

Socio-Economic Profile of Maquela do Zombo Municipality

September 2005

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Introduction

- i. Rationale
- ii. Methodology
- iii. Constraints
- iv. List of Tables, Figures, and Annexes (Insert list of acronyms)

II. Uíge Province – Maquela do Zombo

1. Maquela do Zombo
 - 1.1 Historical Background
 - 1.2 Population
 - 1.3 Administration
 - 1.4 Access, Shelter, and Communications
 - 1.5 Shelter and Community Infrastructure
 - 1.6 Land Use
 - 1.7 Water and Sanitation
 - 1.8 Other Economic Sectors
 - 1.9 Social Sectors
 - 1.10 Justice and Protection
 - 1.11 Humanitarian Development Cooperation

III. List of Priority Projects

INTRODUCTION

i. Rationale

The main objective of this exercise, taking place within the framework of the Sustainable Reintegration Initiative, is two-fold:

- a) Supporting the *National Strategy Against Poverty: Social Reintegration, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Economic Stability*¹, in which the Government of Angola has identified the social reintegration of displaced populations as a high priority strategic objective, in order to consolidate peace, national unity, and the promotion of local development; and
- b) Assisting the Government of Angola in implementing the Third Phase of the *Program for Return and Resettlement of the populations affected by the armed conflict*: which focuses on Social Reintegration².

In order to achieve this objective, the Socio-Economic Profile aims to present standardized, concise information regarding the needs, capacities, and priorities of the Municipality of Maquela do Zombo in Uíge province. This municipality has experienced large-scale return of displaced populations since the end of the war in 2002.

The Socio-Economic Profile, which has been developed with the cooperation of Angolan government officials, is also designed to be a useful tool for provincial and local authorities which will enable them to better advocate for their constituency's needs with the Government and Donors.

For the local populations, the present document additionally represents an opportunity to take stock of the information available about their own region and to use that information to better face the reconstruction and development challenges currently facing them.

¹ See: Ministério de Planeamento, Direcção de Estudos e Planeamento, *Estratégia de Combate a Pobreza : Reinserção Social, Reabilitação e Reconstrução e Estabilização Económica*, approved by the Government, February 11th 2004.

² See: Ministério da Assistência e Reinserção Social/MINARS, *Programa para o Regresso e Reassentamento das Populações Afectadas directamente pelo Conflito Armado*, Council of Ministers, July 17th 2002.

ii. Methodology

This study was conducted over a five-week period between 1 August – 6 September 2005 through the municipality of Maquela do Zombo. The project began with a week of Luanda-based meetings with UNHCR to establish the parameters of the study. Field work was conducted during the period 8 August – 6 September 2005. During field work, the facilitators visited the provincial capital, the municipal capital, and three of the four comunas. The fourth comuna (Cuilo-Futa) was not included in this study as it is currently inaccessible.

Data collection was achieved through the following means:

- Participatory Seminar
- Field Interviews with government officials and community leaders
- Review of official data kept by provincial, municipal, and comunal officials

Participatory Seminar: A two-day Participatory Seminar was held 30-31 August 2005 in the Municipal capital. Government officials from the provincial and municipal levels attended including: the Municipal Administrator and Vice-Administrator, Senior Officials of the Administration, including Communal Administrators and Heads of the various Ministerial Sectors, traditional authorities (Sobas), ecclesiastic authorities, and civil society organizations were present, as well as representatives of the economy, and various professional groups. Delegates from the IOs and NGOs active in the Municipality also took an active part in the Seminar, as did members of the community.

The purpose of this seminar was to supplement the data received by official sources. Participants agreed at the outset of the seminar that they would, over the two days, work toward achieving the following objectives:

- Identify principal problems, constraints, and priorities for action for the municipality; and
- Recommend priority projects based on participant consensus.

Participants were drawn from a wide cross section of governmental and non-governmental sectors in order to represent all of the concerns in the municipality. The seminar began with a session on presenting general information on the community, with the participants broken into thematic groups. A questionnaire was used during this section in order to capture all relevant data.

After this, the participants created a Venn Diagram representing the institutions and relationships that impact the municipality. This was then analyzed in accordance with how these relationships can be used to tackle the problems in the municipality.

The second day of the seminar focused on identifying problems in the municipality and prioritizing them, and in thematic groups, developing proposed projects that would address these issues. A SWOT analysis was done on each project in order to help the groups structure their thinking about the practicality of each project.

Field Interviews: Group and individual interviews were carried out in the municipality and each comuna included in this study. All interviews were based on questionnaires as developed for use in the Socio-Economic Assessment of the Bundas, in order to capture the best possible data.

The facilitators, accompanied by a representative from MINARS and from the Municipal Administration, conducted interviews with religious authorities, Administrators (both municipal and comunal), local NGO representatives, representatives from the UNHCR office, and

members of the community, including trade associations and farmers collectives. The team of researchers also visited the Provincial Capital of Uíge where they interviewed the Vice Governor for Social Affairs, the Assistant Administrator for the Municipality, members of UNHCR office, and the MINARS office. The results were then compiled into a document portraying the socio-economic situation of the **Municipality** and are included in the tables found within this document.

These compiled Communal formats and anecdotal information gathered during interviews provide the second set of reference documents upon which the Socio-Economic Profile draws its information.

Review of Existing Data: Finally, data and information were kindly provided by various services of the Provincial and Municipal Administrations, by various IOs such as UNHCR, and by NGOs operating in the Municipalities. Their inputs represent third set of references upon which the Socio-Economic Profile draws its information.

iii. Constraints

The data presented in this study is subject to constraints which must be acknowledged. The data presented in this study is at times incomplete. This is because the information was not available from official sources or could not be discovered within the time available to the facilitators.

In the case of Cuilo-Futa, access to this comuna was not available. Therefore in some cases, access to comunas in the target municipalities was not available, resulting in their lack of representation in this study.

v. **List of Tables, Figures, and Annexes**

vi. **INSERT LIST OF ACRONYMS**

Table 1.1	OFFICIAL POPULATION STATISTICS
Table 1.2	DEMOGRAPHICS
Table 1.3	POPULATION MOVEMENT
Figure 1	ADMINISTRATION ORGANIGRAM
Table 3.1.	MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION OFFICES
Table 3.2	MUNICIPAL BUDGET
Table 4.1	ROADS IN NEED OF REHABILITATION
Table 4.2.	PRINCIPAL BRIGES IN NEED OF RECONSTRUCTION
Table 5.1	PUBLIC LANDS AND EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE
Table 6.1.	BASIC INFORMATION ON CULTIVATION AND HARVEST (2004 – 2005)
Table 6.2.	BASIC FACTS ON HARVEST (2004 - 2005)
TABLE 6.3	AVERAGE CROP CULTIVATION
Table 7.1.	EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE
Table 7.2	WATER PRIORITIES
Tabela 9.1.	HEALTH: EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE
Tabel 9.2	HEALTH STATISTICS
Table 9.3	HEALTH INSTALLATIONS: PRIORITY NEEDS
Table 9.4	EXISTING HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE
Table 9.5.	EDUCATION STATISTICS
Table 9.6.	SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE: PRIORITIES
Table 10.1	SOCIAL RISKS
Table 12.1	PRESENCE OF HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS
Annex 1	LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

II. UÍGE PROVINCE

1. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.1 PROVINCIAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Uíge, a northern part of the Angolan territory, was formally part of one of the most important socio-economic formations in Central Africa: the Kongo kingdom. This territory, pre-colonialism, was said to be one of the Continent's best structured and organized in terms of economy, policy, society, and culture. Uíge's historical development is directly linked to the foundation of the Kongo kingdom. The political and geographic structure of what is today Uíge is a direct result of the evolution, formation, and settlement which occurred during the long history of the Kongo kingdom.

Before colonialism, the Kongo kingdom (which was founded in the 12th century) occupied territory which is defined by the current borders of Cabinda province, and borders the river Zaire on the west, the Longe river at the south, and the Kwango on the east.

Portuguese occupation became stronger after military bases were built in the area and the implementation of harsh punishments against any locals who opposed their rule.

For example, natives from Damba and Bembe decided to fight against paying taxes imposed on their homes and villages on the region of Quinvengua, located on the south of Bembe, on June 1912 fought back against the Portuguese, firing on military bases and threatening the Protestant Mission in Mabaia, which was settled in 1905.

Modern Cabinda history begins in 1887, which is the year in which it was discovered and settled as a base for the Portuguese Congo. At this point, Cabinda included territory from the Longe, Zaire, and Kwango rivers. This situation lasted until 1961 when the Portuguese created a new administrative division, leading to the formation of present-day Uíge and its capital in Carmona.

From 1961 to 1975, Uíge district had its capital in Carmona as part of the Angola province belonging to Portugal. In this territory, the Portuguese settlers cultivated coffee and introduced forced labour to the native people, resulting in some of the most violent protests against Portuguese occupation in Angola.

Geography

Uíge province is located between parallels 5° 8° latitudinal south and meridian 14° 1 and 17° longitudinal Greenwich.

Its territory occupies 58, 698 kms, and borders the DRC in the north, Kwanza Norte province in the south, Zaire at the east, Bengo at the southeast, and Malanje at the Southwest. Uíge territory is 390 kms long and 285 kms wide in the north - south direction. Uíge is 636 kms away from Luanda if travelling through Ndalatando, but 345 kms travelling the Kitexi-Ucua-Caxito road.

Weather

Uíge has an equatorial zone of low pressure and its land is characterized by a tropical savannah.

Its weather is rainy, hot, and humid, with average yearly rainfalls of 1000 e 1750 mm.

Rains are intense during the rainy season which last from April to November. June – August are drier and cooler months, and are known locally as the *cacimbo* season.

Hidrography

The province is rich in water resources. Main water sources are found from the rivers Longe, Mbrindge, and Dande which all run into the Atlantic Ocean. Other major rivers in the province are: Kwango and Lucala - and Kwilo and Kwango. The rivers provide a largely untapped resource for development, including potential power and irrigation schemes.

Land

Uíge is blessed with fertile ground appropriate for a variety of cultivation. During the early 1970s, Uíge was renowned for its rich harvests, which helped contribute to Angola's heavy agricultural exports.

Before the war, the province produced coffee, manioc, beans, peanuts, rice, potatoes, pineapple, palm fruit, and maize. Crops were sufficient enough to provide for local food needs as well as provide surplus for sale in local markets and abroad.

Most of the ground is covered by thick green grass, which provided quality pasture for livestock such as goats and cows, which were prevalent in the region before the war. The region was at one time rich in plants and animals, and still possesses some of its former glory in terms of these resources

Administrative and Political divisions

A Governor and two deputy Governors form the head of the Administrative hierarchy of the province.

There are 16 municipalities throughout the province. These municipalities are subdivided into 32 *comunas* which are then further subdivided into small villages and neighbourhoods known as *aldeias* and *barrios*, respectively.

Municipal Administrators and their deputies are the head of the municipalities. They are appointed by a Luanda-based organ. *Comunas* are headed by Comunal Administrators, all of which are appointed at the Provincial level. Power at the most local level is devolved to traditional leaders, known as *Sobas*. *Sobas* are nominated by Comunal Administrators.

