



Southern Africa Region

Annual Report 2001

Email versions of the JRS International bulletin, *Dispatches*, are published every two weeks.
Apply to dispatches@jesref.org

An occasional bulletin from Southern Africa is published by email also.
Apply to southern.africa@jesref.org

This annual report can be accessed from the web: <http://www.jesuit.org/refugee/>

Jesuit Refugee Service *Southern Africa*
Africa Synod House, 29-31 Selous Avenue
) Box CY 284 Causeway
Harare
Zimbabwe
% +263 4 708998
Fax: +263 4 721119
Email: southern.africa@jesref.org
Web address: <http://www.jesuit.org/refugee>

CONTENTS

List of recipients

Overview and regional office A10

Zambia

Meheba project Z01
Lusaka project Z02
Zambia National office Z03
Nangweshi Z07

Malawi

Dzaleka project M01

Angola

Angola National office G01
Negage G03
Luanda project G08
Luena G09

South Africa

Johannesburg S01
Pretoria S02
South Africa National office S04

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe and Tongogara W02

Namibia

Namibia and Osire N01

Appendices [separate file]

Schedule of Summary Expenses by Project

Schedule of Funds by Project and donor

List of Recipients

JRS

- JRS International Office: Lluis Magrina, Christine Bloch, Maryanne Loughry RSM, Jenny Cafiso;
- JRS Africa: John Guiney, Mateo Aguirre, Joaquin Ciervide, Lolin Menendes RSCJ;
- JRS Regional and National Offices: Europe, South Asia, Asia Pacific, USA, Latin America and Caribbean, Bosnia and Croatia, Portugal, UK, Germany, Belgium, Ireland;
- *Religious Congregations*: Mercy refugee Service Australia; Franciscan Sisters of Philadelphia USA; Vedruna Sisters Italy; Holy Cross Sisters S Africa; SVD Rome; MSOLA Sisters Nairobi; Sisters of Child Jesus, Kasama; Irmãs Missionárias Reparadoras do Sagrado Coração de Jesus, Angola; Filhas de Jesus, Angola;
- *JRS teams* in Southern Africa.

Partner Agencies

- Austcare, Australia
- CAFOD, England
- Caritas Germany
- Caritas Spain
- Cordaid, Netherlands
- Jesuit Missions, London
- Misereor, Aachen, Harare
- Missio Munich
- Mission Office Portugal
- Missionsprokur SJ, Nürnberg
- MIVA Austria
- MIVA Switzerland
- Refugees International Japan
- SCIAF, Scotland
- Stichting Porticus, Netherlands
- Terre des Hommes, Maputo
- Trocaire, Luanda, Dublin
- UNHCR – Pretoria, Lusaka, Luanda, Windhoek, Harare

Society of Jesus

- Peter-Hans Kolvenbach SJ, Rome
- Fidelis Mukonori SJ, Harare
- Bernd Franke SJ, Munich
- Colm Brophy SJ, Lusaka
- Mike Lewis SJ, Johannesburg
- Amadeus Pinto SJ, Lisbon
- João Canisio SJ, Luanda
- acting superior, SJ, Maputo

Regional Council

- Amadeus Sherima SJ, Harare; Ken Spence SJ, Harare; Brian Porter SJ, Harare

Churches

- Angola: CEAST, Don Francisco Matamurisca (Diocese of Uige), Don Gabriel Mbilingi (Diocese of Luena), Archbishop Don Franklin (Luanda)
- South Africa: SACBC, Bishop Reginald Osmund (Archdiocese of Johannesburg), Archbishop George Daniel (Archdiocese of Pretoria), Bishop Kevin Dowling (Rustenburg)
- Zambia: Catholic Secretariat, Bishop Noel O'Regan (Solwezi), Archbishop Medardo Mazombwe (Lusaka), Bishop Paul Duffy OMI (Mongu), Bishop Raymond Mpezele (Livingstone)
- Malawi: Archbishop Tarcisius Ziyaye (Blantyre), Bishop (Lilongwe)
- Namibia: Archbishop Bonifatius Haushiku (Windhoek)
- Zimbabwe: International Catholic Migration Commission; Southern African Churches Ministry to Uprooted Peoples; IMBISA Refugee Service; Zimbabwe Catholic Bishops Conference;
- Vatican: Michael Blum SVD, Vatican Commission for Migrants and Refugees, Archbishop Prabu, Apostolic Nuncio, Harare



Annual Review
Lusaka Urban Refugee Project (Z02)
2001



Jesuit Refugee Service

Submitted by:

Joe Hampson SJ

Southern Africa

00 263 4 708 998

southern.africa@jesref.org

06 Dec 2001

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page No.</i>
1. NARRATIVE REPORT	3
1.1. CONTEXT	3
1.2. OVERVIEW	3
1.3. ACHIEVEMENTS	5
1.4. DIFFICULTIES	7
1.5. EVALUATION	7
1.6. FUTURE PLANS	8
2. FINANCIAL REPORT	9
2.1. COMMENTARY ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
I YEAR TO DATE - INCOME & EXPENDITURE	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
II LIST OF DONATIONS FOR YEAR	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
III PERSONNEL	11
IV ACTIVITIES	12
V BENEFICIARIES	13

DISTRIBUTION:

Country Director - JRS

Project Director - JRS

International Office - JRS

Cordaid

1. Narrative Report

1.1. Context

The Project operates from the Peace Centre which is situated in a small house within a compound opposite Soweto Market within the heart of Lusaka. This Centre is rented from the Catholic Secretariat who was given the buildings from Caritas Germany.

About 80% of Zambia's refugees come from Angola and are largely from rural/farming backgrounds; most can accept the rural lifestyle that the Zambian Government requires of them- this is according to the reservation to the 1951 Geneva Convention in which refugees are assigned to a specific place of residence mainly in a rural area.

In May 2001, UNHCR figures placed urban refugees (Lusaka) at about 14000. The registration of refugees with a new electronic card has reduced this figure to 4000. What has become of the remaining 10 000 remains unexplained by UNHCR. For JRS they remain a presence in the compounds of Lusaka, albeit an undocumented one. Most urban refugees residing in Lusaka come from Congo DRC, Rwanda and Burundi with smaller numbers originating from Angola, Somalia, Uganda and Sudan.

A good number of refugees coming from the Great Lakes are urban professionals who have great difficulty trying to adjust to a rural life style they have never known before. Therefore, most of them try to establish themselves in cities once they arrive in Zambia.

To legally reside outside a settlement or a camp, a refugee needs a study permit, a work permit, or self-employment permit. For most refugees, the self-employment permit was the most common means of establishing eligibility to live in Lusaka since it was the least difficult, though by no means easy to obtain. For a study permit, one usually needs a financial sponsor, and a work permit is extremely difficult to obtain because it is dependent on the work being in the formal sector, while 80% of Zambia's economy is in the informal sector. To have a work permit for the informal type of business, refugees are now required to prove to the Government (Immigration Department) that they have cash or assets worth USD 25 000.00. An impossible request which has resulted in many refugees being rounded up and incarcerated in prisons.

1.2. Overview

The Lusaka Urban Refugee Project was established in 1997 to accompany, serve and advocate on behalf of the growing number of refugees residing in Lusaka. Before the Peace Centre the JRS office was set up in a restaurant within the old Soweto Market to conduct a survey of the need to start an Urban Refugee Project.

Initially, assistance, information and training were offered to refugees but in the latter part of 1999 the project took a new direction. It concentrated on pastoral presence, information and training.

To consolidate this new direction, the Project is aiming at becoming a Spiritual and Human Development Centre to address both the spiritual and human needs of an urban refugee. This includes:

(a) Information; a Refugee Guide is given to help refugees know the necessary steps they need to take once they are in Lusaka to avoid being arrested. IRIN and Newspapers are provided to keep refugees informed of the current events.

(b) Pastoral presence and accompaniment give a unique contribution to the life of a refugee who needs time to be listened to and given moral support in the foreign land. Counselling, catechism instructions and self-discovery workshops are offered in an effort to try and rehabilitate the

disintegrated and traumatized life of an urban refugee.

(c) To foster good communication and understanding between refugees and the local community, the language program has been given great importance; French is offered to Zambians while refugees are taught English which is the official language of the country.

The Project does not offer material assistance, except under very discreet circumstances, but strives to empower refugees through information and training with a strong pastoral presence.

1.3. Achievements

Scholarship Program

Primary

For the year 2001, the JRS Lusaka Peace Centre Program offered scholarship to 106 primary school pupils; 52 girls and 54boys, in 29 different primary schools.

Their nationalities are:

2 Angolan students

4 Ugandan students

15 Rwandan students

3 Burundian students

82 Congolese students

The total amount spent on fees for primary scholarships for the year 2001: K7,144,000-The total amount spent on uniforms for primary scholarships for the year 2001:K8,494,050

Secondary

Our program offered scholarship to 21 secondary school students; 13 female students and 8 male students, in 13 different schools.

Their nationalities are:

1 Ugandan student

3 Rwandese students

12 Congolese students

5 Burundian students

Total amount spent on school fees for secondary scholarships for the year 2001: K4,793, 500-00

The total amount spent on uniforms for secondary scholarships for the year 2001:K2,848,750-00

The Peace Centre Scholarship Program has fully sponsored 127 students for the year 2001. 6 of these are completing their grade 12 this year in December.

Language Program

20 students successfully completed an Intermediate English course

15 students graduated in Basic English while 6 students got certificates in Basic French

42 students are currently learning Basic English

14 students are in the Intermediate level

21 students are following a French Course

10 students are following a newly introduced Advanced English Course

Two volunteers from Ireland came in July and gave a short, but intensive course on the basic use of the computer. Thirty-seven Refugees out of forty successfully completed the course.

Women Discussion Group

A workshop on THE IMPORTANCE OF A WOMAN was conducted and a report has been compiled. In order to help women use their skills effectively, another short course on ENTERPRENEURSHIP is currently being given as per their request.

Pastoral

There is a challenge not only for JRS Lusaka, but also for every Christian and all people of good – will to combat the rising incidence of xenophobia towards refugees. This xenophobia is demonstrated in the mass media through a consistently negative portrayal of refugees in the newspapers. Refugees are repeatedly linked with criminality, accused of disrespecting Zambia and described as a drain on the economy of the country, forgetting about the misappropriation of funds and poor governance of the country's resources.

The zealousness with which Immigration Officials pursue refugees they deem illegal is sometimes assisted by Zambians with xenophobic sentiments that direct them to resident refugees.

The Government's insistence on segregating refugees from the local Zambian population makes integration extremely difficult, and the result is that prejudices are difficult to break down and set straight.

Refugees are often lumped together with "aliens" in general and illegal or prohibited immigrants. Immigration officials and Zambians need to be made aware that refugees are a special class of foreigners who are entitled to be treated differently from common migrants.

In order to address the above-mentioned xenophobic attitude, the Peace Centre has embarked on a Refugee Awareness Program which has to be conducted in all parishes within Lusaka. The first workshop was given to the Church Councillors at Roma Parish on 15th of July. The second was given to the Pastoral Sisters of Lusaka on 28th of August.

On the 14th of October there was a meeting with the Salvation Army, after which eight (8) members volunteered to work closely with JRS Lusaka in offering pastoral care to refugees both in prisons and in the compounds. The Peace Centre has been asked to prepare this group with some skills for this special ministry.

23 Refugees followed a workshop from 10th to 30th July 2001, which was on CONFLICT TRANSFORMATION. This workshop was given by two students from Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation. The handout about the workshop is being edited and the final copy will soon be ready.

On the 7th of July, about three hundred refugees gathered at the Peace Centre to celebrate the First Mass of the newly ordained Rwandese Priest. During this same Eucharistic celebration, twelve babies were baptised. The parents whose babies were baptised followed instructions from the Peace Centre by Sr Daria of the Comboni Sisters.

On 12th August, five refugees, together with other Parishioners received the Sacrament of Confirmation at Kanyama Parish. Because of the language problem, the Peace Centre was preparing one of them.

New lessons for baptism and confirmation are starting on the 13th of October at the Peace Centre by John Damasine, one of the refugees

Prayer meetings are held at the Peace Centre on Saturdays and Sundays by Charismatics and Marianists respectively.

Members from different denominations have come together to form a Praise and Worship Team.

A big THANKYOU to Fr. Mike Gallagher who has accepted to say Mass at the Peace Centre

every Friday!

Mr Nshimbi Kabamba will be at the Peace Centre every Monday and Friday for advocacy and accompaniment of new arrivals to Refugee offices. Thanks a lot Mr Nshimbi.

1.4. Difficulties

Insecurity of refugees

The first half of this year has seen a further increase in immigration roundups resulting in many refugees being locked up in prisons with very harsh conditions. So most of them who would otherwise participate effectively in the Peace Centre programs go hiding in the compounds for fear of being arrested.

E-mail

There has been a technical problem for some time now resulting in refugees not being able to receive E- mails. The disturbance of this unique service has brought some complaints among refugees. We hope the fault will soon be rectified.

Infrastructure

The Building is just too small to accommodate refugees coming for various facilities offered at the Peace Centre. There is great need to expand as well as introduce new programs like Spiritual/Human Development and Computer programs etc, but the premises cannot allow.

1.5. Evaluation

These are done by weekly staff meetings. More over, evaluation sheets were given to refugees who are the users of the Peace Centre. The feed back from the evaluations helped us know our strengths and areas of improvement as a project. Future plans of the project were also developed from evaluations made by the users and the staff meetings.

1.6. Future Plans

In order to serve refugees better, we need to expand the building so that more programs which are necessary can be introduced.

Refugees are in most cases wounded and very much disintegrated. Therefore, a spiritual program with its related topics is to be introduced. A psychologist is needed to work hand in hand with a pastoral counsellor.

In the same line of trying to rehabilitate and enhance the spiritual life of refugees, music is to be promoted and music festivals encouraged to conscientize the locals about the life of a refugee through songs. For this to happen we need to buy some musical instruments.

We also intend to introduce the following courses according to the order of importance namely the Computer, Intermediate French, Literacy and one of the local languages.

Apart from Tie and dye, batik and zamba zamba, an additional skill of sewing on a machine will be introduced to give more empowerment to women in terms of skill and knowledge so that they may serve their families better.

To bring more life to the Peace Centre and hence actualise the vision of Spiritual and Human Development program, the members of staff have set the following priorities:

1. Form a Theatre Group of students and non-students with a coordinator
 2. Form a JRS social club with an organizing committee to take care of Bible sharing, visits, conferences/seminars, entertainment activities etc
 3. Spiritual Retreats for members of staff and other committed refugees
 4. Activities that help women put to good use the skills learnt at Peace Centre without depending on outside financial support.
-

III Personnel

Name	Position
Sr Ruth Nambeya	<i>Project Director</i>
Mika Nzarubara	<i>Language Teacher</i>
Dr Somwe Mubenga	<i>Language Teacher</i>
Christine Nsimire	<i>Cleaner</i>
Sylvia Phiri – 30 November 2001	<i>Receptionist & Scholarship Officer</i>
Theresa Chabala –1st December 2001	<i>Receptionist & Scholarship Officer</i>

Staff Update

During the year there has been some staff movement:

Lyn Carrol, the Project Director completed her two year commitment with JRS at the end of May 2001. The position has been filled by Sr Ruth Nambeya.

Sr Fidelma, facilitator of the weekly prayer group meetings and JRS Youth Alive Club, left Zambia for other duties within her congregation in April 2001. Sr Fidelma's role has been absorbed by Sr Ruth.

