

Programme Update



Angola

Appeal No. MAAAO001

31 August 2008

This report covers the period from 01/01/2008 to 30/06/2008



Cabeça de Baleia, boats used for fishing by the beneficiaries of the DFID IS III supported programme. Photo Angola Red Cross

In brief

Programme purpose: Angola Red Cross Society (ARC) programmes have been developed in line with its Strategic Development Plan, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Global Agenda, and contribute to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The programme purpose is to ensure a holistic approach in providing humanitarian services to the most vulnerable people.

Programme(s) summary: Angola is an emerging democracy and post-war country, trying to reconstruct the country. However, continuous emergencies like cholera outbreaks, floods, poverty, malnutrition and poor health services, are delaying the development process for Angola. Angola Red Cross Society is also going through internal organisational reform process, which requires significant attention and support from the national board as well as key partners.

Financial situation: The total budget is CHF 1,332,771 of which 24 percent is covered.

[Click here to go directly to the attached financial report.](#)

No. of people we help: Five million people are targeted through ARC programmes with special focus on people living in peri-urban area, women and children under five years old.

Our partners: IFRC, ICRC, Spanish RC, French RC, German RC, Finnish RC, British RC, DFID, UNICEF, WHO, IOM, World Vision, Global Fund, Private Sector (UNITEL) and the Angola government.

Context

Angola is recovering from a 27 years conflict that left the country deeply devastated, and left the country heavily handicapped with land mines, a depleted infrastructure, poor institutions and lack of basic services. The government has signed a peace deal with the Forum Cabindês para o Diálogo (FCD), and umbrella group of civil society organizations and pro-independence factions, granting Cabinda a special status but reaffirming Angola territorial integrity. Dissidents have rejected the deal, prompting further violent clashes.

With oil production forecast to rise sharply in the next few years against high oil prices, strong economic growth is forecast. Massive government spending keeps inflation high, averaging 13 percent in 2006, and rose to 17 percent by end of 2007. The gap between the rich and poor is widening. According to the UNDP, more than two-thirds of the country's 15 million people live on less than a US dollar a day. Humanitarian advocacy is therefore extremely necessary for Angola.

The National Society (NS) was under going transition and remarkable progress was evident during the reporting period. New board members elected during the 3rd General Assembly in 2006, and the new management team have shown commitment to ensuring smooth reform of the NS structures, systems and policies.

Progress towards outcomes

There has not been much progress towards implementing the planned activities due to limited funding. However, there was some achievement in some bilaterally and multilaterally funded projects, as reported in this update.

Disaster Management

Outcome(s)/Expected result(s):

- Effective mechanism for disaster management is functioning in ARC.
- Vulnerability of communities in disaster prone areas reduced through disaster risk awareness and capacity building in first aid and mine awareness.

Achievements

At the headquarters level, ARC focused on the development of the draft disaster management (DM) strategic plan ("Master Plan") and the terms of reference and concept paper have been already formulated. Other key activities in the reporting period have been the development of the draft disaster management action plan, and of the draft DM Contingency Plan of floods and cholera outbreak.

The NS has also carried out Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (VCA) in six communities, reaching a total population of 5,000 persons. Continuous effort is being put on supporting and strengthening the functional community disaster management committees, in order to enhance ownership and project sustainability. Additional support was provided to community disaster management committees existing in Kwanza Sul, through refresher training courses. Roles of each DM committee members were clearly defined.

At national and provincial levels, ARC attended regular DM meetings and task force meetings with government, national and international humanitarian organisation and other stakeholders. The NS also produced and distributed information, education and communication (IEC) promotional materials on disaster risk reduction (DRR), at national and provincial levels. In addition, brochures, posters and case studies on DRR (e.g. tree planting) were finalised. A floods assessment was completed in Cunene Province and 20 bicycles for all DRR target communities purchased and distributed to the volunteers.

The NS received an internal donation from a local company to the value of USD 100,000 to assist families affected by flood during the first quarter of 2008 in Cunene Province. Activities included cholera prevention in two camps and approximately 15,000 people were reached through provision of clean water and sanitation facilities, health education and prevention campaigns on diarrhoea diseases.