Population

There is a lack of quality data on the number of people who were displaced during the war. An estimated 8,896 have returned to the province since the war's end through the official repatriation process and another 6,532 are projected to return to the province in 2005³. Many more returnees however, have arrived through spontaneous return.

According to the Vice-Governor for Social Affairs, the province's total population is estimated today at 1.9 million.

Language

The province's most common spoken language is Kikongo. The municipalities of Puti, Negage, and Dande-Kitexi are notable in that it is common to find both Kikongo and Kimbundo spoken in these areas. Such a difference reveals the influence and population movements between the provinces bordering with Uíge.

Justice

³ Statistics from UNHCR Luanda

As with most of Angolan, the province's official justice system is beset by administrative and technical difficulties which render it 'The province's justice system has many traditional procedures, including family councils. Therefore, whenever there is a problem to be solved it is on the family level that is resolved.

1.2 THE MUNICIPALITY OF MAQUELA DO ZOMBO

Maquela do Zombo Municipality has the following boundaries:

- On the North with the municipalities of Buengas, Kimbele and Kindopolo / DRC
- On the South with Luvuka/Zaire Commune
- On the east with Kimpango/DRC
- On the West with Damba Municipality

The Municipality is composed of 4 Communes:

- Kibokolo
- Beu
- Sakandika
- Cuilo-Futa

The municipality of Maquela do Zombo has a past full of colorful stories. Elders speak of Maquela do Zombo as a place full of fruit tree and gardens. There were hotels, roads and streets, shops, and beautiful buildings. The local population were mainly farmers as the Portuguese settlers did not allow natives to own shops.

By the end of the war in 2002, however, all was changed. Nearly all the municipality's infrastructure was damaged or completely destroyed. Roads and bridges were no longer there. Homes were wiped out. Across the municipality, destruction was widespread, and no schools, administrative structure, or public infrastructure was left standing by the war's end.

The impact of the war also reached into the productive sectors. Local crop production radically diminished. Aside from small-scale trade, there is virtually no economy functioning in the area today.

In the process of carrying out this profile, the municipality's leaders and populace have determined the following priorities for reconstruction:

- ❖ Rehabilitation of roads
- ❖ Rehabilitation of bridges
- ❖ Investment in public infrastructure, including rehabilitation of schools, local administration offices and health posts,
- ❖ Continuation of demining

2. POPULATION

Since the end of the war, the municipality of Maquela do Zombo has endured large-scale population movements, as people sought to return to their homes and lands. Such movement has been complicated by various factors associated with the duration of the war: lack of adequate shelter and housing for the returnees; lack of basic infrastructure such as water and sanitation systems; destroyed roads and bridges which have complicated movements; and insufficient administrative capacity to ensure that the returnees are properly registered, receive their documents, and are given proper reintegration assistance.

Per the tables in section 2.2, the municipality has received an estimated 99,000 people since the end of the war. This has raised the population from an estimated 304, 489 inhabitants as per recorded in 2000, to the current population estimate of 506, 607⁴.

The population density of this area, at 52.88, is slightly higher than the province's density, which is 32.37 people per km². The majority of the municipality's population can be found in Maquela do Zombo sede.

Population Movement

Since 2002, large numbers of people have been returning to the municipality. Most have been spontaneous returnees, with only 10,177⁵ passing through the official repatriation process.

Nearly need to double check 20% of the municipality's population are returnees, underscoring the immense importance of successful reintegration initiatives. These returnees include returning refugees from the DRC and Zambia; demobilized soldiers; and internally displaced people.

While there are no reliable statistics available, many people interviewed for this study spoke of how many people have opted to not return to the municipality. Instead, they have opted to go or remain in urban centers, particularly Luanda and the provincial capital. There has also been some migration out of the municipality reported by the Municipal and Comunal Administrations. Most of these migrants are economic in nature, seeking employment in urban areas such as the provincial capital and the national capital cities.

2.1 CONCLUSION

With the large scale population movements this municipality has encountered, there is a need to remain aware of the social disruption that necessarily accompanies such movements. One potentially uniting factor for returnees and residents is the fact that nearly everyone is facing the same disadvantages. Nowhere visited was there a striking disparity between the general lives of returnees and those of the residents. In order to take advantage of this reality, it is important to ensure that any future reintegration projects are implemented in a way that reinforces a sense of community by having the advantages be spread equally. The priority projects included in this report have been developed with this goal in mind.

Nearly everyone who participated in this study spoke of the importance of support on reconciliation and strengthening social cohesion. While no specific priority project was developed in response to this need, its importance was reaffirmed by the participants.

⁴ These population figures were given by the Municipal Administration.

⁵ This statistic has been provided by UNHCR's Luanda office.

2.2 DATA

Urgent to check on the data available at the Provincial Level, Planning and Statistics Department in Uige

Table 2.1 OFFICIAL POPULATION STATISTICS⁶

Comuna	Total	0-17 years		18+ years		I. Gender Ratio		II. Age Ratio	
		Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.	0-17 y.	18+ y.
<u>Kibokolo</u>	19,309	5421	6155	3247	4486	44.9%	55.1%	60%	40%
<u>Beu</u>	29,135	5696	13321	3896	6249	33%	67%	65.3%	34.7%
<u>Zombo</u>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Tabela 2.2 DEMOGRAPHICS⁷ Urgent to check on the data available at the Provincial Level, Planning and Statistics Department in Uige

Comuna	Territory [km ²]	Population			
		Last General Census 1970	Provincial Administration, 2002	Provincial Administration ⁸ , 2005	Density, 2005 [Pop./km ²]
<u>Kibokolo</u>	312	N/A	N/A	19,309	61.89
<u>Beu</u>	N/A	N/A	N/A	29,135	N/A
<u>Zombo</u>	312	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MUNICÍPIO TOTAL	9,580km	N/A	304,489	506,607	52.88
PROVINCIA DO UIGE TOTAL	58,698km	N/A	N/A	1,900,000	32.37

⁶ This information is based on information provided by the Municipal and Comunal Administrators, August 2005.

⁷ This information is based on information provided by the Municipal and Comunal Administrators, August 2005.

TABLE 2.3: POPULATION MOVEMENT⁹ Urgent to check on the data available at the Provincial Level, Planning and Statistics Department in Uige

Divisão administrativa, Comuna Sakandika and Quilo-Futa ???	Official Pop. est. 2005	Pop. Nota remissa. 2005	Returning Refugees since 2002	% of Total Pop.	Returning displaced since 2002	% of Total Pop.	Reintegrat Demob. Soldiers since 2002	% of Total Pop.
<u>Kibokolo</u>	19,309	N/A	148	.77%	290	1.5%	14	.07%
<u>Beu</u>	29,135	N/A	547	1.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Zombo</u>	N/A	N/A	49827	N/A	N/A	N/A	382	N/A
TOTAL MAQUELA	506, 607	N/A	50,522	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

⁹ This information is based on estimates provided by Comunal Administrators, August 2005.

3. ADMINISTRATION

3.1 PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

The province of Uige is structured, administratively, along the same lines as the nation's other provinces. The provincial government is headed by a Governor who has been appointed at the national level. He is assisted by two Deputy Governors, one of whom focuses on social affairs and one who is responsible for the province's economic and productive affairs.

At the provincial level, the Administration is composed of five Technical Support Offices, which work on the following sectors:

- Secretary
- Studies Office
- Planning and Statistics
- Legal Cabinet
- Controlling and Support Office to Municipals and Communes Administration
- Inspection Office

3.2 MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

Maquela do Zombo's Municipal Administration is located in the Maquela Sede. The highest government official at the municipal level is the Administrator. He is followed in importance by his Deputy. Both the Municipal Administrator and Deputy are named to their posts by the provincial Governor.

Maquela do Zombo's Administration is then subdivided into four technical areas:

- 1st - Statistics and Planning - for every sector.
- 2nd - Community and Fiscalization services
- 3rd - Social service section - composed of education, health, youth and sports, communication, justice, church, political parties, NGO's, associations and traditional leaderships.
- 4th - Productive and Economic services - related to agriculture, transportation, housing, trade, water, bridges and roads.

TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES IN THE MUNICIPALITY:
Health
Education
Agriculture
MINARS
Family and women
Trade
Housing
Youth and Sports
Customs

The Administrative buildings were all destroyed during the war, resulting in today's current situation where government officials are forced to work out of a dilapidated building. As Table 3.1 reveals, the Municipal Administration lacks computers, means of communication, and insufficient office materials. Lack of transportation means that the municipal officials rarely travel outside of the Sede, resulting in a dearth of communication between the comunal and municipal levels.

Finally, most local government officials have received only rudimentary training. This lack of training has a direct impact on how Municipal officials are able to carry out their duties and underscores the importance of including a training element to any infrastructure rehabilitation project.

3.3 COMUNAL ADMINISTRATION

Administrative power is further devolved to the *Comuna* level, which is lead by a Comunal Administrator. This Administrador is appointed at the Provincial level and are responsible to answer to the Municipal Administrator. Each Comunal Administrator works with a deputy.

As was encountered during the course of this study, there is a tendency of the municipal administration to discourage participation of the Comunal Administrators in decision-making. There is some tension between these two levels of local government which should be noted as it has implications for issues of local-level participation and capacity.

As was found at the municipal level, *Comuna* administrations lack sufficient means with which to do their jobs. In Beu and Sakandika the Administrators work out of their homes. In Kibokolo, the Administrator has a separate office which has been donated by the community.

All the *Comuna* level officials lack computers, typewriters, office furniture, and office supplies. There is little paper and even fewer pens. They also have no means of transportation, resulting in situations where the Administrators of Sakandika and Beu have been forced to walk over 80km when their presence is required in the Municipal sede. This general lack of materials is reflected throughout this profile as there is a paucity of data for nearly every sector. Data collection, per say, is unfamiliar to the Comunal Administrators. In fact, most statistical data came from the Municipal level. However this data was summarized and it was difficult to discover how the totals were arrived at since there was little breakdown between comunas.

Data collection should be viewed as an essential part of any wholistic training program as it is an important capacity limitation.

3.4 TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP SYSTEM

The traditional leadership system is very important in this area and it is granted official recognition. This was true even during colonial times, when traditional authorities were also granted local responsibilities as a measure of respect for their community-held position from the Portuguese.

During colonial time, traditional leaders were often the implementers of local social programmes which were for the benefit of the community. They had the responsibility to protect the population, mediate local disputes, and provide continuity between generations by reinforcing traditional ceremonies and beliefs.

Traditionally, *Sobas* were elected by the local population, although they were almost always drawn from three local families. Most recently, *Sobas* are appointed by the government at the Municipal and Comunal levels. This leads many people to look upon government-appointed *Sobas* as lacking the powers they used to represent in the community and has contributed to a steady decline in their standing within the communities.

