

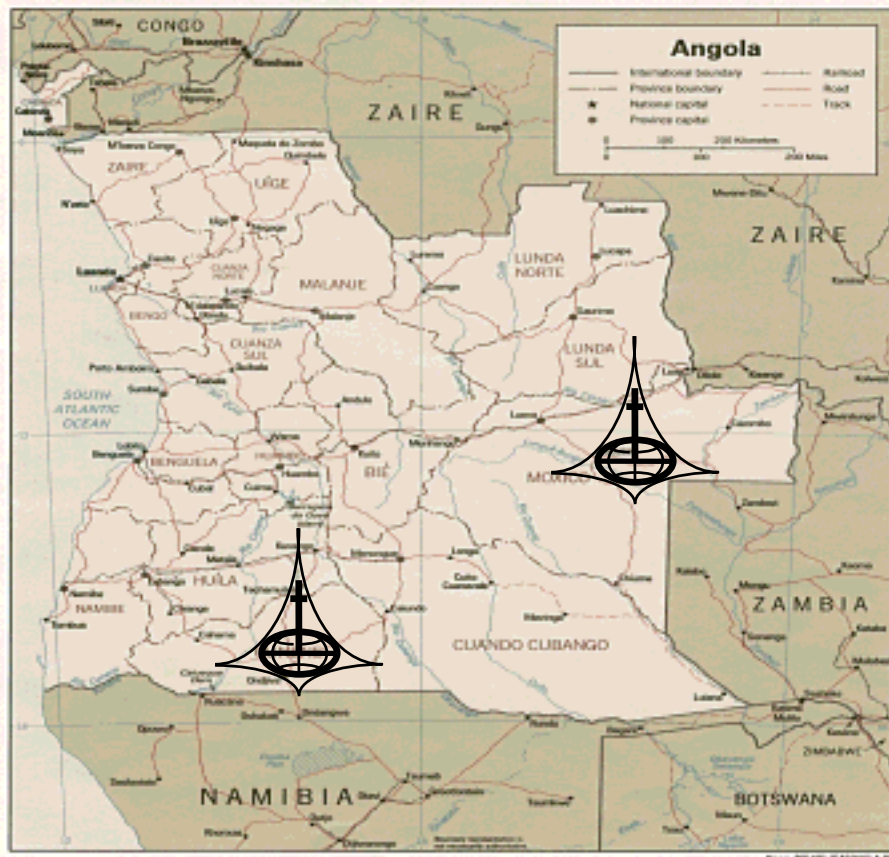


LWF ANGOLA PROGRAM



TIME OF PEACE, TIME TO ACT

TEMPO DA PAZ, TEMPO DA ACÇÃO



Country Profile

		Year
Surface Area	1,246,700 sq. kms	
Total Population	12,000,000	
Life Expectancy	40 years	2003
Under five mortality in 1000 live births	250	2003
Percentage of population in agriculture	85%	
Percentage of population in industry & services	15%	
Percentage of population below poverty line	68%	2003 estimate
GDP per capita	\$1,900	
GNI per capita	\$740	
% of people with access to potable water	35%	
% of people with access to basic sanitation	25%	
% of people with access to primary health care	35%	
Literacy rate for male population	82%	2003
Literacy of female population	54%	2003
Human Development Ranking	164	2003
Main exports	oil, diamonds, fish, coffee, and timber	
External debt	\$12 billion	2004
HIV-AIDS prevalence rate among adults	5.5% / 2.8%	2003/4 estimate
People living with HIV-AIDS	240,000	2003 estimate

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Foreword

MOVING FROM RELIEF TO DEVELOPMENT

General

Up until the signing of the peace accord in April 2002, Angola was a land of turmoil, civil war, insecurity and enormous human sufferings. Having taken advantage of the peaceful environment, in 2003 alone, 3.8 million war-affected persons (IDP's, refugees and ex-combatants) are reported to have returned to their communities. Although the anxiously awaited return was emotional, what greeted most on their return was were destroyed infrastructure and the infestation of the country by millions of landmines. The need to improve basic social services while attending to the most pressing needs of food and temporary shelter remained an enormous task. In 2003, the Government of Angola took an important step to improve the humanitarian situation and prepare the basis for transition by defining their National Economic and Social Programme.