Sr Mary Mulenga, facilitator of the weekly craft day left Lusaka for other duties within her congregation in March 2001.

Mrs Mary Kanyimbu , who took over from Sr Mary, is unable to continue with craft training at the Peace Centre due to various commitments which she has to attend to. We thank her for the services rendered to us and wish her all the best.

Sylvia Phiri has gone to UNZA for a four-year course in social work. May God bless her in studies. Ms Theresa Chabala has taken over from Sylvia.

Ruth Nambeya

Z03 Country Office

JRS Zambia

2001



Jesuit Refugee Service

Submitted by:

Joe Hampson SJ

JRS Southern Africa

Tel: +263 4 708998

Email: southern.africa@jesref.org

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page No.</i>
1. NARRATIVE REPORT	3
1.1. CONTEXT.....	3
1.2. OVERVIEW.....	3
1.3. ACHIEVEMENTS.....	4
1.4. DIFFICULTIES.....	5
1.5. EVALUATION.....	5
1.6. FUTURE PLANS.....	5
2. FINANCIAL REPORT	6
I YEAR TO DATE - INCOME & EXPENDITURE	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
II PERSONNEL	8
III ACTIVITIES	9
IV BENEFICIARIES	10

DISTRIBUTION:

Country Director - JRS

Project Director - JRS

International Office - JRS

Partner agencies

1. Narrative Report

1.1. Context

The following forms the context in which JRS Zambia works:

Demographics (Source *UNHCR B.O. October 2001*): Meheba Refugee Settlement (55 059), Mayukwayukwa Refugee Settlement (21 245), Nangweshi Refugee Camp (15 006), Ukwimi Refugee Settlement (2278), Mwange Refugee Camp (23 777), Kala Refugee Camp (22 929), Spontaneously Settled (121 500), Urban Areas (5000).

JRS works in the following: Meheba Refugee Settlement, Lusaka Urban Refugee Project, Nangweshi Refugee Camp and the National Policy Program.

Zambia continues to be the prime receiving country for refugees in the Southern African region. Increased flows of refugees from Angola are predicted to continue into 2002 as the Angolan Government Forces (FAA) mounts an assault on UNITA in Cuando Cubango and Moxico Provinces. At the time of writing, there are 6398 new arrivals temporarily housed at Nangweshi Refugee Camp, waiting for settlement at a new camp. Land for the new camp is still under negotiation between the Government and the Traditional Chiefs of Western Province. The situation in Eastern Congo also continues to be precarious with flows of refugees into Northern and Luapula Provinces predicted into 2002. Both Kala and Mwange Camps are almost at capacity and land for a new camp needs to be identified.

The lack of contingency planning on the part of UNHCR and its partners has been evident in the response to these flows. Reduced budgets and the deployment of resources to the Pakistan/Afghanistan situation means this trend will continue into 2002 particularly in the shortages of food and non-food items supplied to the camps and settlements. Increasingly JRS has found it necessary to respond to these immediate needs of new arrivals (eg. distribution of blankets, clothes) because of shortages within the system.

The Government of Zambia has increasingly made it restrictive for refugees to have a degree of freedom of movement and the possibility of work outside camps and settlements. JRS has also noted a concerted government and media campaign of xenophobia against refugees and asylum seekers. In these cases we note a lack of will on the part of UNHCR to challenge the prevailing status quo.

It should be noted here that the Catholic Church is developing a more active role in the refugee scene in Zambia. Missions along the border carry the burden of receiving the newly arrived and providing for their first needs, with inconsistent support from UNHCR. An effort is being made by some dioceses to provide pastoral attention to camps and settlements under their jurisdiction. The intervention of the Church is also growing in the area of the defence of refugee rights. The Zambian Episcopal Conference issued a pastoral letter on refugees during the year 2001 and has joined a task force with the other Church bodies in order to promote structural changes in the refugee situation.

1.2. Overview

The National Office was established in November 1997 and currently coordinates four projects: Meheba, Lusaka Urban Refugees, Nangweshi and the Policy Program (which works nationally and is attached to the National Office). (*Please see separate reviews*). The National Office provides representation in various forums with GOZ, UNHCR, the Catholic Church, other Church bodies and other organizations working with refugees.

JRS Zambia holds Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with The Society of Jesus Zambia/Malawi Province and the Zambia Episcopal Conference (ZEC). Direct responsibility for the management of the project rests with the Country Director who reports to the Regional Director. Each of the four projects has a Project Director who reports to the Country Director. Financial management is undertaken by the National Administrator who reports to the Country Director. The Regional Office undertakes a monitoring and consultative role in regard to all aspects of financial, program and personnel management.

1.3. Achievements

As a National Office provide support to the JRS projects of the country

This period has been marked by a number of new staff or persons in new positions in nearly all of the projects, which required support of the National Office.

Oversee the implementation and preliminary evaluation of the Personnel Policy.

The Nangweshi Camp project relinquished its UNHCR implementing partner status and the project was re-defined with the input of the National Office.

Logistical support provided to the projects particularly in sourcing supplies from Lusaka.

National Administrator support provided in ensuring the transfer of funds to projects in a timely manner and as a source of information on matters to do with Front End, taxation etc.

The National Administrator has also acted as the Meheba Administrator pending recruitment of a new Administrator

Technical support has also been given in the maintenance and repairs of computers and other equipment to all projects.

Making available courses in computer, language and driving classes has encouraged capacity building of staff.

Installation of a radio network between National Office, Meheba and Nangweshi, which should alleviate some of the financial burden incurred by, sat phone/email and make communication easier.

Hosting and Facilitation of the Country Meeting for 24 JRS core personnel in October

8 visits to JRS Meheba Settlement and 6 visits to Nangweshi Camp by National Office; these visits increased support to the personnel and facilitated the partial re-definition of Meheba, Nangweshi in order that they respond better to the needs of the refugees.

Hosting of Front End training course facilitated by Regional Office for Administrators and Project Directors

Hosting of visitors to JRS

Represent JRS at national level involving Government, church, UNHCR and other partners

Regular attendance of Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee meetings chaired by UNHCR and Parinac meetings.

Facilitation of a meeting between UNHCR Representative and the Bishops of Mongu and Solwezi, together with Catholic Relief Services (CRS). This was to bring UNHCR's attention to the situation of many parishes in the border areas that are providing the first response to refugees and to request greater consideration by UNHCR of the contribution these parishes are making.

Attendance of other one-off meetings to represent JRS.

To continue to seek opportunities to localize JRS through the church networks and to support local responses to the plight of refugees and asylum seekers wherever possible

In August 2001 an exploratory trip to Northern and Luapula Province was undertaken by the Country Director and the Policy Officer which provided for the establishment of personal contacts with church personnel involved in refugee matters in Kasama, Mpulungu, Mporokoso (near Mwange Camp), Kawambwa (near Kala Camp) and Mansa. A project proposal for this work has been submitted for consideration.

1.4. Difficulties

Problems with vehicles continued for most of the year. The age of the project vehicles, the long distances travelled and the poor condition of Zambian roads has meant high costs for vehicle maintenance. JRS Zambia requires at least two new vehicles (for Meheba and Nangweshi) as a matter of priority.

Communication: there have been continuous difficulties with satellite phones and email services throughout the year. A radio network has been installed partly as a response to this however this is not a solution when it is necessary to communicate long and detailed messages or in sending financial exports to the Regional Office.

1.5. Evaluation

Internal evaluation occurs through meetings between staff and feedback from the projects, particularly the Project Directors. To date there has been no formal evaluation of the National Office, but this is planned for 2002 (see below).

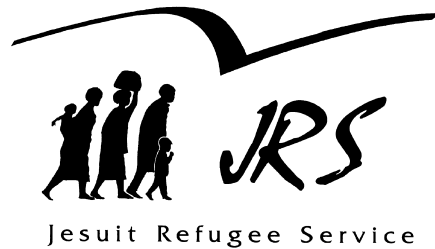
1.6. Future Plans

1. To provide support to all JRS projects in the following areas: logistical, programming, financial/administrative, recruitment and ongoing formation of personnel (especially in equipping staff members to deal with the challenges of their work).
 2. To undertake an evaluation of all projects in JRS Zambia.
 3. To represent JRS mission and work before Government of Zambia (GOZ), UNHCR, churches and other organizations working with refugees and seek opportunities for the development of JRS work in Zambia.
-

ii Personnel

Name	<i>Position</i>
Sr Charity Nanyangwe SCJ	National Administrator
Pheneas Ndekezi	Logistics Officer
Christina Northey	Country Director

Z07
Nangweshi Refugee Camp, Zambia
2001



Submitted by:

Sr. Nora McCarthy

Nangweshi, Zambia

Phone: 00 873 762 591 592

E-mail: sioma.brief@jesref.org

December 6, 2001

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page No.</i>
1. NARRATIVE REPORT	3
1.1. CONTEXT	3
1.2. OVERVIEW	4
1.3. ACHIEVEMENTS	5
1.4. DIFFICULTIES	9
1.5. EVALUATION	10
1.6. FUTURE PLANS	10
2. FINANCIAL REPORT	12
2.1. COMMENTARY ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	12
3 PERSONNEL	15
4 ACTIVITIES	16
5 BENEFICIARIES	17

DISTRIBUTION:

Christina Northey – Zambia Country Director - JRS

Joe Hampson, SJ – Southern Africa Region Director - JRS

Lluis Magriña, SJ – International Director - JRS

Partner agencies

1. Narrative Report

1.1. Context

Nangweshi Refugee Camp located in an isolated region of Western Province, Zambia, reached its capacity of 15,000 refugees in September 2001. The camp was originally established in February 2000 to house refugees fleeing an upsurge of fighting in the southeastern region of Angola. The initial influx was originally 9,000 but refugees continued to arrive at a steady rate throughout the year.

From September to December 2001, another influx of 8,844 entered Nangweshi following the fall of Mavinga to government forces. Even though the attacks on Mavinga began in May 2001, the people are only now succeeding in reaching Zambia. The attacks by government forces on the southeastern part of Angola continue, killing every male adult they find and capturing the young ones. On the other hand, it has been reported that UNITA provides an escort for the handicapped as far as the Zambian village of Mambolomoka. From here, UNHCR provides transport to Nangweshi Refugee Camp. It is clear that those who are a burden to UNITA namely the handicapped, elderly and children are helped to enter Zambia. The able bodied in contrast are needed to bolster UNITA's continued war effort and prevented from crossing the border into Zambia.

Within the old refugee population, there are 300 amputees mostly as a result of landmines. Another 49 have physical disabilities as a result of war injuries and there are 29 blind. Among the new arrivals there are 378 physically handicapped including amputees, paralytics and blind. JRS seeks to support and enhance structures for protection and support of these vulnerable groups.

The camp population is currently 24,884 but this number changes daily as new arrivals cross the border. Three hundred seventy eight of these new arrivals are disabled from Kavaleka and Luangundu, UNITA supported handicapped settlements in the area of Mavinga. Kavaleka was home to 995 handicapped but including wives and children the number is 3,000 residents. The new arrivals are camped in front of the reception centre and in an area designated for agriculture waiting for transfer to a permanent camp. Negotiations for a new refugee site are still in process between UNHCR and the Zambian Government. The onset of the rains, danger of infectious disease outbreaks, and concern for a group of people weakened by months of flight, malnutrition and lack of health care has provoked a crisis situation. The infrastructure of the present camp designed for a population of 15,000 is inadequate to cater for the new influx in terms of space, water, sanitation, food and grinding mills. The situation requires an urgent response from UNHCR, the Zambian government, and NGO's.

While this influx is occurring, an exodus from Nangweshi also happened in October. This involved the transfer of 1,057 refugees with military background to Ukwimi camp in the eastern part of Zambia. This movement was designed to maintain the civilian nature of Nangweshi and allay fears and allegations that Nangweshi is a recruiting ground for UNITA. Initially people identified to move resisted the transfer, but the attitude changed in recent months. At that time, people with no known military background were willing to relocate enticed by positive reports from the ex combatants who were first settled there in 2000.

Life for the refugees in Nangweshi has been relatively stable throughout the year. The schools established by JRS in 2000 made a successful transition to CORD. Semi permanent structures have been erected and English Language training courses continue in preparation for the eventual introduction of the Zambian curriculum.

Responsibility for health services changed from MSF to AHA with no major change in the morbidity and mortality rates reached by MSF.

Security concerns continue to be expressed by the Camp Leaders. These focus mainly on the unauthorized disappearances of people from the camp. The majority of those who have left the camp had been captured by UNITA and most likely took advantage of the lessening control of UNITA to escape.

Unfortunately two refugees have been murdered since September. Investigations are ongoing, but it does not appear that these deaths are politically motivated.

The uncertainty about the relocation of the camp has been decided in favour of Nangweshi remaining at its present location. The confirmation of this, which had long been in doubt, has resulted in people enlarging and renovating their homes.

The provision of agricultural land is finally being settled. Demarcation of 2,000 plots has just started. The land on the forestry side of the camp is still in dispute. Unfortunately, the late demarcation means that cultivation will not take place this year and the refugees will continue to be dependent on food rations.

There was a 50% reduction in food rations in the middle of April and the beginning of May. There was another 50% reduction in beans, oil and salt at the beginning of November. The refugees continue to supplement their rations by seeking work with the International Agencies or with the local population. Others use their skills to set up businesses within the camp. The refugees are free to move out of the camp as long as they have a pass from The Refugee Officer. The maximum stay is a month, but the pass can be renewed without any difficulty.

1.2. Overview

JRS commenced working in Nangweshi Refugee Camp in February 2000 as an implementing partner for UNHCR in Education and Community Services. Because of UNHCR financial constraints and the expectation that JRS should prefinance the programs under their mandate, JRS decided to relinquish being an implementing partner for UNHCR in May 2001. In agreement with UNHCR, JRS handed over Education and Community Services to CORD.

JRS continued to work in the Camp with a focus on programmes for the physically handicapped, the youth and peace education. Among the refugee population, there are a large number of handicapped. JRS considered it essential to develop programs to enhance the life and well being of this vulnerable group. They had been living in a large handicapped settlement in Jamba with little or no attempt to integrate them into the community. JRS's activities initiated a first step in breaking down that isolation and demonstrating that this group were capable of being worthwhile and contributing members of the community. We also consider it important to support the families of this vulnerable group, so that their children will have equal opportunity for education and development within the camp.

JRS refugee colleagues know the handicapped among the new arrivals from their association in Kavaleka. This link enabled us to quickly identify the most vulnerable.

On the other hand, JRS also continued to work in collaboration with UNHCR and the other agencies in the camp. JRS has been present to the new arrivals by assisting those most in need with blankets, buckets, clothes, plates, shoes and soap.

Our activities were in line with the JRS principle of giving priority to situations of greater need and to those people that others are not attending to.

1.3. Achievements

Objective 1	To have the concept of peace education as a principle underpinning activities in the project.
Category	Education
Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü 5 day Messengers for Peace Seminar conducted by Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation. ü Initial training for 22 participants conducted, with representation from all agencies and Churches within the Camp. ü Election of Officers and follow up monthly meeting conducted with the participants.
Objective 2	To implement activities that respond to needs of the most vulnerable within the community, particularly physically handicapped.
Category	Social Services
Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Physiotherapy for 14 children and 2 adults. ü Employs 1 physiotherapist. ü Provided funeral support to 52 families. ü Built 115 shelters for vulnerable people and their families. ü Restored and renovated 59 houses for the vulnerable. ü Provided work for 353 casual workers. ü Distributed non-food items to 54 families. ü Registered and identified all the handicapped. ü Assessed the needs of the handicapped by means of a questionnaire. ü Daily visits to the reception area to keep abreast of the flow of new arrivals and the needy among them. ü Emergency Assistance of 344 blankets, 212 buckets and clothes to 346 people from September - November influx, coming from Mavinga – Kavaleka area.