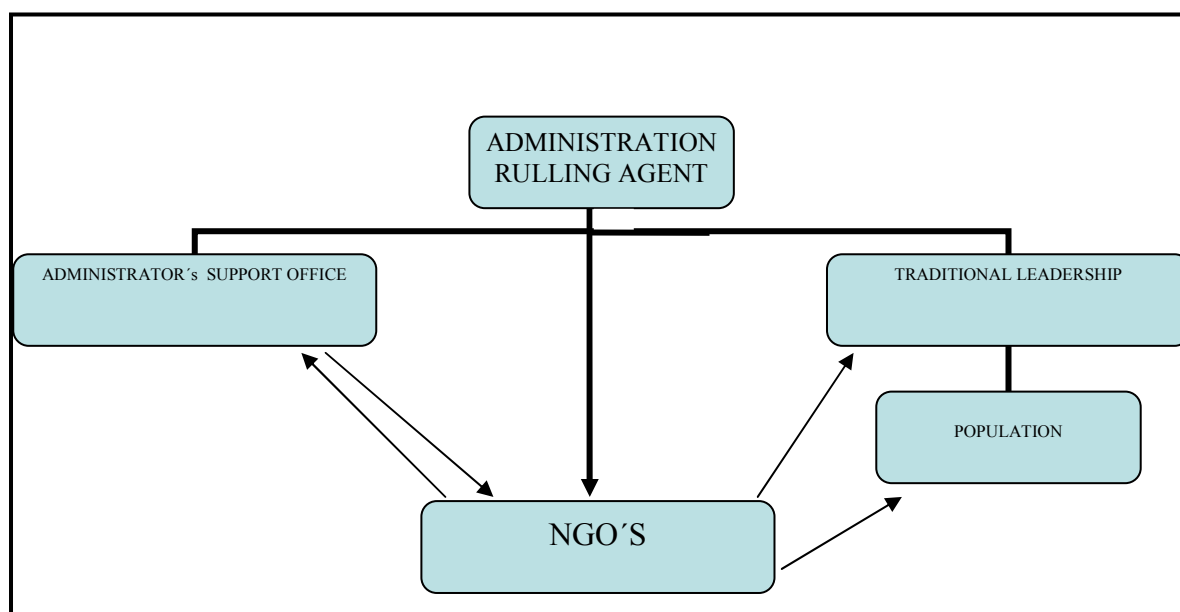
However, *Sobas* can still be powerful factors in their community. They have been peacemakers and mediators, and can often promote community reconciliation. Especially in areas where they are still viewed as legitimate community leaders, they could be important leaders in future reintegration projects, particularly where social reintegration is one of the aims.

Finally, there are people known as *Seculos*, who are older people who, due to their age, have been accorded special status. While these *seculos* do not have any official power or duties, their

standing within the community can make them important players in ensuring community participation in future reintegration projects.

The *Sobas* are given a small subsidy, but this is the extent of support they receive from the Comunal and Municipal Administrations. They have no transportation or other means through which they could be expected to perform their local duties.

Figure 1 Administration Organigram¹⁰



3.5 CONCLUSION

There is a distinct lack of institutional capacity at both the municipal and comunal levels. The Municipal and Comunal Administrations cited the following needs, in order of priority:

1. Transportation
2. Construction material to build and rehabilitate administration infrastructure
3. Training for personnel

Priority Projects for this Sector

Priority Level	Comuna	Project Name	No. of Estimated Beneficiaries
1	Sede	Rehabilitation of Municipal Administration building in Maquila do Zombo	
2	Kibokolo, Beu, Sakandika	Rehabilitaion of Administrative Buildings in Comunas	
4	Sede and	Capacity Building for Administrative personnel	

¹⁰ Organigram provided by Municipal Administration and reinforced by information from the Participatory Seminar

3.6 Data

Table 3.1 MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION OFFICES¹¹

Government Offices	Academic Level of	N ^o of Staff	Land Tele	Satel Tele	Fax		Genrator
Administrador Municipal, Vice-Administrador e Secretariado	N/A	6	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Statistics	N/A	1	No	No	No	No	No
Finances	N/A	1	No	No	No	No	No
Agricultura e Actividade Económica	N/A	1	No	No	No	No	No
Assistência e Reintegração Social	N/A	1	No	No	No	No	No
Women	N/A	1	No	No	No	No	No
Health and Education	N/A	3	No	No	No	No	No
Economy	N/A	1	No	No	No	No	No
Trade	N/A	1	No	No	No	No	No
Housing	N/A	1	No	No	No	No	No
Youth and Sport	N/A		No	No	No	No	No
Human Resources							
Comuna Administration - Kibokolo	N/A	4	No	No	No	No	No
Comuna Administration - Beu	N/A	4	No	No	No	No	No
Comuna Administration - Sakandika	N/A	4	No	No	No	No	No

Table 3.2. MUNICIPAL BUDGET¹²

BUDGET	2004	2005
Salaries	N/A	N/A
Expenses	N/A	N/A
Investments	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	N/A	N/A

¹¹ The following information was based on visits to the various Municipal Administrative offices

¹² Note: The Municipal Administrator indicated that he has never been given a budget. Budget priorities are determined at the provincial level and this information, according to the Administrator, is not shared with him. The researchers did request a copy of the Municipal Budget from the Provincial government but this request was denied.

4. ACCESS, TRANSPORTATION, AND COMMUNICATIONS

4.1 ROADS AND BRIDGES

The municipality's roads, almost without exception, are in a poor state. None are asphalt, and all are full of holes. The lack of asphalt means that this area is practically inaccessible during the heavy rains. Bridges are also an extreme need throughout the area, as it prohibits transportation of goods from one area of the municipality to the other.

By car, the road leading from the Provincial capital to Maquela do Zombo takes 12 hours to travel and by truck it can take two days. Other routes do exist, such as the Maquela-Damba-Lukunga-Songo-Uíge road which is shorter.

The main road system between the principal communities in the municipality are as follows:

- Maquela – Beu (84 km, 4 hours)
- Beu – Quila-Futa (64 km, 3 hours)
- Beu – Sakandika (86 km, 3 hours) – however, due to the partial destruction of the bridge over the river Nzadi, this route is uncertain

There is also an old road: Maquela Mbonzo, Nlaza-Nzadi that allows access with Béu, with a road that is only 50 km to Béu.

In the area around Comuna Béu are two smaller roads that do provide some access: 1º de Boka IIº to Povo de Kingudi (22 km) to 2ª de Kimbuelau until Povo de Kitomalute (17 km). These roads are passable only during the dry season.

In the area of Comuna Quilo-Futa there is a small road of 25km linking bairro Makanga to Kitela (27 km). This road continues to Sosso (Damba) and Sanza Pombo but lacks bridges.

In the area around Comuna Sakandika, the pasture areas in Sankandika are difficult to access via vehicle as there is a lack of roads and no bridges exist across the river Benga. There is a road that runs from Sakandika to Kisaba (12 km) which forms the border with the DRC.

In the area of Kibokolo there is a good road that runs in the direction of the river Nzadi and another on that runs in the direction of the river Luzenquele (28 km), and the direction of Kuimba, which was built by MAVOI – Japan.

There is a 68m bridge that crosses the river Nzadi is 68m, but 17m of cement plates have been destroyed and need to be replaced with metal plates. There is also a need to rehabilitate the bridges' supports.

There are also parts of the municipality's road system which await mine clearance operations. This is especially true for the smaller, less used roads as the demining work has focused on the more traveled routes. However, clearing all roads of mines was continually cited as a priority by the people interviewed for this study as the lack of passable roads impacts nearly every sector included in this study.

There are plans for the rehabilitation of the municipality's roads, such as a plan for a road that would link the comunas of Béu with Sakandika as part of the repatriation process.

While the general condition of the roads and bridges is poor, it is important to note that there is also no existing maintenance system for either system. Any investment in this sectoral area will need to also include maintenance training as well as assistance in developing a comprehensive maintenance system for the municipality. Otherwise, any investment in this sector will not be sustainable.

4.2 TRANSPORTATION

There is no public transportation system. There are no regular taxis available. The hospital has one ambulance which was donated by NGO AHA. In order to travel, people walk; use some of the area's bicycles which are privately owned; or catch rides with cars or trucks that pass along the roads. In order to access markets in the DRC, which are considered essential for the economic livelihoods of many in the municipality, people are forced to travel long distances by bicycle or to catch rides with passing cars. This effectively means that only small quantities of goods can pass back and forth.

Rivers

The area's extensive river system does provide some transportation to the populace. People use roughly hewn canoes to travel.

Air

There is one small airstrip in Maquela do Zombo sede. The runway is dirt and is very rough. There is no building to serve as an airport in Maquela. There are no lights for the runway and no radar system.

Only WFP and military flights use this airstrip, which effectively prevents air travel from being a possibility for most of the municipality's population. The airport is in need of urgent rehabilitation, especially the landingstrip. There is also a need for maintenance equipment as there is currently none in the municipality.

Finally, the road that links the airport to the Municipal Sede and the other comunas is in a poor state and is in need of rehabilitation.

4.3 COMMUNICATION

There is little communication possible between the municipality and the outside world. An estimated three-four people own satellite telephones. None of the Comunal Administrators have a phone and most of the Municipal Administration offices lack telephones as well. Email communication is non-existent in the municipality.

Authorities with means of communication are:

- UNHCR with Satellite phone, Motorolas (Radios and Internet)
- Catholic Mission and Caritas Motorolas
- PAM Motorolas,
- APN Motorolas

Access to information is also a struggle. An estimated 10% of people have access to RNA, although it is hoped that this number will increase with the new addition of an RNA station in the municipality. Other radio stations that are listened to include: RNA, Ngola Yeto, BBC, Voice of America, French International and Congo Brazzaville. None of the population has access to public or private newspapers and there are no televisions.¹³

¹³ Statistics based on information provided by the Municipal Administration

4.4 MINES AND PUBLIC SAFETY

No mines or UXOs exist in the Municipal Sede but in other communities the demining process continues. Local FAA brigades and the name are conducting an evaluation of suspected mined zones done by the FAA and the name. Suspected areas have been marked by FAA and the NGO APN. There have been no registered mine accidents in the last year; the population has received information about mine and UXO safety.

APN is a demining NGO which operates throughout the municipality, marking suspected mine zones and undertaking a public sensibilization campaign. The FAA has also contributed to the marking and sensibilization in the municipality. At this time, APN, with the help of the FAA, has demined the following areas:

- Maquela and Masseque
- Luanje and Kimbata
- Maquela and Nzadi
- Maquela and Malele
- Manuela and Sosso.

In 2001 and 2002, there were community activists operating in the municipality who were responsible for educating the populace about the dangers of mines and UXOS. Most of the displaced and recently returned within the municipality were trained about the danger of mines and UXOs by these activities.

Despite these efforts, mines remain an obstacle to reintegration and development. There are still areas within the municipality that need to be evaluated for suspected mines. Securing agricultural lands is a particular priority.