According to UN sources, the transition phase should be completed during 2005-2006. While laying the groundwork for the future, partners taking part in the recovery efforts are expected to follow a strategy based on three main pillars, i.e., *the rights-based approach, coordination and partnership with stakeholders, and focused, pragmatic and feasible programmes.*

Indeed, the process of transition and recovery efforts are demanding. One of the major constraints includes access, which is complicated by landmines and a poor road network, with high transport costs and administrative bottlenecks aggravating the problem further.

Throughout 2004, LWF has continued to work with the vulnerable and the war-affected populations of Moxico and Lunda Sul Provinces, bordering DRC and Zambia. Having taken the transition agenda into consideration, it is currently involved in vital activities of transition such as repatriation & reintegration; food distribution; emergency water & sanitation projects; peace, reconciliation & human rights and rehabilitation of schools and health posts.

LWF Angola participates in the UNHCR-spearheaded repatriation program for Angolan refugees. In 2004, the Luau and Cazombo Reception Centres have received a total of 33,000 returnees from Zambia and the DRC. In addition to managing the reception centres, LWF distributes WFP food rations to an estimated 45,000 returnees.

Major Challenges in the Transition Process

- **Dependency Culture**

With the civil war lasting 27 years and claiming the loss of 1.5 million lives, most Angolans were not fortunate to enjoy the immediate gains of independence in 1975. As war, insecurity and absence of the rule of law became the unfortunate way of life; most Angolans were displaced within either Angola or forced to be refugees outside. Instead of working and leading

a dignified life of supporting themselves, many became dependent on relief handouts. For many, this is, the only kind of life they have known. There is, now, therefore a need for a change in attitude and to move away from the long established culture of dependency.

- **Governance**

A call for an overall improvement in governance and transparency continues to be voiced by the donor community. If, the government does not meet, up to the expectation of potential donors, there could be funding consequences that would have the potential to affect the transition process.

- **Institutional**

Transition implies the emergence of improved environment and appropriate structures where the rule of law and the existence of relevant institutions make a difference. Transition calls for sound institutions that are people and development-oriented and are also inclusive. It is important that transition arrangements give due attention to issues of protection as well as civil and human rights of citizens. In general, the situation calls for comprehensive legal and institutional arrangements as well as the placing of the right people to lead the process forward. Otherwise, the enthusiasm and aspirations of the population could easily be frustrated.

- **Infrastructure**

The long civil war has destroyed vital economic and social structures such as roads, schools and health facilities. Even worse, some roads are still infested with deadly landmines. The de-mining operations as well as the rehabilitation of road infrastructures demand urgent attention. With schools, health structures and water and sanitation services also a high priority, the little that was initiated during the relief-emergency phase is just inadequate.

- **Resources**

Meaningful development is a demanding process and, therefore, the ongoing transition to development calls for a sound policy, an appropriate institutional framework, skilled manpower and adequate financial allocation. Angola needs multilateral and bilateral attention and humanitarian interventions to support the people of Angola at this critical moment.

- **Coordination**

Provincial and municipal structures need to develop competence and build capacity in order to guide local development activities. Angola needs to strengthen such structures and emphasize the importance of a coordinated development approach.

Way Forward

As a humanitarian organization working with the vulnerable and the war-affected population for close to twenty years, LWF Angola has advantages such as *knowledge about the Angolan situation, experienced staff, sound contact with faith-based organizations, close contact with major humanitarian organizations and other related agencies.*

As the programme consolidates its focus on community development, extra attention and support will be given on capacity building and strengthening of local institutions and community-based organizations. The new approach will emphasize programme quality and transparency and will also give due attention to improving relations and collaborations with current and new potential stakeholders.