Objective 3	To implement activities that support and enhance the structures for protection and advocacy that are already in place.
Category	Education - Advocacy
Achievements	<p>Being UNHCR Implementing Partner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Supervised and supported 7 primary and 1 secondary school until the end of May 2001. ü Paid a monthly stipend of K. 80,000 to 150 teachers. ü Student enrolment under JRS was 5,711. ü Sent 10 women teachers to Limulungu Training College for an intensive 3 weeks course in English. ü Provided English Classes for 150 teachers. ü In service seminar for heads of Schools and 150 teachers in May. ü Constructed office for Heads of Schools and a room for teacher preparation. <p>Youth Centre Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü 2 week Domestic Science Course for 10 young women at Sioma Home craft Centre ü English class for 10 to 12 Grade 9 School leavers daily. ü 2 sets of textbooks provided for class use. ü Library books provided for each Youth Centre. ü Life Skills activities for approximately 35 children daily. ü Story time reading for 70 children daily. ü Organized playtime for approximately 200 children daily. ü Hired 3 full time Youth Centre Coordinators from July until December. <p>Advocacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Made alternative living arrangements in conjunction with UNHCR for one victim of sexual abuse. ü Intervened with UNHCR on behalf of a group of refugees that were imprisoned in Senanga without the knowledge of UNHCR. ü The following concerns were brought to UNHCR and Interagency meeting on several occasions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> q 2 murders in the camp and the unorthodox handling of these cases by the police. q 6 alcohol related deaths in the camp. q 2 wild fruit related deaths in the camp.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> q Need to re-examine the policy of not providing tents and kitchen sets for single people. q Under age children leaving the camp to do piece work. q The urgent need to resettle the new arrivals in the new site.
Objective 4	To promote the self-reliance of the refugee community
Category	Community Development
Achievements	<p>Home Craft Workshop under JRS auspices until May 2001</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Each participant made the following items: a baby dress, shorts, knitted baby sweater, baby blanket, and baby jacket. Materials and instructor were employed by JRS. ü 17 Community Workers attended a 5-day seminar on Social Analysis in April 2001. ü JRS supported and supervised the publication of 10 newsletters pertaining to activities in the camp. ü JRS provided a post box in Senanga where the refugees send and receive mail. <p>Prosthesis Workshop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ü Built and supported a prosthesis workshop where the following items were produced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Femoral prosthesis 5 • Tibial prosthesis 8 • Crutches 90 pairs • Canadian Crutches 6 • Walking stick 4 • Orthopaedic shoes 2 • Artificial feet 5 • Special Chairs for children who suffered polio 3. • Tables 4 • Blackboards 37 ü Repairs were made to the following orthopaedic appliances used by the handicapped: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Femoral prosthesis 30 • Tibial prosthesis 93 • Crutches 25 • Canadian Crutches 9

- Walking stick 1
- Orthopaedic shoes 3

ü Distribution:

- Crutches 85
- Canadian Crutches 4
- Walking Stick 36

Carpentry Workshop started in August 2001

ü Items produced:

- Chairs 14
- Benches 40
- Blackboards 6
- Braille boards 2
- Doors 2
- Tables 11

JRS employs the following Staff:

- ü Prosthesis Workshop Supervisor.
- ü 4 prosthesis technicians.
- ü 7 amputee carpenters.
- ü Social Worker who knows the family background of the handicapped and their special needs.
- ü Library Technician who supervises the use of textbooks.
- ü Social Assistant, who registers all new arrivals, makes arrangements for shelter provision in consultation with JRS Core Staff, handles funeral arrangements and organizes distribution of non-food items.

English Classes for Handicapped

- ü JRS employs two full time English Teachers.
- ü Daily attendance 170 - 200.
- ü Portuguese Class 1 hour daily for 10 to 12 handicapped.
- ü Class for 4 deaf and dumb children daily.
- ü 6 sets of textbooks were purchased for use of the students.
- ü Library space made available where students may use the textbooks between class times.

Beneficiaries	Description	Gender	Ages	Numbers
Refugees	- Angolans			
	- Children	M	6-18	2,850
	- Children	F	6-18	2,861
Refugees	- Angolans	M/F	All ages	600
	- Physically Handicapped			
Refugees	- Angolans	M/F	19 - 65	130
	- Employed by JRS			

All these achievements were possible through the effort of many people. First, JRS support staff consisted of 39 from among the refugee community. Second, 150 teachers who formed the teaching staff, they remained in the school system when it was taken over by CORD. Also 16 JRS Community Workers, who were made redundant since JRS was no longer engaged in that service. And the last ones but not the least, the JRS team for Nangweshi, consisted of 3 Core staff until September 2001 when another member joined the project.

1.4. Difficulties

JRS is the only agency in Nangweshi Refugee Camp that is not a UNHCR Implementing Partner. This gave us the opportunity to advocate better the cause of the refugees and to do a work more in accordance with JRS Charter. Nevertheless, it gave us difficulties as well. Mainly, we received inadequate and often conflicting information from UNHCR personnel; for example, UNHCR provided us with inadequate briefing on the situation of the September - December influx and plans for their settlement. JRS hopes that next year UNHCR will have a more cooperative attitude toward us.

At the beginning of the year, there was a good information flow among agencies due to the large number of inter agency meeting. Eventually this number decreased, reducing the opportunity to share information. JRS will encourage all the agencies to request more meetings and improve our communication for next year.

Our main weak point was the three Youth Centres. Throughout the year we faced the following difficulties:

- o Allegations regarding JRS duplication of the work of CORD, since this organization is in charge of community services and education.
- o Slow transition of Youth Centres from being places of play to more educational oriented activities.
- o Inadequate supervision of Youth Centre Personnel.
- o Inability to attract the age group of 15 to 18 and young girls to the Youth Centres.

In order to solve these problems, JRS withdrew from working in youth programs in Nangweshi Refugee Camp, given the comprehensive youth program being implemented by CORD and to finally resolve the issues of duplication and overlap between the two organizations. This decision went into effect as of the 1 December 2001 and the three youth centres were handed over to CORD.

Transport and logistical problems were a source of headaches and expenses throughout the year, since our vehicles are very old and require continuous repairs.

Finally, we believe there is an inadequate formation of project staff personnel. We would like to ask for more facilities to enhance our knowledge of our organization, its values, principles and guidelines.

1.5. Evaluation

The following points show how JRS is making an impact in Nangweshi Refugee Camp:

- ∅ Successful transition from being an UNHCR implementing partner to a more independent and JRS oriented type of service.
- ∅ Provision of full time employment to 14 handicapped refugees enabled them to become integrated into the camp work force and improved the quality of life for themselves and their families.
- ∅ Answered the request of the handicapped for English classes.
- ∅ Responded to requests for assistance in renovating houses for the vulnerable.
- ∅ Availability of prosthesis workshop to make, repair and advise the amputees on their special needs.

1.6. Future Plans

The overall purpose of the JRS project in Nangweshi is to enable the handicapped to develop a sense of their own capacity for self support, increase self confidence and reduce feeling of dependency. We desire to spread a greater awareness of human rights and peace among the refugees and those concerned with their welfare. Therefore, the following initiatives are planned for next year:

- ✓ Disseminate information on human rights in order to promote wider support and awareness of the basic human rights of refugees, by means of seminars and a booklet on Refugee rights.
 - ✓ Enhance and develop mechanism to improve the quality of life for the handicapped, increasing the capacity of the prosthesis workshop—purchase tools, and material needed for making and repairing prosthesis.
 - ✓ We also want to increase the capacity of the amputee run carpentry workshop, seeking a market for the items made by our carpenters and make it an income generating activity.
 - ✓ Among the handicapped community, there is a minority of women. JRS is preparing a tailoring course for 16 of them.
 - ✓ Enrol the blind in the Zambian National Association for the Blind, which will enable them to borrow books in Braille for a period of six months.
 - ✓ Support on going international campaigns calling for an international ban on the production and use of landmines.
 - ✓ To promote a peace perspective within the camp and with the local community, giving a second seminar for Messenger of Peace to be conducted in January, in association with Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation.
-

III Personnel

Name	Position
Sr. Nora McCarthy	<i>Project Director</i>
Alejandro del Aguila Murphy	<i>Project Administrator</i>
Rui Manuel Kahilu	<i>Community Services Coordinator</i>
Emmanuel Fortuna	<i>Logistic Coordinator</i>

JRS Malawi (M01)
Dzaleka, Malawi 2001



Jesuit Refugee Service

Malawi JRS
Phone 265 – 759 - 705
E-mail :malawi@jesref.org
1 December 2001

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page No.</i>
1. NARRATIVE REPORT	3
1.1. CONTEXT	3
1.2. OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT.....	3
1.3. ACHIEVEMENTS	3
1.4. DIFFICULTIES	5
1.5. EVALUATION.....	5
2. FINANCIAL REPORT	6
2.1. COMMENT ON YEAR TO DATE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE.....	6
I CURRENT “YEAR TO DATE - INCOME & EXPENDITURE” REPORT	
ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.	

1. Narrative Report

1.1. Context

Malawi, a nation of 9.8 million people, of which 85 per cent live in rural areas, is ranked 163 out of 174 countries in the Human Development Index. The economy continues to be dependent on Tobacco world market and on FUNDING. Malawi is eligible for debt relief through the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). Standards of education continue to deteriorate and for those who pass final secondary level exams jobs are not available.

Politically Malawi, is going through a period of speculation regarding a third term of Presidency and the lack of any significant opposition. Fear of "Islamization" grows.

This year has seen the disclosure of Scams in various Government Ministries. "Fake schools had been funded! We also notice more investigative journalism emerging.

President Muluzi is the present chairman of SADAC and in this role hosted President Kabilla and Kagame in a round of Peace negotiations. He also hosted the President of Uganda.

Early in 2001 some few refugees from Dzaleka wrote threatening letters to the President of the country and to the UNHCR Representative in the country as well as other staff. No overt action was taken, however, there has been a stricter application of the Law regarding work. Forty refugees had their licence to run Minibuses withdrawn.

As we go towards years end, the situation in Dzaleka camp continues to be tense among the Refugee community. Shortly the basic rations will contain maize flour instead of Rice. It is expected that this will cause further unrest. As the population continues to increase WFP are preparing to take over food provision.

1.2. Overview of the Project

We continue to work towards achieving our objectives in the face of a lot of frustration. While our presence is appreciated and our support and help welcomed; we continue to have no clear portfolio in the camp. UNHCR have, on different occasions put forward the desire for a formal contract with JRS. We have not been in the position to dialogue on this, as we are unsure of our Staffing situation. The Regional Office is aware of the invitation.

Presence, accompaniment and advocacy continue in various forms. With the coming of two new Sisters the Pastoral presence will be greatly strengthened. The ability to communicate in the "local language" of some countries will enhance presence, accompaniment and advocacy.

1.3. Achievements

Our goal of being a presence of care and hope is never considered sufficient by Refugees whose deep desire is to be re-united with family members, want JRS to help and "sponsor" resettlement! Provide clothes and supplementary food.

Objective 1	services
Achievement 1	35 people given transport to and from Lilongwe each week. Collecting post and subsidising postage of letters to families – up to 100 persons per week. Receiving Faxes and emails – about 10 per week. We have helped in tracing family members in other camps and contributed financially to re-uniting 10 families, with the approval of the camp administration.
Objective 2	Providing Teaching of English classes with 3 teachers involved. Initiating Creative Art for the school children/Std 3/4/5 Supplementary classes in English and Maths for Std 7/8 children. Sponsoring Teacher training workshops for the primary school teachers.
Achievement 2	39 children (std 7/8) enrolled in classes - 3 teachers involved part-time. 40 persons given 2 x weekly English language 180 children enrolled in creative art class. 16 teachers attended 3 half-day workshops given by VSO Tutors We are now sponsoring safety/security officer in the school. Scouts supported and initiated a refugee scout troupe. Support of WORLD Refugee day activities – e.g. Burundian Band, Scouts etc.

Objective 3

Training

Achievement 3

28 women trained in knitting Skills, 5 teachers involved.

28 girls trained in knitting skills – 3 teachers involved.

Two groups of 10 women, of various Nationalities guided in group counselling by a professional Counsellor. This has captured the interest of several more women and responded to a need we had long identified.

Sr. Marguerite has responded to a request from the women for some Spiritual input as well as classes in human development -hopefully incorporating peace and bridge building – a long standing Objective of the team.

Objective 4

Construction of Workshop/teacher houses, admin block

Achievement 4

the construction of workshop, administration block and two further teachers' houses are almost complete. The school will be fully registered at year's end.

We had the joy of one refugee being admitted to Chancellor College this year – thus completing the lifting of the restriction on Education available to refugees.

Objective 5

Nunritional and supplementary feeding

Achievement 5

Providing milk and Likuniphala for 33 under weight children.

Providing milk on a regular basis to 3 TB patients.

distribution. Providing vegetable seeds for 41 families and supervising his

Objective 6

Helping with medical assistance

Achievement 6

Sourcing scarce medicines through the generosity of CMMB
Accompanying refugees in hospital
Repair of spectacles.

1.4. Difficulties

There has been unrest among the Refugees in the camp. Letters, marches and articles to the papers have not created a good atmosphere. The life of the President was threatened and Parliament referred to in scathing terms.

Accompaniment was difficult in an atmosphere of non-co-operation among the Refugee leaders. Unproductive meetings demanded a lot of our time. Some staff took threats on our lives seriously, thus creating more insecurity.

Due to the flood disaster in the South of Malawi we experienced delays in the availability of materials and transport, which delayed the completion of the construction project.

Sickness among short term volunteers and long term staff.

For most of the year, there was uncertainty regarding the replacement of the Project Director.

1.5. Evaluation

The transport/ subsidizing stamps, visiting families in their homes has the impact of providing some form of a normal life and an interested non-authoritarian presence.

Enabling family re-union has been a real joy for some even as been unable to help has caused pain to many.

Construction of school has impacted and the workshop will have an impact for many – meeting place/ classroom etc.

I ask the question how can one truly evaluate humanitarian work for Refugees – being a presence to them and do what one can to encourage HOPE and human dignity.

Providing space and a forum where women can meet is help towards shared parenting, shared problem solving and simple solidarity.

The coming of two Sisters has been a source of renewed HOPE for staff and refugees.

The contribution as well as the co-operation of all implementing partners has given us a sense of being part of the over-all refugee Program even though we continue to have no specific portfolio in the camp.

1.7. JRS Malawi Personnel

Name	Position
Sr Anne Elizabeth de Vuyst SSMN	Project Director
Sr Yolande Jacob MSOLA	Finance Officer
Sr Margreite Nyirahategekimana SSMS	Social Worker
Mr Brian O’Sullivan	Architect

***JRS Angola
National Office (GO1)
2001***



Submitted by:
Marlene Wildner
Southern Africa - Angola

marlene.wildner@jesref.org
23 December 2001

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page No.</i>
I. NARRATIVE REPORT	3
1.1. CONTEXT.....	3
1.2. OVERVIEW.....	3
1.3. ACHIEVEMENTS.....	4
1.4. DIFFICULTIES.....	7
1.5. EVALUATION.....	7
II. FINANCES	5
III. PERSONNEL	8
IV. BENEFICIARIES	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.