4.5 CONCLUSION

The following priorities for intervention have been identified for communication and access:

- Rehabilitate principal roads that link the Province and that link the Municipality with Comunas, specifically the road that links Maquela Sede with Béu and Sakandika, Béu and Quilo-Futa.
- Rehabilitate the roads and bridges in the area of Maquela do Zombo and that links it to the Comunas of Béu, Quilo-Futa, and Sakandika.
- Continue demining programs, especially reaching out to secondary areas that are still awaiting evaluation
- In order to facilitate access, the rehabilitation of the airport is necessary

Priorty Level	Comuna	Project Name	No. of estimated beneficiaries
1	Maquela do Zombo - Zombo	Principle road that links Maquela – Béu - Sakandika	18.500
2	Beu – Quilo-Futa	Road linking Béu and Quilo-Futa	18,500
3	Maquela	Rehabilitation of the Nzandi River bridges that links Maquela Sede via Sole with Beu, Sakandkia, and Quilo-Futa	18,500
4	Maquela	Rehabilitation of road linking Maquela - Kibokolo	12,000

5	Comunas	Continuation of demining, especially Beu-Quilo-Futa road and Nsole-Beu Fia road	50,000
6	Maquela	Rehabilitation of airport	

4.6 DATA

Table 4.1: ROADS IN NEED OF REHABILITATION

Locale To-From	Class. ¹⁴	Length [kms]	Un Class ¹⁵	All Year Access	Time to Travel	Observation
Kibokolo à Maquela do Zombo	EN	45km	G	No	4 hours	Requires attention to rehabilitate major parts of this road
Maquela-Beu	EN	74km	G	No	6 hours	
Beu-Sakandika	ER	82km	G	No	6 hours	
Beu-Kuilufuta	ER	64km	R	No		This classified as a red zone by the UN and there is no access
Beu-4 de Fevereiro	ER	45km	G	No	2 hours	
Nsole-Beu Fia	ER	18km	R	No	1.5 hours	
Zombo - Kibocolo	EN	31km	G	No	3 hours	All of the roads that link Zombo to the municipality are in need of rehabilitation

¹⁴ Classificação: EN= Estrada Nacional ; ER= Estrada Regional secundária / terciária não asfaltada; NC= Não classificada

¹⁵ The UN color system refers to the UNSECORD system of road safety: R = Red; Y = Yellow; and G = Green. This information is valid as of September 2005 .

Zombo: Via do Kimbata	EN	41km	G	No	2.5 hours	
Zombo - Massake	ER	30km	G	No	2.5 hours	
Zombo- Nzadi	ER	30km	G; R	No	2 hours	The section that passes through Sole is classified as Red by the UN
Zombo-M'Banza Congo	EN	160km	G	Yes	5 hours	

Table 4.2. PRINCIPAL BRIDGES IN NEED OF RECONSTRUCTION

Roads ¹⁶	Location of Bridge	Length	Open (Y/N)	Work Required
Kibokolo	Kibokolo – Rio Lunsenguele	5m	N	Needs rehabilitation
Kibokolo	Kibokolo – Rio Lufundi	32m	N	Needs rehabilitation
Kibokolo	Kibokolo – Rio Fungo	5m	N	Needs total reconstruction
Beu – Maquela do Zombo	Beu –Rio Nzadi	55m	Y	Needs 17m of plates replaced and new supports
Beu – Nzadi	Beu – Rio Luwo	22m	N	Total construction
Beu – Nzadi	Beu – Rio Lambo	20m	N	Total construction
Sede Beu	Beu – Rio Wau	6m	N	Total construction

¹⁶ EN = Estrada Nacional

5. SHELTER AND COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 SHELTER AND HOUSING

Shelter and housing remain a concern for the majority of residents and returnees alike. Post-war, the Municipal Administration estimates that the following percentage of houses were destroyed

- Maquela Sede - 40% of housing destroyed¹⁷
- Béu - 60% of housing destroyed
- Sakandika 10% of housing destroyed
- Quilo-Futa 30% of housing destroyed
- Kibokolo 60% of housing destroyed

Most of the municipality's existing shelter is rudimentary at best, with the vast majority (60%) composed of grass huts. Around 10% of the total housing in the municipality is made of cement. Other types of housing available in the municipality are:

- Plastic tents - 20%
- Grass huts - 60%
- Mud huts - 20%,
- Cement houses - 10%

In Maquela Sede, some returnees have had to pay for land upon which to build a house. Throughout the rest of the municipality, returnees have not encountered this situation. The research team found that there was no authorization to provide the returnees with land for building their homes. Among the returnee population, 10% do not have a house to live in or a land to build a house on.

5.2 COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

Throughout the municipality, there is a lack of any community infrastructure. In fact, there are no women's centers, no fields, and only one children's park to be found in the entire municipality. [Refer to Table 5.1] There are no formal markets

5.3 CONCLUSION

The following areas of intervention should be given priority:

- Shelter: support construction project by giving construction equipment/tools, micro-credit and more effective training so that construction of long-term houses of brick and other locally produced materials can be accomplished.
- Infrastructure: need public spaces devoted to children's recreation in the Comunas and the Sede; rehabilitate existing public spaces and build new spaces, including a fair area

¹⁷ Statistics based on information provided by Municipal Administration

5.4 DATA

TABLE 5.1 PUBLIC LANDS AND EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

Type	Description of Community	Operation Yes/No
Community Center	None	
Women's Center	None	
Public library	None	
Sports field/Stadium	None	
Park (children's)	Only 1 exists in Maquela sede at Primary School n°13	Yes
Market	None	
Other	None	

6. LAND USE

6.1 LAND

Much of the land throughout the municipality is utilised for agriculture. Most agriculture practiced, however, is subsistence-level and on average, only a hectare per family is presently under cultivation. There is plenty of available land through the Municipality for agriculture, so scarcity of land is not a problem. Instead, scarcity of seeds, tools, and access to credit limits the amount of land that can be cultivated by a single family.

Traditional authorities (*Sobas*) are responsible for land distribution for agriculture. They are assisted in this endeavour by the village elders (*seculos*). An estimated 90% of families within the municipality have plots of land of an average of one hectare for cultivation.¹⁸ People live on average distance to of the 1-2 hours of walking away from their fields

A family has the right to bequeath land to their descendents. All returnees to the municipality did not receive land for free. Decree no. 79/02, 06/12/02, Art. 4,19, is not known by some of the local authorities in charge of land distribution. This situation was mostly encountered within the Municipal sede. In the Comunas, most returnees did not pay for the land they are presently cultivating. There is no official land register in the municipality, but the facilitators did find farmers who had documents showing they are the land holder. Most farmers, however, do not have such documentation.

There have been cases of conflict over the partition/division of land between already established members of the community and recent returnees. The question of land is very complex here and successful mediation is almost entirely dependent on the abilities of the *Soba*. Local church leaders indicated that tension over land is a source of conflict throughout the municipality and fear that it could escalate as new land claims are made.

6.2 CULTIVATION AND HARVEST

Local records indicate that 7,962 municipal residents are employed as farmers.¹⁹ The main crops that are grown in the area are (in order of amount produced):

- ✓ Manioc, peanuts, maize, potatoes,
- ✓ Tomato, banana, cauliflower.

Cocoa and coffee, once widely produced throughout the municipality, are no longer cultivated in the area. Reasons for this include: lack of buyers for these products; poor roads which impede getting the goods to market; and lack of production capacity among the farmers.²⁰

Nearly everyone pointed to the lack of fertilizers, seeds, and tools as reasons for the present small agricultural output. According to the local UNHCR office, the municipality has never received any seeds or tools under the UNHCR 's reintegration program. Again, according to the local representative, while there are seeds and tools which have been earmarked for Maquela, up until the date of this profile, no seeds or tools have been distributed to the returnees.

¹⁸ Information from Municipal and Comunal Administrations

¹⁹ Based on records obtained by Municipal Administration

²⁰ Based on interviews with community members and government officials

Lack of access to credit is also a factor in limiting agricultural production, as it limits families' abilities to purchase seeds, tools, or hire workers to encourage larger crop size. There are no banks or any kind of institution that can provide the local populace with credit.

Instead, lands are cultivated by their owners. In this area, every family member is responsible to help with planting, tending the crops, and harvesting the products. Most of the products cultivated are for immediate consumption. The small surplus is sold (about 40%, on average, of production)²¹ but the money is not sufficient to hire workers which would enable larger farms, nor is it sufficient to use to invest in the fields. Instead, the money is used to buy basic necessities which cannot be produced by the family, such as soap. Crops are sold in markets in Kibokolo, Kimbata, Maquela capital, Béu and Sakandika. Farmers walk distances of 30-100kms in order to sell their goods.

Maquela's market is open everyday. Kibokolo is opened every four days. Kimbata has a market on Thursdays, Béu on Tuesdays and Sakandika on Wednesday only.

Farmers, along with their children, have to take their goods to the market on top of their head or on their backs, as there is no transportation available. They take all goods in a traditional container called Muiendo. Trade over the DRC border is also important and some of the surplus products are taken across the border to be traded for other goods which are not available in Maquela.

These farmers are eager to receive support from government and NGO's. They request assistance in the form of seeds, tools, and request road repair as it limits farmers' abilities to carry their products to market.

6.3 LIVESTOCK

As the land provides adequate pasture for livestock, this used to be a productive section before the war. Today, only 5%²² of the population today own their own goats and pigs,. Chickens and ducks are more common.

The absence of credit is one of the limitations to the development of breeding livestock. As an illustration of the paucity of livestock available in the area, only two cows were sold in the municipality in 2005²³. As a result of the lack of animals, there is no specific market for livestock trading. The small group of people dedicating their time to breeding animals would like the government and NGO's to help them get credit to form cooperatives.

6.4 HUNTING, WILDLIFE AND FISHING

Fishing in the river plays a key role in the economic life in the region. Fishing and hunting is primarily for self-consumption as each family needs to rely on these activities to meet their meat and fish needs. The populace buy fish imported from the DRC and fish that comes to Maquela from Luanda. In hunting, the people eat everything they can catch, from snakes to monkeys. Excess meat from hunting is taken to Sobananga, Kibokolo, and Kisabe markets in small amounts to be sold.

²¹ Based on data from Municipal Administration

²² Based on estimates given during the Participatory Seminar

²³ Based on discussion with local church official

6.5 TREES, FRUIT-TREES AND FORESTRY

The area is rich in fruits, such as oranges, avocados, mangos, bananas, lemon trees, and apple trees. While the variety is big, the production is small. Almost all the fruits grown are for self-consumption.

Nearly all of the productive trees are left uncared for. There has never been capacity in this area for fruit production.

In addition to fruit trees, there are other species such as *Pau-a-pic*, *futa* and bamboo, which are primarily used as wood – which is an important resource in the area.

Many of the area's trees that are cut down are burnt in order to be used as fertilizer. No new trees have been planted and authorities do not control this resource.

Wood is not taken for building purposes as there is no way to transform the tress into adequate material to build shelter. Trees are the main source of energy for cooking; however, many people have to walk 1 to 2 hours out of the village in order to collect firewood.

Firewood and charcoal are sold in the market. Those who are not employed as farmers make their living as charcoal producers. All the community has roughly equal access to the same resource (trees for firewood), but in Maquela's surrounding area, there is a lack of tress.

Erosion is a danger in the region and is most evident in Maquela, even in capital.

6.6 FOOD SECURITY

Mechanisms to guarantee food security are not in place in this municipality, and the most recent harvest (2004-2005) resulted in a general insufficiency of food.