Petros Wontamo Anamo
Country Representative

Introduction to LWF Angola Program Structure

3 YEARS ON THE PEACE IS HOLDING

Three years have now passed since peace was finally achieved in Angola. Although no elections have yet been held, the country has stabilised as far as peace is concerned. The days of armed conflict and civil unrest, although not forgotten, are gone. The Angolan people are fast braving the savage scars of the 27-year civil conflict in order to start the process of reconstructing lost livelihoods. The LWF/DWS has been with the Angolan people in the eastern region in the tireless effort of alleviating their suffering since 1986. The work had been primarily tied to the IDP camps, providing immediate emergency assistance.

Three years on, the once three million IDPs have now resettled, and over 252,000 refugees out of 450,000 have returned.

In this transition era, from emergency to development, LWF has focused on **seven** keys areas:

- **Civil Society Building, Human Rights, Peace and Reconciliation**

Activities defined and implemented under this objective are Human Rights awareness training; Reconciliation and trauma healing; Capacity building of community based organisations; and Capacity Building of project staff.

- **Water and Sanitation**

The implementation of this objective focuses on three activities namely Opening of water points (afridev and hydraulic ram pumps), Formation of water committees and Construction of family latrines

- **Agriculture and Food Security**

Agriculture and Food Security objective is implemented through 3 activity blocks Seed multiplication, Extension and Micro-credit.

- **Social Infrastructure rehabilitation: Schools**

The implementation of education component involves the rehabilitation of primary school classrooms, the rehabilitation of teacher's houses and Construction of latrines.

- **Social Infrastructure rehabilitation: Health posts**

The increased health objective has been implemented through the following activities Rehabilitation/construction of health posts, Rehabilitation/construction of health personnel houses and construction of staff houses.

- **HIV-AIDS and Preventive Health**

This objective is implemented through two main activities General awareness of HIV-AIDS and basic health safety issues, and Training of Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs).

- **Community Development and Emergency preparedness**

This objective is implemented through 3 activities namely: Environmental public awareness; Land mines public awareness; and Environmental skills up-grade of LWF/DWS staff.

Covering a total project area of over 200,000 square kilometres, with a total population of just under 200,000, LWF/DWS has reached a total population of 180,000 with its package of activities, thus representing 90% of total population in the project area.

Simão Chatepa
Programme Coordinator

Human Rights, Peace and Reconciliation

The prolonged civil war led to the polarisation of relations among Angolans at all levels. The country was militarised, the rule of law became an exception. The restarting of the civil war in 1992 after the first multi-party elections had its origins in the tense and un-reconciled society that had gone through 17 years of civil war. The new war took another 10 years before it ended.



Human Rights Peace and Reconciliation Training Workshop, Cazombo 2004

LWF/DWS Human Rights Peace and Reconciliation project is aimed at promoting reconciliation and peaceful resolution of conflicts at the community level. Through a network of churches and community leaders, human rights counsellors and peace promoters are trained and equipped with standard human rights and peaceful conflict resolution techniques. Theatre, seminars and workshops are conducted at all levels of the community.

Lunache Village Chief: My People are Reconciled

An attempt by UNITA, the main opposition party and the former rebel, to re-open a political office in Cazombo led to a severe community fight. Hundreds of houses suspected of having UNITA sympathisers were scorched. The hunt for UNITA supporters spread from Cazombo to a neighbouring communities including Lunache. This became a serious humanitarian concern as it was happening at the peak of repatriation of Angolan refugees from Zambia and Congo into Cazombo and the interior districts.



Cazombo Queen speaking to her subjects on Peace and Reconciliation

LWF/DWS organised a peace and reconciliation workshop in which participants were invited from the local community, political parties and, the government. The Lunache Village Chief was also invited. After the workshop the Chief called a reconciliation meeting in Lunache, in which she requested LWF/DWS to explain to her subjects about peace and reconciliation. Addressing herself to her subjects she emphasised that “we are no longer at war. Both UNITA and MPLA are Angolans. The war is over. We no longer have any basis on which to separate us or to use force to put across our opinions”.

Water and Sanitation: The Hydraulic Ram Pumps are back pumping water....

