Article 4 of the Ottawa Convention and demilitarisation.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Mine action programme counterparts, IDPs and resettled populations residing in and around most mine-affected provinces
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	CNIDAH, INAD, Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,470,000</b>

### Summary

The ratification of the Ottawa Convention by the Government of Angola in June 2002 illustrates the government's commitment towards mine action and opens new perspectives for consolidating peace in Angola. The project aims to ensure rapid demilitarisation by supporting the identification and destruction of obsolete ammunition. The project will be implemented with the national institutions for mine action (CNIDAH, INAROE/INAD), the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior, in close cooperation with mine action operators in Angola. The project purpose is to strengthen the national capacity to implement the Ottawa Convention, and consolidate peace and civilian security in Angola.

### Activities

- Allocation of roles and responsibilities amongst partners.
- Survey and analysis of stockpiles and other obsolete ammunition.
- Disposal of stockpiles and obsolete ammunition.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	350,000
Implementing Costs	700,000
Operating Costs	300,000
Administrative Cost	120,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>1,470,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Mine Action Response Fund (MARF)
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/MA08
<b>Bloc:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Mine action
<b>Objective:</b>	Timely response to urgent, priority mine action activities
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	IDPs and resettled populations residing in and around most affected provinces
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UN agencies, NGOs and Mine Action Operators
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 1,876,250</b>

### Summary

This project responds to the ongoing need throughout 2004 for rapid response mechanisms in view of OCHA's gradual withdrawal in the next year. The project complements the UNDP project "Integrated Transitional Support to Mine Action - Prioritisation, Resource Mobilisation, and Implementation in Angola". The MARF will provide mine action operators with a rapid response mechanism to meet the emergency needs of vulnerable communities and urgent/unforeseen tasks restricting the development of humanitarian operations. The fund aims to support all areas of mine action, including mine risk education for which an estimated 30 percent of the funds will be allocated. The expected outcome of the project is the timely implementation of priority mine action activities.

The MARF will provide for initial financing, to a maximum value of US\$100,000 per project, in support of emergency interventions of no more than three months. Operators accredited by the government applying for RRF funding will be required to submit applications to UNDP, sign a written agreement with UNDP if projects are approved; facilitate the monitoring of RRF projects in collaboration with UNDP; submit narrative and financial reports to UNDP. Mine risk education activities will be reviewed and monitored in close collaboration with UNICEF.

Requests for intervention submitted by government, UN agencies, or NGO/operators will be reviewed through a Steering committee including the National Institution, UN agencies, donors and NGO representatives. UNDP, as the fund manager will:

### Activities

- Receive final project proposals from operators and evaluate them within two weeks.
- Prepare an official agreement upon approval of projects.
- Request the transfer of funds to an accredited bank after signature.
- Monitor projects through reports produced by the implementing partner and evaluation missions.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Facility for emergency mine action projects	1,800,000
Evaluation and Monitoring	25,000
Administrative Costs	51,250
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>1,876,250</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Capacity Building in Support of the National Mine Risk Education Programme (PEPAM) in 16 Provinces
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/MA09
<b>Bloc:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Mine action
<b>Objective:</b>	To effectively build capacity of national entities (governmental and NGO) to further develop and sustain the National Programme for the Prevention of Mine Accidents (PEPAM)
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Direct beneficiaries of this project will be the national coordination institutions and NGO implementers of MRE activities and the national mine action programme, and the indirect beneficiaries will be the Angolan population, particularly in newly accessible areas and areas of resettlement and return
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	CNIDAH, Ministry of Education, NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 425,000</b>

### Summary

Widespread land mine infestation continues to impede safe resettlement and undermine the free circulation of people and goods. During 2004, UNICEF, in collaboration with CNIDAH, will focus on strengthening the PEPAM to support Mine Risk Education programmes in priority areas, as defined by high level mine contamination and/or high numbers of returnees, and the integration of MRE with mine clearance operations. The ongoing development of the PEPAM and the future of the network of Mine Risk Education (MRE) implementers depends on the engagement of all stakeholders to effectively build capacity of national entities (governmental and NGOs) and the provision of essential training at national and provincial level.

### Activities

- Provide technical support to the government, at CNIDAH and within the Ministry of Education in the areas of institutionalisation of MRE into the school curriculum.
- Provide support to CNIDAH in preparing the multi-year mine action plan.
- Provide training and quality control, the preparation of national standards for MRE, Monitoring and Evaluation of activities and accreditation for all MRE partners (Government and NGOs).
- Create new materials for MRE training in the form of manuals created by UNICEF in conjunction with CNIDAH and other stakeholders.
- Collaborate with the Ministry of Education in training of teacher trainers and production of teacher training materials.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	80,000
Implementing Costs	260,000
Operating Costs	34,000
Indirect programme support costs*	51,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>425,000</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS MINE ACTION SERVICES (UNMAS)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Landmine and UXO Safety Project
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/MA10
<b>Bloc:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Mine risk education
<b>Objective:</b>	Reduce the risk of mine/UXO accidents for staff working in high-risk areas. Ensure all humanitarian and development aid institutions (UN, Bilateral Aid, IOs, NGOs) and government institutions, receive training and materials on landmine and UXO safety
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Humanitarian and development aid and government workers operating in high-risk areas
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	In cooperation with UN agencies, CNIDAH and implementing partner NGO (to be identified) with capacity to train in English and Portuguese
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 122,000</b>

### Summary

Landmine infestation is widespread across Angola. The Landmine Safety Project (LSP) has been designed reduce the risk of mine/UXO accidents amongst staff working in high-risk areas, by ensuring that humanitarian and development aid as well as government institutions receive training and materials of landmine and UXO safety.

An experienced LSP trainer will facilitate four Trainer of Trainer workshops for UN agency and NGO staff at national level. The Trainer of Trainers will replicate the same three-day course in 17 provinces for members of their respective organizations, agencies and institutions. A national participant from each organization should be chosen, who will be tasked with training his/her colleagues. Two Trainer of Trainer trainings will be organized in each of 17 provincial capitals, for 20 participants each. Focal points from Luanda and each province will be identified and will lobby for additional workshops, identify the best selection of participants in order to ensure continuity of the project. Training materials for the LSP already exist, with slight adjustments due to the changing context of mine action in Angola; the materials will be reproduced in Portuguese (4,000 copies) and in English (1,000 copies).

### Activities

- Facilitate four Trainer of Trainer workshops for UN agency and NGO staff at national level.
- Identify and select participants for the workshops.
- Update and adjust materials for the Angolan context.
- Undertake a final project evaluation by an independent evaluator.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	0
Implementing Costs	122,000
Operating Costs	0
Administrative Costs	0
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>122,000</b>



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Logistics Support to the Humanitarian Community
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/CSS10
<b>Bloc:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Logistics, infrastructure rehabilitation, resettlement and return
<b>Objective:</b>	Operate an air transport service
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UN agencies, NGOs, SRSA, INEA,
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 7,888,218</b>

### Summary

Air transportation continues to be the most reliable and efficient means of delivering humanitarian assistance to many parts of the country, including remote locations where vulnerable IDPs and Angolan refugees from neighbouring countries are returning. Some return locations, including Luau, Cazombo, Lumbala N'Guimbo, Maquela do Zombo and Mavinga, are only accessible by air. The purpose of this project is to ensure that essential non-food humanitarian assistance is transported to areas where humanitarian operations are underway. In addition, the airlift of non-food items is necessary to support major activities such as the agricultural campaign and the Back-to-School campaign. The project will also continue to support emergency repair and construction of bridges to facilitate access to areas where humanitarian assistance is required, in collaboration with INEA and with SRSA as a partner.

### Activities

- Deliver by air approximately 6,000 MTs of non-food humanitarian items for UN agencies and NGOs to project sites throughout the country.
- Support the agricultural campaign and Back-to-School campaign through the air transport of seeds and tools and educational materials on behalf of UN agencies and NGOs.
- Expand the rehabilitation of selected bridges and water crossing points in collaboration with INEA and SRSA.
- Establish and maintain a transparent system of prioritisation of 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.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Air transportation, Trucks, Bridge materials	6,872,000
Direct Support Costs	445,456
Indirect Support Costs	570,762
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>7,888,218</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Passenger Air Service
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/CSS11
<b>Bloc:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Logistics
<b>Objective:</b>	Operate dedicated light aircraft to provide air transport for humanitarian personnel
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UN agencies, NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 2,245,122</b>

### Summary

The number of locations to which commercial air services are operating in Angola is limited and roads and bridges remain in poor conditions in many areas where humanitarian assistance is still required. The purpose of this project is to continue to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the transport of humanitarian personnel, and ensure prompt medical evacuations in the event of an emergency. A partial cost-recovery strategy began in May 2003 with the implementation of a booking fee. The strategy has been successful and will continue. As part of a transition strategy from a free service towards a full-cost recovery service by the end of 2004, the booking fee will increase by the end of 2003. 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.
- Manage the use of a dedicated aircraft on behalf of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).
- Monitor usage of air service and rationalise routings and scheduling to maximise efficiency and tailor the service to the needs of the humanitarian community.
- Continue to monitor the 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.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Aircraft block hours, fuel, Insurance	1,841,000
Direct Support Costs	246,963
Indirect Support Costs	157,159
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>2,245,122</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Coordination of the Assistance and Rehabilitation of Mine Survivors
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/CSS12
<b>Bloc:</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes:</b>	Mine action, disabled, community services, basic social services, human rights, information management
<b>Objective:</b>	To strengthen coordination of MoH and partners
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Entities involved in the assistance to mine victims and, in general to people with disabilities as a result of field mines and explosives.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	CNIDAH, MINARS, MINSA, NGOs, UNDP and Community
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 527,210</b>

### Summary

Lack of coordination of the many partners involved due to absence of technical assistance and a database on assistance and rehabilitation of the mine survivor victims is allowing gaps in policy, guidelines and strategies for assistance and delays and inefficiency in the response.

The purpose of the project is to strengthen and give technical support to the many partners involved for better sharing experiences, strategies and resources available and help the government better coordinate and implement both at provincial and central level response plans for acute and long term assistance to mine victims.

### Activities

- Creation of the Data Base mapping Institutions, on-going initiatives and resources involved in the assistance to the victims;
- Creation of a Data Base mapping mine survivor victims and services provided, including cost implications;
- Technical support to the CNIDAH, MoH and MINARS for a good coordination of the programmes implemented towards acute assistance and Community Based Rehabilitation for mine survivor victims
- Technical Support for elaboration and distribution of policy, strategy and guidelines on mine survivor victims assistance and rehabilitation

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	160,000
Implementing Costs*	247,368
Operating Costs	90,000
Administrative Costs	29,842
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>527,210</b>

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\* including HAC project coordination , monitoring and reporting

<b>Appealing Agencies:</b>	<b>ZOA REFUGEE CARE (ZOA) AND ADESPOV NATIONAL PARTNER</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Improving Access to Resettlement Areas in Caconda and Chipindo Municipalities, Huíla Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/CSS13
<b>Bloc:</b>	Coordination and support services
<b>Themes:</b>	Infrastructure rehabilitation, governance and public administration, logistics
<b>Objective:</b>	Improve and maintain access to communities of returnees and demobilised soldiers.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Direct participants: 1,350 families through Food or Seeds or Tools for Work Indirect beneficiaries: 64,500 persons
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	District Administrations, WFP, GEPE
<b>Project Duration:</b>	April – December 2004
<b>Total Project Cost:</b>	<b>US\$ 276,100</b>
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 176,100</b>

### Summary

Many returnees in Chipindo and Caconda are re-establishing livelihoods in areas that are difficult to access by road, e.g. Bambi, Sanguave, Uaba and Gungue. The tertiary roads in these areas are in very poor condition and many small bridges were destroyed during the war. This means that humanitarian assistance, as well as commercial, administrative and social services, cannot be easily delivered and access to local markets may be restricted in the rainy season.

The overall goal of this project is to support the recovery efforts of the government in resettlement areas with difficult access. This will be achieved by improving and maintaining the tertiary roads linking isolated communities where returnees are resettling with the communal and municipal centres. The project will provide temporary jobs to 40 specialised workers and also 1,350 families involved in the repair of roads and bridges. The project will be implemented with Food/Seeds/Tools for Work programme using a community-based approach, including the training of community maintenance teams. All project activities will be conducted in accordance with the Angolan standards for repair of roads and small bridges. The programme will be carried out in the priority areas identified in the Provincial Transition Plan for Huíla Province.

### Activities

- Implement and monitor roads repair works through controllers that will be trained for this task.
- Establish and train Community Road Repair and Maintenance Groups.
- Provide food to work groups after the completion of pre-defined tasks.
- Repair small bridges, Irish crossings and culverts.
- Introduce a roads maintenance system supervised by the municipal administrations.
- Provide manual tools to local Roads Maintenance Groups.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	45,000
Implementing Costs	155,000
Operating Costs	60,000
Administrative Costs	16,100
<b>Sub-Total for 2004</b>	<b>276,100</b>
Minus Funds Already Committed to Project for 2004	100,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>176,100</b>

## INTEGRATED PROGRAMME

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>ASSOCIAÇÃO DE AMIZADE E SOLIDARIEDADE ANGOLA ALEMANHA (AASAA)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Support for Community Development in Rural Return and Resettlement Areas in the Communes of Bengo, Benguela and Huambo Provinces
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/MS01
<b>Bloc:</b>	Integrated
<b>Themes:</b>	Basic social services, infrastructure rehabilitation, human rights, food security
<b>Objective:</b>	Improve living conditions for returnee communities through an integrated assistance package
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	250,000 community members, 500 community leaders, 600 educators, activists, illiterate women, birth attendants, promoters and extension workers in improved agricultural techniques for rural villages.
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINSA, MED, MINFAMU, MINADER, UNICEF, FAO, UTCAH, MINARS, PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, MCID, INACAD, GAC, GOAL.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 268,035</b>

### Summary

Reintegration of returning populations requires multi-sectoral interventions aimed at re-establishing livelihoods and community infrastructures. The purpose of this project is to support 250,000 persons who have returned and resettled in rural areas in the communes of Bengo, Benguela and Huambo provinces and reduce poverty and food insecurity among vulnerable families. The living conditions in the communities are poor and there are no community services available. The project will rehabilitate or build two rural health posts, two rural schools, in each *embala* and communes, re-establish basic services, reactivate agricultural production and promote community awareness of human rights, women rights and child protection. This project will also improve mine awareness programmes to facilitate the safe return and circulation of people. All project activities will be conducted in accordance with the minimum standards for resettlement and return specified in the Norms and *regulamento*. The project will be carried out in areas identified in the Provincial Transition Plans for Bengo, Benguela and Huambo Provinces.