As previously stated, many families are limited in their production capacity due to a lack of seeds and tools. It is easy to see the results of this situation, as the number of persons looking for food is always higher than those who were selling. Returnees started their food production in 2003 / 2004, but most of them have not been able to harvest it.

Seasons reserved for harvest:
In January peanuts are harvested,
Manioc is harvested all during the year,
In August jerjelin,
Three times a year beans are harvested

Food scarcity is specially produced during the months of July – December, when families generally lack sufficient food reserves. In Béu, Sakandila and Quilo-Futa comunas, the population face severe difficulties in food production and it is in these areas that food security is of most concern.

While WFP has provided food aid to the area, neither WFP nor FAO's has travelled to the municipality or the comunas in order to assess their harvest this year. Béu, Sakandika, Kibokolo and Maquela capital have received food support from WFP. In August 2005, WFP made its last food distribution to the area. In September, Caritas started its food security operation. There are no food for work programs in the province.

Local community members interviewed for this profile cite the establishment of a good system of communication as the starting point to having better food security. This would involve building new schools, rehabilitating roads and bridges and creating new companies to process goods are

produced in the field by local farmers. Improved roads, however, are seen as a crucial component of providing future food security.

6.7 CONCLUSION

Priorities for intervention are:

- **Agriculture:** Promote greater agriculture production through distribution of tools and seeds, fertilizers and trained personals in order to maximize the productive capacity of the region.
- **Food security:** Programs need to be put into place to strengthen food sustainability; agriculture production needs to be reinforced in Maquila through distribution of seeds and tools
- **Trees and Fruit production:** Policies need to be created to promote fruit production in the municipality, which would help to enrich the local diet
- **Fishery:** Promote the fishing industry in Maquila do Zombo.
- **Livestock:** Policies to promote livestock breeding need to be put into place as there is no local source of meat aside from hunting.

Priority Projects:

Priority Level	Local	Project Name	No. of estimated beneficiaries.
1	Municipali	Seed and tool distribution	7,000 farmers
2	4 Comunas	Create agriculture cooperatives beginning in the Comunal sedes; provide these with seed credits	5000 farmers
3	Maquila	Micro-credit to increase agricultural production	2500 families
4	Maquila and Comunas	Micro-credit for livestock	500 families
5	Maquila	Encourage fruit production in municipality	

6.8 DATA

Table 6.1 BASIC INFORMATION ON CULTIVATION AND HARVEST (2004 – 2005)

Comuna	Commentary
Kibokolo	Products: Peanuts, beans, vegetables, maquesse, gergelin, sweet potatoes
Beu	Products: Manioc, peanuts, gergelim, beans, bananas
Maquila do Zombo Sede	Products Manioc, peanuts, gergelim, beans, bananas, sweet potatoes, coffee, couve, tomatos, ameduim

Table 6.2. BASIC FACTS ON HARVEST (2004 - 2005)

Urgent to check on the data available at the Provincial Level, Planning and Statistics Department in Uige

Comuna Sakandika and Quilo-Futa ?	Harvest	Amt Collected	Surplus	Hectare p/family	Sold
Kibokolo	Peanuts	N/A	None	1 hectare	
	Beans	N/A		1 hectare	
	Vegetables	N/A		1 hectare	
	Maquesse	N/A		1 hectare	
	Gergelin	N/A		1 hectare	
	Sweet potatoes	N/A		1 hectare	
Beu	Sweet potatoes	N/A	None	1 hectare	
	Seed potatoes	N/A		1 hectare	
	Corn	N/A		1 hectare	
	Peanuts	N/A		1 hectare	
	Beans	N/A		1 hectare	
Maquela do Zombo Sede	Sweet potatoes	80% ²⁴	40% ²⁵	1 hectare	40% of a family's overall harvest is sold at market ²⁶
	Corn	80%	40%	1 hectare	

TABLE 6.3 AVERAGE CROP CULTIVATION Urgent to check on and complete with the data available at the Provincial Level, Planning and Statistics Department in Uige

Colheitas	% of product ²⁷	N.º of product	Average Land Cultivated by Family ²⁸	Average Land Cultivated in Last Year	Average Amount Sold in Market
Mandioca	N/A	N/A	In Kibolo - 50m ²	N/A	N/A
Peanuts	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Gergelim	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Beans	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Bananas	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Sweet Potatoes	N/A	N/A	In Beu – N/A	N/A	N/A
Coffee	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Couve	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A

²⁴ Data from Municipal Administration

²⁵ Data from Municipal Administration

²⁶ Data from Municipal Administration

²⁷ No data has been compiled within the municipality for this table

²⁸ This information was given by the Municipal and Comunal Administrations

Tomatoes	N/A	N/A	In Maquela do Zombo Sede - 50m ²	N/A	N/A
Amenduiim	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Maquesse	N/A	N/A			

7. WATER AND SANITATION

7.1 WATER

Lack of access to water remains a big problem throughout the municipality. Potable water is an even scarcer commodity. Presently, there are 16 water points which have been recently rehabilitated by NGOs and humanitarian organizations over the past three-four years. However, 10 of these are basically non-functional. In addition, a recent assessment by specify.... found that past interventions in this sector were concentrated in Maquela Sede, leaving the comunas without any water points. The existing water points need to be rehabilitated and a system of maintenance needs to be established to ensure that any future interventions produce sustainable results.

There are no water treatment centers within the entire municipality. One-hundred percent of the population drink untreated spring water. This spring is located near to the municipality capital; it is an average 200m walk per day to get water for daily usage. Those who live in the comunas, have to walk 1-2kms a day to get water from the spring. There are some water cisterns in the area.

There are no NGO's presently working on the treatment of water for the population. Each family has to dig their own cistern in order to provide water. Most of the time, the depth is not adequate to ensure safe drinking water. Returnees are often not able to dig their cisterns, so they have to buy water from local residents. .

The population is expecting support from outside to ease this situation. Recommendations for support include: rehabilitation of existing water structures, donating water pumps, sanitation systems, and providing plumbing to areas that are already equipped with water tanks.

7.2 PUBLIC HEALTH (SANITATION)

An estimated ten percent²⁹ of houses in the municipality do not have latrines. Most of the existing latrines are merely holes in the ground. Latrines have only been built in the school.

With regards to trash collection, the population dig big holes in the ground and cover the rubbish with sand. There is no designated place to deposit rubbish within the municipality. The Administration exerts no control over the process of waste collection.

There are no public latrines, so people (mainly returnees) who do not have latrines at home are effectively left with no access. On average, each latrine is used by up to five families.³⁰

Local community members cited health and sanitation as their number one priority need.

7.3 CONCLUSION

²⁹ Based on information provided by Municipal Administration

³⁰ Based on information provided by Municipal Administration and field observation.

Top priorities for intervention in **Sanitation and Water** in Maquela do Zombo are:

Water:

- Authorities need to provide better access to potable water throughout the entire municipality of Maquela do Zombo as the population have to travel long distances in order to get water that is of often doubtful quality.
- Establish maintenance systems for newly installed projects.

Sanitation:

- It is urgent that NGO's work in close collaboration with local government in order to build family latrines (as the existing latrines are used by at least five families).
- Public health equipment should be delivered to the region as soon as possible.
- Trainings in equipment and public health are provided

Priority Projects in this Sector:

Priority Level	Locale	Name of Project	N.º of estimated beneficiaries
1	Kibokolo	Rehabilitate River Malange well and plumbing system	100 agricultores
2	Maquela	Well in Luidi river and rehabilitation of the former water collecting water system.	20 agricultores
3	Beu	capital – Well in Kuku river and rehabilitation of the former water collecting system	100 agricultores
4	Kuilo Futa	Kuilo Futa capital–Ngunga river well	500 agricultores
5	Sakandika	Sakandika capital – rehabilitation of the former water collecting system and well construction in the village.	29000 pessoas

7.8 DATA

Table 7.1. EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

Locality, bairros	Comuna	Type of Water Point ³¹	State	Year built/rehabilitated	N.º of estimated beneficiaries/estima
Rio Lunsenguele	Kibokolo	FP	Operates but none of the water is treated	N/A	19309
Rio Kuvu	Beu	FP	None	N/A	23041
	Maquela Sede	FP	Functions poorly	N/A	N/A
	Maquela Sede	W	Functioning but no water pumps	N/A	N/A

³¹ Tipos de acesso à água segura: FP = Fonte Protegida; W = Poço; and BH = Perfuração

Table 7.2 WATER PRIORITIES

Localidade, bairros	Comuna	Type of Water³²	State	Type of Work Needed	N.º estimated beneficiaries
Rio Lunsenguele	Kibokolo	R	Operates but none of the water is treated	Water treatment	19309
Rio Kuvu	Beu	R	None	Needs to be constructed	23041
	Maquela Sede	L	Functions poorly	Needs rehabilitation	
	Maquela Sede	L	Functioning but no water pumps	Needs pumps	

³² Tipos de acesso à água: L = Lagoa ou cacimba; R = Rio; and N = Nascente

8. OTHER ECONOMIC SECTORS

8.1 COMMERCE

Nearly all commerce that occurs within this municipality is informal and small-scale. With the exception of some finished goods which have come from the DRC, the majority of goods for sale in the municipality are agricultural products.

While there are markets in Kibokolo, Kimbata, Maquela capital, Béu and Sakanika, these are small (particularly in the comunas) and are mostly open-air. There are seven shops in the municipality capital. Their owners do pay taxes and sell the following goods: spaghetti, candles, matches, rice, vegetable oil, powdered and condensate milk, sugar, beans, dried fish, alcoholic drinks, refrigerants, creams, deodorants, and cleaning products in small amounts. All of this merchandise comes from Luanda, Uíge, Mbanza Congo, and the DRC. Available merchandise is entirely dependent on the roads system as few finished products, aside from clothing, are produced in the area.

It is important to note the connection between the municipality's economic capacity and the state of the road system. Lack of passable roads and bridges was cited by all interviewed as the major impediment to the development of commerce in the area., impacting the transportation of goods to markets, accessing markets to buy goods, and transporting goods from other parts to the municipality.

Goods produced and sold at the local markets include the following products:

- Manioc
- Potatoes
- Fruit sellers (banana, pineapple, avocado, tomatoes)
- Vegetables (gimboa, quisaca, cauliflower, fumbua;)
- Beans
- Maize, dried beans, salt in small amounts;

Imported goods, such as oil, soap, powdered milk, tomato paste, and tooth paste are available in the local markets. Fabric traders from the DRC, clothes, shoes, parfume, deodorants, cream, powder, and false hair can also be found .

Market vendors also sell cooked meat, grilled mice, fish, macaiabo, micate, ginguba, palm oil and muteta. Charcoal is also sold.

The area's proximity to the DRC border is important to note as it plays a large role in what commercial activities exist.