The war took its toll on the entire basic social infrastructure in the countryside. Eastern Angola is endowed with many river sources and the Hydraulic ram pumps had been the traditional means of providing water to the communities. They run on water to pump water, with almost zero running costs. The war had destroyed these pumps. LWF/DWS water and sanitation project has provided maintenance and restoration of ram pumps.



Rehabilitated Ram Pump pumping water to the community, Muconda - Lunda Sul 2004

In areas where ram pumps are not feasible, LWF/DWS has opened up wells fitted with afridev hand-pumps. In order to promote sanitary conditions latrines and rubbish pits are also promoted.

Resurgence of Sandando Community around water

Sandando community was identified to benefit from the rehabilitation of its health post that had been destroyed during the war. As part of the rehabilitation, a water point was opened. Soon after the water point was opened, resettlement in Sandando increased within a month from 20 houses to over 100 houses. The village woman chief confessed, “this increased resettlement is more around the water point than anything else. My people were reluctant to resettle back here in the absence of water. You know after getting used to clean water in the IDPs camps, most people did not want to return to stream water anymore”.

HIV-AIDS and Preventive Health

Angola has the national HIV-AIDS prevalence rate of fewer than 3%. Encouraging though this may look, it is a challenge in that the country is just opening up after the war. Angolans are not just travelling within Angola but also interacting with the neighbouring and far countries. All the neighbouring countries have double-digit prevalence rates. The area where LWF/DWS is working is where most of the returnees from Zambia and DRC are resettling. That, in itself, poses a huge challenge. LWF/DWS is undertaking HIV-AIDS awareness education with the sole purpose of mitigating the spread.

The preventive health activities include community awareness education in the prevention of other infectious and communicable diseases as well as those spread by parasites such as malaria.

Diarrhoeal diseases have reduced...

Mariana Pedro Chicumbu, was born in Luena at an IDP camp. She lived in the IDP camp for the first 18 years of her life. "Life at the camp was very difficult, we could not move freely, but we had standard sanitary conditions, latrines and rubbish pits. When we returned here after the end of the war we were faced with frequent diarrhoeal diseases.



Family Pit Latrine, Cazombo, 2004

LWF/DWS came in and trained two community members who started discussing with us ways of combating diarrhoea. One of the things they recommended us to do was to dig latrines. Since we started using them, things have changed. Diarrhoea has disappeared.”

TBAs...The Village Maternity

Where it exists, maternity facilities only exist in the main district hospitals. Outside the district hospitals there are no modern maternity facilities in the villages. New births are therefore attended by the traditional birth attendants (TBA). In the areas where LWF/DWS is working the TBAs are handling 100% of the deliveries in their respective communities. LWF/DWS is providing training to TBAs that helps them to become better equipped and be able to quickly diagnose complicated cases, which they can refer to hospitals. She has been delivering babies since she was 25 and, now she is 60.

Marcia Santos Kalumbu inherited the art of TBA from her mother. She benefited from LWF/DWS TBA training. After the training she received a TBA kit. She remarks that “LWF/DWS training has assisted me to know how to protect myself



Marcia Santos, with her TBA kit bag, receiving a pregnant woman for maternity consultation, Cazombo, 2004

from contamination and how to diagnose complicated cases, for referral to hospitals. I deliver at least 3 births a month in my community.”

Agriculture and Food Security

The Angolan countryside in the areas where LWF/DWS is working is very beautiful, full of green vegetation, lowlands and receives the highest rainfall in Angola. In fact it is the largest river basin of the country. Two major rivers have their source here...the mighty Zambezi stretching all the way to the Indian Ocean and Cassai, the largest confluence of Congo. During the war, the rural economy was the most severely affected. Despite its much publicised oil and diamond exploration, the vast majority of Angolans are rural based (80%) and depend on agriculture. At the peak of the war at least 6m people were depending on food aid. Eastern Angola used to be one of the largest suppliers of agricultural produce to the commercial towns to the

west along the Benguela railway line. All of this was lost during the war. LWF/DWS Agriculture and Food Security objective is to restore food self-sufficient production of basic foodstuffs (maize and cassava) and assist in rebuilding the cash economy through microcredit schemes.