DISTRIBUTION:

Country Director - JRS
Project Director - JRS
International Office - JRS
Partner agencies

1. Narrative Report

1.1. Context

Three decades of war in Angola have created near-continuous mass movement of people in the country: according to OCHA 384.400 people were reported newly displaced in the months between January and November of 2001. Alone in September 61.000 people were newly displaced.

Large numbers of Angolans have fled into Zambia, Namibia and Angolan towns in the last two months to escape a major government offensive in the provinces of Bie, Moxico and Cuando Cubango. Only in October 4.000 people fled to Zambia and, according to OCHA, “in the last two weeks of November 2.300 IDPs from Moxico, Bie, Lunda Sul and Malange Provinces arrived in Luena”. The JRS team in Luena reported that in the first week of December Luena received 1.600 new IDP’s.

Negage in the Uíge Province has been receiving continuously new IDP’s (estimated now by 45.000), considering the instability in the region. Several incursions to the Capital city Uíge and a major attack in June intensified the insecurity in that province.

The capital City specifically the Camps in Viana have been receiving continuously new IDP’s . In the month of November 804 people were transported by FAA from Huambo to Luanda and where accommodated in “Malange” camp in Viana. Other IDP’s are expected to arrive in Luanda from Huambo in December. The Angolan government is also contributing to forced displacement of population, moving people from the city areas to camps in Viana. It is estimated that in 10 years 50% of the Angolan population will be leaving in the Luanda Capital City.

The increasing of the involvement of Angolan civil society on the peace process is even so a sign of hope and encouragement considering the present context. In a meeting, (13 December 2001), with the UN Special Representative Ibrahim Gambari, organisations, including humanitarian, religious and other groups said: “The whole of society, (...) should be involved, so that an effective peace can quickly become a reality in our Country. (...) What we want is an immediate ceasefire so as to be able to work together with our people” (IRIN 14 December 2001). Such statements coming from civil society are increasing and are an important step to towards peace in Angola.

1.2. Overview

The on going social crisis in Angola poses a challenge to those who strive for fair living conditions for the whole population in a turbulent political and military setting. It is in this context that JRS has been implementing its activities in Angola since 1996.

JRS operates in three provinces: Moxico in the East, Uíge in the North and Luanda, the country’s capital. Uíge and Moxico are included in the group of unstable provinces. In Luanda, in spite of stability, there is constant trouble between the target group (IDP’s) and the government about resettlement areas. Uíge and Moxico provinces are only accessible by air and flights are not always regular.

After six years of presence JRS felt the need to analyse deeply the way of intervention in order to respond more effectively to the context in which we are involved. Therefore, the Organization went through an evaluation process from May to October 2001. The evaluation aimed to produce elements for a process of work, that will be better structured and planned. It involved all the projects and national representation; the participants were from the core teams, JRS collaborators, beneficiaries and other Organisations in contact with the work of JRS.

The results of the evaluation indicated some strategies, which will guide the intervention of JRS in the near future, so that our intervention will have a better impact on the context:

- More investment in the formation of our core teams;
- The use of a more participative methodology at all levels of intervention;
- A more integrated action;
- Reinforcement of our partnerships with other Organisations.

According to these results the national representation has been working in the last months on an action plan for 2002, which was done with the participation of all core teams, and its objective is trying to respond to what the evaluation report indicates.

Considering the need of a more participative way of action a project director's team and an education team was created and are meeting regularly in order to coordinate the activities of the specific areas on a national level.

A Peace Education Programme was created at the beginning of the year, presented to the National Office, to all the projects and to other organizations in order to obtain funds or to establish working partnerships. The implementation of the activities are slowly improving with a better development in Luanda where the project has nominated a person responsible for the implementation of the program.

The protection and advocacy work did focus on given support to the activities of the Justice and Peace Commission of the Bishops Conference and the participation on the Provincial Seminars for Protection of the rights of IDP's (first semester of the year) and the elaboration of the new strategies for 2002 in the second part of the year.

1.3. Achievements

Category	Administration
Objective	To improve the functioning of the administrative/logistic structure.
Achieved results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administrators from the three projects and national administrator participated on a week seminar facilitated by the regional administrator, (second week of June); 2. One planning meeting with the administrators of the projects and national administrator was hold; 3. Time table for request and response of materials for the projects was elaborated.

Category	National Co-ordination
Objective	Realise a global evaluation of the intervention of JRS in Angola
Achieved results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An evaluation of the three project's and national office was done in the months from May to October; 2. An evaluation report was produced and presented to the project directors in a special meeting and to all the core team members in the national meeting; 3. Revision of some aspects of our intervention through meetings with partners, beneficiaries, collaborators in order to implement the recommendations of the

	evaluation (Community Centre for Urban Refugees in Luanda; health programme in Luena; education programme in Viana and Luena, etc.).
--	--

Category	Leadership Formation
Objective	To implement a more participative methodology of action within the organisation;
Achieved results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Four meetings with the project directors team; 2. Three meetings of the national education team; 3. Monthly meetings with the national office team; 4. Five visits by the national director to the projects were undertaken throughout the year.

Category	National Co-ordination
Objective	To elaborate new intervention strategies for JRS
Achieved results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meetings with all the team members through the evaluation process; 2. National meeting; 3. Meetings with the project teams and national office team in order to elaborate the 2002 action plan; 4. Meeting with the project directors' team to finalise 2002 action plan.

Category	Administration
Objective	Rise the Luanda project self-sufficient;
Achieved Results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project directors were nominated; 2. The project team was separated from the national office team and started their own meetings; 3. Monthly reports of project were produced.

Category	Pastoral Care
Objective	To help the team members to interiorise the mission of JRS;
Achieved results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One weekend retreat was held on national level, (20-22 July); 2. 10 people participated on the regional meeting in South Africa, (August); 3. One person went to the in-service meeting in Thailand, (August). 4. Specific dates in the year were celebrated with the teams (JRS day; Christmas, Ester).

Category	Communication
Objective	To maintain contacts with other organisations and the local Church;
Achieved results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regular contacts with several organisations (Oikos, Trocaire, UNHCR, VIS, Caritas International, Intermon, etc.) and the local Church (Diocese of Luanda and Luena, Parishes: Sao Francisco de Assis, Sao Francisco Xavier, Sao Jose de Nazare); 2. Organisations and Church members were invited to take part on the National Meeting; 3. On JRS day a letter about JRS Mission and activities in Angola was sent to our Partners.

Category	Communication
Objective	To exchange information within and outside the organisation of the activities of JRS in Angola;
Achieved results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Three “JRS News Letters” were edited and 100 Copies of each distributed and 60 copies send by Email; 2. Newspapers and other informative materials were send weekly to the projects by the national office; 4. Trough several interviews to Radio Ecclesia and Radio National the mission and activities of JRS was divulgated.

Category	Protection/advocacy
Objective	To take part on the activities on IDP’s protection coordinated by OCHA; Integrate the Justice and Peace Commission of the Angolan Bishops Conference;
Achieved results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strategies of intervention for the activities on IDP’s protection work in 2002 where produced; 2. 22 people from 7 dioceses took part on the national meeting of the Dioceses Justice and Peace Commissions; 3. 25 justice and peace parish groups are functioning in Luanda and Bengo; 4. One seminar for parish priests (21 people) about social justice took place; 5. Trough the partnership whit the Justice and Peace Commission, JRS was able to contributed to reinforce and to train new groups of human Right mobilisers in the parishes of Luanda; 6. The protection officer followed, with the project team, the advocacy work with the families relocated from Boa Vista to the Viana Camps;

	7. The protection officer took part on several seminars related to protection and peace building issues an organised by other organisations.
--	--

Category	Community Service
Objective	To implement a national programme of Peace Education
Achieved results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 35 people from the three projects took part on a seminar about conflict resolution organised in partnership with UNESCO, (25-26 July 2001); 2. A booklet with the information about the issues worked on the seminar was produced and given to all the participants of the seminar and other people interested on the mentioned thematic; 3. The 25 peace mobilisers in Viana participated in another seminar about Human Rights, that took place in November and was organised in partnership with UNOA; 4. Several visits to the projects in Provinces by the national co-ordinator as a way to reflect on implementing strategies for the programme in the projects; 5. Participation on a workshop organised by the diocese of Luanda, with 300 representatives of the Angolan youth, about reconciliation (September).

1.4. Difficulties

The contracts with UNHCR were signed very late because of misunderstandings between the two organisations involved, about the basics of program implementation. This brought delay on the arriving of funds and delayed the implementation of the activities. The three contracts with UNHCR will be concluded by end of December 2001.

Military insecurity and isolation of the project in Negage for several times created big difficulties for the implementation of the programmes in this project, once transport of the needed materials was not possible; considering that most of the rehabilitation activities are finished next year this problems will be less important, even if in some cases we will still depend on flight transport; Throughout the all year we are facing problems in getting the visas for the expatriated volunteers. The Angolan Government does not facilitate the humanitarian agencies in such issues, but until now we have found a way to solve the issue;

Change of personnel in the core teams created delay in some activities. In the selection of new personnel the possibility of continuity was considerate and the formation Plan for next year should also help to build a more stable JRS core team in Angola.

1.5. Evaluation

The global evaluation of the JRS projects in Angola was a priority in the year 2001. This process involved all the core team as well collaborators and beneficiaries. Several activities are going on at moment in order to implement the recommendations of the evaluation report. The objectives and the action plan for 2002 take in consideration the mentioned recommendations.

A very important activity for 2002 will be to conclude the human and material resources policy document.

To insure a proper implementation of the action plan, regular monitoring of the projects by the National Representation is needed in the coming year. The team members will be more involved in the decision making process at different levels and a specific formation programme will be a way to strengthen the capacity building in order to have a better impact of our activities.

Being only a few months old, is still very difficult to measure the impact of the peace education programme in the communities, but, specially in Viana where the activities were more coordinated, it is already visible the beginning a conscience in those involved, about their rights and their role in the conflict resolution in the communities. The recommendation for next year is to indicate a person in the other 2 projects (Luena and Negage) to take responsibility for the implementation of the programme at the project level.

Considering the Angolan context there is a need for JRS to improve the Protection and advocacy work. In order to respond to this need a national team will be formed and will include: people of the three projects, national co-ordinator for peace education and the national protection officer. This team will be responsible to create a national protection, advocacy and peace education plan to be implemented on national and project levels.

1.6 Personnel

Name	Position
Marlene Wildner	Country Director
Luis Trindade	National Administrator
Felipe Guia	National Secretary
Alberto Dias	National Logistician
Ana Celeste	National Information and Protection Officer
Jorge Fernando	National Education Team Co-ordinator
Carmen Rodrigues	National Peace Education Program Co-ordinator

2 Financial report

2.1 Year-to-date Income and expenditure

As At: December 31 - 2001
Covering all Projects and Programs for: G01

Trans	Current	Year To Date	
		By	Annual Budge

***Negage (G03)
Angola
2001***



Submitted by:
JRS-Negage
Southern Africa
negage.brief@jesref.org
24 December 2001

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page No.</i>
I. NARRATIVE REPORT	4
1.1. CONTEXT.....	4
1.2. OVERVIEW.....	4
1.3. ACHIEVEMENTS	5
1.4. DIFFICULTIES	7
1.5. EVALUATION.....	8
II PERSONNEL.....	8

DISTRIBUTION:
Country Director - JRS
Project Director - JRS
International Office - JRS
Partner agencies

1. Narrative Report

1.1. Context

The step-up in military action in Angola has led to an increase in the number of Internally Displaced People all over the Angolan territory. Many families have fled their places of origin, leaving behind their homes and their possessions, and have sought refuge in places that can offer them better security conditions.

In the Uíge province, the presence of UNITA troops has been a constant over the last decade, but the attacks on small municipalities have increased in the last years. In 2001 UNITA made some incursions into Uíge, the provincial capital, and in June a major attack on this town further intensified the insecurity in the area.

Negage is considered one of the safest municipalities in Uíge due to its favourable geography in military terms and the strong presence of FAA forces. Many people fleeing the war have therefore come to Negage, and it is now estimated that around 45,000 IDPs are living here. They came from the neighbouring municipalities of Cangola, Puri, Bungo, Buengas, Sanza Pombo, Quimbele, Macocola, Damba, among others. They are living either in rented houses, in the transit camp or in resettlement areas.

Instability in the region has led to the closing of the road that links Negage to Uíge for humanitarian personnel. This, together with the fact that the World Food Programme often suspended its flights to Negage, has made provision of goods scarce in the Municipality and has conditioned the action of humanitarian agencies.

1.2. Overview

JRS has been operating in Negage since early 1997, when it ran projects in the fields of education and agriculture in 15 villages in the Municipality of Negage. The intensification of the war, however, drastically reduced its geographical area of intervention. UNITA's continued attacks on neighbouring municipalities forced JRS to confine its activities to a 5-km security perimeter.

In late 1998 Negage was faced with an influx of IDPs from the Municipality of Cangola and in March 1999 JRS set up a Primary Education project for them. 667 pupils now attend the Cangola School.

In May and August of the same year, 2500 displaced people arrived in Negage coming mainly from the Municipality of Sanza Pombo. JRS, in partnership with other organisations, set up a Transit Camp that provides IDPs with basic living conditions as far as hygiene, food and health are concerned. It also offers protection to the most vulnerable (children, widows and the elderly). In addition, JRS fostered sustainable family agriculture by allocating small parcels of land and distributing seeds and farm implements.

During the years 2000 and 2001 set out to improve the living conditions of IDPs, and extended its assistance from emergency to development activities. Thus, besides providing emergency assistance at the Lundilo Transit Camp, which now shelters about 468 IDPs, JRS rehabilitated school infrastructures in Feira and Bengo and attempted to provide pupils and teachers from Bengo, Feira and Cangola schools with good learning and working conditions. 60 families who wished to stay on in Negage were transferred from the Lundilo Transit Camp to a resettlement area in Bengo Novo ("New Bengo"), next to Bengo; infrastructures were built to this effect. JRS forged partnerships with the Municipal Delegation of Agriculture and Rural Development (a governmental organisation) and with other NGOs to allocate agricultural land to the 60 resettled families and to

distribute seeds and farm implements. JRS also provided a tractor and a tractor driver to prepare the lands.

Other activities were implemented in order to facilitate the self-sufficiency of IDPs. A micro-credit programme was created to support women who wish to improve their businesses and women who want to start one; a bakery was set up and is now working towards self-management; so is the carpentry set up in 2000.

In order to benefit displaced women, often very vulnerable, JRS offered literacy classes and a sewing course. Literacy education teachers received training in the Dom Bosco method.

JRS also implemented activities aimed at raising awareness of Human Rights issues and at promoting a culture of peace. Animators included peace education and human rights related topics in animation activities for school children and in the theatre plays that they performed for the community. Moreover, a workshop on human and children's rights was held for JRS collaborators and 57 teachers.

Finally, in order to add to the leisure and cultural dimension of IDPs' life, JRS organised entertainment and cultural activities. Besides the above-mentioned performance of theatre plays, two traditional dance groups, one traditional music group and one football team were formed.