8.2 INDUSTRY

As with other productive sections, Maquela's industry has suffered a drastic reduction from its pre-war levels. Before the war, this area used to have some productive industry. The municipal capital produced bricks and there was a thriving maize flour industry. Bakers and carpenters operated in Kibokolo and Maquela sede. The MAVOIO Mine, in Kibokolo, produced cooper, and there were many tailors that operated out of the municipal capital

Today, industry operates, like commerce, on an informal and small scale. The MAVOIO mine has resumed operation, and there are some bakers, carpenters, and tailors that continue to operate, although almost exclusively in the Sede. Construction employs some residents and there are a few professional cooperatives in existence.

8.3 FINANCE SYSTEM

There are no banks or institutions to provide the population with credit. Some traders travel to the capital city of the province in order to have access to the small credits provided for the agriculture and trade sectors.

Lack of credit has wider implications for the advancement of many other sectors included in this study. For example, inability to access credit prevents farmers from purchasing livestock or seeds and tools. Commerce, lacking access to credit, will necessarily remain small and informal. Without credit, there will be no way for the population of this area to substantially improve their productive capacity levels above subsistence.

8.4 JOBS AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

The vast majority of people in Maquela are employed as farmers or make their living out of the informal economy. The most common sources of wages are:

- ✓ Selling of agriculture products 80%
- ✓ Trade (small) 13%
- ✓ Technical training (carpenter) 1%
- ✓ Selling of meat derived from hunting 4%
- ✓ Selling of fish 2%³³

Since 2002, the NGO CARITAS has been providing training courses to residents. Each class takes 25 pupils for two academic years. There are three existing programs in the area:

- Bakery comprehensive school in Maquela
- Tailoring school in Maquela
- Comprehensive school in construction and carpentry in Béu

These programs are insufficient to provide training to the rest of the area's population as they are found in only two of the municipality's comunas. Women interviewed as part of this study indicated that they would like to see specific training programs for women to be implemented.

Training alone, however, is not a curative. As this municipality demonstrates, without employment opportunities, training programs can raise expectations without providing additional opportunities. With the lack of commerce and industry in the area, there is already too many trained personnel for the amount of jobs available.

Trained staff indicated that they do not find it easy to get employment, post training. Most of the time, they can only find temporary jobs. They are involved in the construction of local infrastructure projects like schools, hospitals and new camps for transitional displaced people.

There are 100 technicians without jobs in the municipality³⁴: They are trained as mechanics, electricians, bricklayers, tailors, and bakers. While the local government has put a program to provide jobs to electricians, bricklayers, carpenters, and painters in place, there are still more trained people than jobs available. However, it is important to note that these underemployed, technicians are also an important resource when considering future reintegration projects. As the community itself noted in the SWOT analysis of proposed projects conducted during the

³³ Information from Municipal records, interviews, and participatory seminar

³⁴ Based on information gathered from interviews with religious official and Municipal Administrator

Participatory Seminar, the available stonemasons, brickmakers, electricians, etc. represent a strength that the community has in being able to participate in its own development. Any future reintegration project should make use of this locally available resource.

NGOs provide a source of employment in the municipality as well. For example, there are some displaced persons who have been given jobs in the agriculture sector.

There are indications that the lack of available jobs has produced migration out of the area. Many people are migrating to other municipalities, provinces, and countries in search of jobs.

- From Sakandika comuna 40% of the population have migrated,
- 50% in Béu commune have migrated,
- 60% of the population in Quilo-Futa comuna migrated,
- 80% of the population in Kibokolo comuna migrated.³⁵

It remains to be seen whether this will be a continuing trend or whether an infusion of projects to the area may reverse this trend.

8.5 CONCLUSION

Priorities at the economic level:

- Rehabilitation / Building roads and bridges to allow for the unfettered movement of goods to and from markets
- Provide the population with access to credit
- Rehabilitate and build productive industry

Level of Priority	Local	Project Name	N.° estimated beneficiaries
1	Municipality	Roads and Bridge Rehabilitation	
2	Municipality	Micro-credit projects to encourage development of local commerce	
3	Kibokolo, Sandikia	Training projects in parts of the municipality without ongoing projects	
4	Municipality	Women's training programs	
5	Municipality	Rehabilitate productive industries	

³⁵ These statistics were given by the Municipal Administration. These percentages should be considered estimates, however, as there is a lack of reliable population statistics.

9. SOCIAL SECTOR

9.1 HEALTH

Existing Infrastructure

There are currently 164 beds available throughout the municipality and there is only one laboratory. The municipality's existing health infrastructure does not have sufficient equipment; there are insufficient refrigerators, gas, and equipment.

There is a shortage of healthcare personnel; there are even fewer qualified personnel. For example, there are only two doctors throughout the entire municipality, and four nurses. No infrastructure project should be considered within this sector without a corresponding personnel project. Any personnel also will require housing, which was cited as a problem for those existing personnel.

Transport is another problem, as there is not a single ambulance in the entire Municipality, effectively cutting off Comuna residents from accessing emergency healthcare. The Municipal Hospital, found in the center of Maquila Sede, is relatively hard to get to, depending upon how far one lives from the Community Sede. For those who live in the outer comunas, for example, it is common for people to walk distances of 30-100 km to reach the hospital.

As found in the Water Sector, most medical infrastructure projects have been focused around the Municipal Sede; the further one moves from the Sede, the less access to healthcare is available. Qualified personnel are also less common the further one moves out of the Municipal Capital. There are no doctors in any of the Comunas and most of the staff at medical posts are underqualified.

The hospitals lack technicians because the country as a whole lacks sufficient numbers of trained staff; those who are qualified prefer to work in the cities, thus leaving the rural areas without personnel. Qualified personnel who do come to the municipality do not have housing and often do not receive their salary. While many people in the municipality have access to medical posts in their comunas, the population who live in outer barrios, are faced with traveling long distances to access these posts; many must travel distances of 40-70 km.

Of the few medical posts that do exist across the municipality, there are often no medicines for the sick, who are then forced to find treatment from medicines sold in the informal market or pharmacies. These medicines, however, are not controlled by the Health Ministry so their effectiveness is not assured. People who live far from medical posts prefer to use traditional medicines as they are closer at hand and carry a significantly lower cost.

Local communities have not participated in the rehabilitation of health infrastructure due to the fact that the existing structures only benefit an estimated 10% of the current population³⁶. NGOs AHA and CUAMM work on health issues in the municipality; their primary mission is to assist returnees living in the transit camps. CUAMM is also helping the Municipal Hospital and Kibokolo hospital (which does not have a doctor).

The municipality does not have sufficient medicines, nor is there an existing program to distribute essential medicines to the area. Most people do not stay at the hospital when they are ill due to the lack of medications; instead people travel to the market where they rely on whatever they can find there. In addition, the municipality's communities do not have training in how to properly use medication, which leads to problems as most people rely on self diagnosis and self-dosing.

³⁶ Based on data by NGOs and Municipal Administration

Community members have indicated that they would be able to contribute the adobes in any future rehabilitation or construction projects involving community hospitals.

9.2 CONCLUSIONS

Priorities: In summary, priorities for intervention in the health sector are as following:

1. *Personnel:* More trained staff, especially to the Comunas;
2. *Infrastructure* Build health posts in the barrios; and provide some means of transportation such as an Ambulance;
3. *Material:* Support existing health infrastructure by providing necessary medicines, beds, and laboratory equipment.

Priority Projects: The following projects have been determined to be priority projects within the health sector by the participants at the Participatory Seminar:

Indicativo por Prioridade	Local	Nome do projecto	N.º estimado de Benef.
1	Kibokolo, Beu, Sakandika, Quilo-Futa	Construction of Health Posts	
2	Maquela Sede	Construction of Health Posts in other barrios	
3	Municipalities	Training programme for health staff	
4	Municipalities	Equipment distribution, especially refrigerators and technical equipment	
5	Municipalities	Provide Medicines and training program in dispensing and taking medicines	
6	Maquela Sede	Provide Ambulance for Municipal Hospital	
7	Maquela Sede	Construction of morgue	

9.3 DATA

Urgent to check on the data available at the Provincial Level, Planning and Statistics Department and the Provincial Health Department in Uige

Tabela 9.1. HEALTH: EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

Local	Comuna	Pop. A ser assistida	Tipo de Infra-estrutura ³⁷	Pessoal ³⁸			Serviços		
				M	EF	MA	Camas	Sala de parto	Medicamento Essencial
Maquela do Zombo	Kibokolo	19.000	CS, MV	0	2	6	0	No	No
Maquela do Zombo	Beu	29,000	CS,MV	0	2	6	2	Yes	Yes
Maquela do Zombo	Maquela Sede	N/A	CS,	2				Yes	Yes
Maquela do Zombo	Kimba	N/A	PS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A
Maquela do Zombo	Sacandis	N/A	PS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A
	Ralele		PS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A
	Mbanza MNsobso		PS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A
	Kizowa		PS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A

Tabela 9.2. HEALTH STATISTICS

Urgent to check on the data available at the Provincial Level, Planning and Statistics Department and the Provincial Health Department in Uige

Pessoal	Número	Pago por			Quantos em cada centro de saúde (CS)	Quantos em cada posto de saúde (PS)
		MoH	NGO	Outros		
Médico (M)	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0
Enfermeiro Formado (EF)	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	>1
Médico Assistente (MA)	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	~2	~2
Parteira Tradicional (PT) ³⁹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Trabalhador da saúde Comunitária	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Maquela do Zombo ³⁷Tipos de Infra-estrutura: CS = Centro de Saúde; PS = Posto de Saúde; MV = Movable Vaccination

³⁸ Pessoal: M = Médico; EF = Enfermeiro formado; MA = Medico Assistente

Table 9.3. HEALTH INSTALLATIONS: PRIORITIES

Local	Comuna	N.º of People	CS ou NP mais próximo	Reason for Priority
Maquela do Zombo	Cuximani	N/A	Needs rehabilitation of the medical posts, including beds	Population does not have easy access to health care
Maquela do Zombo	Kotakuvatako	N/A	Needs construction	Population does not have easy access to health care
Maquela do Zombo	Sandanika	N/A	Needs construction	Population does not have easy access to health care
Maquela do Zombo	Beu	N/A	Needs construction	Population does not have easy access to health care
Maquela do Zombo - Sede	Outer Barrios	N/A	Needs construction	Population in outer barrios live far distances from health care
Maquela do Zombo	Maquela Sede	N/A	Construction of morgue	There is no morgue within the entire municipality

9.4 EDUCATION

Existing infrastructure

Currently, there are 6950 boys and 3278 girls enrolled in schools across the municipality. However, this represents only 30%⁴⁰ of the total school age population. Most children, due to a general lack of schools and the distances required to access schooling, remain at home, where they are responsible for house and field work.

Of the schools that exist, they are concentrated in the Municipal and Comuna sedes. The average distance children must travel to school is 10 km, which is a walk or two or more hours.⁴¹ Children can only receive up to the second level of school as there are no schools in the municipality which offer higher levels.

Eighty percent of the Comuna's barrios do not have access to schools. Those schools that exist are faced with teachers who have to work with 300 children, aged 5-7, over two periods. There are also schools that have only teacher, who is not qualified. Unqualified personnel is a common situation across the municipality. Teachers, on average, have attained the 8th class; and normally they received three levels of trainings.