Early Maturing Cassava

Although eastern Angola has a very big potential for maize production, the traditional staple food is cassava. The emergency projects carried out during the war had put an emphasis on maize production and consumption. In this phase of transition to development, LWF/DWS is assisting farmers with early maturing cassava cuttings.



Farmer in Muconda in his early maturing cassava farm, 2004

The traditional cassava cuttings take 12 – 18 months to mature and most of them are toxic so they require a lengthy and delicate process to prepare before they are safe for human consumption. Goncalves Chinyama, a farmer in Muconda, confirms that the early maturing cassava breed is very opportune for returnees and resettling people because it is available for consumption within 6 months. Furthermore they find that it is resistant to some of the common diseases, which affected in the traditional plant.

Seed Multiplication.....Rice seed multiplication

In Moxico province there are many lowlands and wetlands, locally known as Chanas, suitable for highland rice production. In the pre-colonial period, there was a very vibrant rice production in the area. Due to the war, the rice seeds bank was lost. LWF/DWS is assisting farming families to rehabilitating their lost rice seeds bank. Rice seed is distributed to a group of farmers who after harvest return some for distribution to other farming families.



Women farmers bagging rice seed, Cazombo

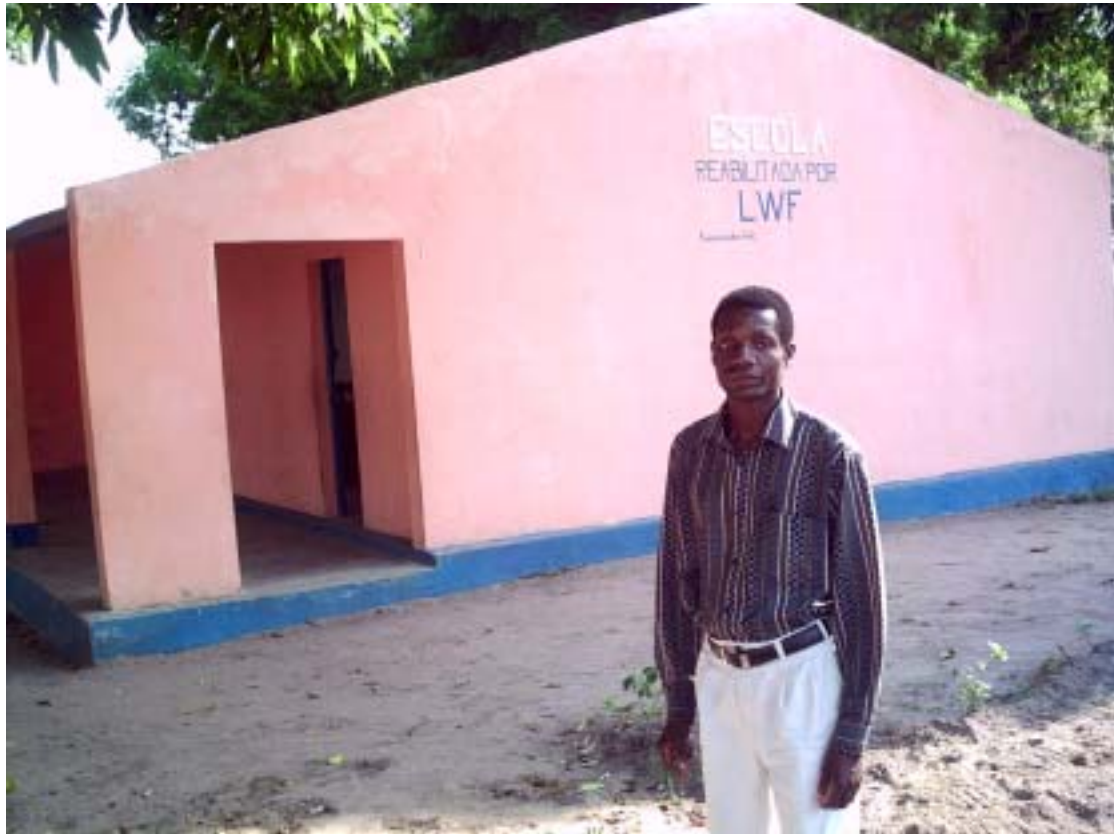
Micro-Credit: Animal Restocking

In the rural communities of eastern Angola, animals are taken as a form of collateral. In bairro 8 de Marco, 20 km south of Muconda where LWF/DWS area office is located, an animal microcredit scheme was initiated in 2002 soon after the first movements of resettlement and return started. The credit scheme works on a revolving system. The communities, with the assistance of LWF/DWS, organised themselves in groups of 6 families. Each group was given three goats, two females and 1 bull. First and second generation offspring are passed on to the group members until everyone has received the goats at which point a third group may also benefit. Rosaria Vaz, one of the beneficiaries of the system explains that, by having her own goats, she feels economically empowered and protected. She can now attend to any emergency by selling or killing a goat. A war widowed woman as she is, she is looking at the goats as her main source of income. In post-war Angola, an animal credit scheme is working as a means of both protecting and empowering women.

Social Infrastructure: Rebuilding the schools and the health posts...

Rural social infrastructure suffered heavily as a result of the war. Schools and health posts were the target of destruction in order to force the movements of people. After the war, there was no school or health post with its roof intact in rural eastern Angola. As a way of providing the minimum basic conditions to facilitating the return and resettlement of people from the IDP camps, rehabilitation/construction of schools has been the main part of LWF/DWS work in Angola.