ARC co-operated with local authorities and OXFAM as the main partners. In addition, German Red Cross provided assistance for cholera prevention activities to Kwanza Sul Province, Port Loko and Sumbe villages mostly affected, targeting 55,000 persons for “water point” campaigns. Health education, chlorination, distribution of oral rehydration solutions (ORS) and home visits for follow-up were the main activities. Funding support from German Red Cross was for three months only; therefore the volunteers continued activities with assistance from local health authorities.

In the mine awareness programme, ARC collaborated with vulnerable groups including fishermen, hunters, shepherds, farmers and hunters. The land mine impact survey database has also been updated. Other activities have included the production of IEC material (wall paintings and information boards) on mine awareness and other Unexploded Ordinances (UXO's). A proposal was submitted to the national mine awareness committee CNIDAH to the value of USD 150,000 for ARC to continue mine awareness activities during 2009 and into 2010.

There has been progress in implementing the change process although with some challenges in funding, relationship management, performance measurement and reporting. Out of four director positions, only two remain filled. It is very challenging to attract suitable candidates for organisational development, youth and volunteering, as well as staff for the planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) department. The main constraints in identifying suitable candidates are as a result of more competitive salaries offered by private companies, which the NS cannot afford. However, all salaries are covered by the government and negotiation on a review under the change process is on-going.

Financial structures are being upgraded and put in place. The Navision accounting software has been installed, and a workshop conducted for follow-up. The finance manual was presented in draft version, and needs approval by the board. During the workshop it was agreed to include a chapter on logistic procedures in order to facilitate improved practices.

Constraints or Challenges

- High turn-over of staff at headquarters level, hampering capacity building.
- The implementation of all change processes are hampered by limited involvement and presence of active and committed board members. Communication between the ARC president and the secretary general is on e-mail bases with few visits to the NS. A visit took place by the end of May, and this concluded in the holding of the first board meeting since 2006. It is therefore difficult to achieve sustainable recovery process of the NS with so little commitment from the governance structure.
- Another major challenge remains in bringing on board 18 branches and to work within the same objectives and strategies due to distance and poor communication. A plan was developed to divide the country into four zones, each covering four to five branches. Part of this development is hampered by lack of funding support.

Health and Care

Outcome(s)/Expected result(s):

- Access to safe water and sanitation serviced improved in Kwanza Sul and Benguela provinces.
- Capacity level of ARC staff and volunteers in the management of water and sanitation activities.
- Community health service improved through ARC health posts.
- The health needs of people affected by natural and man-made disasters are catered for by the NS.

Achievements

ARC continues serving communities through its health posts network. However, health and hygiene promotion activities need further strengthening and to be rolled out to other branches in disaster prone provinces. The water and sanitation (WatSan) programme, which started as a recovery programme from the floods, is gradually being integrated into long-term health and care programmes. It is a relatively new intervention for the NS, although the WatSan needs are huge all over the country.

The IFRC Country Representation (FCR) will continue to provide technical support to ARC in developing the WatSan programme and training human resources in the targeted provinces. However, the NS needs more resources to develop this programme, and the IFRC zone office has started resource mobilisation by targeting traditional WatSan donors.

Expected activities in WatSan have unfortunately not materialised due to funding shortfalls although the ARC continues to express an interest in developing capacity in this important area; linking WatSan activities to its on-going community health activities. In this respect, the zone WatSan delegate has planned PHAST training for Angola – including PHAST kits and the pre-positioning of water treatment chemicals as regional stock in event of cholera outbreak. Cholera remains a serious public health issue (especially after the seasonal floods); therefore ARC in coordination with the zone health and care programme plan to preposition cholera kits.

ARC has also expressed a strong interest in scaling-up activities on community-based First Aid. The IFRC zone office is coordinating re-vitalized CBFA in the region and ARC is adopting the new strategy. Meanwhile, the ARC has been busy preparing their role in the social mobilization component of the National Polio Campaign to be held in mid-August. Over 200 volunteers operating in nine of the 18 provinces will be active through community social mobilization activities.

The programme in Angola is targeting five million people with HIV prevention interventions, 6,400 people living with HIV (PLHIV) and 16,000 orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) by 2010. ARC is relatively new in the implementation of the HIV and AIDS programme and 2008 is its third year of implementing the five-year integrated HIV and AIDS programme (2006 to 2010), which is part of the Southern Africa Regional HIV and AIDS programme ([MAA63003](#)) and a component of the IFRC Global HIV and AIDS Alliance.