1.3. Achievements

CATEGORY	REFUGEE SUPPORT – EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE
Objective 1	To co-ordinate and provide emergency assistance to new arrivals at the Lundilo Transit Camp.
Achievements	New arrivals lists were made; JRS co-ordinated aid to these new arrivals, making requests to the World Food Programme, MINARS (Ministry of Social Reinsertion) and the Danish Refugee Council. Camp residents were provided with identification cards. 71 huts were rehabilitated for 71 families.
Beneficiaries	IDPs
CATEGORY	REFUGEE SUPPORT - RESETTLEMENT
Objective 1	To resettle displaced families that want to settle in Negage.
Achievements	In Bengo Novo, 16 houses, 16 latrines, 2 <i>njangos</i> (traditional meeting places), 3 streets and 9 sewers were built. In Bengo 1 health post was built.
Beneficiaries	IDPs
CATEGORY	REFUGEE SELF-SUFFICIENCY – AGRICULTURE
Objective 1	To contribute to the self-sufficiency of resettled families by means of oriented agricultural work.
Achievements	60 resettled families received farm implements, corn, bean and peanut seeds, as well as 1/4ha of mechanised lands each. A Commission for Agricultural Affairs was created with people from the community, JRS and the Ministry for Agricultural Affairs.
Beneficiaries	IDPs
CATEGORY	REFUGEE SELF-SUFFICIENCY – INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITIES
Objective 1	To contribute to IDP self-sufficiency.
Achievements	1 bakery, where 3 displaced men and 2 displaced women work, was set up. It

	produces bread for the daily local market. 1 carpentry, where 8 displaced men work, is still running. It produces desks, chairs, tables and window frames for JRS schools and for local demand. A programme of micro-credit was set up for the women that attend literacy classes/ the sewing course, displaced women living in Feira, Bengo Novo and Aldeia-Missão, and local women from Bengo.
Beneficiaries	IDPs and local community
CATEGORY	EDUCATION, FORMAL
Objective 1	To include internally displaced children in the Formal Education system.
Achievements	2147 children attended pre-school and primary school. The pass rate in Primary School was 63.7%.
Beneficiaries	IDPs (children)
Objective 2	To support the construction of quality infrastructures and equipment for schools.
Achievements	2 schools were rehabilitated; 1 school was built; 1 school was equipped with desks.
Beneficiaries	IDPs and local community (children, teachers)
Objective 3	To provide pupils with school material.
Achievements	2147 pupils were given school material.
Beneficiaries	IDPs (children)
Objective 4	To contribute to children's well-being and to foster interest in school activities; to contribute to a culture of peace and respect for human rights.
Achievements	1710 children from 4 schools benefited from animation activities during school breaks, many of which dealt with peace education and human rights related issues.
Beneficiaries	IDPs and local community (children)
Objective 5	To encourage teachers' work and to make schools financially more independent.
Achievements	A School Fund was created and a School Fund Commission was set up that lends money to teachers on a repayment basis and provides for school maintenance.
Beneficiaries	IDPs
CATEGORY	TRAINING, TEACHER
Objective 1	To contribute to teacher development.
Achievements	57 teachers took part in 2 teacher-training seminars; 10 people received training in the Dom Bosco method of literacy education.
Beneficiaries	IDPs and local community.
CATEGORY	TRAINING, SKILLS
Objective 1	To contribute to animators' development.
Achievements	4 girls and 6 boys people took part in 1 animation workshop.
Beneficiaries	IDPs and local community
CATEGORY	EDUCATION, NON-FORMAL
Objective 1	To support literacy courses, particularly for women.
Achievements	90 women and one man attended literacy courses.
Beneficiaries	IDPs

CATEGORY	TRAINING, PROFESSIONAL
Objective 1	To provide women with professional skills that will allow them to become more self-sufficient.
Achievements	75 women attended a sewing course.
Beneficiaries	IDPs and local community
CATEGORY	COMMUNITY SUPPORT – COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
Objective 1	To promote a culture of peace and respect for human rights.
Achievements	JRS collaborators and 57 teachers took part in a workshop on human and children's rights.
Beneficiaries	IDPs and local community; JRS collaborators
CATEGORY	COMMUNITY SUPPORT – CULTURAL PROMOTION
Objective 1	To promote recreational and cultural activities.
Achievements	A group of animators performed theatre plays for the community, focussing on human rights related issues. 2 traditional dance groups composed of displaced children were formed. 1 traditional music group composed of displaced teachers was formed. 1 football team was formed and is playing the local championship.
Beneficiaries	IDPs and local community

1.4. Difficulties

Transportation of goods and persons to and from Negage was often hampered by two factors: the fact that the road between this Municipality and Uíge was reopened only recently and the fact that the World Food Programme cancelled many of its flights to Negage for security reasons and for airstrip maintenance. Project supplies were therefore often delivered very late and this hindered the implementation of several activities. The road Uíge-Negage was opened in November, so transportation of goods and persons will hopefully not constitute such a serious problem in the coming year.

The Agriculture programme suffered some setbacks mainly due to the bad quality of some of the seeds that were distributed and to the action of FAA soldiers who ripped off the fence that JRS had helped the community build to protect their lands from animals.

The Education programme and the programme for Promotion of Women also met with some difficulties. Quality education was compromised by a high teacher absenteeism rate, which was mainly a result of frequent strikes and salary payment delays on part of the government. To address this problem, JRS, drawing on a tradition of the Angolan education system, set up a School Fund from which teachers can borrow money if the need arises.

The main challenge of the literacy and sewing courses was irregular attendance, partly because of the huge amount of work that most displaced women have to do during the day and partly because some women still do not feel motivated to learn to read and write.

The lack of a co-ordinator for the Education programme and for the Programme for Promotion of Women made co-ordination of activities in these areas difficult. A new volunteer arrived in November to fill in the position.

1.5. Evaluation

Evaluation of programs was done through regular team meetings throughout the year and some intervention strategies were adjusted accordingly. All projects for JRS in Angola went through an evaluation process carried out by OIKOS, a Portugal-based ONG. The resulting evaluation report was analyzed and JRS-Negage's action plan for 2002 has taken into account the recommendations that were made.

On the whole, JRS work in Negage has had a marked impact on the lives of beneficiaries. Through its personal presence among them, JRS has managed to identify needs and meet them quite adequately. The organisation's quality work at the Lundilo Transit Camp and in the resettlement area of Bengo Novo, in school construction, in teacher and animator development, and in other fields is recognised by beneficiaries and partners.

Nevertheless, evaluation showed that there were some weaknesses in planning and implementation of activities. Planning was not always done in group. In literacy and sewing classes, the number of women that enrolled was very high and the connection between literacy and professional formation was initially not made very clear for the women. Evaluation also showed that more careful market researches should be carried out when introducing new professional formation areas and encouraging income-generating activities.

An overriding problem was the fact that communities were often not fully involved in the resolution of their own problems. The team tried to address this issue by setting up commissions with community elements (Agriculture Commission, School Fund Commission and Micro-credit Commission) and will be more careful to involve beneficiaries in activity planning and implementation.

II Personnel

Name	Position
Hugo Villagra Zambrano	Project Director
Fuxi dya Manda	Administrator
Rita Raimundo	Education Coordinator
Domingos Paulo	Logistician
António Paulo	Auxiliary Logistician
Salvador Jorge Dalla	Camp and project Supervisor
Sr. Mafuani Jorge	Woman activities co-ordinator and Sewing Teacher.
António Francisco	Tractor Driver
Lucas Cassula	Master Carpenter
Juliana Joao Batista	Residence Assistant

Compiled by Hugo Zambrano

*ANNUAL REPORT 2001
LUANDA PROJECT (G08, G01U)
JRS ANGOLA*



Jesuit Refugee Service

Submitted by:
Carmen Rodrigues and Jorge Fernando
Project Directors - Luanda
JRS Angola

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. NARRATIVE REPORT	3
1.1. CONTEXT.....	3
1.2. OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT	4
1.3. ACHIEVEMENTS	5
1.4. DIFFICULTIES.....	8
1.5. EVALUATION.....	8
2. FINANCIAL REPORT	9
I APPENDIX 1 – LIST OF CATEGORIES.....	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
III APPENDIX 2 -- LIST OF BENEFICIARIES.....	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.

1. Narrative Report

1.1. Context

After more than three decades of war, the humanitarian situation in Angola is catastrophic. 78% of rural population lives in deep poverty, and one child in three never reaches the age of five.

And yet, Angola could be one of the richest countries in the developing world. It has great wealth in natural resources, particularly oil. Properly managed, the money from oil, diamonds and other natural resources could, in short term, respond to Angolan humanitarian crisis. In spite of this, most Angolans see few results of their country's wealth. Government spending in social services, such as health, education, remains just a fraction of what is spent in the war. The Angolan government does not spend nearly enough on humanitarian aid, despite the fact that millions are in need.

The UN estimates that 3.8 million people have been displaced by the fighting, nearly one- third of the population. There is near - continuous mass movement of people in the country: 101.000 people were reported newly displaced in the four months between January and April of 2001 alone.

The government claims to control some 90% of the country, but they can only secure the major towns and cities; much of the countryside remains inaccessible by road. The vast majority of humanitarian aid must be delivered by air, as convoys are often attacked and looted. More than 500.000 people - possibly dangerously short of food and supplies - are out of reach due to the insecurity.

Luanda province seen as the safest place in the country, receives a large number of Internally displaced persons, who come looking for security and better living conditions. Almost everyday new IDP's are arriving in the city in need of assistance.

Part of these IDP's live with their families in the city. Others live in camps, mainly in the area of Viana.

These IDP's face several difficulties, caused by the dehumanisation of the life in a big city, that in the last years saw it's population grow immensely, without the creation of structures to support this grow.

1.2. Overview of the Project

This was a crucial year for the Luanda Project, a transition from a period where all the activities were coordinated directly by the National Office, and the programmes seen

separately (there was no project) to an effective project structure.

In 2001 both the National Director and the project staff started a process of decentralisation and autonomy, but also of involvement of all the staff of the two programmes in teamwork, as a project.

This was a process that went stronger and deeper during the year.

The evaluation process done at national level, also contributed to analyse, reflect and make clearer some of our interventions and to once more strength the need of autonomy of the project.

JRS has been working in Luanda, with programmes in education and with urban refugees.

During 2001 JRS provided support to five schools in IDP's and refugees camps in Viana, supervising and accompanying the daily activities in the schools, distributing schools supplies to the students and promoting training for the teachers.

During this year it was created a peace education programme at national level, which is being implemented in the project.

Included in this programme several activities were undertaken in the schools and with the community, involving teachers, students, animators and mobilisers.

Regarding urban refugees, after several problems with UNHCR, finally the agreement was signed for the Community Centre. The evaluation report strength the need already felt in the Project to review our intervention with urban refugees.

During this year, the Project extended its intervention to the protection and advocacy of urban displaced persons, responding to an emergency situation of forced displacement in Boa Vista. It was a small intervention coordinated in partnership with the parish in Boa Vista, with purpose of strengthening the community structures, and helps them to defend their rights by peaceful means. It was also a pilot case for future interventions of the project in advocacy.

1.3. Achievements

Objective 1: Creation of the Luanda Project

Category: Administration.

Results: - Participation of the two coordinators in the Project Directors meetings.

- Effective planning at the coordination level and beginning of this planning with all the team members.

Beneficiaries: JRS personnel

Objective 2: Integrate all the children from the five camps in the primary education system.

Category: Education

Results: - 85% of the children from these five camps are studying
- Increase in the number of teachers.

Beneficiaries: IDP's and Refugees

Objective 3: Investment in the formation of teachers

Category: Education

Results: - Four training seminars were held during the year to all the 44 teachers.
- Better qualification of the teachers.

Beneficiaries: IDP's and Refugees teachers.

Objective 4: Investment in the quality of the physical structures of the schools.

Category: Education

Results: Two classrooms were rehabilitated and a new one was built.

Beneficiaries: IDP's

Objective 5: Better quality of the pedagogical materials.

Category: Education

Results: Teachers' guides and workbooks were elaborated and distributed during the year.

Beneficiaries: IDP's and Refugees

Objective 6: Implementation of the Peace Education Programme in the Project.

Category: Community development and Education.

Results: - Creation of a group of mobilisers (25 persons) and a group of school animators (9 youngsters).

- One seminar about Children's Rights for the teachers.
 - One seminar for the mobilisers about Conflict Resolution in partnership with UNESCO in July and another about Human Rights in partnership with Human Rights Division of UNOA.
 - Two training sessions for the animators.
 - The population is beginning to be more aware of its rights and its role in peace and conflict resolution.
-

Beneficiaries: IDP's and Refugees.

Objective 7: Involve the refugees in professional training activities.

Category: Social services

Results: 12 and 15 refugees benefiting from computer and English classes.

Beneficiaries: Urban Refugees and Asylum seekers.

Objective 8: Involve women refugees in professional training activities.

Category: Social Services

Results: 10 women benefiting from professional training courses at the Community Centre.

Beneficiaries: Urban Refugees (women).

Objective 9: Contribute to the refugee's self-sufficiency

Category: Income Generating Activities

Results: Four families involved in a micro-credit scheme at the Community Centre.

Beneficiaries: Urban Refugees

Objective 10: Improve the quality of the health services provided for refugees.

Category: Health

Results: 279 refugees received medical assistance at the Community Centre.

Beneficiaries: Urban Refugees and Asylum seekers.

Objective 11: Facilitate the integration of the refugees in the local society.

Category: Community development and Education.

Results: 10 refugees benefiting from Portuguese classes in the Community Centre.

Beneficiaries: Urban Refugees and Asylum seekers

Objective 12: Better integration of all the team members.

Category:

Results: - Regular meetings of the project team for planning and evaluation.

- Monthly meetings of the project team.
 - Action plan for 2002 was elaborated with the participation of all the team members.
-

Beneficiaries: JRS personnel.

Objective 13: Greater involvement of JRS in advocacy and protection areas, vis-à-vis the situation of forced displacement of urban population in Luanda.

Category: Community development.

Results: Intervention of JRS in Boa-Vista in partnership with the local parish.

Beneficiaries: Displaced in urban areas.

1.4. Difficulties

The main difficulties in the project concerned funding for some of the programmes areas, especially for Aksanti School (Intermon didn't accept to fund after almost 6 months of negotiations) and for peace education (at the national level).

Other great difficulty was the negotiations with UNHCR regarding the Community Centre, but reflecting also in Viana.

The constant lack of cash flow created several delays in most of the activities, and problems in the purchase of construction materials (not available in the local market) caused delays in the rehabilitation and construction of the classrooms.

Another difficulty is the lack of working space, since the project has to share the same space with the National Office, causing some problems for both teams.

The change of personnel in the project (3 persons left and 4 new arrived) caused some difficulties, because all the adjusting to the Organization way of work and to the activities had to be made. This was mainly felt in the Community Centre.

JRS Luena, Angola (G09)

Annual Report

2001



Jesuit Refugee Service

Submitted by:

JRS LUENA

luena.brief@jesref.org

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTEXT	1
PROJECT OVERVIEW	1
ACHIVEMENTS	2
DIFFICULTIES	8
EVALUATION	8
PERSONNEL	9
FINANCE	10

Narrative Report

Context

The political and military situation in the whole province of Moxico has been relatively stable during the large part of the year 2001. In Luena the security perimeter has been extended from the traditional 5 to 15 kilometres.

Transportation of both goods and people has been free reaching a maximum distance of 40 kilometres without military escorts. This free movement of goods and population gave impetus to some meaningful trade among people within Moxico and the surrounding provinces.