### Activities

#### Health and Nutrition:

- Rehabilitate or build and equip two rural health structures in each commune.
- Train community health promoters and traditional birth attendants.
- Implement community health programmes focusing on reproductive health and the prevention and treatment of common diseases, including sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS.
- Ensure provision of essential health care services through health posts and a rural mobile clinic for Huambo province.

#### Education, Water and Environment Sanitation:

- Rehabilitate or build two rural schools in each commune.
- Train illiterate women.
- Enrol children in school in close collaboration with MED and UNICEF.
- Rehabilitate potable water systems.

#### Food Security and access:

- Train community promoters and extension workers in improved agricultural techniques.
- Provide ongoing technical assistance to poor farmers.
- Rehabilitate rural irrigation systems and community access roads.
- Provide micro-enterprise credit and livestock.
- Advocate for distribution of agricultural Land in accordance with Norms and *regulamento*.

Protection:

- Train community activists at village and commune level in protection principles, and norms and *regulamento*.
- Disseminate information on protection issues, human rights, child rights, women's rights and mine awareness.
- Train mines awareness promoters.
- Provide basic knowledge of civil and human rights to all beneficiaries at rural community level.
- Facilitate community discussions to reduce violations, to promote good administrative and judicial practices and to help to consolidate peace by building awareness of rights, citizenship and State responsibilities.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	60,500
Implementing Costs	140,000
Operating Costs	50,000
Administrative Costs	17,535
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>268,035</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>CONSORTIUM: ASSOCIAÇÃO PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO E AJUDA AO CAMPO (ADAC), ASSOCIAÇÃO HUMANITÁRIA SAMUEL BRACE COLES (ASBC)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Reintegration of Returnees and Demobilised Soldiers in Cambândua, Kuito Municipality, Bié Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/MS02
<b>Bloc:</b>	Integrated
<b>Themes:</b>	Community services, income generation, infrastructure rehabilitation, preventative health care, sanitation, resettlement and return
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthen competencies and knowledge of IDPs, demobilised soldiers and their families and of social actors (institutions and civil society) in order to improve reintegration and supply social services corresponding to the demand
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	22,150 persons
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINADER, MED, MINSA, MINARS, Local administration, CBOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 213,908</b>

### Summary

During years of armed conflict and massive internal displacement basic social services in Bié Province were destroyed, infrastructure neglected and agricultural production abandoned and dwindled to below subsistence levels. The reintegration of returnees and the demobilised soldiers and their families requires multi-sector interventions to re-establish infrastructures and means for sustainable livelihoods in the communities. The purpose of this project is to support the resettlement and reintegration of 22,150 returning IDPs and demobilised soldiers in the areas of Cambândua, Trumba, Chicala and the village of Ukuli. The project will rehabilitate physical infrastructures, re-establish basic social services, reactivate agricultural production and promote community awareness about organisation and cooperatives as well as promote valorisation of medical plants. The project activities will be based on the requirements laid out in the norms and *regulamento* for resettlement and return and in accordance with Provincial Plans. The project will be implemented as collaboration between ADAC and ASBC and with activities implemented by partner CBOs.

### Activities

ADAC (Food security and social mobilisation)

- Support local authorities in identification and distribution of land for each family.
- Promote training of community mobilisers in improved agricultural techniques.
- Provide continuous technical assistance to villagers.
- Support development of income generating activities.
- Train 40 facilitators in literacy training and construct four *jangos* for literacy classes.
- Create networks of farmers associations.
- Facilitate community debate on human rights and civic education.
- Train health workers and traditional midwives.
- Implement campaigns on reproductive health and prevention and treatment of common diseases including HIV/AIDS.
- Strengthen monitoring of malnutrition.
- Monitor and evaluate project activities.

ASBC (Alternative medicine and apiculture)

- Train community educators in techniques for production and treatment of honey.
- Train community educators and villagers in the promotion of cooperatives.

CBOs

- Select the members of the communities to participate in the training.
- Implement the activities.
- Facilitate the campaigns.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	77,840
Implementing Costs	99,500
Operating Costs	26,500
Administrative Costs	10,068
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>213,908</b>



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>CONSORTIUM: YOUTH ASSOCIATION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OF ANGOLA (AJUDECA), MISSION WITHOUT BORDERS (MIFRO), CRISTO VOS CHAMA PENTECOSTAL CHURCH, ORGANIZATION OF SUPPORT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (OADEC) AND ANGOLAN ACTION FOR SUPPORT OF WIDOWS (ANGOAVI)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Community Participation Project in Lembwa, Damba Municipality, Uíge Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/MS03
<b>Bloc:</b>	Integrated
<b>Themes:</b>	Human rights, HIV/AIDS, education, coordination and agriculture
<b>Objective:</b>	Promote integrated community development through human rights awareness, HIV/AIDS/STI awareness and prevention, education, agriculture and coordination.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	15,000 recently resettled persons
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MED, MINSA, MINARS, Municipal Administration and churches
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 501,787</b>

### Summary

The legacy of Angola's long-running conflict can be witnessed in the breadth of destruction in both physical and social infrastructure in communities throughout the country. Lack of appropriate technologies for development, knowledge of human rights and HIV/AIDS and other health issues, trained personnel and community mobilisation impede the recovery process. Integrated local-level intervention combined with targeted and well-coordinated activities are necessary to overcome the myriad problems recently resettled communities returning face. The commune of Lembwa is one such community. The purpose of this project is to ensure harmonious and integrated community development through integrated activities covering human rights, public health, education and agriculture. The project will coordinate activities such as school construction, information material distribution, counselling, fact-finding, agriculture input distribution, training for activists, health care worker and teachers. By working in close partnership with the Municipal Administration, MED, MINSA, MINARS and local churches and concentrating on the specific location of Lembwa, the project hope to achieve considerable community development and make a significant impact in the lives of about 15.000 persons targeted.

### Activities

#### Protection

- Train 30 community activists in protection principals, including the Norms and *regulamento*.
- Conduct training seminars in human rights and civil society for local authorities.
- Disseminate information on protection issues, including human rights, rights of the child, women, and minority groups' issues.
- Facilitate community discussions and debates on human rights issues, democracy and civic education.
- Conduct fact-finding assessments.

#### Health

- Train community health promoters and nurses.
- Raise awareness on prevention of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases.
- Provide and distribute condoms.
- Develop and disseminate material on basic health issues.

#### Education

- Construct six new classrooms, latrines and a school office.
- Equip and furnish the school.
- Train local teachers.
- Distribute didactic material.

#### Food Security and Access

- Train community promoters and extension workers in improved agricultural techniques.
- Provide ongoing technical assistance to farmers.

#### Coordination

- Give technical assistance. Manage financial resources.
- Monitor and evaluate project implementation.
- Prepare intermediate and final reports.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	143,290
Implementing Costs	246,890
Operating Costs	78,780
Administrative Costs	32,827
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>501,787</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL (DRC)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Support for Returnees in Bengo, Kuanza Norte, Malanje and Uíge Provinces
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/MS04
<b>Bloc:</b>	Integrated
<b>Themes:</b>	Agriculture, environmental sanitation, health, potable water, resettlement and return
<b>Objective:</b>	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.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	15,000 families
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINADER, MINARS, MINSA, Directorate of Water.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 810,000</b>

### Summary

During 2003, IDPs returned in large numbers to their areas of origin in Bengo, Kwanza Norte, Malanje, and Uíge Provinces and refugees from Democratic Republic of Congo continue to arrive at a steady pace. However, the majority of basic services and public infrastructure in these provinces is destroyed or not working and the returnees are without support for sustainable reintegration. This project aims to facilitate sustainable reintegration for 15,000 vulnerable families returning these provinces through an integrated health, water, environmental sanitation and food security project. Particular attention will be paid to newly accessible areas. Efforts will also be made to respond to needs described in the Provincial Transition Plans developed by the Government of Angola, UN agencies, and (I) NGOs in co-operation.

### 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/rehabilitation activities.
- Establish community water/sanitation committees, ensuring female participation.
- Distribute essential non-food items.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	55,000
Implementing Costs	560,000
Operating Costs	145,000
Administrative Costs	50,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>810,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP (DW)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Strengthening Coping Mechanisms in Huambo Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/ER/I02
<b>Bloc:</b>	Integrated
<b>Themes:</b>	Gender, IDPs, income generation
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthen the coping mechanisms of vulnerable populations through income generation
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	2,500 persons
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINARS, MIFAMU, NGOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 522,500</b>

### Summary

Displacement has divided families and separated populations from their traditional homes and livelihoods. For many families, informal market activities have become the primary means to address household food insecurity.

The purpose of this project is to 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. Through this project, DW will target 2,500 vulnerable persons, including resettling and returning IDPs, refugees, disabled and single women. During 2002-03, DW used the Solidarity Group Lending (SGL) methodology to fostering the social and economic transformation of 865 at-risk households in Huambo. 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.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	47,725
Implementing Costs	364,500
Operating Costs	78,500
Administrative Costs	31,775
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>522,500</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP (DW)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Community Partnership Initiative in Benguela, Huambo and Kuanza Sul Provinces
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/ER/I03
<b>Bloc:</b>	Integrated
<b>Themes:</b>	Community services, income generation
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthen and empower grassroots organisations and local NGOs to identify and address urgent social needs in their communities
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Vulnerable populations
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	UTCAH, national NGOs, CBOs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 435,000</b>

### 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 given to build 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 Kwanza 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.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	63,250
Implementing Costs	271,250
Operating Costs	74,000
Administrative Costs	26,500
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>435,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Safe and Orderly Transportation and Logistics Assistance to Returnees Within Angola
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/MS05
<b>Bloc:</b>	Integrated
<b>Themes:</b>	Refugees
<b>Objective:</b>	Contribute to the efforts of the Government of Angola to successfully resettle returning refugees
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	75,000 refugees
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINARS, UNHCR, IOM Zambia, WFP, LWF, MSF, AHA, Medair
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Project Cost:</b>	<b>US\$ 14,374,105</b>
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 12,847,105</b>

### Summary

Under the overall objectives of UNHCR's programme for assisted voluntary repatriation and in close coordination with the Governments of Angola, Zambia, DRC and Namibia, as well as other partners, over 15,000 refugees have been assisted by IOM, since the programme began in July 2003, to return to their communities of origin or choice through the facilitation of safe and orderly return transportation and logistics. The purpose of this project is to assist an additional 75,000 Angolan refugees, including spontaneous returnees, to return home during 2004 from already established reception and transit centres in Cazombo, Luau, Lumbala Nguimbo and Lumbala Caquenge in Moxico Province, as well as other locations inside Angola where UNHCR does not have a presence. The project will also focus on returns to the central provinces and airlift operations that will be required when transport by surface is not possible or excessively cumbersome or costly. IOM operates in accordance with UNHCR's registration figures and procedures, ensuring that assisted returns occur to areas where access and minimal conditions exist to assure sustainable resettlement and reintegration, as specified by the Norms and *regulamento*.

### Activities

- Establish and manage field offices to implement and oversee project activities, including field mechanics workshops.
- Undertake road assessments and emergency repairs of infrastructure, including roads and bridges.
- Manage a transport fleet including trucks and buses, aircraft and boats for safe and orderly transportation of the refugees and their personal effects.
- Undertake medical pre-embarkation checks, screening and escorts.
- Prepare movement plans, passenger manifests and travel cards.
- Store and manage data and information.
- Provide information on HIV/AIDS awareness.
- Sensitise the beneficiaries travelling under the auspices of IOM on the return process, as well as their communities of return.
- Identify priority needs of receiving communities.
- Provide capacity-building of local government and traditional structures on resettlement issues.
- Support LWF in the transportation of WFP food to designated distribution points to be distributed by LWF.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Cost	3,296,950
Implementation Costs	795,000
Operating Costs	9,791,121
Administrative Costs	491,034
<b>Sub-Total for 2004</b>	<b>14,374,105</b>
Minus Funds Already Committed to Project for 2004	1,527,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>12,847,105</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Return, Reinsertion and Reintegration (RRR) Support to Vulnerable Returnees and Displaced Populations in Huambo, Kuanza Sul, Moxico, Kuando Kubango, Bié and Malanje Provinces
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/MS06
<b>Bloc:</b>	Integrated
<b>Themes:</b>	Transport, sustainable income generation, information and referral services, community participation, IDPs, reintegration of demobilised soldiers
<b>Objective:</b>	Ensure stable resettlement and reintegration of vulnerable populations
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	25,000 (first year)
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINARS, IRSEM, World Vision, WFP, UNHCR, UNDP, FAO, ILO, World Bank
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Project Cost:</b>	<b>US\$ 6,335,264</b>
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 5,935,264</b>

### Summary

Many communities of return are unable to absorb the large number of persons returning and this situation is seriously affecting the reinsertion and reintegration process. In many cases, the communities lack any form of working infrastructure or services to assist the different categories of returning populations. Competition for scarce resources is sometimes increasing tension among returnees and residents and integrated support is needed to remove or reduce the factors which could lead to the tensions, renewed displacement or secondary negative migration. This project will support, in an integrated manner, all categories of returnees, as well as their communities of return. Assistance will target 25,000 beneficiaries and will be organised through existing field offices in the provinces of Huambo (also covering Kwanza Sul) and Moxico. The project will build on diverse ongoing operations that facilitate the return, reinsertion and reintegration of IDPs and returnees, including demobilised soldiers. In addition, operations will expand to include assistance to vulnerable populations, especially demobilised soldiers, in selected areas in Kuando Kubango Province. In particular, IOM, as UNHCR's return transport and logistics partner, will work to remove bottlenecks related to the process of voluntary repatriation of Angolan refugees in Zambia, DRC and Namibia who wish to resettle in the central regions of Angola but are unable to initiate their return process due to lack of absorption capacity in their communities of origin. IOM will also ensure coordination with all relevant partners, including capacity-building of local government and community grass-roots structures and the direct involvement and participation of beneficiaries in programme policy, planning and implementation. Activities will ensure that the minimal conditions exist for sustainable return, resettlement and reintegration, in accordance with the Norms and *regulamento* and the Provincial Transition Plans.