Schools in the municipality have received chalk and books, but these distributions have not been sufficient. People have requested more materials from the Ministry of Education.

Many children cannot attend the municipality's secondary school due to the cost (it is not free) as it is necessary to pay an enrollment and materials fee. Pre-school cost enrollment is 25 kz, for 1^a-4^a class enrollment costs 50 kz.

There are some infant care programs which function in the Municipality's aldeias. These programs reach an estimated 2% of pre-school-age children. Specific programs for adult education do not exist, although there is a large need. For example, an estimated eighty percent of people in the Municipality are illiterate. No NGOs are currently operating education intervention programs in the area.

In areas with high concentrations of resettling returnees within the Municipality, the shortage of schools are most apparent. Those few schools that exist in returnee areas often lack roofs. Refugee, returnee, and displaced children have to travel an average distance of 7-12 km to a school, which is higher than the estimated average distance a child must travel to school.

Finally, language is another barrier to access the education system. Many people, including children, in the municipality do not speak Portuguese. Returning refugees are even more likely to not speak Portuguese. As all schools are taught in Portuguese, this barrier needs to be addressed, either by offering classes in other languages, or offering separate Portuguese language classes.

9.6 CONCLUSION

Priorities: In conclusion, the following priorities for intervention in the Education Sector are recommended:

1. *Personnel:* More teachers added, especially in the Comunas

⁴⁰ Based on data given by Municipal Administration and NGO representatives

⁴¹ Based on data given by Municipal Administration and participants in Participatory Seminar

2. *Infrastructure:* The construction and rehabilitation of schools across the municipality is urgently required, especially in areas serving large numbers of returnees (primarily the outer barrios and comunas)
3. *Material:* More educational and administrative material given to schools
4. *Language:* Language training programs for children and adults, especially returnees
5. *Adult Literacy Programs:* Develop adult literacy programs to combat extensive illiteracy within the Municipality

Proposed Projects: The Education Working Group within the Participatory Seminar developed the following proposed projects as priority interventions within the Education sector:

Indicativo da Prioridade	Local	Project Name	N.º Estimated Beneficiaries
1	Kibocolo-Maongo Kemuna	School Construction (3 classrooms)	
2	M'banza Mpete	School Construction (3 classrooms)	
3	Sede Municipal de Maquela – 4 de Fevereiro	School Construction (3 classrooms)	
4	Sede Municipal de Maquela - Lucolo	School Construction (5 classrooms)	
5	Beu Sede	School Construction (3 classrooms)	
6	Sole	School Construction (3 classrooms)	
7	Kuilo-Futa	School Construction (3 classrooms)	
8	Kitala	School Construction (3 classrooms)	
9	Sakandika Sede	School Construction (3 classrooms)	
10	Quipedro	School Construction (3 classrooms)	

9.7 DATA

Tabela 9.4. Existing Education Infrastructure

Urgent to check on the data available at the Provincial Level, Planning and Statistics Department and the Provincial Department of Education in Uige

Local	Comuna	Tipo de Escola ⁴²	N.º de salas de aulas	N.º de alunos matriculados		N.º de Beneficiários ⁴³	N.º de professores ⁴⁴	
				Meninos	Meninas		F	NF
Maquela do Zombo	Sede	P, S	3	1424	727	2151	4	35
Maquela do Zombo	Nsamba	P	2	N/A	N/A	N/A		

⁴² Tipo de escola: EP = Escola Primária; ES = Escola Secundária. Note-se que as comunas de Lutembo e Sessa não têm instalações escolares, mas as aulas são dadas informalmente em cabanas de colmo.

⁴³ O número de beneficiários corresponde ao número de habitantes na comuna, embora que em certas comunas como Chiúme, a grande maioria vive fora de um raio de 30 km da escola.

⁴⁴ Professores: F = Formado; NF = Não Formado.

Maquela do Zombo	Kimbozo	P	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maquela do Zombo	Voge	P	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maquela do Zombo	Vuinga	P	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 9.5. Education Statistics

Urgent to check on the data available at the Provincial Level, Planning and Statistics Department and the Provincial Department of Education in Uige

Níveis ⁴⁵	Total pop.	N.º ⁴⁶ de crianças na idade escolar	Número de alunos			N.º de crianças fora da Escola	% alunos Fora	N.º ⁴⁷ de professores		Rácio Professor / Aluno
			Meninos	Meninas	Tot.			Q	NQ	
I NÍVEL	28727	1741	438	347	785	956	55%	7	9	1/49
II NÍVEL	28727	1741	438	347	785	956	55%	7	9	1/49
III NÍVEL	28727	1741	438	347	785	956	55%	6	8	1/56
PÓS PRIMÁRIO	28727	1741	438	347	785	956	55%	6	8	1/56
SECONDÁRIO	28727	2612	0	0	0	2612	100%	0	0	0
TOTAL	28727	9576	1752	1388	3140	6436	67%	26	34	1/52

Table 9.6. SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE: PRIORITIES

Local	Comuna	Tipo de Escola Necessária ⁴⁸	N.º de salas de aula Necessárias	N.º de alunos presentemente fora da Escola ⁴⁹			N.º Benefic.	N.º de Professores Necessários ⁵⁰
				Meninos	Meninas	Tot.		
Maquela do Zombo	Kibocolo-Maongo Kemuna	P	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3
Maquela do Zombo	M'banza Mpete	P	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3
Maquela do Zombo	Sede Municipal de Maquela – 4 de Fevereiro	P	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3
Maquela do Zombo	Sede Municipal de Maquela –	P	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5

⁴⁵ As estimativas da faixa etária por nível foram as seguintes: I Nível = [6-7 anos]; II Nível = [8-9 anos]; III Nível [10-11 anos]; Pós Primário [12-13 anos]; Secundário [14-16 anos].

⁴⁶ Os números foram calculados de acordos com o número de matrículas das CR. Com base nestas, a faixa etária de 6- representa 33% da população. As faixas etárias dentro desta categoria de idade foram calculadas pelo número de anos que elas englobam, considerando que cada ano representa uma porção igual da população.

⁴⁷ Professores: F = Formado; NF = Não Formado.

⁴⁸ Tipo de escola: EP = Escola Primária; ES = Escola Secundária

⁴⁹ O Total de alunos fora do sistema de ensino resultou da projecção das cifras combinadas das Tabelas 14 e 13 relativas ao número de alunos matriculados. Além disso, assume-se que os meninos e as meninas representam a mesma proporção.

⁵⁰ Baseado na razão ideal de 1 professor para 30 alunos.

	Lucolo							
Maquela do Zombo	Beu Sede	P	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3
Maquela do Zombo	Sole	P	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3
Maquela do Zombo	Kuilo-Futa	P	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3
Maquela do Zombo	Kitala	P	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3
Maquela do Zombo	Sakandika Sede	P	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3
Maquela do Zombo	Quipedro	P	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3

9.8 ASSISTANCE FOR FOR VULNERABLE PEOPLE

Municipal records⁵¹ indicate the following statistics on the area's vulnerable people:

- 186 Disabled people including 110 men and 76 women
- 150 Eldery including 50 men and 100 women
- There are also a large number of widows

There is little available assistance for these vulnerable people. What assistance has been provided, has mostly come from NGOs operating in the area. While MINARS does try to help, they, like other administrative offices in the municipality, are hampered by significant administrative and capacity restraints.

9.9 CONCLUSION

Priorites: In conclusion, the following priorities for intervention were identified to assist vulnerable people:

1. *Infrastructure:* Build infrastructure for the elderly and other vulnerable people

Priority Project: The following projects were identified as priorities by participants in the Seminar:

Priority	Local	Project Name	N.º of Estimated Beneficiaries
1	Maquela do Zombo	Build home for elderly and orphans	100
2	Kibokolo	Build home for elderly and orphans	100
3	Beu	Build home for elderly and orphans	100
4	Sandanika	Build home for elderly and orphans	100
5	Quilo-Futo	Build home for elderly and orphans	100

⁵¹ Statistics from MINARS

10. JUSTICE AND PROTECTION

There is limited access to both Justice and Protection throughout the Municipality. There are no functioning courts within the area, nor is there any available existing infrastructure in which to house a court. The poor state of the road system, the lack of transportation and the lack of means of communication also impact upon this sector. Without suitable transportation, people in this municipality have difficulty accessing the Provincial level justice system, and the general state of the roads makes the distance, even with transportation, difficult. Again, the importance of rehabilitating roads as a priority was reinforced by those interviewed for this study, as improved roads, it was felt, would help people better access justice and protection.

Sobas remain, for the vast majority of the municipality's residents, the easiest and nearest access point for justice. *Sobas* play mediating roles between community residents in conflict, often relying on traditional means to mete out justice. *Sobas* may, therefore, be a resource for any intervention in the justice sector in this area. They require more training, but their role within the community, and the fact that they have been the *de facto* justice system throughout the area, makes *Sobas* a potential resource for ensuring better protection and justice for the municipality's residents.

The lack of education and literacy in the municipality also has a bearing on people's abilities to access justice and protection as well. Without a formal education system, it is difficult to institutionalize human rights within a populace. As illustration, the facilitators found little to no dialogue on human rights throughout the municipality.

There is also no local civil society which could form a protection network. Lacking effective means of communication throughout the municipality also is an obstacle to the future establishment of any effective protection network.

10.1 SECURITY SITUATION

The security situation remains relatively calm for the majority of the populace. Mines represent the greatest security threat. However, criminality does also exist. Homicides cases of fraud, theft, violence, and rape have been recorded in the past year. Domestic violence is common and is often cited by women as their biggest challenge.

Those interviews as part of this study indicated that youth violence has been on the rise in the area. Unfortunately, due to the fact that crime statistics are not kept by age of offender, this trend is difficult to prove empirically. However, community leaders and members mentioned that lack of job and education opportunities have created a disaffected youth sub-class. This is an important point to consider, as any future education and training interventions would do well to consider adding a youth element.

10.2 Social Risks

Population within the municipality face a number of social risks. Prostitution was cited as the highest risk, with violence, and alcoholism, following. Male youth are reported to be especially vulnerable to drug abuse and alcoholism which is directly related to the rising cases of youth delinquency found in the area.

The following breakdown of social risks was determined based on interviews, review of existing municipal records, and feedback from Seminar participants:

- a. High social risk: alcoholism (particularly among male youth).
- b. Medium Social Risk: sexual and gender-based violence, alcohol and drug abuse;

c. *Low social risk*:, separated/abandoned children.

The relationship between the civilian population and the FAA is reportably improving, although there have been some cases of violence and intimidation reported. The local population's relationship with the police appears to be slightly better than to the military. FAA soldiers serving along the border with the DRC were reported as being the biggest source of problems.

The relationship between citizens and government officials is reported to be good. However, government officials indicated that they worried that their inability to meet people's expectations was a frequent cause of tension.

Conflicts over land distribution have occurred, and there is some worry that these types of conflict will increase in number with more returnees.

As previously mentioned, women are frequent victims of domestic violence and confront various forms of discrimination based on their traditional roles within the home and community.