Within Luena, there are several positive indicators that give hope for "stability", these include rehabilitation of the roads, government schools, hospitals and the general public are engaging themselves in the rehabilitation of their houses and re-starting economic activities.

From October the government strongly believes that Savimbi is in Moxico Province and it has gathered all its resources to track him down. These hunt operations for Savimbi have resultantly increased the military presence and activity in Luena.

In order to increase its military strength, FAA has again during the months of November and December engaged in forced conscriptions of young boys mainly teenagers into the army.

In order to cut all the logistical aid that UNITA could get the government has been moving the people from the villages to Luena and settling them in the camps. According to OCHA these clean up operations are generating between 1500 and 2000 Internally Displaced People a month for Luena. In December however a record total of 1600 IDPs were received in Luena in one week.

Sadly this new inflow of IDPs into Luena was not expected by the aid agencies and no contingency plan was in place to support them. The absence of a proper emergency work plan between the government and the aid agencies has created increased suffering for the new arrivals.

These new developments in Luena have taken away the hopes for stability that were building up and the security of humanitarian agencies was put into serious question after the attack in Sakasanji, a camp within the security perimeter.

Project Overview

Jesuit Refugee Service managed throughout the year to achieve its mission to accompany, serve and advocate for the cause of refugees and internally displaced persons in Luena. The increased and yet unanticipated IDPs arrivals resulted in increased needs. The resources available could not cope with the new reality. Resultantly the project had to re-focus and re-

strategise its intervention strategies to ensure that the available resources could reach the most vulnerable cases.

Throughout the year JRS Luena co-ordinated the management and distribution of humanitarian assistance in Katocola. The management of this camp was done through Family Assistance Programme.

Our schools continued to serve children of IDPs in the camps of Sangondo 1, Luau and in the city centre for children of landmine survivors. The schools have been registered officially with the Ministry of Education in Moxico Province and they are recognised as part of the public education system by the government.

JRS Luena continued to provide primary health services to IDPs living in Sangondo 1 and Katocola. In addition to the primary health care services offered through our three health posts, the health programme also conducted health lessons in our schools. Nutritional assessments were periodically undertaken to monitor the nutritional status of the pupils.

The landmine survivor's programme offered a wide range of activities to about 250 direct and indirect landmine survivors in professional formation, micro-credit, literacy education, distribution of NFI and accompaniment visits at the hospital. The programme also focused on women empowerment assisting them and their families to be self-sufficient and to be independent of humanitarian aid.

The relationship of JRS with the government, UN agencies, church authorities local and international NGOs is good and the different partnerships that were entered into with some of these organizations and institutions enabled JRS to reach more beneficiaries and to improve the impact of our service on the beneficiaries.

Achievements

Landmine Victims Programme:

Objective 1:	To Upgrade 20 carpenters who had been trained in the past
Category:	Education
Achievement:	The upgrading course for the 20 carpenters completed. The trained carpenters are now independent and are making an average profit of approximately 60US\$ a month.
Objective 2:	To support some 25 individuals in developing profitable small businesses able to produce enough economic resources leading to an autonomous way of life and moving away from humanitarian assistance.
Category:	Income Generating Activities
Achievement:	24 women were supported. 8 have already repaid the loan. 10 beneficiaries are still carrying on their activities. 4 are struggling with their businesses because of family problems such as deaths and illness. 2 beneficiaries moved to other districts far away from Luena.
Objective 3:	To offer literacy course to some 40 mine survivors.

Category:	Education
Achievement:	20 women managed to complete the first grade. Post course results compared to pre course evaluation results show a high improvement in the beneficiaries' ability to read and write.
Objective 4:	To offer a good education to 100 children direct or indirect victims of landmine accidents.
Category:	Education
Achievement:	Ana-Kemba provided education to 118 kids enrolled in 1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd grades.
Objective 5:	To give immediate moral support to new victims while in hospital after they suffer an accident
Category:	Social Services
Achievement:	JRS managed to attend to 25 patients in the provincial hospital and 9 others in the military hospital. The patients received non-food items such as blankets second hand clothes and food handouts from JRS.
Objective 6:	To give a comprehensive set of services to some 100 landmine survivors.
Category:	Social Service
Achievement:	Identified vulnerable landmine survivors received the following non food items:

Item	Male	Female	Total
Blankets	6	12	18
Jerry Cans	3	17	20
Shoes	24	26	50
Soap	64	94	158
Roofing Sheets	12	18	30
Seeds	64	136	200

Education Programme:

Objective 1:	To increase the intake of pupils in order to provide education opportunities to more children of Internally Displaced People and Landmine Victims in Sangondo 1 and Katocola.
Category:	Education
Achievements	The total number of children enrolled in our 3 schools rose from 339 last year to 555 pupils at the close of the school calendar this year.

Objective 2:	To offer quality education to our pupils through the effective formation and accompaniment of our teachers.
Category:	Education
Achievement:	4 seminars on DON BOSCO teaching method were held. The Programme Co-ordinator and the Supervisors accompanied the teachers in lesson planning and lesson evaluation. The 64% overall pass rate that we obtained this year in our schools is attributed in part to the formation and accompaniment that the teachers had.
Objective 3:	To have JRS schools recognised by the Government.
Category:	Administration
Achievements:	The three schools have been registered under the Ministry of Education. An arrangement to have our pupils sit for the government schools examination has been agreed. Discussions to have the teachers paid by the government are at an advanced stage.
Objective 4:	To increase the participation of parents in the management of the education system of their children.
Category:	Administration
Achievement:	Parents Teachers Associations have been set. The Parents and Teachers meet at the beginning and end of each school term and whenever there is an identified need.
Objective 5:	To improve the quality of the animators team activities.
Category:	Education
Achievement:	A training seminar for the animators on "Animation Techniques" was held in October. The 9 JRS Animators all passed the course.

Family Assistance Programme

Objective 1:	To coordinate the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Katocola camp.
Category:	Administration
Achievement:	Co-ordinated the distribution food aid every month. A database for all the registered IDPs living in Katocola was created and was made available for use by the other humanitarian agencies.
Objective 2:	To identify and solicit humanitarian assistance for the most vulnerable IDPs particularly the elderly living in Katocola camp

Category:	Social Services
Achievement:	130 Non Food Kits were obtained from OCHA and distributed to the most vulnerable in Katocola. 25 elderly women received food on a monthly basis.
Objective 3:	To provide pastoral and counselling services to the IDPs in Katocola.
Category:	Pastoral and counselling services
Achievement:	Pastoral groups were formed for the youth and the elderly. Visits every Saturday.

Health Programme

Objective 1:	To offer primary health care to the IDPs living in Sangondo 1 and Katocola.
Category:	Health
Achievement:	3 Health Posts functioned throughout the year. Conducted an average of 830 consultations every month.
Objective 2:	To conduct health awareness campaigns in Sangondo 1 and Katocola and to collect information about the general health state of the IDPs living in these camps.
Category:	Health
Achievement:	Health campaigns were carried out through the health Mobilizers. A monthly report about the health state of the camps was written and circulated to the Government and other NGOs. The report became an important tool for strategy building for most NGOs.
Objective 3:	To provide health education for children of IDPs learning in JRS schools
Category:	Education
Achievement:	Weekly health lessons were provided for each grade. Practical lessons on basic hygiene practices were carried out weekly.
Objective 4:	To monitor the health of pupils learning at JRS schools.
Category:	Health
Achievement:	Nutritional Assessments were carried out every three months. The feeding scheme supported by WFP helped to improve the nutritional status of the children.

Difficulties

The unavailability of some project supplies in Angola disrupted the smooth running of some activities especially in the Landmine Survivors Programme. These had to be purchased from South Africa.

Military presence in Luena affected some small business activities sponsored through Micro Credit, for instance when one group of Commandos looted and intimidated vendors on the market.

The conscription operation carried out towards the end of September forced some of our young teachers not to come to work due to fear of being victims. This affected the smooth running of our schools.

The partnership that we had with AJJATERA to manage the camp of Katocola was not clear. There was no document to define and divide responsibilities. This affected the co-ordination of activities and often led to conflict.

Lack of enough Non Food Items to support activities was felt most critically in Katocola where JRS as the camp Administrator was expected to bring more material support for the IDPs settled in this camp.

Evaluation

The project carried internal evaluation through regular project meetings and also through the visits by the Country Director. The National Meeting in October provided a platform also to evaluate activities.

In June an independent consultant together with the core team members evaluated the Project. This offered us a chance to hear an outsider's view of our activities.

The bi-monthly national information Bulletin also offered a chance to compare our activities with the other JRS projects and to get ideas.

The project's four major programmes however proved to be too wide and too expensive for our capacity. This affected the quality of our service. There is a need to specialise and concentrate our resources in one identified need.

Government involvement in some of our programme activities was critically low for example Education and Health Programmes. Other NGOs working in the same areas had their teachers and nurses paid by the Government as part of the "Responsibilities sharing deal". JRS however did not have this kind of partnership with the government. Resultantly a lot of financial resources were drained through salaries payment. This impacted the financial standing of the project.

The quality of staff for the project is also low. There is a need to restructure and re-position some employees so that they are placed on strategic positions where they can manipulate more their existing potential and yet at the same time be afforded a chance to learn and to allow the growth of their skills and capacity.

Personnel

Name	Position
Nephas Munyeche	<i>Project Director</i>
James Nyawo	<i>Administrator</i>
Noe Jones	<i>Logistician</i>
Carlos Sambongue	<i>Education Co-ordinator</i>
Rosa Maria	<i>Family Assistance Co-ordinator</i>
Isaac Pedro Tchinguli	<i>Driver</i>
Hilario Domingos	<i>Landmine Survivors Assistant</i>

Annual Report
Johannesburg Project (SO1)
(South Africa, 2001)



Jesuit Refugee Service

Southern Africa Region

Phone: +263-4 708 998

Fax: +263-4 721 119

E-mail: joe.hampson@jesref.org

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page No.</i>
1. NARRATIVE REPORT	3
1.1. CONTEXT	3
1.2. OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT.....	3
1.3. ACHIEVEMENTS	3
1.4. DIFFICULTIES	4
1.5. EVALUATION.....	5
2. FINANCIAL REPORT	5
2.1. COMMENT ON YEAR TO DATE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE.....	5
I CURRENT “YEAR TO DATE - INCOME & EXPENDITURE” REPORT	6
II APPENDIX 1 – LIST OF CATEGORIES	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
III APPENDIX 2 -- LIST OF BENEFICIARIES.....	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.

1. Narrative Report

1.1. Context

Johannesburg is known as the city of gold and the business capital of South Africa. She has derived this name because of the gold mines. Hence South Africans flock to the city to find work or better job prospects.

Like the rest of the country, Johannesburg also has a high unemployment rate.

Refugees, particularly single men, also come to Johannesburg with the hope of finding employment and find themselves in the same position as the locals.

Another factor that impacts negatively on the lives of refugees is the implementation of the Refugee's Act by the Department of Home Affairs in April 2000. This Act prevents new asylum seekers, arriving after April 2000, to study and to work until they receive refugee status. This process can take anything from six months to eighteen months. During this period asylum seekers are dependant on JRS for assistance, particularly for accomodation and food.

As of the 10th January 2002 the Braamfontein Refugee Office of the Department of Home Affairs had registered 36 928 applications. Of this 11 102 of these applications had been finalised and 25 826 are still pending.

1.2. Overview of the Project

One of main objective is to enable asylum seekers and refugees to become self-supporting. This was difficult to achieve because of the budget cut by the UNHCR for small business loans. Alternate funding for this programme was sought from Ahanang and Tufts University.

Bienvenu shelter for women and children received funding from many different sources which enabled it to function this year and for essential renovations to be done.

With additional funding from other sources, many more children were assisted with education but unfortunately JRS could not assist all who had applied .

1.3. Achievements

Objective 1	To assist children from pre-school to secondary level with education and also children with special needs.
Category	Education
Achievement 1	38 children were able to go to pre-school, 148 to primary school, 44 to secondary school and 21 unaccompanied minors at all three levels. Children living at Bienvenu shelter and who could not attend school were assisted with English lessons. Children with special needs were also assisted.
Objective 2	To enable asylum seekers and refugees to become self-supporting.
	Vocational Skills and Income Generating Activities

Category	
Achievement 2	16 individuals and groups were assisted with funding for income generating activities. 59 people were assisted with vocational skills training. The majority were trained as security guards.
Objective 3	To assist asylum seekers and refugees with health care and education.
Category	Health
Achievement 3	810 women, 623 children and 481 men were assisted at the clinic. Those needing further treatment were referred to the General Hospital, St. John's Eye Clinic and the Dental Clinic.
Objective 4	To assist certain special cases with transport to return home.
Category	Voluntary Repatriation
Achievement 4	14 people were assisted with bus tickets to Harare and Lusaka.
Objective 5	To advocate on behalf of asylum seekers and refugees.
Category	Advocacy
Achievement 5	27 unaccompanied minors were assisted in getting documentation from Home Affairs. 17 cases of family reunification and 11 cases for resettlement were referred to Wits Law Clinic for assessment and referrals to the UNHCR. Workshops in schools and talks in churches were given on the plight of asylum seekers and refugees. Meetings were held with the Director General of Home Affairs and with the police regarding the treatment of asylum seekers and refugees.
Objective 6	To provide shelter for women and children.
Category	Shelter
Achievement 6	JRS in collaboration with the Scalabrini Sisters opened a shelter for women and children in March 2001. Bienvenu provides accomodation for newcomers who are restricted from studying and working while their status is verified. Since the opening, Bienvenu has provided shelter for 95 women and children. The building was donated by the Sisters of the Holy Family.

1.4. Difficulties

Approximately 8000 asylum seekers and refugees visited the Project this year. Unfortunately not all were assisted with the needs they presented because of lack of funding. Priority had to be given to new arrivals and vulnerable cases.

Funding for income generating activities were extremely limited due to the UNHCR cutting their funding for this programme. Fortunately new sources of funding were accessed.

The funding for funerals were extremely inadequate. There were 24 burials and JRS had funding for only approximately 7.

Heightened levels of frustration and hopelessness amongst refugee families whose children do not qualify for bursaries.

Placing children in government schools is becoming increasingly difficult because local schools are over full. Also schools are asking for large deposits which refugees do not have. These are all issues for further lobbying for 2002.

1.5. Evaluation

There were many constraints, ie funding cuts, new asylum seekers needing assistance for longer than three months, xenophobia, etc. But there were also moments of gratitude for those who were able to get on with their lives and were able to come back to say "thanks" to JRS for enabling them to do so, also those when we prayed together, recognised the constraints under which we work, and prayed for us for all that we still try to do.

There were and still are many challenges that we face and which we take into 2002.

2. Financial Report

2.1. Comment on Year to Date Financial Performance

Vocational Skills

In 2001, an amount of R56,000 was requested and all R56,000 was spent.

Education

Funding for Pre-school/Nursery School fees was R14, 000 and all this was allocated. More was spent than was budgeted. Most of the budget for Primary School fees was used.

***Annual Report for:
Pretoria (SO2)
(Pretoria, South Africa, 2001)***



Jesuit Refugee Service

Implemented by

Joan Pearton RSM

South Africa

Phone / Fax: 27 11 614 6077

E-mail: south.africa@jesref.org

11 January 2002

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page No.</i>
1. NARRATIVE REPORT	3
1.1. CONTEXT	3
1.2. OVERVIEW	3
1.3. ACHIEVEMENTS	4
1.4. DIFFICULTIES	4
1.5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	5
1.6. FUTURE PLANS	5
2. FINANCIAL REPORT	6
2.1. COMMENTARY ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	6
I YEAR TO DATE - INCOME & EXPENDITURE	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.