### Activities

- Facilitate voluntary transport and logistics where needed for the safe and orderly return to communities of origin or choice, including medical screening, pre-embarkation checks and escorts.
- Sensitise returning populations and receiving communities on various issues related to the return process, including sensitisation on HIV/AIDS.
- Provide comprehensive reintegration kits and food-for-work projects that support community participation, reconciliation and confidence-building.
- Undertake socio-economic/demographic profiling and registration of service providers to support policy, planning and project development.
- Establish an information and referral mechanism to link IOM assistance with resettlement and reintegration activities undertaken by other partners, thereby strengthening coordination and eliminating duplication.
- Implement in a rapid and effective manner sustainable reintegration projects that support community revitalisation and improve absorption possibilities, thereby facilitating safe and orderly reinsertion and preventing negative secondary migration.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Cost	925,800
Implementation Costs	266,400
Operating Costs	5,000,000
Administrative Costs	143,064
<b>Sub-Total for 2004</b>	<b>6,335,264</b>
Minus Funds Already Committed to Project for 2004	400,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>5,935,264</b>



<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>MISSISSIPPI CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (MCID)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Micro-Enterprise Development Project for Women in Benguela and Luanda Provinces
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/ER/I04
<b>Bloc:</b>	Integrated
<b>Themes:</b>	Gender, income generation
<b>Objective:</b>	Build capacity among women to develop micro-enterprises and increase their standard of living
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	1,000 women
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	INAPEM, MED, MINFAMU, local NGOs and Churches
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 313,663</b>

#### **Summary:**

The majority of the Angolan women, especially single women, live below basic subsistence levels. Many do not have access to education or training opportunities and rely on informal market activities to survive. Some have resorted to prostitution to feed and clothe their families. This project aims 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 returning communities. Micro-credit loans will be provided to assist with start-up costs for small businesses. MCID will work in collaboration with INAPEM, MED, MINFAMU and local NGOs, and Churches. This project is part of a two-year project.

#### **Activities:**

- Prepare training materials for trainers and project participants.
- Establish micro-enterprise development centres in Bairros 70, Dokota, and Goa in Benguela and Bairros Prenda, Kikolo, and Rocha Pinto in Luanda province.
- 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.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	85,787
Implementing Costs	147,700
Operating Costs	59,703
Administrative Costs	20,473
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>313,663</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Rehabilitation of Destroyed Houses for Vulnerable Returnees and IDPs in Uíge and Zaire Provinces
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/S/NF01
<b>Bloc:</b>	Integrated
<b>Themes:</b>	Distribution of building material, technical assistance and supervision of house rehabilitation activities
<b>Objective:</b>	Improve life conditions for returnees/IDPs at places of origin.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	IDPs and returnees in Uíge and Zaire Provinces
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	Provincial governments, targeted population
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 393,800</b>

### Summary

Many returnees/IDPs return to their places of origin to find their homes have been destroyed by war, weather, and lack of maintenance or looting. Though most families have the manual labour skills to rehabilitate their homes, some lack the necessary technical knowledge and/or cannot afford to purchase building materials.

This project will support 450 families in Zaire province and 250 in Uíge Province in executing minimal rehabilitation work. Each family will receive a maximum of 25 tin sheets for roofing and other building material as well as technical support on rehabilitation techniques. If the family prefers, traditional roofing material can be used. The project requires targeted families to contribute with non-skilled labour and that the areas chosen are safely accessible by roads and are free of land mines. To reduce transport costs building material will be purchased within the province.

### Activities

- Define 700 vulnerable families in Zaire and Uíge in need of house rehabilitation due to war.
- Discuss/negotiate with the targeted families on how to rehabilitate and other conditions.
- Sign contracts with each family.
- Procure and transport building material.
- Rehabilitate 700 destroyed houses, with participation of the targeted families.
- Conduct ongoing monitoring of project activities and impact.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Personnel Costs	38,000
Implementation Costs	280,000
Operating Costs	40,000
Administrative Costs	35,800
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>393,800</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Angolan Refugees
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/MS07
<b>Bloc:</b>	Integrated
<b>Themes:</b>	Refugees, resettlement and return
<b>Objective:</b>	Facilitate the return and reintegration of Angolan refugees from neighbouring countries (Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, Namibia, Republic of Congo)
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	Return – 145,000 Angolan refugees. Reintegration – 365,000 Angolan refugees who returned/will return in 2002, 2003 and 2004, in addition to other populations in areas of return
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINARS and other government agencies, NGOs, UN agencies
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 15,129,775</b>

### Summary

By the end of 2003, it is projected that UNHCR, in cooperation with the Government of Angola, will have assisted approximately 75,000 refugees to return home through its voluntary repatriation operation. Tens of thousands will have returned home on their own. However, nearly 40 percent of the key areas of return remain closed to organised return due to the civil war's legacy of destroyed bridges and landmine infestation. At the same time, reintegration efforts are complicated by the severe paucity of basic social services, including schools, health clinics and potable water points throughout the border provinces to which most refugees are returning.

This project aims to facilitate the return and reintegration of Angolan refugees from neighbouring countries. In 2004, UNHCR will continue to organise transport to areas in which minimum conditions are in place, including accessibility, relatively low risk of mines and basic social services. Food and non-food items will be provided to returnees upon arrival, estimated to total 145,000 during the course of the year. In addition to the four border provinces currently covered in the voluntary repatriation operation, UNHCR will expand activities to include the provinces of Malanje, Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul. At the same time, UNHCR will work with the government to ensure rehabilitation of the key bridges and roads required to open up the remaining inaccessible key districts for return. UNHCR will increasingly focus on reintegration activities in 2004, stepping up initiatives in areas of return to rehabilitate social and physical infrastructure, promote food security and spark alternative small-scale business opportunities. Particular attention will be paid to vulnerable and at-risk populations, including female, elderly and sibling-headed households. All activities will be closely coordinated with the Government of Angola, particularly MINARS, as well as other UN agencies and NGOs.

### Activities

- Ensure that repatriation movements are voluntary and take place in safe and dignified conditions.
- Transport returning refugees home.
- Provide basic food and non-food assistance, including essential relief items, construction tool kits and seeds and tools.
- Rehabilitate physical and social infrastructure in return communities, including bridges, roads, health clinics, schools and water points.
- Support HIV/AIDS prevention and care activities, as well as landmine awareness activities, demarcation and removal.
- Provide intensive Portuguese-language training for refugee children educated in other languages in countries of asylum.
- Promote community development and self-reliance by the re-establishment of appropriate social structures.
- Deliver targeted assistance to vulnerable and at-risk groups, including women, elderly and sibling-headed households.

- Deliver initiatives targeting the prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence.
- Advocate for sustained economic and social development in areas of return through the inclusion of border regions into government and other actors' development programming.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination	4,646,003
Transport and logistics	1,729,800
Domestic Needs	623,200
Water (Non-agricultural)	575,000
Sanitation	150,000
Health	1,368,940
Shelter	448,800
Community Services	200,000
Education	220,000
Crop Production	350,000
Income Generation	250,000
Legal assistance	723,000
Operations Support (to Agencies)	1,375,160
Programme Support	2,469,872
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>15,129,775</b>

<b>Appealing Agency:</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	Assistance to Refugees in Angola
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/MS0/
<b>Bloc:</b>	Integrated
<b>Themes:</b>	Refugees, Resettlement and return
<b>Objective:</b>	Provide protection and assistance and seek durable solutions for refugees in Angola
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	13,000 refugees, primarily from the Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	MINARS, NGOs, UN agencies
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January - December 2004
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 3,751,811</b>

### Summary

Approximately 13,000 refugees from various countries have sought asylum in Angola. This project aims to provide protection and assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers, as well as to seek durable solutions, such as local integration and voluntary repatriation.

In 2003, UNHCR will continue to provide international protection, monitor the National Eligibility Committee and support status determination procedures. UNHCR will build the capacity of the Immigration Department to reduce the processing time for the review of applications. At the same time, UNHCR will promote local integration as a durable solution for those refugees with little possibility of returning home in the near future, particularly for the long-standing group of DRC refugees in Angola. This will include measures to increase the refugees' self-reliance and negotiations with the government to facilitate local integration, including the provision of land for settlement, similar to the allocation of territory in Sungi in Bengo Province in 2003r. The Refugee Community Centre in Luanda will continue to provide counselling, training and income-generating activities for urban-based refugees. UNHCR will also facilitate voluntary repatriation for those refugees who desire to return home. All activities will be carried out in close collaboration with the Angolan government and implementing partners.

### Activities

- Provide legal counselling and support to asylum seekers and refugees in Angola.
- Work with the government to increase its capacity to process asylum claims.
- Ensure timely distribution of food and the provision of basic shelter, water, health and education services, including community health education programmes on HIV/AIDS awareness.
- Deliver targeted assistance to vulnerable and at-risk groups, including women, elderly and sibling-headed households. Continue the activities of the Refugee Community Centre in Luanda to support urban-based refugees.
- Promote activities aimed at developing self-reliance, particularly in the agriculture sector.
- Develop additional local integrative sites with sufficient agricultural land.
- Advocate for the government's adoption of measures to facilitate local integration.
- Facilitate voluntary repatriation for those refugees wishing to return home.
- Promote government efforts to regularise the legal status of refugees wishing to remain in Angola.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination	944,950
Transport and logistics	102,500
Food	38,000
Domestic needs	38,000
Water (non-agricultural)	90,000
Sanitation	25,000
Health	180,000
Shelter	950,000
Community Services	180,000
Education	75,000
Fisheries	25,000
Crop Production	30,000
Income Generation	137,000
Legal Assistance	43,000
Operational Support (to Agencies)	186,500
Programme support	706,861
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>3,751,811</b>

<b>Appealing Agencies:</b>	<b>ZOA REFUGEE CARE (ZOA) &amp; NATIONAL PARTNERS IESA, IECA, ADESPOV</b>
<b>Programme Title:</b>	Resettlement and Reintegration of Returnees and Demobilised Soldiers in Caluquembe, Caconda and Chipindo Municipalities, Huíla Province
<b>Project Code:</b>	ANG-04/MS09
<b>Bloc:</b>	Integrated
<b>Themes:</b>	Return and resettlement, basic social services, governance and public administration, preventative health care, peace building, infrastructure rehabilitation
<b>Objective:</b>	Create basic living conditions and reintegrate returnees and families of demobilised soldiers through an integrated community-based approach
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries:</b>	64,500 persons (11,000 returnee families and 1,900 families of demobilised soldiers)
<b>Implementing Partners:</b>	District Administrations, MINARS, MINADER, MINSA, MINED, DPEA
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2004
<b>Total Project Cost:</b>	<b>US\$ 674,100</b>
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004:</b>	<b>US\$ 593,100</b>

### Summary

Although more than 80 percent of IDPs, ex-soldiers and their families have returned to their villages of origin or preference, many of them still live in very poor conditions without agricultural inputs, appropriate sanitation, safe drinking water and educational and health services and are dependent on food distribution. With access to sufficient arable land and basic social services, returnee families can usually become fully self-supporting after two cropping seasons. The overall goal of this project is to promote reintegration and create sustainable livelihoods and working conditions for about 12,900 families of returnees and demobilised soldiers, in rural areas of Chipindo, Kaluquembe and Chipindo. The project will support returnees to rebuild basic social services in their communities, including water and sanitation services, primary health and education facilities, and agriculture and animal husbandry practises. The project will be implemented using community-based approaches and participatory rural appraisal techniques, including the election and training of community management committees.

All project activities will be conducted in accordance with the minimum standards for resettlement and return specified in the Norms and *regulamento*. ZOA and its national partners IESA, IECA and ADESPOV signed a protocol aiming at joint implementation of the programme. The programme will be carried out in the priority areas identified in the Provincial Transition Plan for Huíla Province. It also envisages to establish and reinforce coordination structures for resettlement and rehabilitation at municipal level.

### Activities

- Establish and train Village Management Committees in all resettlement areas in order to ensure community participation during and after the programme's implementation.
- Distribute domestic utensils and second-hand clothes to recently returned families.
- Provide animal traction and ploughs.
- Provide on agriculture and horticulture technical assistance.
- Provide nutrition and mother and child care education.
- Build and rehabilitate primary health care facilities and health posts.
- Promote primary education including rehabilitation of schools and provision of school material.
- Ensure safe drinking water by constructing wells with hand pumps and washing slabs.
- Train caretakers' groups and conduct awareness campaigns in hygiene.
- Promote improved sanitation by providing self-constructing latrines.