We have had no school since 1984...



Headmaster of Cassai Sul School, rehabilitated by LWF/DWS Luau, 2004

In Cassai Sul, a locality of Luau district, a school has been rehabilitated by LWF/DWS. The last time the school functioned was in 1984. Returning returnees' children have had no school to go to over the last 3 years. LWF/DWS has now rehabilitated the old school and children will be able to get back to school.

30 km to the nearest health post...

Cawewe locality is 30 km from Cameia district headquarters where LWF/DWS has its area office. In a district of the size of 60,000 square km, the only health facility was at the headquarters. Cawewe health post and others in the area were destroyed during the war. LWF/DWS has undertaken the rehabilitation of some of them including Cawewe. The woman traditional chief of Cawewe, Rosaria, remarked that there are over 80 villages under her jurisdiction and all these will depend on this health post for their basic medical care.

Emergency: Repatriation

Home coming after years of forced exile...

Joao, 40 years old now, left Luau municipality in early 1999 when the war restarted. This was the third time that he was fleeing the country. First in 1984 when he was 19, returned in 1992 but fled again in 1993 and returned in 1994, lastly in 1999 and returned in 2004. The last twenty years for Joao have been spent mostly living in exile as a refugee. Joao informs that in early January, when everything was pointing

at a permanent peace, he was woken up to the sounds of gun battle. Luau municipality was under fire and people were fleeing for their lives. He fled back to Congo for a third time. He had to face the difficult reality of returning to refugee life.



Joao, wife and brothers at Luau Reception Centre, just returned from exile. Luau, Moxico 2004

In 2002 he received news that war had come to an end in Angola and that people were free to return. Having already made two false returns, Joao was very hesitant to make a third return. When two years passed by without any signs of another war, Joao decided to return. He returned in one of the convoys under the UNHCR Voluntary return. LWF/DWS staff working at the Luau reception centre received him and gave him mine awareness education, HIV-AIDS, Human Rights, Peace and Reconciliation awareness. He has now returned to Marco 25, lying 120km from Luau district headquarters. LWF/DWS will continue assisting Joao until his first crop harvest through monthly food distributions. People in Joao's community were also assisted with starter seeds and tools packs to help them restart their lives. Although there are still many problems that Joao is to face before he can restore his normal livelihood, he is proud of the fact that he has returned home.

LWF/DWS repatriation programme handled 33,000 out of the 52,000 Angolan refugees who returned to Angola in 2004.

Clearing the roads and the fields of mines..