ARC is working in partnership with German Red Cross in Cunene province targeting three municipalities with an estimated population of about 120,000; the project is overseen by a German delegate and implemented by an Angolan HIV and AIDS co-coordinator with other support staff. From July 2007 since it commenced, steady progress has been made. During the flood which occurred in the province, some constraints were met as some populations were dislocated from their native areas. ARC is also working in partnership with the Spanish Red Cross in Luanda province, mostly engaged in primary prevention of HIV. In a matter of time, a centre for voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) will be opened to the public in Benfica /Luanda. So far, their activities have scored successes and the programme is on the right course.

Working in partnership

ARC has also and is still participating in meeting of Angola National Aids Services Organization (ANASO) to which ARC is vice chair. There is also good collaboration with the National Institute for Fighting Aids (INLS), MOH and other NGOs engaged in HIV programs. The activities in national Polio Campaign have involved close cooperation with National and Regional Health Authorities whilst in Disaster Management; ARC continues to be an active partner with other key agencies.

The NS holds the position as chair of the Malaria Forum in Angola, and members of the Country Coordination Mechanism (CCM). In addition, ARC is an important partner for the office of civil protection responding to emergencies as well as facilitator of coordination of interagency emergency responses. The ICRC continues to scale down their support for tracing and

Communication along the plans for the organization to phase out their presence in Angola by 2010. Spanish RC continues as unilateral partner with HIV and AIDS projects in two provinces (Bie and Benguela) and a street youth project in Benguela. The IFRC is partner in HIV and AIDS Global Programme and DFID IS III project. Additional in-country partners are OXFAM, UNICEFF, Care International where co-operation agreements exist and with World Vision for Malaria programmes.

Looking ahead

In HIV and AIDS it was planned that capacity building for project staff be conducted in the 11 provinces where HIV activities would be implement in order to enhance efficient implementation and attainment of desired outcomes. Unfortunately, due to inadequate funding support, little was achieve during the first semester. Nevertheless, the same activities are planned to be implemented in the next semester (July –December).

How we work

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAAO001 - Angola

Mid-year report 2008

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2008/6
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Appeal	MAAAO001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health and Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organizational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	275,321	251,007	85,529	463,804	257,109	1,332,771
B. Opening Balance	2,166	0	0	8,150	0	10,316
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>DFID Partnership grant</i>				10,435		10,435
C1. Cash contributions				10,435		10,435
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
<i>DFID Partnership grant</i>				272,609		272,609
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)				272,609		272,609
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>				20,391		20,391
C4. Inkind Personnel				20,391		20,391
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	0	0	0	303,435	0	303,435
D. Total Funding = B + C	2,166	0	0	311,585	0	313,751
Appeal Coverage	1%	0%	0%	67%	0%	24%

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organizational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	2,166	0	0	8,150	0	10,316
C. Income	0	0	0	303,435	0	303,435
E. Expenditure				-24,200		-24,200
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	2,166	0	0	287,386	0	289,551

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2008/6
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organizational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		275,321	251,007	85,529	463,804	257,109	1,332,771	
Supplies								
Water & Sanitation	40,000							40,000
Total Supplies	40,000							40,000
Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicle Costs	41,010				8,850		8,850	32,160
Total Transport & Storage	41,010				8,850		8,850	32,160
Personnel								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	352,800				20,839		20,839	331,961
National Staff	160,559				-8,221		-8,221	168,780
National Society Staff	197,190							197,190
Total Personnel	710,549				12,618		12,618	697,931
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	252,900							252,900
Total Workshops & Training	252,900							252,900
General Expenditure								
Travel	78,572				1,375		1,375	77,197
Information & Public Relation	22,750							22,750
Office Costs	35,280				131		131	35,149
Communications	45,300							45,300
Professional Fees	12,480							12,480
Financial Charges	7,300				865		865	6,435
Other General Expenses					-0		-0	0
Total General Expenditure	201,682				2,371		2,371	199,311
Programme Support								
Program Support	86,630				248		248	86,383
Total Programme Support	86,630				248		248	86,383
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions					113		113	-113
Total Operational Provisions					113		113	-113
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,332,771				24,200		24,200	1,308,572
VARIANCE (C - D)		275,321	251,007	85,529	439,605	257,109	1,308,572	