<b>Financial Summary for 2004</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff Costs	140,000
Implementing Costs	310,000
Operating Costs	180,000
Administrative Costs	44,100
<b>Sub-Total for 2004</b>	<b>674,100</b>
Minus Funds Already Committed to Programme for 2004	81,000
<b>Total Funds Requested for 2004</b>	<b>593,100</b>



## ANNEX I.

### DONOR RESPONSE TO THE APPEAL 2003

**Table I : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Angola 2003**

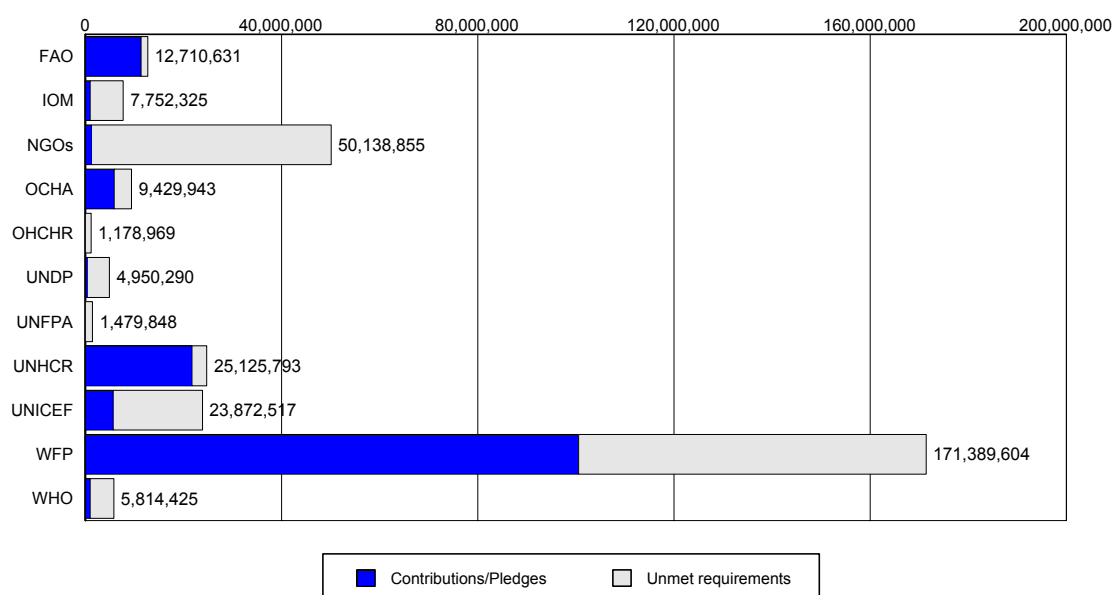
Summary of Requirements and Contributions  
By Appealing Organisation  
as of 13 October 2003

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	12,710,631	12,710,631	11,392,138	0	0	11,392,138	1,318,493	89.63%
IOM	7,989,746	7,752,325	1,045,000	0	0	1,045,000	6,707,325	13.48%
NGOs	50,382,152	50,138,855	288,000	987,924	0	1,275,924	48,862,931	2.54%
OCHA	9,429,943	9,429,943	5,926,817	0	0	5,926,817	3,503,126	62.85%
OHCHR	1,800,000	1,178,969	0	0	0	0	1,178,969	0.00%
UNDP	5,688,930	4,950,290	0	400,782	0	400,782	4,549,508	8.10%
UNFPA	1,479,848	1,479,848	0	0	0	0	1,479,848	0.00%
UNHCR	25,125,793	25,125,793	21,760,264	0	353,571	22,113,835	3,011,958	88.01%
UNICEF	22,508,943	23,872,517	5,389,045	0	0	5,389,045	18,483,472	22.57%
WFP	243,916,040	171,389,604	100,526,234	0	0	100,526,234	70,863,370	58.65%
WHO	5,814,425	5,814,425	1,022,567	0	0	1,022,567	4,791,858	17.59%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>386,846,451</b>	<b>313,843,200</b>	<b>147,350,065</b>	<b>1,388,706</b>	<b>353,571</b>	<b>149,092,342</b>	<b>164,750,858</b>	<b>47.51%</b>

**Revised UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Angola 2003**

Updated financial summary  
By Appealing Organisation



**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Angola 2003**

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation  
as of 13 October 2003

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\$
Botswana	UNHCR	ANG-03/MS07	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Angolan refugees	188,806
Canada	OCHA	ANG-03/CSS06	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	338,795
Canada	UNHCR	ANG-03/MS07	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Angolan refugees	653,595
Canada	UNICEF	ANG-03/WS06	Water and environmental sanitation and hygiene	536,912
Cyprus	OCHA	ANG-03/CSS06	Coordination of humanitarian activities	5,000
Czech Republic	OCHA	ANG-03/CSS06	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	18,000
Denmark	UNHCR	ANG-03/MS07	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Angolan refugees	1,230,760
Denmark	WFP	ANG-03/CSS12	Passenger air service	460,830
European Commission	FAO	ANG-03/A20	Essential agricultural inputs to improve food security of returnees and other vulnerable populations	1,982,161
European Commission	UNHCR	ANG-03/MS07	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Angolan refugees	868,007
European Commission	UNICEF	ANG-03/H35	Integrated HIV/AIDS and STI prevention and testing for adolescents	376,747
Finland	UNICEF	ANG-03/E17	Opening doors to learning opportunities	322,927
France	OCHA	ANG-03/CSS07	Emergency response fund	285,401
Germany	UNHCR	ANG-03/MS07	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Angolan refugees	53,821
Germany	UNHCR	ANG-03/MS07	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Angolan refugees	1,766,784
Germany	WFP	ANG-03/CSS12	Passenger air service	172,811
Italy	FAO	ANG-03/A19	Emergency seed multiplication	560,000
Italy	UNHCR	ANG-03/MS07	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Angolan refugees	588,928
Italy	WHO	ANG-03/H37	Reduction of infant and maternal mortality in resettlement and return areas	571,429
Japan	FAO	ANG-03/A19	Emergency seed multiplication	200,000
Japan	FAO	ANG-03/A20	Emergency supply of seeds and tools and support to production of good quality seed for vulnerable populations in Angola	1,085,524
Japan	UNHCR	ANG-03/MS07	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Angolan refugees	3,000,000

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Angola 2003**

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation  
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Netherlands	NGOs	ANG-03/A15	Reactivation of agricultural production in Bié province (Concern)	329,308
Netherlands	NGOs	ANG-03/MA09	Support for return in Caconda(ZOA Refugee Care)	288,000
Netherlands	NGOs	ANG-03/WS01	Water and sanitation for resettling and returning populations in Bailundo and Tchicala-Tcholahanga municipalities, Huambo province (DW)	329,308
Netherlands	NGOs	ANG-03/WS05	Environmental health and water and sanitation programmes in Benguela, Bié, Huambo and Malanje provinces (OXFAM)	329,308
Netherlands	OCHA	ANG-03/CSS06	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	1,800,000
Netherlands	UNDP	ANG-03/S01	Area field security network	164,654
Netherlands	UNICEF	ANG-03/H34	Integrated child and maternal mortality reduction	450,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	ANG-03/H35	Integrated HIV/AIDS and STI prevention and testing for adolescents	450,000
Netherlands	WFP	ANG-03/CSS11	Logistics support	250,000
Netherlands	WFP	ANG-03/CSS12	Passenger air service	500,000
Netherlands	WHO	ANG-03/H33B	Reintegration of former UNITA health workers into the national health systems	451,138
Norway	FAO	ANG-03/A16	Improving coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance in the agricultural sector	50,000
Norway	FAO	ANG-03/A20	Essential agricultural inputs to improve food security of returnees and other vulnerable populations	648,690
Norway	OCHA	ANG-03/CSS06	Coordination of humanitarian activities	278,750
Norway	UNHCR	ANG-03/MS07	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Angolan refugees	551,724
Norway	UNICEF	ANG-03/H34	Integrated child and maternal mortality reduction	277,780
Norway	WFP	ANG-03/CSS11	Logistic support	250,000
Norway	WFP	ANG-03/CSS12	Passenger air service	500,000
Private/NGO/Intl	FAO	ANG-03/A20	Essential agricultural inputs to improve food security of returnees and other vulnerable populations	724,442
Private/NGO/Intl	FAO	ANG-03/A20	Essential agricultural inputs to improve food security of returnees and other vulnerable populations	2,339,321
Private/NGO/Intl	FAO	ANG-03/A21	Improving food security through small animal breeding	322,000
Private/NGO/Intl	UNHCR	ANG-03/MS07	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Angolan refugees	74,416
Carry Over	UNHCR	ANG-03/MS07	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Angolan refugees (SB)	47,048
Private/NGO/Intl	UNHCR	ANG-03/MS07	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Angolan refugees (Represents allocation by UNHCR from unearmarked or broadly earmarked contributions [AB])	2,016,196
Carry Over	UNHCR	ANG-03/MS07	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Angolan refugees (Adjustment/cancellation/refund[AB])	200,704

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Angola 2003**

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation  
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Carry Over	UNHCR	ANG-03/MS07	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Angolan refugees (Adjustment/cancellation/refund[SB])	105,819
Private/NGO/Intl	UNHCR	ANG-03/MS07	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Angolan refugees	45,408
Private/NGO/Intl	UNICEF	ANG-03/E17	Opening doors to learning opportunities	191,623
Private/NGO/Intl	UNICEF	ANG-03/P/HR/RL14	Child protection	31,299
Private/NGO/Intl	UNICEF	ANG-03/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation	23,557
Private/NGO/Intl	WFP	ANG-03/CSS12	Passenger air service	301,744
South Africa	IOM	ANG-03/MS03	Return and reinsertion assistance project for IDPs, Kuanza Sul and Huambo provinces	45,000
South Africa	UNHCR	ANG-03/MS07	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Angolan refugees	116,934
Sweden	FAO	ANG-03/A18	Land tenure for returned IDPs in Bengo, Bié and Huambo provinces	200,000
Sweden	FAO	ANG-03/A20	Essential agricultural inputs to improve food security of returnees and other vulnerable populations	980,000
Sweden	OCHA	ANG-03/CSS06	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	1,325,271
Sweden	UNDP	ANG-03/UNDP	Awaiting confirmation/allocation	236,128
Sweden	UNHCR	ANG-03/MS07	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Angolan refugees	1,164,144
Sweden	UNICEF	ANG-03/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation	2,328,200
Sweden	WFP	ANG-03/CSS11	Logistics support	2,243,211
Switzerland	UNHCR	ANG-03/MS08	Assistance to refugees in Angola	740,741
United Kingdom	OCHA	ANG-03/CSS06	Coordination of humanitarian affairs	321,600
United Kingdom	OCHA	ANG-03/CSS07	Emergency Response Fund	804,000
United Kingdom	WFP	ANG-03/CSS11	Logistics support	1,201,923
United States	FAO	ANG-03/A16	Improving coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance in the agricultural sector	300,000
United States	FAO	ANG-03/A20	Essential agricultural inputs to improve food security of returnees and other vulnerable populations	2,000,000
United States	IOM	ANG-03/MS03	Transportation-related activities in the Angolan repatriation operation in cooperation with UNHCR in Zambia and Angola	1,000,000
United States	OCHA	ANG-03/CSS06	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	750,000
United States	UNHCR	ANG-03/MS07	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Angolan refugees	8,700,000
United States	UNICEF	ANG-03/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation	400,000
United States	WFP	ANG-03/CSS11	Logistics support	500,000
United States	WFP	ANG-03/CSS11	Logistics support	600,000
United States	WFP	ANG-03/CSS12	Passenger air service	400,000
United States	WFP	ANG-03/CSS12	Passenger air service	500,000
<b>Total non food</b>				<b>56,446,627</b>

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Angola 2003**

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation  
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

**Part B - Food aid**

Donor	Food type	Food (MTs)	Amount US\$
Algeria	Rice	12000	3,178,000
Finland	Maize	344	215,285
France	Various	12974	7,306,890
Ireland	Salt	280	143,967
Japan	Salt	20	10,442
Japan	Salt	22	12,013
Netherlands	Various	2880	2,092,650
Norway	Maize	1371	777,778
Private/NGO/Intl		DSC	7,134
Private/NGO/Intl	Maize	849	5,000,000
Private/NGO/Intl	Pulses	711	500,000
Russian Federation	Maize	1593	1,000,000
Sweden			96,237
Switzerland	Various	587	367,647
United States		ODOC	383,162
United States	Maize	724	461,000
United States	Maize	36000	18,547,200
United States	Salt	13	7,935
United States	Various	8700	5,485,684
United States	Various	27170	20,201,948
United States	Various	23500	13,931,543
United States	Various	24210	12,919,200
<b>Total food aid</b>			<b>92,645,715</b>

<b>Grand total</b>	<b>149,092,342</b>
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**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Angola 2003**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector  
as of 13 October 2003