The discovery land mines in the premises of a school in Muriege that LWF/DWS was rehabilitating together with the community halted the works. The information was passed to DCA demining team who came to do mine surveillance and eventually proceeded to start demining. LWF/DWS is working in partnership with DCA in

demining and mine risk education. Angola is currently one of the most heavily mined countries in the world. The areas where LWF/DWS is working land mines remain the biggest threat to human life.



Muriego Primary School, Rehabilitation works suspended following discovery of land mines in the premises

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

As the journey continues some have reached their graceful retirement....

Ex-LWF workers speak of their attachment with LWF/WS, as they think of what the Organization is doing helping Angolans, both employees and beneficiaries. (Luanda, LWF office, April 8, 2005)



MARIO KIKANDANGALA was born at Massango village, Malange Province, in February 6, 1943. His parents were farmers, and from the village, time-to-time, he visited Luanda for business in order to have some coins just enough to meet the family needs. After being in the colonial army from 1967 to 1969, and joining the newly formed Angolan Army, FAPLA, in 1982, for only one year, he left Malange in the same year, due to war and sought refuge in Luanda. There, Mr. Mario joined LWF as a permanent worker in 1997, as a watchman. Mr. Mario was a very humble man, respectful and committed to work until his retirement. About his experience with LWF he remarks that “One of the most challenging tasks I ever took, was during the peak of the war when travelling outside Luanda was not allowed for international humanitarian workers, hence I had to carry cash to LWF regional office in Luena for the payment of staff and field operations. I collected the money from Luanda office and boarded a humanitarian aid flight to Luena where I had over the cash to the office manager Mr. Mucaxi. Soon after handing over the money I had to inform Luanda head office, by radio, that the money had been safely delivered. I felt happy for the trust that LWF management in Luanda had in me.”

About his relationship with colleagues he says “What touched me most, in all this, was to be invited to the LWF/WS Angola (60th) anniversary party, in 1996. I could not believe it! Who could I be to stand just there side by side with people of such a high profile? But that did happen and I was there with many of my colleagues. I was very well treated by all my fellow workers and I’m grateful to them.”



Sr. MATUMONA SEBATIO was born in Damba, Uige province, in May 28, 1937. In the late 1940’s, he together with his parents joined a group of Angolans who crossed the border entering Congo Zaire to look for a better life. While there the whole family converted to the faith professed by the Church of Jesus Christ on Earth, also known as Simao Toco at a time when the colonial government in Belgium Congo were persecuting this religious faith. The whole family including Matumona were arrested and deported back to Angola. Back in Angola they were taken further south in Benguela as prisoners by the colonial authorities. Sebastiao was at the age of eight

when they arrived there. He grew up in Benguela and in 1992 due to war moved with his family to Luanda. In 1996, He joined LWF as a Driver, but worked in several Departments: including Logistics, Finance, and LWF Representative Office. Later on he was put in charge of the Transport Department and this is what marked him most during his work at LWF. He remarks “I did not remain long in that area. Since I only spoke French and much of the communication with partners was in English, there was a need for someone speaking fluently in this language to replace me. When LWF got the right person I was assigned other duties, including catering for prayer sessions.”

About his working relationship with colleagues he remarks, “We learnt a lot through our work and colleagues. What touched me most was travelling to Saurimo and Muconda and meeting returnees from exile struggling to cross the Cassai River back home. If I have one thing to say to my colleagues, I simply ask them to be patient and work hard to keep the image that has already been built up. We need to continue this work with love and humility.”

Senior and mid - level staff

Luanda Head Office

Petros Wontamo Anamo	Representative
Simão Chatepa	Program Coordinator
Sam Kambarami	Finance Manager
Aurelio Jolomba Pombo	Administrator
Mize Marcelino	Logistics Coordinator
Elves Zambela	Project Accountant
Recilda V. Tolentino	Finance Assistant
Bely M. Kimvuidi	Procurement Officer
Eunice Carla Luis Miguel	Administration Assistant
Flaviano S. Ucuamba	Radio Operator
Timoteo Filipe	Clerk