DISTRIBUTION:

Country Director - JRS

Project Director - JRS

International Office - JRS

Partner agencies

1. Narrative Report

1.1. Context

The Pretoria project continues to operate in an increasingly hostile environment - for all practical purposes. There has been no follow-up on the commitments of the various government department mentioned in the last report. However, the backlog of applications has been greatly reduced and only 17% of the applications are still pending. There is an increase in the number of cases ejected and only five refugees in Pretoria have actually received the promised Identity documents. Newly arrived children can now attend school and, although the promised time of three months wait has not become a reality, asylum-seekers are given permission to work and study once they have been in South Africa for six months.

Unacceptable behaviour on the part of refugees remains a serious problem in Pretoria. Attempted suicides have also increased. It has proven impossible to secure the present premises and it is therefore imperative that Pretoria finds more secure premises immediately. UNHCR has indicated its willingness to pay for any security installations that will be needed in the proposed new premises. However, paying the extra rent that will be required is a problem. We have also requested that UNHCR meets with us work out a policy of deciding on protection and special cases and criteria for assisting them.

Other service providers are also subjected to aggressive behaviour and many refuse to admit refugees or assist them.

1.2. Overview

Our plan of action consisted of an undertaking to expend greater effort in developing the areas of job creation, local involvement, national groups, unaccompanied minors and distance learning without neglecting the projects already in operation.

Job Creation: Although we have many C/V's in our files we have had little success in getting jobs for our clients. The Director of Home Affairs stated at the workshop on World Refugee Day that the government acknowledged the need our country has for the skills refugees bring with them. However, this applies only to recognised refugees and those who are most vulnerable, newcomers with Section 22, still have no way in which to sustain themselves for 6 to 12 months. The SBL programme has been discontinued and there is on other programme in operation for helping people to become self-employed.

Local Involvement: Various service providers have pulled out of the proposed network because of the behaviour of refugees but we will try to resuscitate it next year.

National Groups: We have helped the Ethiopian groups to unite and have encouraged all groups to join the newly formed Pretoria Refugee Forum which is operating well at the moment. We are beginning to have a little more success in getting national groups to take more responsibility for newcomers from their countries especially women. Most of them are, however, willing to assist with integration as long as JRS continues to foot absolutely all bills.

Unaccompanied Minors: We haven't yet succeeded in securing grants for foster parents who are refugees. In Pretoria, we are still having a serious difficulty with young men and women who claim to be unaccompanied minors but refuse to fit into the framework drawn up for the care of unaccompanied minors. We have started a process of age verification for all unaccompanied minors but many resist this vigorously

Distance Learning: We were instrumental in getting a more beneficial contract drawn up with UNISA and funding put in place by UNHCR to despatch all bulky material by courier.

1.3. Achievements

Objective 1	To integrate refugees into society and help them to become self-sufficient.
Achievement 1	As of December 2001, 48 refugees/asylum-seekers (28 males, 20 females) have been enrolled in various courses after producing firm offers of employment.
Achievement 2	25 children (12 males, 13 females) registered in various pre-schools. Integration and progress are good.
Achievement 3	71 children (33 males, 38 females) have been registered in various state primary schools in Pretoria. Some are struggling financially but social integration is satisfactory. (some of those registered in the first half of the year no longer qualify for assistance)
Achievement 4	25 children (18males and 7 females) have been registered in Secondary schools in Pretoria.
Achievement 5	341 adults enrolled for English Classes. 166 of these were sponsored by JRS (male 93, female 73). Of these, 187 have received certificates, others have not yet completed the current course.
Category	Emergency and Material Assistance
Achievement 1	910 people – single parents newly arrived or chronically ill women with children and chronically ill or seriously disabled men – received assistance with accommodation and food while they are awaiting the processing of their applications for refugee status.
Category	Health
Achievement 1	936 people were assisted with medical requirements including dental work and eye care. We notice an increase in serious medical problems as well as eye and dental problems.
Category	Advocacy
Achievement 1	763 people were assisted in getting their documentation and solving problems related to their stay in South Africa.

1.4. Difficulties

Income Generating Activities: The project is not operative. Attempts to way of making it financially viable have not succeeded. We are still working on this problem as we are convinced that some form of IGA is the only way in which refugees in Pretoria can be self sufficient.

Vocational Training: R2000 is a small amount for a really useful course but we have managed to persuade refugees to pay some of the fees themselves and colleges to cut their fees. Some of those doing security training are offered jobs but find, on the completion of

their courses, that the Board of Security Officers will not register them without a police clearance from their own countries (a very recent regulation). This cannot be done without approaching the relevant embassy and that is the last thing a refugee wants to do.

Unaccompanied Minors: (51) It is difficult to get unaccompanied minors into schools because they are mostly overage, have not mastered English and do not integrate well. We have been sending newly-arrived children to our English Language school funded by UNHCR.

For the most part, younger unaccompanied minors are coping well in their foster homes. Foster parents try to contribute towards their upkeep. In the case of the older children (between 14 and 18) however, there seems to be some tension in the homes and many demands are made on JRS funds for extra clothing, toiletries etc. It appears that at that age these children, especially girls, are expected to be “servants” to a certain extent, to the household.

Emergency Assistance: The level of aggression continues to rise as people become more desperate. Special UNHCR cases are still the most aggressive and are also known to be the instigators of unacceptable behaviour among other asylum seekers.

Vehicle: We have spent more than R6000 on repairs to the Kadet. The Venture was involved in an accident and repairs will cost R9000 (insurance will cover most of this).

1.5. Monitoring and Evaluation

We believe we are having some success in assisting school and pre school children to integrate with the children in the cities. However, the asylum seekers refuse to move out of the inner city and suburbs into the townships where they can learn the local languages and integrate with the majority of the people.

There seems little integration between asylum seekers and local adults, and not only on the part of the local people. Asylum seekers often have a demanding and disrespectful attitude to local black people and to women in general.

Although we have tried to help asylum seekers to find work we are severely hampered by the prohibition of section 22. Most of the people we assist are asylum seekers. We have also had incidences of asylum seekers refusing to take jobs offered to them.

1.6. Future Plans

We will continue with the projects we involved in. With funding from S.A.C.B.C. we are starting a project for training refugee women as counsellors and home care givers. Although no funding is available we will make a special effort to get involved in some sort of IGA. Because of the increased danger to our staff, JRS Pretoria has had to find new premises. We have found suitable premises and although the allocated budget does not cover the rent, we do not have any alternative but to ensure the safety of our staff by moving.

Joan Pearton

JRS South Africa (SO4)

National office 2001



Jesuit Refugee Service

Implemented by

Joan Pearton RSM

South Africa

+29-11-331-0085

Joan.pearton@jesref.org

12 January 2002

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page No.</i>
1. NARRATIVE REPORT	3
1.1. CONTEXT	3
1.2. OVERVIEW	3
1.3. ACHIEVEMENTS	3
1.4. DIFFICULTIES	4
1.5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	4
1.6. FUTURE PLANS	5
2. FINANCIAL REPORT	6
2.1. COMMENTARY ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	6
I YEAR TO DATE - INCOME & EXPENDITURE	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.

DISTRIBUTION:

Country Director - JRS

Project Director - JRS

International Office - JRS

Partner agencies

1. Narrative Report

1.1. Context

The situation in South Africa continues to be inhospitable for asylum seekers with little success to date in inserting them, and especially the children, into state systems. The various departments claim that they are too financially challenged to extend their services to “foreigners” despite the recommendations of the Refugee Act.

The offices have moved from Murray House to the same building that the Johannesburg offices uses. Furniture and equipment in the new office is minimal as there was some misunderstanding around the ownership of most of the furniture used by JRS in Murray House.

Both country director and national bookkeeper resigned within a short space of time and without sufficient time being given to the orientation of the new incumbents. For this reason there are many aspects of the running of the National office that still leave much to be desired.

1.2 Overview

The National office has been in existence since 1999. We are mandated by the S.A.C.B.C. to co-ordinate all refugee work in South Africa and are on the executive of the NCRA (National Consortium on Refugee Affairs). We work with Home Affairs as well as the Education, Health and Social Welfare Departments of the RSA government to improve the lot of refugees/asylum seekers in South Africa. JRS South Africa is the chief implementing partner of UNHCR in South Africa. We are members of the various refugee fora and work with LHR and Wits Law clinic.

We have been involved in various in-service and evaluation exercises as well as hosting and assisting in the running of the regional in-service training programme. Inadequate funding remains a serious problem as it is impossible to run efficient or effective projects without essential administrative funding being provided.

1.2. Achievements

Objective 1	To act as a co-ordinating body for JRS South Africa
Achievement 1	We held two evaluation and planning workshops One in-service workshop.
Objective 2	To liaise with government and other bodies on behalf of refugees
Achievement 1	Advocacy officer attended preparatory meetings for

	WCAR.
Achievement 2	Advocacy officer, two project directors and one other member of staff attended the NGO section of WCAR
Achievement 3	Advocacy officer attended government section of WCAR.
Achievement 4	Advocacy officer took part in a US-SA Consultative Forum (immigration/refugee study tour) to the USA together with seven refugee lawyers.
Objective 3	To work, at a national level, towards the integration of refugees in South African society.
Achievement 1	Advocacy officer took part in a youth television chat show (Take Five)
Objective 4	To become involved in HIV/AIDS projects
Category	Health
Achievement 1	Started a programme for counseling and home care for terminal patients in Pretoria and Johannesburg

1.3. Difficulties

The second half of 2001 has been a difficult period for the National Office. The changes that took place were physically and emotionally draining. The country director had to run Pretoria and National offices for three months and is still involved in training the new staff in Pretoria. This has resulted in not being able to do full justice to either office.

The new office was/is poorly equipped and furnished and there was no budget line for this necessary furniture/equipment.

We need clarity as to the amount of knowledge the national office has about the "affairs" of the project offices, in particular, as regards being a conduit for all funding coming into any of the offices.

1.4. Monitoring and Evaluation

National Office has made some impact on the national refugee "scene" during the past year. We are on the executive of NCRA and on the SACBC AIDS management board and have received funding from SACBC both for our AIDS programme and for use where required.

Our presence at WCAR helped our international profile and we made many friends from other countries and disciplines

1.5. Future Plans

To pay more attention to staff welfare and training

To continue efforts to get the local church to take more responsibility for refugees in Johannesburg and Pretoria.

To try to help the local churches in other parts of South Africa to set up refugee programmes.

To continue to be involved in efforts by other NGO's to improve the lot of refugees in South Africa.

To try to get local groups financially involved in the work of JRS

compiled by Joan Pearton RSM

Annual Report
Harare Urban Refugees & Tongogara Camp
(WO2)
(Zimbabwe, 2001)



Jesuit Refugee Service

Submitted by:

Joe Hampson SJ

Southern Africa Regional Director

Phone / Fax: +263 4 708998

E-mail: southern.africa@jesref.org

Implemented by

Stan Galatino

Zimbabwe project director

Phone / Fax: +263 4 708998

E-mail: Zimbabwe@jesref.org

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page No.</i>
1. NARRATIVE REPORT	3
1.1. CONTEXT	3
1.2. OVERVIEW	4
1.3. ACHIEVEMENTS	4
1.4. DIFFICULTIES	5
1.5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	5
1.6. FUTURE PLANS	5
2. FINANCIAL REPORT	7
2.1. COMMENTARY ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	7
I YEAR TO DATE - INCOME & EXPENDITURE	9

DISTRIBUTION:

Country Director - JRS

Project Director - JRS

International Office - JRS

Cordaid

1. Narrative Report

1.1. Context

The government and people of Zimbabwe are welcoming refugees despite the economical hardships. The increases in prices of basic commodities such as, bread, cooking oil, sugar, and mealie-meal on monthly bases have caused difficulties to disadvantaged local Zimbabweans and the refugees. With the current Social Economic problems, Rural Urban Migration is in increases within the local community, some Zimbabweans are knocking at our doors seeking tracing their beloved ones who are in UK, USA. Others are asking us to help them to become refugees in other countries, which we can not do. Refugees are from east, central, west and few from Southern Africa.

Transit Centre

Transit Centre is a Transit camp with a population of 40 to 90 asylum seekers a month. Our activities at the camp are very little except those refugees who are ill and in need of medical assistance, clothing and advice and community services within the centre, that is environmental health awareness.

Tongogara Camp

In the begging of the year Tongogara had a population of 1000 refugees, but due to accommodation problem and poor health delivery many refugees are moving from the camp either to Harare or to South Africa. Houses are over crowded, some refugees are sleeping in the corridors, others even started to build shelters. Some are doing very well on the projects and becoming self employed. Others sold away their projects and left for South Africa. Currently there is only one project which is operational and the rest collapsed. The Food voucher was increased from \$ 800.00 zim dollars to \$1 200.00 in October, but refugees are saying it is so little they want it to be \$2 300. UNHCR had promised that the building of wooden cabins at Tongogara will start in December but up to now nothing is moving.

Many young refugees primary and secondary schools going age are just staying at the camp, due to lack of scholarships. Some had been accepted at the university, but could not find scholarships. Others already finished university in their countries but could not find money for attachment to gain experience and find jobs. Lack of entertainment at the camp has made some refugees become alcoholic and drug addicted. As I am writing this report Tongogara Camp has a Population of 500 adults, and 150 children.

Urban refugees do not get any assistance of food, only under emergency situation free medical treatment form is given to visit the hospital. The urban refugees are flocking to our offices seeking food, clothing and Medications. Majorities of urban refugees are single mothers, with one or four children, their spouse may have gone to South Africa. Many young men due to lack of funds for accommodation, food, are involved in criminal activities in Harare. They would not want to go to Tongogara camp due to lack of accommodation.

1.2. Overview

JRS Zimbabwe was started in 1995 to fill the gap of other organisations. Now the gap is getting wider and wider, due to the shortage of funds from UNHCR to its implementing agencies. We are assisting in areas of Health in Tongogara Camp and Harare urban refugees, education and other Social Services to asylum seekers and refugees in both urban and the Camp. With collaboration mostly with the government departments and few non-governmental organisations such as ICMC, Southern African for Indigenous Resources, International Red Cross and the Local church.

JRS Zimbabwe is a very small project, but the needs and the demands from refugees are high.

1.3. Achievements

The project is very small but the demands are very high both in urban areas and Tongogara Camp. In the current economic situation, we are responding with the very little resources we have.

HEALTH:- In Tongogara we have started with two Cuban Doctors to visit the camp every Saturday. We do assist with medications in both Urban and Tongogara Camp, food support to the sick, expecting and nursing mothers. We also noticed that some children are malnurtioned so we started a programme of giving *Mahewu (Local nutritional drink)* to these children both at Transit and Tongogara camps.

Positive impact JRS has made on life of 9-month-old child

Cloud John is 9 months old refugee from Rwanda, came with his mother and father in April 2001 to Zimbabwe seeking asylum. They were living in Tongogara camp. In June 2 001 they received refugee status.