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
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>						
ANG-03/A26	Agricultural assistance in Icolo e Bengo, Bengo province	NGOs	62,800	62,800	0	62,800
ANG-03/A12	Agricultural assistance to resettling families in Kibuangoma Kuanza Norte province	NGOs	37,300	37,300	0	37,300
ANG-03/A04	Agricultural production in Kussava, Mucuo, Sanguve and Sanji, Huila province	NGOs	135,890	135,890	0	135,890
ANG-03/A14	Agricultural project in Huila province	NGOs	617,306	617,306	0	617,306
ANG-03/A23	Agricultural recovery and environmental protection in Lunda Sul and Moxico provinces	NGOs	614,562	614,562	0	614,562
ANG-03/FAO	Awaiting allocation confirmation	FAO	0	0	0	0
ANG-03/A07	Building agricultural capacity of farmers in Huambo and Malanje provinces	NGOs	250,300	250,300	0	250,300
ANG-03/A01	Community agriculture in Bengo, Huila, Kuanza Sul and Uige provinces	NGOs	296,000	296,000	0	296,000
ANG-03/A27	Distribution of small animals in Huila province	NGOs	288,000	288,000	0	288,000
ANG-03/A10	Diversification of agricultural production in Bengo province	NGOs	510,000	510,000	0	510,000
ANG-03/A19	Emergency seed multiplication	FAO	1,152,631	1,152,631	760,000	392,631
ANG-03/A20	Essential agricultural inputs to improve food security of returnees and other vulnerable populations	FAO	8,000,000	8,000,000	9,760,138	(1,760,138)
ANG-03/A03	Food security for vulnerable populations in Cusse, Huila province	NGOs	111,140	111,140	0	111,140
ANG-03/A24	Food security project in Amboiva and Kassongue, Kuanza Sul province	NGOs	79,500	0	0	0
ANG-03/A22	Food security project in Libongos and Catumbo, Bengo province	NGOs	289,187	289,187	0	289,187
ANG-03/A16	Improving coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance in the agricultural sector	FAO	642,000	642,000	350,000	292,000
ANG-03/A21	Improving food security through small animal breeding	FAO	1,268,400	1,268,400	322,000	946,400
ANG-03/A05	Integrated agricultural programme for vulnerable populations in the areas of Bailundo, Chongoroi, Nambuangongo and Quibaxe	NGOs	303,994	303,994	0	303,994
ANG-03/A18	Land tenure for returned IDPs in Bengo, Bié and Huambo provinces	FAO	557,600	557,600	200,000	357,600
ANG-03/A02	Post-emergency seeds and tools project	NGOs	139,000	139,000	0	139,000
ANG-03/A11	Promoting agricultural self-sustainability for vulnerable populations	NGOs	266,430	266,430	0	266,430
ANG-03/A15	Reactivation of agricultural production in Bié province	NGOs	1,254,817	1,254,817	329,308	925,509
ANG-03/A08	Reducing food insecurity in Gabel Municipality Kuanza Sul province	NGOs	40,000	40,000	0	40,000
ANG-03/A17	Reinforcing food security through sustainable continental fishing and gathering of secondary forest products	FAO	1,090,000	1,090,000	0	1,090,000
ANG-03/A28	Reintroduction of the Irish potato in Huila province	NGOs	54,000	54,000	0	54,000
ANG-03/A09	Seeds and tools distribution in Bié and Kuanza Sul provinces	NGOs	1,023,220	1,023,220	0	1,023,220
ANG-03/A06	Support for IDPs in Cachimbango and Atuki, Ganda municipality, Benguela province	NGOs	88,155	88,155	0	88,155
ANG-03/A32	Support for returnees in Benguela, Huambo and Kuanza Sul provinces	NGOs	1,194,480	1,194,480	0	1,194,480
ANG-03/A31	Support for returnees in Cassongue, Kuanza Sul province	NGOs	376,540	376,540	0	376,540
ANG-03/A30	Support for returnees in Chipindo, Huila province	NGOs	524,926	524,926	0	524,926
ANG-03/A25	Support to WFP's vulnerability analysis and mapping unit	NGOs	176,825	176,825	0	176,825
ANG-03/A13	Traditional beekeeping in Kuanza Sul province	NGOs	35,340	35,340	0	35,340
ANG-03/A29	Water, sanitation and food security programme for vulnerable populations in Caconda, Huila province	NGOs	680,771	680,771	0	680,771
<b>Sub total for AGRICULTURE</b>			<b>22,161,114</b>	<b>22,081,614</b>	<b>11,721,446</b>	<b>10,360,168</b>

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Angola 2003**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector  
as of 13 October 2003

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
<b>COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>						
ANG-03/CSS03	Angolan NGO humanitarian network - ANGONET	NGOs	198,500	198,500	0	198,500
ANG-03/CSS04	Building capacity of local NGO branches in Bié, Malanje, Moxico and Uíge provinces	NGOs	336,030	336,030	0	336,030
ANG-03/CSS01	Capacity-building for local NGOs in Bengo, Bié, Cunene, Huíla, Kuando Kubango, Malanje, Namibe and Zaire provinces	NGOs	995,134	995,134	0	995,134
ANG-03/CSS09	Communication centre in Luanda	NGOs	207,580	207,580	0	207,580
ANG-03/CSS02	Community partnership initiative in Benguela, Huambo and Kuanza Sul provinces	NGOs	435,000	435,000	0	435,000
ANG-03/CSS06	Coordination of humanitarian activities	OCHA	5,361,443	5,361,443	4,837,416	524,027
ANG-03/CSS07	Emergency response fund	OCHA	3,914,000	3,914,000	1,089,401	2,824,599
ANG-03/CSS10	Integrated voice and data communications network UNDP		151,410	151,410	0	151,410
ANG-03/CSS05	Local NGO capacity building in Lunda Sul and Moxico provinces	NGOs	244,000	244,000	0	244,000
ANG-03/CSS11	Logistics support (Revision of requirements is based upon the information from WFP/Rome)	WFP	8,774,920	7,988,908	5,045,134	2,943,774
ANG-03/CSS12	Passenger air service (Revision of requirements is based upon the information from WFP/Rome)	WFP	6,511,120	7,000,696	2,835,385	4,165,311
ANG-03/CSS08	Strengthening national coordination	OCHA	154,500	154,500	0	154,500
<b>Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>			<b>27,283,637</b>	<b>26,987,201</b>	<b>13,807,336</b>	<b>13,179,865</b>
<b>ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>						
ANG-03/ER/I06	Basic rural services	UNDP	1,600,000	1,600,000	0	1,600,000
ANG-03/ER/I04	Community assistance projects (CAPs)	IOM	2,598,994	2,598,994	0	2,598,994
ANG-03/ER/I05	Micro-credit in Lunda Sul and Moxico provinces	NGOs	82,600	82,600	0	82,600
ANG-03/ER/I01	Micro-enterprise development project for women in Benguela and Luanda provinces	NGOs	298,061	298,061	0	298,061
ANG-03/ER/I07	Reintegration of ex-combatants	UNDP	2,100,000	2,100,000	0	2,100,000
ANG-03/ER/I03	Socio-economic integration of disabled persons in Luanda	NGOs	214,235	214,235	0	214,235
ANG-03/ER/I02	Strengthening coping mechanisms in Huambo province	NGOs	522,500	522,500	0	522,500
<b>Sub total for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			<b>7,416,390</b>	<b>7,416,390</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,416,390</b>
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
ANG-03/E11	Basic education for excluded pupils and adults in Lunda Sul and Moxico provinces	NGOs	283,000	283,000	0	283,000
ANG-03/E12	Building democracy through a national civic education programme	NGOs	529,516	529,516	0	529,516
ANG-03/E03	Education for life and peace in Bengo, Benguela and Huambo provinces	NGOs	556,100	556,100	0	556,100
ANG-03/E04	Education for peace	NGOs	70,834	70,834	0	70,834
ANG-03/E08	Emergency schools in the Planalto	NGOs	595,000	595,000	0	595,000
ANG-03/E10	Improving educational coverage in Uíge province	NGOs	40,200	40,200	0	40,200
ANG-03/E18	Improving primary education in Zaire province	NGOs	298,000	298,000	0	298,000
ANG-03/E05	Life skills for adolescents in resettlement areas in Bié and Huambo provinces	NGOs	155,865	155,865	0	155,865
ANG-03/E07	Literacy programme for women in Viana municipality	NGOs	72,080	72,080	0	72,080
ANG-03/E13	Literacy training for women	NGOs	280,852	280,852	0	280,852

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Angola 2003**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector  
as of 13 October 2003

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
ANG-03/E17	Opening doors to learning opportunities	UNICEF	2,838,990	4,883,063	514,550	4,368,513
ANG-03/E09	Pilot primary school in Viana municipality	NGOs	27,730	27,730	0	27,730
ANG-03/E01	Promotion of literacy and human rights in Kuanza Sul province	NGOs	50,000	50,000	0	50,000
ANG-03/E06	Providing educational opportunities to vulnerable children in Viana municipality	NGOs	37,535	37,535	0	37,535
ANG-03/E02	School construction in Lué, Zaire province	NGOs	18,920	18,920	0	18,920
ANG-03/E15	Social reintegration of ex-soldiers in Menongue and Kuito Kuanavale, Kuando Kubango province	NGOs	346,600	346,600	0	346,600
ANG-03/E19	Support for returnees in Gabela, Kuanza Sul province	NGOs	370,000	370,000	0	370,000
ANG-03/E16	Teacher emergency package	NGOs	1,330,583	1,330,583	0	1,330,583
ANG-03/E14	Vocational training centre in Ondjiva, Cunene province	NGOs	145,000	145,000	0	145,000
<b>Sub total for EDUCATION</b>			<b>8,046,805</b>	<b>10,090,878</b>	<b>514,550</b>	<b>9,576,328</b>

FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS						
ANG-03/S/NF/01	Clothing for newly displaced, resettling and returning population in all provinces	NGOs	1,159,000	1,159,000	0	1,159,000
ANG-03/S/NF04	Distribution of household, shelter and relief items	UNICEF	400,000	0	0	0
ANG-03/S/NF02	Emergency assistance to vulnerable families	IOM	3,772,200	0	0	0
ANG-03/S/NF03	Non-food relief items for returning families in Cunene, Lunda Sul and Moxico Provinces	NGOs	533,160	533,160	0	533,160
<b>Sub total for FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>			<b>5,864,360</b>	<b>1,692,160</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,692,160</b>

FOOD						
ANG-03/F01	Food assistance to vulnerable populations (Revision of requirements is based upon the information from WFP/Rome)	WFP	228,630,000	156,400,000	92,645,715	63,754,285
ANG-03/F02	Support for resettlement in Kuanza Sul province	NGOs	422,199	422,199	0	422,199
<b>Sub total for FOOD</b>			<b>229,052,199</b>	<b>156,822,199</b>	<b>92,645,715</b>	<b>64,176,484</b>

HEALTH						
ANG-03/H05	Combating scabies in Cuemba municipality, Bié province	NGOs	124,590	124,590	0	124,590
ANG-03/H10	Emergency health project in Bié and Kuanza Sul provinces	NGOs	1,322,750	1,322,750	0	1,322,750
ANG-03/H02	Emergency nutrition and capacity building programme in Luanda province	NGOs	302,900	302,900	0	302,900
ANG-03/H12	Health assistance in Chitembo, Bié province	NGOs	200,000	200,000	0	200,000
ANG-03/H06	Health interventions in Quicabo commune, Bengo province	NGOs	47,225	47,225	0	47,225
ANG-03/H30	Health support in Benguela and Huambo provinces	NGOs	626,494	626,494	0	626,494
ANG-03/H17	HIV/AIDS awareness activities in Benguela and Kuanza Norte provinces	NGOs	16,585	16,585	0	16,585
ANG-03/H26	HIV/AIDS awareness project in IDP camps and resettlement areas in Lunda Norte province	NGOs	16,850	16,850	0	16,850
ANG-03/H03	HIV/AIDS prevention in CAOP, Viana, Luanda province	NGOs	18,725	18,725	0	18,725
ANG-03/H15	HIV/AIDS prevention in Saurimo, Lunda Sul province	NGOs	182,756	182,756	0	182,756
ANG-03/H29	HIV/AIDS programme in Kuanza Norte province	NGOs	120,000	0	0	0
ANG-03/H19	HIV/AIDS project in Bié province	NGOs	232,170	232,170	0	232,170
ANG-03/H24	HIV/AIDS project in Lunda Sul and Moxico provinces	NGOs	480,000	480,000	0	480,000



**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Angola 2003**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector  
as of 13 October 2003

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
ANG-03/H23	HIV/AIDS project in Viana IDP and refugee camps, Luanda province	NGOs	120,910	120,910	0	120,910
ANG-03/H04	Improved access to basic sanitation in the community of 28 de Agosto Viana, Luanda province	NGOs	49,330	49,330	0	49,330
ANG-03/H34	Integrated child and maternal mortality reduction	UNICEF	8,940,000	8,940,000	727,780	8,212,220
ANG-03/H35	Integrated HIV/AIDS and STI prevention and testing for adolescents	UNICEF	1,731,571	2,209,543	826,747	1,382,796
ANG-03/H18	Integrated public health project in Cassongue municipality, Kuanza Sul province	NGOs	36,760	36,760	0	36,760
ANG-03/H13	Integrated public health project in eastern Huila province	NGOs	260,000	260,000	0	260,000
ANG-03/H14	Integrated public health project in Kuanza Norte province	NGOs	167,000	167,000	0	167,000
ANG-03/H21	Integrated public health project in Mbondo commune, Kuanza Norte province	NGOs	15,100	15,100	0	15,100
ANG-03/H11	Integrated public health project in Moxico, Uige and Zaire	NGOs	854,870	854,870	0	854,870
ANG-03/H20	Integrated public health project in Mumbondo commune, Bengo province	NGOs	25,000	25,000	0	25,000
ANG-03/H36	Malnutrition prevention and nutrition rehabilitation	UNICEF	2,475,772	1,717,301	0	1,717,301
ANG-03/H08	Maternal and child health care programme, Huambo province	NGOs	200,000	200,000	0	200,000
ANG-03/H16	Maternal and child health project in Dala municipality, Lunda Sul province	NGOs	202,016	202,016	0	202,016
ANG-03/H31	Nutritional education in Camanongue and Luena municipalities, Moxico province	NGOs	74,500	74,500	0	74,500
ANG-03/H01	Nutritional rehabilitation of children in Caconda, Huila province	NGOs	458,525	458,525	0	458,525
ANG-03/H38	Preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS among returning Angolan refugees	WHO	970,000	970,000	0	970,000
ANG-03/H25	Primary health care programme in newly accessible areas in Lunda Sul and Moxico provinces	NGOs	900,000	900,000	0	900,000
ANG-03/H22	Primary health care project in Cunhinga municipality, Bie province	NGOs	395,889	395,889	0	395,889
ANG-03/H27	Primary health care services for returning and resettling populations in Cunene, Lunda Sul and Moxico provinces	NGOs	247,000	247,000	0	247,000
ANG-03/H07	Public health campaign in Bengo, Benguela and Huambo provinces	NGOs	515,393	515,393	0	515,393
ANG-03/H37	Reduction of infant and maternal mortality in resettlement and retrun areas	WHO	4,099,170	4,099,170	571,429	3,527,741
ANG-03/H33A	Reintegration of former UNITA health workers into the national health system	UNFPA	775,050	775,050	0	775,050
ANG-03/H33B	Reintegration of former UNITA health workers into the national health system	WHO	745,255	745,255	451,138	294,117
ANG-03/H32	Strengthening prevention, protection and interventions for victims of gender-based violence and HIV/AIDS in Luanda, Uigo and Zaire provinces	UNFPA	704,798	704,798	0	704,798
ANG-03/H39	Support to a National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan	UNDP	0	206,360	0	206,360
ANG-03/H28	Training and supervision of traditional birth attendants in Moxico	NGOs	92,125	92,125	0	92,125
ANG-03/H09	Youth health programme, Malanje province	NGOs	120,000	120,000	0	120,000
<b>Sub total for HEALTH</b>			<b>28,867,079</b>	<b>28,672,940</b>	<b>2,577,094</b>	<b>26,095,846</b>