10.3 DATA**Table 10.1: SOCIAL RISKS**

ALCOHOLISM	High	Medium	Low	Non-existent	Description of cases in the last year
MEN		x			
WOMEN			x		
BOYS	X				
GIRLS				x	

DRUGS	High	Medium	Low	Non-existent	Description of cases in the last year
MEN		x			
WOMEN				x	
BOYS	X				
GIRLS				x	

PROSTITUTION	High	Medium	Low	Non-existent	Description of cases in the last year
MEN	X				
WOMEN	X				
BOYS	X				
GIRLS	X				

SEPARATED OR ABANDONED CHILDREN	High	Medium	Low	Non-existent	Description of cases in the last year
BOYS			x		
GIRLS			x		

SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE	High	Medium	Low	Non-existent	Description of cases in the last year
Sexual violence		x			
Attempted rape		x			

Sexual harrassment					?
Forced marriage					?
Premature marriage		x			
Domestic violence		x			
Other violence related to gender					

VIOLENCE NOT RELATED TO GENDER	High	Medium	Low	Non-existent	Description of cases in the last year
Homicides			x		
Violence against the state			x		
Robbery	x				
Political Violence	x				Related to propaganda
Ethnic Violence			x		
Other, non-gender related violence		x			Witchcraft

HOMOCIDE	High	Medium	Low	Non-existent	Description of cases in the last year
Gangs					?
Drugs		x			
Sex		x			
Political Violence					?
Ethnic Violence					?
Robbery					?
Other, non-gender related violence					

12. HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

12.1 HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

UN agencies and NGOs operate in Maquela do Zombo at the invitation of the Angolan government to provide food assistance to the population, in coordination with MINARS, as well as in the construction and rehabilitation of buildings (such as schools, medical posts, wells, etc). They have implemented these projects in cooperation with all local authorities (Administration, traditional authorities and other legal and social sector representatives).

12.2 DATA

Table 12.1 PRESENCE OF HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Name of Organisation	Type ⁵²	Sector(es) of Operation	HCR Partner	Partner with other Agencies
UNHCR	IO	Refugee and Returnee Assistance	Y	Agências da ONU, IOM, PIs ⁵³
AHA	I	Health	Y	Agente das NU, IOM, IPs
CARITAS	I	Refugee and Returnee Assistance	Y	Agências da `
APN	I	Demining	N	UNSECOORD
SFCG	I	Conflict Resolution; Protection	Y	N/A
Various Churches	N	Do not operate formal assistance projects	N/A	N/A
CUAMM		Health		N/A

⁵² Type: IO = Intergovernmental; I = International; N = National

III. PRIORITY PROJECTS

ALL THESE PROJECTS HAVE TO BE INSERTED BY SECTOR AT THE END OF EACH SECTORAL PART OF THE DOCUMENT, FOLLOWING THE BUNDAS MUNICIPAL PROFILE MODEL

THIS FORMAT FOLLOWING FOPA MAY BE INSERTED AS AN ANNEX AT THE END OF THE MUNICIPAL PROFILE

SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS:		WEAKNESSES:	
Materials: 1- Water 2- Space 3- Sand 4- Wood	Humanas: 1- Stonemasons 2- Carpenters 3- Plumbers 4- Electricians 5- Painters	1- Transportation 2- Engenheiro 3- Combustível e seus lubrificantes 4- Material de construção (cimento, tubos, mangueiras, torneiras, contadores, ferros, chapas etc.) 5- Electric Pump 6- Generator	
OPPORTUNITIES: Funding		THREATS: 1- Rains 2- Ravines 3- Bridges 4- Accidents 5- Justice/law aspects 6- Lack of community participation 7- Finding funds and material to implement the project	

Proposed Project from Groups 3 and 4

Project Title: Construction of Health Posts			Numero da referencia
Comunas	Kibocolo (1 post in each population center) Sede Municipal de Maquela (1 post in each isolated aldeia); Beu sede – (1 posto em cada povoação); Kuilo Futa – (1 posto em cada povoação); Sakandika – (1 posto em povoação);		
Locale	Municipality of Maquela do Zombo		
Objectivo	Garanteed medical assistance for the population.		
Number of Direct Beneficiaries	Undefined (general population)	Estimated amount in USD	3.000.000.00
Estimated Time	3 Months (June-August)	Implementing partners	_____
Brief Description	The project should provide a medical post in each population center, as all of the comunas have a large distance separating them with the Comunal Sede, where the current medical posts are located.		
Observations	Material can be bought in Luanda or the DRC.		

Name of Project: School Construction			
Comuna	Kibocolo-Mongo Kemuana-(3 classrooms); Mbanza Mpete (3 classrooms) Sede Municipal de Maquela – 4 de Fevereiro (3 classrooms); Lucolo-(3 classrooms). Beu sede – (3 classrooms); Sole – (3 classrooms s) Kuilu Futa – (3 classrooms); Kitala-(3 classrooms) Sakandika sede – (3 classrooms); Quipedro – (3 classrooms)		
Locale	Municipality of Maquela do Zombo		
Objective	Guarantee a majority of school-age children become a part of the education system.		
Nnumber of Direct Beneficiaries	2.100.00 Children	Estimated amount in USD	1.000.000.00 (100.000 for each school)
Estimated Time	2 Months (September - November	Implementing partners	_____
Brief Description	As previously mentioned, there is a necessity to both build new schools as well as rehabilitate existing infra-structure. This budget refers to costs for the rehabilitation of schools.		
Observations	Material can be bought in Luanda and the DRC.		

SWOT:

STRENGTHS:		WEAKNESSES:	
Material:	Humanas:	7- Transportation 8- Construction material (cement, tools, roofing material, etc.)	
5- Water 6- Land 7- Sand 8- Wood	6- Stonemasons 7- Carpenters 8- Plumbers 9- Electricians 10- Painters		
OPPORTUNITIES:		THREATS:	
Financing		8- Rains 9- Ravins 10- Bridges 11- Accidents 12- Aspectos jurídicos 13- Lack of community participation 14- Finding funds and material to implement the project.	

Project Title: Construction of Roads and Bridges		Numero de Referencia: 792/8/2005
Comuna	Principle road between Maquela and Béu, Béu and Quilo-Futa, Béu and Sakandika and the bridge over the river Nzadi.	
Locale	- Sede Municipal e Comunas Béu, Quilo-Futa and de Sakandika.	
Objective	- Ligar a Sede Municipal as Comunas e a Fronteira com a RDC	
Number of Beneficiaries	- Indefinido, a aproximação é de: 18.500	Estimated Amount (USD) 220.000.000.00 Local resources: water, stone and land
Estimated Time	- September 2006 (5 months).	Implementing partners: OXIOM BANK CHINA. GOA
Brief Description	- The project can be done in 2 phases, including the rehabilitation of bridges and aqueducts that were demined along the same road	
Observations	- We recommended that the work begin with voluntary workers so that the work can commence quickly in order to reduce the suffering of the population	

SWOT

STRENGTHS:		WEAKNESSES:	
Material:	Humanas:	9- Transportation 10- Construction material (cement, tools, roofing material, etc.)	
12- Water	11- Stonemasons	Material:	
13- Land	12- Carpenters	9- Water	
14- Sand	13- Plumbers	10- Land	
15- Wood	14- Electricians	11- Sand	
	15- Painters	11- Wood	
OPPORTUNITIES:		THREATS:	
Financing		15- Rains 16- Ravins 17- Bridges 18- Accidents 19- Aspectos jurídicos 20- Lack of community participation 21- Finding funds and material to implement the project.	

**PRIORITY PROJECTS FOR MAQUELA DO ZOMBO:
ALL THESE PROJECTS HAVE TO BE INSERTED BY SECTOR AT THE END OF
EACH SECTORAL PART OF THE DOCUMENT, FOLLOWING THE BUNDAS
MUNICIPAL PROFILE MODEL**

- ❖ Rehabilitation of the road and bridges that link Maquila, Beu and Sakandika and between Beu and Quilo Futa.
- ❖ Rehabilitation of the Nzandi River bridge that links the Comunas of Maquila do Zombo, via Sole with Maquila Sede and the 3 Comunas Beu, Sakandika, and Quilo-Futa.
- ❖ Rehabilitation of Maquila Kibokolo.
- ❖ Rehabilitation and construction of schools and medical posts in Cuximani, Kotakuvatako, and Sede de Sakandika.
- ❖ Rehabilitation and construction of medical posts in Beu.
- ❖ Construction of water pumps and rehabilitation of water systems
- ❖ Create infrastructure for the elderly and other vulnerable people with the first phase taking place in Maquila do Zombo Sede.
- ❖ Create micro-credit projects to encourage small enterprise
- ❖ Create agriculture cooperatives beginning in the 4 Comuna sedes.
- ❖ Begin farming project (seed credits, animal husbandry, etc)
- ❖ Rehabilitate the Municipal Administration building in Maquila do Zombo
- ❖ Training in the women's center

ANNEX 1 – LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

TO BE INSERTED AS AN ANNEX ,EXPLAINING AND DESCRIBING THE ACTIVITY ATTENDED

Nº	NAME	INSTITUTION
1	Baptista João Tadeu	Administração / chefe de Secção
2	Manuel Filemon	Comerciante
3	Miaviankissi Daniel	MINARS
4	José Gomes Lenco	Administração / chefe de secção
5	Afonso Cuca	Comerciante
6	David Andre	Secção municipal de Registo Civil
7	Masunguna Josefina	Parteira Tradicional
8	Pedro Lumbedico	Agricultor
9	Simão Baptista	PAM
10	Pedro Manuel	SME
11	Elisa Domingos	Parteira Tradicional
12	Filomena da Conceição Lopes	Promotora de Formação Feminina (Pastelaria)
13	Daniel Miguel	Comandante Municipal em exercício
14	Zandangu Joao	Pastor da Igreja Evangelica Assembleia de Deus
15	João Macredidi	Administração Municipal
16	Kansoco David	Sobeja do Bairro Missão
17	Afonso Mbala	Regedor da Vila
18	Simão Lucoqui	Área Municipal da Educação
19	Domingos Madeira	APN
20	José Fortunato Rafael	FAA / 3º Batalhão 66ºR.I
21	José Pedro Dembo	Comando 66º Regimento
22	Luzolo Nginadiu	Pastor da Igreja IEBA
23	Filipe TULA	Frei / Igreja Católica
24	Paulo António Mole	NRC (Coordenador de projecto)
25	Daniel Hendrick Lukanu	UNHCR
26	Tito Vilingi	AHA
27	Pongo Pedro Leão	Juventude e Desporto
28	Lando da Silva	CVA
29	António Joao	Participante Anónimo
30	António Riseria	Participante Anónimo
31	Masukidi Mbala	SAC
32	Kapitao Konda	Participante Anónimo
33	Mimo Dantes	UNHCR
34	Arieth Kamutondua	Areia da Saúde (parteira)
35	Garcia Pedro Manuel	Saúde (Director do Hospital)
36	Engrácia Maiamba	MINFAM
37	Manuel Esteves	Participante Anónimo
38	Joaquim António Francisco	RNA de Maquela do Zombo
39	José Martins Gonçalves	RNA de Maquela do Zombo
40	Alberto Meraro	Carpinteiro