Luau Project Office

Alfredo Donji Kaimbo	Project Coordinator
Geophrey Kakaula	Repatriation Officer
	Logistics Assistant
Agostinho João	Community Development Assistant
Antonio Mario	Community Development Assistant
Candida Benita Filipe	Community Development Assistant
Celestino Rafael	Community Development Assistant
Beston Kapula	Administration and Finance Assistant
Ndjungu Kaza	Agriculture Technician
Jose Chize	Water and Sanitation Technician
Antunes Manuel	Radio Operator

Luena Project Office

Adão Mateus	Regional Coordinator
Emilio Manuel	Regional Peace and Reconciliation Officer
Benjamin José	Regional Agricultural Officer
Célio Samuel Malaquias	Building Engineer
Senga Afonso	Regional Health Coordinator
	Logistics Assistant
Daniel Capalo	Agriculture Extension Assistant
Isabel Rosadas	Finance and Administration Assistant
Emilia da Conceicao Chiquito	Auxiliary Finance Assistant
Suana Machado	Tally Clerk
Guilhemina Silvina Chipango	Community Development Assistant
Laurindo W.Kapila	Radio Operator

Muconda Project Office

Margarida de Sa	Project Coordinator
Antonio Caluta Nguvulu	Community Development Assistant
Armando K. Pedro	Agriculture Technician
Jose Antonio Sousa	Agriculture Technician
Antonio Caimbo Muacumbi	Agriculture Technician
Ernesto Carlos Audacio	Logistic Assistant
Rosaria Faienda	Administration and Finance Assistant
Dulcinea E. Firmino	Human Rights Assistant
Victorino Kankengo	WatSan Technician
Firmina Calumbo	Secretary

Cazombo Project Office

Moises Gourgel	Project Coordinator
Victor Fernandez	Repatriation Assistant
Francisco Rodrigues	Community Development Assistant
Cecilia Casela	Community Development Assistant
Domingas J. Njolomba	Finance and Administration Assistant
Martins Kalichi	Logistic Assistant

SUMMARY OF STAFFING IN 2004

Project	Core Staff				Casual				Expatriates				TOTAL Staff			
	Women	Men	Total	Women Ratio	Men	Women	Total	Women Ratio	Men	Women	Total	Women Ratio	Men	Women	Total	Women Ratio
Luanda	4	26	30	13%	0	0	0		3	1	4	25%	29	5	34	15%
Luena	7	16	23	30%	0	0	0		2	0	2	0%	18	7	25	28%
Luau	4	21	25	16%	74	18	92	24%	0	0	0		95	22	117	19%
Cazombo	4	14	18	22%	67	19	86	22%	0	0	0		81	23	104	22%
Muconda	6	15	21	29%	0	0	0		0	0	0		15	6	21	29%
Caianda	0	0	0		22	9	31	29%	0	0	0		22	9	31	29%
Total Angola	25	92	117	21%	163	46	209	22%	5	1	6	17%	260	72	332	22%

Finance

Acronyms

ACT	Action By Churches Together
ALWS	Australian Lutheran World Service
USBPRM	United States Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration
DCA	DanChurchAid
DWS	Department of World Service
EED	Evangelischer Entwicklungsdien
ELCA	Evangelical Lutheran Church of America
FCA	FinnChurhAid
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service
LWR	Lutheran World Relief
NCA	Norwegian ChurchAid
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WFP	World Food Programme
Sida	Swedish International Development Agency
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CLWR	Canadian Lutheran World Relief
ALWR	Australian Lutheran World Relief
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
EURONAIID	European Network of
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office



is a world-wide network of Churches and their related agencies meeting human need through a coordinated emergency response and a common identity. The ACT network is based in the Lutheran World Federation and World Council of Churches in Geneva and is coordinating, rather than an operational office whose primary functions are to ensure:

- Events that may lead to an emergency intervention, are monitored;
- Rapid assessment;
- Coordinated fund raising;
- Reporting;
- Communication and information flow;
- Emergency preparedness.

ACT represents a move towards coordination and streamlining of existing structures. It is able to meet urgent requests to assist vulnerable groups during sudden emergencies that result from natural or human causes.

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