MINE ACTION						
ANG-03/MA09	Community liaison support to MAG's Mine and UXO clearance in Moxico province	NGOs	249,534	249,534	288,000	(38,466)
ANG-03/MA16	Community mine awareness education in Bengo province	NGOs	173,164	173,164	0	173,164
ANG-03/MA20	Landmine technical survey and EOD/IED rapid intervention capacity in Bengo, Uige and Zaire provinces	NGOs	0	585,000	0	585,000
ANG-03/MA12	Mechanical mine clearance in Malanje province	NGOs	483,300	483,300	0	483,300

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Angola 2003**

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as of 13 October 2003

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Project code	Sector/activity	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements
ANG-03/MA13	Mechanical mine clearance in Moxico province	NGOs	625,500	625,500	0	625,500
ANG-03/MA18	Mine awareness	UNICEF	1,185,030	1,185,030	0	1,185,030
ANG-03/MA07	Mine awareness in Bengo, Benguela, Bié, Huambo and Kuando Kubango provinces	NGOs	1,100,000	1,100,000	0	1,100,000
ANG-03/MA04	Mine awareness in Benguela, Bié and Malanje provinces	NGOs	79,433	79,433	0	79,433
ANG-03/MA05	Mine awareness in Bié, Huambo provinces	NGOs	271,072	271,072	0	271,072
ANG-03/MA06	Mine awareness in Bié, Kuando Kubango provinces	NGOs	860,580	860,580	0	860,580
ANG-03/MA03	Mine awareness in Chitembo, Bié province	NGOs	26,840	26,840	0	26,840
ANG-03/MA08	Mine awareness in Lunda Sul and Moxico provinces	NGOs	45,300	45,300	0	45,300
ANG-03/MA14	Mine clearance in Benguela province	NGOs	328,797	0	0	0
ANG-03/MA15	Mine clearance in Huila province	NGOs	923,310	923,310	0	923,310
ANG-03/MA02	Prevention of landmine accidents and victim support in Kuanza Norte province	NGOs	63,687	63,687	0	63,687
ANG-03/MA01	Prevention of mine incidents in Bembe, Uige province	NGOs	11,550	11,550	0	11,550
ANG-03/MA10	Rapid response area and route mine clearance in Bengo, Kuanza Norte, Uige and Zaire provinces	NGOs	1,418,000	1,418,000	0	1,418,000
ANG-03/MA11	Rapid response area and route mine clearance in Kuando Kubango province	NGOs	1,048,000	1,048,000	0	1,048,000
ANG-03/MA19	Support for return in Malanje province	NGOs	300,000	0	0	0
ANG-03/MA17	Support to expanded mine action in Angola	UNDP	1,239,000	0	0	0
<b>Sub total for MINE ACTION</b>			<b>10,432,097</b>	<b>9,149,300</b>	<b>288,000</b>	<b>8,861,300</b>
<b>MULTI-SECTOR</b>						
ANG-03/MS08	Assistance to refugees in Angola	UNHCR	4,136,384	4,136,384	740,741	3,395,643
ANG-03/UNDP	Awaiting allocation/confirmation	UNDP	0	0	236,128	(236,128)
ANG-03/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation/confirmation	UNICEF	0	0	2,751,757	(2,751,757)
ANG-03/MS05	Integrated support for returnees in Uige and Zaire provinces	NGOs	764,000	764,000	0	764,000
ANG-03/MS03	Return and reinsertion assistance project for IDPs, Kuanza Sul and Huambo provinces	IOM	1,618,552	5,153,331	1,045,000	4,108,331
ANG-03/MS04	Support for IDPs in Huila and Kuando Kubango provinces	NGOs	1,914,000	1,914,000	0	1,914,000
ANG-03/MS01	Support for populations returning to Bula Atumba and Pango-Aluquem, Bengo province	NGOs	914,850	914,850	0	914,850
ANG-03/MS09	Support for return in Caconda, Caluquembe and Chipindo, Huila province	NGOs	842,000	842,000	0	842,000
ANG-03/MS02	Support for returnees in Kuanza Norte, Malanje, Uige and Zaire provinces	NGOs	810,000	810,000	0	810,000
ANG-03/MS06	Support for the resettlement and return of ex-combatants in Huambo province	NGOs	966,142	966,142	0	966,142
ANG-03/MS07	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Angolan refugees	UNHCR	20,989,409	20,989,409	21,373,094	(383,685)
<b>Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR</b>			<b>32,955,337</b>	<b>36,490,116</b>	<b>26,146,720</b>	<b>10,343,396</b>
<b>PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>						
ANG-03/P/HR/RL13	Access to information in Huambo and Kuanza Sul provinces	NGOs	126,180	126,180	0	126,180
ANG-03/P/HR/RL08	Birth registration and civic education in Luanda, Lunda Sul and Moxico provinces	NGOs	120,000	120,000	0	120,000
ANG-03/P/HR/RL14	Child protection	UNICEF	2,297,250	2,297,250	31,299	2,265,951
ANG-03/P/HR/RL12	Civic education and human rights in Alto Zambeze municipality, Moxico province	NGOs	95,000	95,000	0	95,000

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Project code	Sector/activity	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements
ANG-03/P/HR/RL10	Civic education, human rights and conflict resolution in resettlement areas in Bié, Malanje, Moxico and Uíge provinces	NGOs	258,520	258,520	0	258,520
ANG-03/P/HR/RL01	Conflict prevention and resolution in Kuito, Bie province	NGOs	15,000	15,000	0	15,000
ANG-03/P/HR/RL04	Peace building in war-affected communities	NGOs	146,617	146,617	0	146,617
ANG-03/P/HR/RL11	Peace, reconciliation and promotion of human rights in Lunda Sul and Moxico provinces	NGOs	152,000	152,000	0	152,000
ANG-03/P/HR/RL03	Promoting human rights in Viana municipality	NGOs	29,691	29,691	0	29,691
ANG-03/P/HR/RL06	Protection and conflict resolution initiatives in Huambo, Kuanza Sul, Luanda, Uíge and Zaire provinces	NGOs	133,750	133,750	0	133,750
ANG-03/P/HR/RL09	Protection and promotion of human rights	OHCHR	1,800,000	1,178,969	0	1,178,969
ANG-03/P/HR/RL05	Reducing gender-based violence through community awareness	NGOs	32,100	32,100	0	32,100
ANG-03/P/HR/RL02	Social reintegration of IDP families in Chicala commune, Kuito municipality, Bié province	NGOs	62,475	62,475	0	62,475
ANG-03/P/HR/RL07	Support to juvenile courts in Bié, Huambo and Moxico provinces	NGOs	137,800	137,800	0	137,800
<b>Sub total for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>			<b>5,406,383</b>	<b>4,785,352</b>	<b>31,299</b>	<b>4,754,053</b>
<b>SECURITY</b>						
ANG-03/S01	Area field security network	UNDP	598,520	598,520	164,654	433,866
ANG-03/S02	Deployment of provincial security officers	UNDP	0	294,000	0	294,000
<b>Sub total for SECURITY</b>			<b>598,520</b>	<b>892,520</b>	<b>164,654</b>	<b>727,866</b>
<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>						
ANG-03/WS02	Basic sanitation for populations in Cacuaço municipality, Luanda province	NGOs	353,200	353,200	0	353,200
ANG-03/WS05	Environmental health and water and sanitation programmes in Benguela, Bié, Huambo and Malanje provinces	NGOs	4,000,000	4,000,000	329,308	3,670,692
ANG-03/WS03	Household sanitation and hygiene programme in Luanda and Lunda Sul provinces	NGOs	400,000	400,000	0	400,000
ANG-03/WS08	Improving water and sanitation in northern Uíge and Zaire provinces	NGOs	435,000	435,000	0	435,000
ANG-03/WS06	Water and environmental sanitation and hygiene	UNICEF	2,640,330	2,640,330	536,912	2,103,418
ANG-03/WS07	Water and environmental sanitation in Kambambe Dono, Kuanza Sul province	NGOs	60,000	60,000	0	60,000
ANG-03/WS01	Water and sanitation for resettling and returning populations in Bailundo and Tchicala-Tchilohanga Municipalities, Huambo province	NGOs	577,000	577,000	329,308	247,692
ANG-03/WS04	Water and sanitation programme in Cunene, Lunda Sul and Moxico provinces	NGOs	297,000	297,000	0	297,000
<b>Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION</b>			<b>8,762,530</b>	<b>8,762,530</b>	<b>1,195,528</b>	<b>7,567,002</b>
<b>Grand Total:</b>			<b>386,846,451</b>	<b>313,843,200</b>	<b>149'092'342</b>	<b>164,750,858</b>

**Table IV: Additional Humanitarian Assistance to  
Angola**  
Outside of the Framework of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal  
as of 13 October 2003

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\$
27-Mar-03	Canada	DW	Water programme	134,228
6-Feb-03	Canada	ICRC	2003 ICRC Appeal	457,516
<b>Subtotal for Canada</b>				<b>591,744</b>
13-Jan-03	European Commission	UN Agencies and NGOs	Health, nutrition, emergency relief, coordination, protection, logistics and technical assistance to socially vulnerable population countrywide	5,123,816
13-May-03	European Commission	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Urgent humanitarian assistance	5,488,474
<b>Subtotal for European Commission</b>				<b>10,612,290</b>
14-May-03	Germany	Diakonia	Rehabilitation after civil war (agriculture and reconstruction)	548,847
<b>Subtotal for Germany</b>				<b>548,847</b>
4-Feb-03	Netherlands	ACF	Humanitarian assistance	329,308
4-Feb-03	Netherlands	CARE	Humanitarian assistance	329,308
4-Feb-03	Netherlands	HT	Mine clearance	548,847
4-Feb-03	Netherlands	MEDAIR	Humanitarian assistance	329,308
4-Feb-03	Netherlands	MSF/Belgium	Humanitarian assistance	329,308
4-Feb-03	Netherlands	MSF-France	Humanitarian assistance	329,308
4-Feb-03	Netherlands	NPA	Mine clearance	548,847
4-Feb-03	Netherlands	SC	Humanitarian assistance	230,516
<b>Subtotal for Netherlands</b>				<b>2,974,750</b>
14-Apr-03	Norway	NRC	Support to returning refugees in North Angola and support to returnees/IDPs in South Angola	1,917,808
<b>Subtotal for Norway</b>				<b>1,917,808</b>
7-Jul-03	Portugal	OCHA	In kind contributions to be distributed by UN special agencies	1,577,143
7-Jul-03	Portugal	WHO	In kind - medicines and medical supplies	548,571
<b>Subtotal for Portugal</b>				<b>2,125,714</b>
27-Mar-03	Sweden	LWF	Humanitarian assistance	472,255
27-Mar-03	Sweden	NRC	Humanitarian assistance	472,255
<b>Subtotal for Sweden</b>				<b>944,510</b>
10-Feb-03	Switzerland	DW	Voices for peace	330,882
20-Apr-03	Switzerland	ICRC	Contribution emergency programme	81,103
20-Apr-03	Switzerland	MEDAIR	Support programme for expellees in Luena province Mexico	218,978
20-Jun-03	Switzerland	SHA	Support of local organisation APOLO	107,692
20-Jun-03	Switzerland	SHA	Rehabilitation Angola , start of programme	142,308

**Table IV: Additional Humanitarian Assistance to  
Angola**  
Outside of the Framework of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal  
as of 13 October 2003

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\$
20-Apr-03	Switzerland	SHA	Infrastructure costs	163,504
10-Feb-03	Switzerland	SHA	Technical office in Huambo: infrastructure	338,235
10-Feb-03	Switzerland	SHA	Structure COOF Luanda	1,066,176
16-May-03	Switzerland	UNHCR	Technical coordinator	87,591
6-Jan-02	Switzerland	WFP	SHA-experts	359,712
<b>Subtotal for Switzerland</b>				<b>2,896,181</b>
11-Nov-02	United States		OTI field staff/technical assistance support (USA/OTI)	10,250
3-Feb-03	United States		Operations support (USAID/OFDA)	154,000
10-Feb-03	United States		Field staff/technical assistance (USAID/OTI)	173,294
17-Mar-03	United States	CARE	Food aid - 20,800 MTs (USAID/FFP)	14,095,700
1-Sep-03	United States	IFRC	Support the RC/Angola HIV/AIDS prevention and education	20,000
1-Sep-03	United States	IMC	Primary health care for returnees in Uige and Zaire provinces	235,809
3-Mar-03	United States	IMC	Emergency health programme; expanded programme on immunisation, clinical health surveillance to children under five years old and to women of child-bearing age (USAID/OFDA)	1,499,434
1-Sep-03	United States	LWF	Health rehabilitation for returnees in Moxico province	414,000
5-Feb-03	United States	SCI	Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC)for Angola Programme (USAID/OTI)	1,000,000
2-Nov-02	United States	WV	Enhanced seed security and increased household food production over three agricultural seasons	600,000
<b>Subtotal for United States</b>				<b>18,202,487</b>
<b>Grand Total:</b>				<b>40,814,331</b>

**Table V: UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Angola 2003**

Major donors by contributions

(carry over not included)

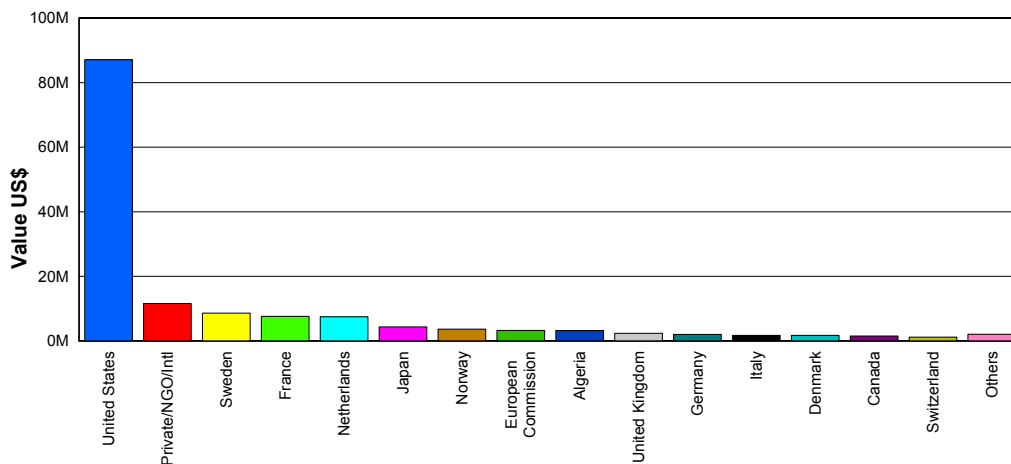
13-October-2003

Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
United States	87,087,672	58.55%
Sweden	8,573,191	5.76%
France	7,592,291	5.10%
Netherlands	7,434,366	5.00%
Japan	4,307,979	2.90%
Norway	3,334,722	2.24%
European Commission	3,226,915	2.17%
Algeria	3,178,000	2.14%
United Kingdom	2,327,523	1.56%
Germany	1,993,416	1.34%
Italy	1,720,357	1.16%
Denmark	1,691,590	1.14%
Canada	1,529,302	1.03%
Switzerland	1,108,388	0.75%
Others	2,055,919	1.38%
Private/NGO/Intl*	11,577,140	7.78%
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>148,738,771</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*) 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

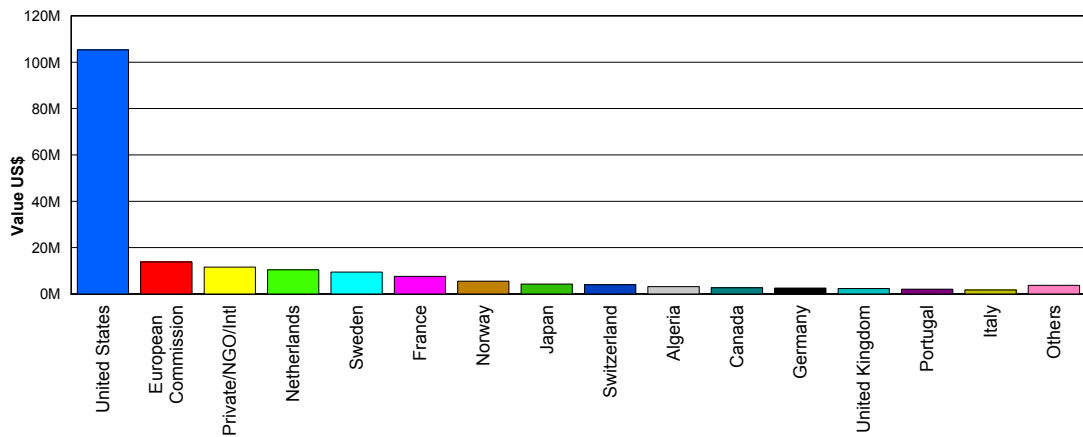
(carry over not included)



**Table VI: Total Humanitarian Assistance for  
Angola 2003**

Major Donors by Total Contributions\*  
(carry over not included)  
13 October 2003

Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
United States	105,290,159	55.55%
European Commission	13,839,205	7.30%
Private/NGO/Intl	11,577,140	6.11%
Netherlands	10,409,116	5.49%
Sweden	9,517,701	5.02%
France	7,592,291	4.01%
Norway	5,252,530	2.77%
Japan	4,307,979	2.27%
Switzerland	4,004,569	2.11%
Algeria	3,178,000	1.68%
Germany	2,542,263	1.34%
United Kingdom	2,327,523	1.23%
Portugal	2,125,714	1.12%
Canada	2,121,046	1.12%
Italy	1,720,357	0.91%
Others	3,747,509	1.98%
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>189,553,102</b>	<b>100%</b>



\* includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc...)

## ANNEX II.

### EUROPEAN UNION HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES FUNDED OUTSIDE OF THE UN APPEAL FOR ANGOLA

SECTOR	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	AGENCY
<b>Agriculture and Food Security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeds and agricultural inputs, seeds multiplication</li> </ul>	Kuanza Sul, Benguela, Bié, Huambo, Huíla, Lunda Sul, Moxico	EURONAIID
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeds and agricultural inputs</li> </ul>	Bengo, Huambo, Kuanza Sul, Malanje, Moxico, Uige and Zaire	FAO
<b>Health and Nutrition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nutritional and health care (including water and sanitation)</li> </ul>	Nationwide	ECHO (MSF/E, F, B, NL, CH, MDM, UNICEF, ACH, CARITAS, CONCERN, CIC, CUAMM, GOAL
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitation of municipal health structures</li> </ul>	Kuanza Sul, Huambo, Kuando Kubango, Uige, Bengo, Malanje, Lunda Norte and Sul	Transition Programme: Various NGOs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance to handicapped persons</li> </ul>	Benguela, Kuando Kubango and Luanda	HI, INTERSOS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water and sanitation</li> </ul>	Nationwide	Transition Programme, ECHO: Various NGOs, OCHA
<b>Health and Nutrition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum health and nutrition care package for newly accessible populations</li> </ul>	Nationwide	WHO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immunisation</li> </ul>	Nationwide	UNICEF
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Malaria</li> </ul>	Moxico, Bié, Huambo, Cunene and Kuando Kubango	UNICEF
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Essential medicines</li> </ul>	Nationwide	UNICEF
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education for Live and Peace, preparation for school year 2003</li> </ul>	11 provinces	UNICEF
<b>Protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection and humanitarian coordination</li> </ul>	Nationwide	ICRC, UNHCR
		Nationwide	ECHO: ICRC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Child protection</li> </ul>	Uige and Zaire	ECHO: UNHCR
<b>Mine Action</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mine action including mine awareness</li> </ul>	Bengo, Benguela, Bié, Huambo, Huíla, Moxico and Kuando Kubango	HALO Trust, INTERSOS, MgM, MAG, ECHO: HALO Trust
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutional support to CNIDAH</li> </ul>	National	UNDP
<b>Logistics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reconstruction of bridges to open access to isolated areas</li> </ul>	Kuanza Sul, Bié, Huambo, Moxico, Kuando Kubango	WFP
<b>Resettlement, Non-Food Items and Shelter</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NFI assistance</li> </ul>	Nationwide	ECHO: DRC, NRC, DCA
<b>Repatriation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring, training, registration, protection, rehabilitation</li> </ul>	Moxico	UNHCR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Logistics and transportation</li> </ul>	Moxico	ECHO: IOM

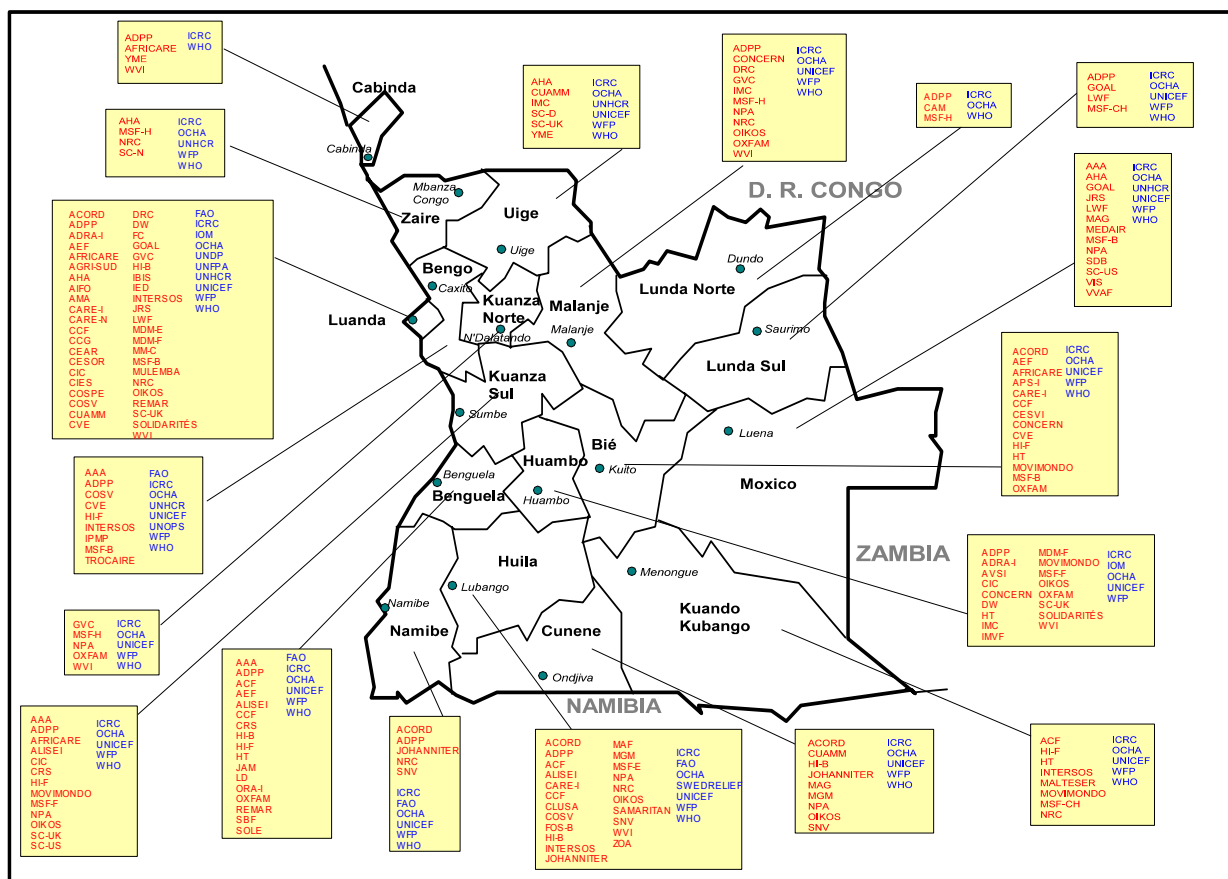
\* Includes education, health and water and sanitation components.



## ANNEX III.

## Humanitarian Presence

### UN Agencies and International Non-Governmental Organisations



September 2003

This map represents all of the organisations who have reported presence in the provinces. Information is subject to alteration.

## ANNEX IV.

### ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AACCDANA</b>	Associação da Acção Cristã para o Combate à Droga, Alcoolismo e Nicotina em Angola / Christian Action Association for Fighting against Drugs, Alcoholism and Nicotine in Angola (National NGO)
<b>AAD</b>	Acção Angolana para o Desenvolvimento / Angolan Development Action (National NGO)
<b>AAEA</b>	Associação Angolana para a Educação de Adultos / Angolan Association for Adults Education (National NGO)
<b>AASAA</b>	Associação de Amizade e Solidariedade de Angola e Alemanha / Association of Friendship and Solidarity of Angola and Germany (National NGO)
<b>ABA-SHUD</b>	Apoio Social e Humanitário para o Desenvolvimento / Humanitarian and Social Aid for Development (National NGO)
<b>ACH or ACF</b>	Acción Contra al Hambre / Action Against Hunger
<b>ACJ</b>	Acção Cristã da Juventude / Christian Youth Action (National NGO)
<b>ACM-YMCA</b>	Acção Cristã da Mocidade / Youth Men's Christian Association (National NGO)
<b>ADAC</b>	Associação para o Desenvolvimento e Apoio ao Campo / Association for Development and Field Aid (National NGO)
<b>ADD</b>	Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases
<b>ADESPOV</b>	Associação de Desenvolvimento e Enquadramento Social de Populações Vulneráveis / Association for Population Development and Social Framing (National NGO)
<b>ADPP</b>	Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo / People to People Aid Development
<b>AGRISUD</b>	Agridud Angola
<b>AHA</b>	Africa Humanitarian Action
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>AJUDECA</b>	Ajuda para o Desenvolvimento das Comunidades em Angola / Youth Association for Community Development in Angola (National NGO)
<b>AMPA</b>	Associação das Mulheres Polícias Angolanas / Angolan Women Police Association (National NGO)
<b>ANGOAVI</b>	Acção Angolana de Apoio às Viúvas / Angolan Action for Support of Widows (National NGO)
<b>ANGOBEFA</b>	Associação Angolana para o Bem Estar da Família / Angolan Association for the Family Welfare (National NGO)
<b>ANGONET</b>	Angolan Non-Governmental Organizations Humanitarian Network
<b>APN</b>	Ayuda Popular de Noruega
<b>APM</b>	Anti-Personal Mines
<b>ARI</b>	Acute Respiratory Infections
<b>ASBC</b>	Associação Samuel Brace Coles / Samuel Brace Coles Association (National NGO)
<b>ASRH</b>	Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health
<b>ATM</b>	Anti-Tank Mines
<b>BCC</b>	Behavioural Change and Communication
<b>CAJ-JIRO</b>	Centro De Apoio Aos Jovens-Juventude Informada Responsável E Organizada/Youth Aid Centre-Responsible Organized And Informed Youth (National NGO)
<b>CAM</b>	Comité d'Aide Médicale / Medical Aid Committee
<b>CAP</b>	Consolidated Appeal Process
<b>CARE-I</b>	CARE International
<b>CARITAS</b>	International Conference of Catholic Churches
<b>CAT</b>	Consolidated Appeal for Transition
<b>CBO</b>	Community-Based Organisation
<b>CBR</b>	Community-Based Rehabilitation
<b>CCA</b>	Common Country Assessment
<b>CEAR or FCEAR</b>	Comissón Española de Apoyo a los Refugiados / Spanish Commission for Refugee Aid
<b>CEDAW</b>	Convention for Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
<b>CFW</b>	Cash for Work
<b>CHAP</b>	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
<b>CHW</b>	Community Health Workers
<b>CIC</b>	Cooperacao Intercâmbio e Cultura
<b>CNIDAH</b>	Comissão Nacional Inter-Sectorial de Desminagem e Assistência Humanitária às Vítimas de Minas / National Inter-Sectoral Commission onfor Demining and Humanitarian Assistance to Mine Victims
<b>COIEPA</b>	Comité Inter-Eclesial para a Paz em Angola / Inter-Ecclesiastical Committee for Peace in Angola (National NGO)
<b>CONCERN</b>	Concern Worldwide
<b>COSA</b>	Establish Community Committees to Oversee Cost Recovery
<b>COSV</b>	Comitato di Coordinamento delle Organizzazioni per il Servizio Volontario / Co-ordination of the Organizations for the Voluntary Service
<b>CRC</b>	Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>CRC</b>	Children's Rights Council
<b>CSPRDD</b>	Commission for Social and Productive Reintegration of Demobilized and Displaced
<b>CT</b>	Country Team
<b>CUAMM</b>	International College for Health Cooperation
<b>DCA</b>	Danish Church Aid
<b>DNA</b>	Direcção Nacional De Águas / National Directorate For Water
<b>DNEA</b>	Direcção Nacional Da Energia E Águas / National Directorate For Energy And Water

<b>DPA</b>	Departamento Provincial De Águas / Provincial Water Department
<b>DPEA</b>	Departamento Provincial Da Energia E Água / Provincial Energy And Water Department
<b>DPSP</b>	Direcção Provincial de Saúde Pública / Provincial Directorate for Public Health
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>DRC</b>	Danish Refugee Council
<b>DW</b>	Development Workshop
<b>ECHO</b>	European Commission Humanitarian Office
<b>EDA</b>	Estações de Desenvolvimento Agrário / Sub-office of Agricultural Development
<b>EDD</b>	Explosive Detecting Dog
<b>ENE</b>	Empresa Nacional de Energia / National Energy Enterprise
<b>EOS</b>	Essencial Obstetric Skills
<b>EPASH</b>	Empresa Provincial De Água E Saneamento Do Huambo / Provincial Water And Sanitation Enterprise Of Huambo
<b>EPI</b>	Expanded Programme of Immunisation
<b>EURONEID</b>	European Association of NGOs for Food and Emergency Aid
<b>FAA</b>	Forças Armadas Angolanas / Angolan Armed Forces
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>FAS</b>	Fundo de Apoio Social / Social Aid Fund
<b>FCEAR</b>	Foundation CEAR (Spanish Commission for Refugee Aid)
<b>FFW</b>	Food-for-Work
<b>GA</b>	Gathering Areas
<b>GAA</b>	German Agro Action
<b>GAC</b>	Grupo de Apoio à Criança / Children's Support Group (National NGO)
<b>GEPE</b>	Gabinete de Estudo de Projectos Energéticos / Cabinet of Energy Project Studies
<b>GOAL</b>	Irish NGO
<b>GOA</b>	Government of Angola
<b>GSA</b>	Gabinete de Segurança Alimentar / National Food Security Directorate
<b>HALO or HT</b>	The Halo Trust
<b>HC/RC</b>	Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator
<b>HCG</b>	Humanitarian Coordination Group
<b>HDI</b>	Human Development Index
<b>HDR</b>	Human Development Report
<b>HI-F</b>	Handicap International-France
<b>HIMS</b>	Health Information Management System
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>HRD</b>	Human Rights Division
<b>IBIS</b>	Ibis (formerly World University Service of Denmark)
<b>ICRC</b>	International Committee of the Red Cross
<b>IDA</b>	Instituto de Desenvolvimento Agrário / Agricultural Development Institute
<b>IDD</b>	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person
<b>IEC</b>	Information, Education and Communication
<b>IECA</b>	Igreja Evangélica Congregacional de Angola / Evangelist Congregational Church of Angola (National NGO)
<b>IESA</b>	Igreja do Exército de Salvação de Angola / Angolan Army Salvation Church (National NGO)
<b>IGCA</b>	Instituto de Geodesia e Cartografia de Angola / Geodesic and Cartographic Institute of Angola
<b>IIA</b>	Instituto de Investigação Agrária / Institute of Agricultural Research
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>IMC</b>	International Medical Corps
<b>IMCI</b>	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
<b>IMSMA</b>	Information Management System for Mine Action
<b>INAC</b>	Instituto Nacional da Criança / National Institute for the Child
<b>INACAD</b>	Instituição Nacional de Apoio à Criança Desnutrida, Desamparada e Deficiente / National Institution to Support the Malnourished, Abandoned and Deficient Children (National NGO)
<b>INAD</b>	Instituto Nacional de Desminagem / National Demining Institute (replace INAROE)
<b>INAPEM</b>	Instituto Nacional de Apoio às Pequenas e Médias Empresas / Small and Large Enterprises Support Institute
<b>INAROE</b>	Instituto Nacional para a Remoção de Obstáculos e Engenheiros Explosivos / National Institute for the Removal of Landmines and Unexploded Ordnance
<b>INEA</b>	Instituto Nacional de Estradas de Angola / National Roads Institute of Angola
<b>INIDE</b>	Instituto Nacional para a Investigação e Desenvolvimento da Educação / National Institute for Research and Development of Education
<b>INTERSOS</b>	Organizzazione Umanitaria per l'Emergenza / Humanitarian Organization for Emergency
<b>IO</b>	International Organisation
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>IPT</b>	Intermittent Presumptive Treatment
<b>IRIN</b>	Integrated Regional Information Networks
<b>IRSEM</b>	Instituto de Reinserção Social dos Ex- Militares / Ex-Military Social Reinsertion Institute
<b>ISMT</b>	Inter-Sectoral Mobile Teams
<b>ITN</b>	Insecticide Treated Nets

<b>KABP</b>	Knowledge Attitude Behaviour Practice
<b>Kg</b>	Kilogram
<b>KIMS</b>	Kinematic Induction Magnetic Survey
<b>KISSOKO</b>	Associação Kissoko dos Naturais e Amigos do Kuanza Sul
<b>Km</b>	Kilometres
<b>LPV</b>	Luta Pela Vida / Struggle for Life (National NGO)
<b>LSP</b>	Landmine Safety Project
<b>LUCWP</b>	Luanda Urban Child Welfare Project
<b>LWF</b>	Lutheran World Federation
<b>MAG</b>	Mine Advisory Group
<b>MAPESS</b>	Ministério da Administração de Pessoal e Segurança Social / Ministry of Personnel Administration and Social Security
<b>MARF</b>	Mine Action Response Fund
<b>MCH</b>	Maternal and Child Health
<b>MCID</b>	Mississippi Consortium for International Development
<b>MDD</b>	Mine Detecting Dogs
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MDM</b>	Medecins du Monde
<b>MEC</b>	Ministério da Educação e Cultura
<b>MED</b>	Ministério da Educação / Ministry of Education
<b>MgM</b>	Menschen Gegen Minen
<b>MHCP</b>	Minimum Health Care Package
<b>MHNCP</b>	Minimum Health and Nutrition Care Package
<b>MICS</b>	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
<b>MIFRO</b>	Missão sem Fronteiras / Mission without Borders (National NGO)
<b>MINADER</b>	Ministério da Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural / Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
<b>MINARS</b>	Ministério da Assistência e Reinserção Social / Ministry of Social Welfare and Reinsertion
<b>MINEA</b>	Ministério da Energia e Águas / Ministry of Energy and Water
<b>MINFAMU</b>	Ministério da Família e Promoção da Mulher / Ministry of Family and Promotion of Women
<b>MINFIN</b>	Ministério das Finanças / Ministry of Finance
<b>MINJUV or MJD</b>	Ministério da Juventude e Desportos / Ministry of Youth and Sports
<b>MINJUS</b>	Ministério da Justiça / Ministry of Justice
<b>MINSa or MoH</b>	Ministério da Saúde / Ministry of Health
<b>MJD</b>	Ministry of Youth and Sports
<b>MoH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>MoU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MRE</b>	Mine Risk Education
<b>MSF</b>	Médicos Sin Fronteras
<b>MT</b>	Metric Tonnes
<b>NAC</b>	National AIDS Commission
<b>NEPAD</b>	New Partnership for Africa's Development
<b>NFI</b>	Non-Food Item
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>NID</b>	National Immunization Days
<b>NNARP</b>	Núcleo Nacional de Recolha e Pesquisa de Leitura Oral / National Centre for Gathering and Research of Oral Lecture
<b>NRC</b>	Norwegian Refugee Council
<b>NSP</b>	Specific Objectives and Strategies
<b>OADEC</b>	Organização de Apoio e Desenvolvimento das Comunidades / Organization for Support Community Development (National NGO)
<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>OFDA</b>	Office for the Foreign Disaster Assistance
<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>OIKOS</b>	OIKOS Cooperação e Desenvolvimento / OIKOS Co-operation and Development
<b>OPV</b>	Oral Polio Vaccination
<b>OVC</b>	Orphans and Children made Vulnerable by HIV-AIDS
<b>PAM</b>	Programme Alimentaire Mondial (World Food Programme)
<b>PAV</b>	Programa Allargado de Vacinação
<b>PEPAM</b>	Programa de Educação para a Prevenção de Acidentes com Minas / National Programme for Prevention of Mines Accidents
<b>PEPARR</b>	Provincial Emergency Plans of Action for Resettlement and Return
<b>PHC</b>	Primary Health Care
<b>PHCC</b>	Public Health Community Centres
<b>PIC</b>	Programa Infantil Comunitário / Community Child Care Programme
<b>PIP</b>	Public Investment Programme
<b>PLWD</b>	People Living With Disabilities
<b>PLWHA</b>	People Living With HIV and AIDS
<b>PNLS</b>	Programa Nacional de Luta Contra o SIDA / National Programme for Fighting Against AIDS
<b>PNME</b>	Programa Nacional de Medicamentos Essenciais / National Essential Drugs Programme
<b>PPIBSS</b>	Public Programme for the Improvement of Basic Social Services
<b>PRM</b>	Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (US Department of State)

<b>PRS</b>	Poverty Reduction Strategy
<b>PRSP</b>	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
<b>PTP</b>	Provincial Transition Plan
<b>RACN</b>	Rapid Assessment of Critical Needs
<b>RC</b>	Resident Coordinator
<b>RCU</b>	Resident Coordinator's Unit
<b>ROC</b>	Republic of Congo
<b>RRF</b>	Rapid Response Fund
<b>RRR</b>	Return, Resettlement and Reintegration
<b>SC-UK</b>	Save the Children UK
<b>SC-US</b>	Save the Children - US
<b>SENSE</b>	Serviço Nacional de Sementes / National Seeds Service
<b>SFC</b>	Supplementary Feeding Centre
<b>SGL</b>	Solidarity Group Lending
<b>SOWCR</b>	State Of the World's Children Report
<b>SRSA</b>	Swedish Rescue Services Agency (Swedrelief)
<b>STD</b>	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
<b>STI</b>	Sexually Transmitted Infections
<b>SUMA</b>	Supply Management System
<b>TB</b>	Tuberculosis
<b>TBA</b>	Traditional Birth Attendant
<b>TEP</b>	Teacher Emergency Package
<b>TFC</b>	Therapeutic Feeding Centre
<b>TPS</b>	True Potato Seeds
<b>TT</b>	Tetanus
<b>UAJCA</b>	União das Associações de Jovens Camponeses de Angola / United Association of Young Farmers of Angola (National NGO)
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNAIDS</b>	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNITA</b>	União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola / National Union for the Total Independence of Angola
<b>UNMAS</b>	United Nations Mine Action Service
<b>UNSECOORD</b>	United Nations Security Coordination
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>US\$</b>	United States Dollar
<b>UTCAH</b>	Unidade Técnica de Coordenação das Ajudas Humanitárias / Technical Unit for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance
<b>UXO</b>	Unexploded Ordnance
<b>VA</b>	Vulnerability Analysis
<b>VAM</b>	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
<b>VCCT</b>	Voluntary Confidential Counselling and Testing
<b>VCT</b>	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>WDI</b>	World Development Index
<b>WESH</b>	Water Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>YFHS</b>	Youth Friendly Health Services
<b>YIERC</b>	Youth Information, Education and Recreation Centres
<b>YME</b>	YME Foundation
<b>YMCA</b>	Youth Men's Christian Association
<b>ZOA</b>	ZOA Refugee Care

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