Cloud's mother approached us that her 9 old month child could not see. She went to the camp clinic and she was advice by one of the nurse aid to put white paper under Cloud's eyes. She should change dress from time to time e.g. white, black, yellow and red, then the child will start seeing. We brought the family to Harare to a Mobile clinic Eye for Zimbabwe 2001. They operated Cloud's eyes freely, and he received eyeglasses, for the first time in his life Cloud saw his Father and mother. He was baptized since the families are Catholic. They went back to the camp very happy family. We talked with the authority about the local clinic at the camp. In September when I visited Tongogara to see Cloud and his Family, I heard they had jumped the border to South Africa. The child was supposed to visit the doctor for Review.

EDUCATION: we had enrolled twenty students in vocational Training, and five in special English classes for the urban refugees ten single mothers for communications. Five of our past English language students have registered with the health professional Council and in process of employment. We do look for attachments for refugees.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES: Recently we have started Traditional Cultural Dance competitions between the refugee's community and the local Zimbabwean community and writing competitions in every two months about refugee's expectations when they go back to their home countries.

1.4. Difficulties

The year 2001 was a difficult year which saw prices of basic commodities and school fees going up without control of the government. Our project tried to use the limited resources we had making sure that we are meeting the emergency needs of the refugees. In the middle of the year we looked on our budget and moved some funds from other budget codes which were under used to the ones which were over used, this enabled us to finish the year. Our old car needs serious attention or if possible it needs a replacement because during the rain season water comes inside the car.

1.5. Monitoring and Evaluation

Since our project is very small and we do not have so much activities, its very easy to monitor the activities as from time of implementing to the end of the activities for example, when accessing expecting mothers who need clothing for her baby to come we need a letter from the Hospital that she is seven months pregnant, with that she will be in titled for expecting mother assistance. Secondly when she is eight months we have to buy her baby clothing. After maternity we have to support her for three months with supplementary food and discuss with her what will be her next step, can she go to vocational training and so on, its very easy to monitor our activities.

In terms of evaluation on our project its an on going process throughout any assistance we offer, first we look, if there is any organisation offering the same assistance as us, if so we can approach them and share the idea about that client before action. Secondly our social assistance is a mean tested we do evaluate our activities in daily bases by case to case process and also through refugees and other organisations with whom we are working with.

1.6. Future Plans

- ✓ To continue with the current activities such as English language to urban refugees especially single mothers.
 - ✓ To create self-employment to single mothers who are in Harare since urban refugees are not of concern to any organisations.
 - ✓ To offer vocational training and University scholarships, Distance education to refugees in Tongogara.
 - ✓ To offer attachment scholarships to refugees who are marketable in Zimbabwe
 - ✓ To find places for refugees to do attachments.
 - ✓ To create more social and learning activities at the library in Tongogara Camp, such as Television, Video and Computer lessons
-

- ✓ To promote cultural and sports activities in the camp
- ✓ To advocate on behalf of the urban refugees to the authority.
- ✓ To assist refugee Nurses and Doctors to register with Health Professional Council.
- ✓ Helping refugees with translations of their certificates from French to English
- ✓ To find a way to help the local community in terms of food, shelter, and other basic needs if the special requested funds for the local community is permitting.

STAFF:

NAME	GENDER	WORK
Mr. Stanislaus Galantino	Male	Project Director
Mrs. Lavender Samubata	Female	Project Worker/Admin.
Ms. Yeukai Guwuriro	Female	English Teacher (Part-time)
Mr. Safari Mubagwa	Male	Librarian at Tongogara Camp
Dr. Maria Rodriguez	Female	Doctor at Tongogara Camp (Part-time)
Dr. Pabel Cadallero	Male	Doctor at Tongogara (Part-time)
Mr. Jean Claude Kumfwa	Male	French teacher (part-time)

***Annual Review for:
JRS/Archdiocese of Windhoek (N01)
(2001)***



Jesuit Refugee Service

Submitted by:

Joanne Whitaker, RSM

Windhoek, Namibia

+264 61 255161

jrs@mweb.com.na

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page No.</i>
1. NARRATIVE REPORT	3
1.1. CONTEXT	3
1.2. OVERVIEW	3
1.3. ACHIEVEMENTS	4
1.4. DIFFICULTIES	5
1.5. EVALUATION	6
1.6. FUTURE PLANS	6
2. FINANCIAL REPORT	7
2.1. COMMENTARY ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	7
I YEAR TO DATE - INCOME & EXPENDITURE	7
II PERSONNEL	10

DISTRIBUTION:

Country Director - JRS

Project Director - JRS

International Office - JRS

Partner agencies

1. Narrative Report

1.1. Context

JRS is present in Namibia in response to the growing number of refugees at the Osire Camp. The small camp, 250 km north of Windhoek, is a converted concentration camp (during apartheid) first used for refugees in 1992. In mid-1999 the camp was home to about 4,000 refugees. On-going conflict in Angola and continuing unrest in the Great Lakes Region of Africa have caused the population at Osire to swell to more than 21,000 refugees as of September 2001. This increase is expected to continue in 2002 reaching a projected population of more than 30,000 by December 2002. At the present time, more than 90% of the refugees are from Angola but increasing numbers are arriving from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, and Rwanda. About 40% of the population is children under the age of 18.

The conflict in Angola continues and prospects for possible repatriation are bleak within the coming five years. In spite of reports of withdrawal of troops and peace talks in the countries of the Great Lakes, conflict continues in those regions. Factional opposition groups remain divided and highly militarised.

The government of Namibia, the UNHCR, and the Namibia Red Cross (current implementing partner) are challenged to provide the basic necessities of food, shelter, sanitation, education, and health care for the refugees. Concerns about security at Osire plague the Namibian government and, as a result, entry into the camp is closely monitored and severely restricted. These restrictions have curtailed efforts to respond to the challenges listed above and the government is suspect of all new initiatives, especially if building projects, expanded educational opportunities, and income-generating activities are part of those initiatives. The absence of support for new initiatives means there is very little to occupy the refugees on a daily basis.

1.2. Overview

More than 4,300 children are enrolled in the primary school located at Osire. The facilities are not sufficient for the refugee population; for example, the number of classrooms is inadequate – more than 50% of the learners meet in “open air” classrooms. Classrooms are crowded – some with more than 80 learners per class. School supplies, textbooks, and such basic items as chalk are almost non-existent. The situation is partly due to the rapid increase in numbers of refugees. The camp infrastructure – both human and physical – was not prepared for the large number of new arrivals. Efforts are underway to improve the physical infrastructure for primary education.

No facilities for secondary education are available in Osire. At present, UNHCR supports about 500 learners for study outside the camp in 30 schools located around the country. This is far fewer than the projected number of 3,000 needing secondary education. UNHCR expects no expansion of support for secondary education because of budgetary constraints. Therefore, the majority of learners leaving grade 7 have no option for post-primary education. This lack of opportunity for secondary education leads to many problems among

the children affected: idleness, depression, troublemaking, lack of self-esteem, and early and frequent pregnancies.

JRS arrived in Namibia in 2000 with the intention of beginning a junior secondary school at the Osire Camp. The government approved the proposal for the school on October 18, 2001 following a long struggle and arduous negotiations.

The goals and objectives for the year were

- to enhance the capacity of the local church and other Namibian NGO's to respond to refugee needs;
- to establish a community-based junior secondary school at the Osire Refugee Camp, to secure long-term funding for maintaining it, and to provide worthy role models and moral education for the pupils attending;
- to initiate distance education courses for secondary school (grades 10 and 12) through NAMCOL, a program subsidized by the Namibian government to provide education for adults unable to attend conventional school;
- to assist in meeting the emergency needs experienced by refugees living at Osire and in Windhoek;
- to work with the church to augment pastoral presence at the Osire Camp, to develop meaningful church and school related activities including life skills classes, cultural events and AIDS education programs.

1.3. Achievements

The presence of JRS in Namibia has greatly improved the capacity of the local church to respond to refugee needs. Onesimus Nekondo and Sister Joanne Whitaker, the JRS staff in Namibia, were present weekly at the Osire Refugee Camp. This sustained and regular presence allowed for assessment and follow-up on pastoral needs, such as assistance with clothing and food for the elderly and young children, companionship for refugees without family members, support for religious education and spiritual growth by providing such things as Bibles, reading materials, and rosaries. A core group of about ten refugees living in the camp took responsibility for the daily and weekly activities of the church and coordinated outreach. This group included men from Angola, Burundi, and Rwanda and women from Angola. A Catholic priest from Rwanda lived in the refugee camp from February to October 2001. His presence meant that Mass was offered regularly, a great consolation for many. The highlight of the year for the church in Osire was the celebration of the Sacrament of Confirmation on October 21 by Archbishop Haushiku. One hundred twenty were confirmed. In fact, the entire community of Osire joined together in this celebration by providing chairs, tents, food, flowers, song and dance.

The most significant achievement of the year was the approval by the government to establish a junior secondary school in the refugee camp. This approval, on October 18, was the culmination of two years of struggle. During these two years, the project has expanded almost five-fold beyond the original proposal. A principal, vice-principal and fifteen teachers have been hired from among the refugees. Materials for registering the school have been

submitted to the Ministry of Basic Education of Namibia. Potential students are submitting applications for the school and an enrolment of 500 grade 8 learners is expected for the start of school in January 2002. Classes for the junior secondary students will be held in the primary school classrooms in the afternoon. Construction of the school will begin in 2002. Grade 9 and grade 10 will begin in January 2003 and 2004, respectively. Enrolment for the school is expected to surpass 1,500 students when complete.

Approval for the junior secondary school remained unlikely until August 2001 when UNHCR became involved in moving the project forward. They pressured the government to give the go-ahead. The reason is that UNHCR asked JRS to take over as implementing partner for primary and secondary education at Osire as of January 1, 2002. JRS made consideration of the request contingent upon approval for the junior secondary school project.

Distance education for grades 10 and 12 was begun at Osire during 2001. Thirty six Angolan refugees living at Osire enrolled for the program. The original plan was to enrol as many as 200 but the number was limited because of restrictions placed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Five mentors were recruited to assist with the studies and offered afternoon classes to supplement the written materials provided by NAMCOL.

JRS provided assistance for more than 100 refugees living in the city of Windhoek. This assistance included emergency help with food, shelter, medical care, and transport as well as advice and counselling. JRS supported two refugees attending tertiary institutions by securing the financial support of interested donors. JRS also secured funds for the primary education of the children of three other refugees living in Windhoek.

1.4. Difficulties

To state the obvious and to risk over-simplification, the greatest difficulty is securing the financial resources to address the expanding needs of refugees in Namibia.

Delay in starting the junior secondary school has meant that the project has grown almost five-times beyond the original concept. Five hundred (rather than the planned-for 150) learners need grade 8. Another thousand need grades 9 and 10 because such a large number could not be accommodated in schools throughout Namibia. The late date of the final approval (October 18) makes the goal of starting the school in January 2002 more complicated and difficult. The government is requiring pre-fabricated construction of the school as a condition of approval. (The reason given for this requirement is that the school can be moved when the refugee camp is relocated, an action that remains in the realm of the unknown future.) This type of construction is far more costly than the refugee-made brick construction originally planned.

The distance education (NAMCOL) courses were significantly more expensive than anticipated. Only 36 refugees were enrolled but the cost of the program exceeded budget by 10-fold. Registration fees and incentives for mentors were included in the budget but the additional costs of exam fees, books, calculators (for math and accounting), tape players (for English), transport, accommodations and food for two week-long workshops in Okakarara

and for exams in Otjiwarango were unanticipated and unbudgeted. Two initiatives are in process to address these problems. One is to make Osire Camp a NAMCOL centre so that courses could be offered on site and there would be no need to attend the workshops required of distance learners. The second is to gain approval from the Ministry of Basic Education naming Osire as an examination site for national exams. Neither of these initiatives is finalized. However, they have begun. Many details remain to be worked out with NAMCOL and the Ministry of Basic Education. These involve fairly complicated and time-consuming work. JRS may not have the staff to complete the work in time for the year 2002.

1.5. Evaluation

The objectives set for the year were generally not met, neither in terms of actions taken nor numbers served. However, all areas of focus for the project were addressed to the degree possible given financial constraints, staffing, and government restrictions. The pastoral care and response to emergency needs had direct benefits to more than 500 refugees at Osire and in Windhoek. Approval of the junior secondary school was secured and this will provide post primary education for about 500 in 2002 and up to 1,500 per year by 2004.

1.6. Future Plans

The initiatives planned for 2002 are broadly sketched in the previous sections of this report and are described in greater detail in the project proposal submitted on November 15.

***Annual Review for
Meheba Settlement, Zambia
(Z01 2001)***



Jesuit Refugee Service

Submitted by:

Fidelma Mahon FMSA

JRS Meheba

+873 761 331 670

meheba.brief@jesref.org

06 Dec 2001

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page No.</i>
1. NARRATIVE REPORT	3
1.1. CONTEXT.....	3
1.2. OVERVIEW.....	3
1.3. ACHIEVEMENTS.....	3
1.4. DIFFICULTIES.....	6
1.5. EVALUATION.....	7
1.6. FUTURE PLANS.....	7
2. FINANCIAL REPORT	8
I YEAR TO DATE - INCOME & EXPENDITURE	8
III PERSONNEL	11

DISTRIBUTION:

Country Director - JRS

Project Director - JRS

International Office - JRS

Partner agencies

1. Narrative Report

1.1. Context

Meheba Refugee Settlement is located in North Western province, Zambia, about 70 km from Solwezi, the capital of the province. It was created in 1971 in order to accommodate the refugees who were fleeing the colonial and civil wars in Angola.

The population of Meheba has always registered a majority of Angolan refugees. Between 1994 and 1998, during the Angolan peace process, thousands of Angolans returned voluntarily to Angola and it was expected that eventually Meheba would be closed down. Unfortunately, with the resumption of the war in 1998 the number of refugees has increased from around 32,000 in 1999 to almost 54,000 as of August 2001. The Angolans are in the majority. It is anticipated Meheba will be subject to further influxes of refugees from Angola in 2002. At the time of writing, Moxico Province (Angola) is subject to intense fighting as the Angolan government forces (FAA) make a final assault on UNITA defences, displacing thousands of people into Zambia.

Meheba is now spread over an area of around 1,000 square kilometres accommodating refugees in eight administrative zones. Shortages of food and non-food items were experienced in 2001, this trend is predicted to continue into 2002 with donor countries failing to contribute to WFP stocks and existing stocks being diverted to the Pakistan/Afghanistan crisis. It is anticipated that a shortage of funds on the part of UNHCR particularly in area of education will have a negative impact on all refugees in Meheba especially the new arrivals in 2002.

1.2. Overview

In 1993 The Zambian Episcopal Conference (ZEC) invited JRS to provide Pastoral Care for the refugee population in Meheba. Since then the refugee population in Meheba has been growing in size and complexity. JRS has become more involved in developing services that lead to community capacity building and increased self-reliance. This is in response to the reduced budgets of UNHCR and its main implementing partner where JRS will fill in the gaps. Through our ministry of accompaniment, JRS has developed a consultative and participatory approach at grassroots level, which has led us to expand our service mandate to include programmes in education, community development/agriculture and community health education. These are delivered to the people in the most remote areas of the settlement

JRS is a church-based organization with its identity firmly rooted in Gospel Values. Speaking out on behalf of the refugees through all our programmes is a feature of our service that has led to genuine improvement in their lifestyle. The Refugee Communities view JRS as an organization that is accessible and where their needs and concerns are listened to and treated with respect, and where their rights and dignity are affirmed. An independent evaluation of our presence in Meheba during 2000 clearly revealed that our ministry here continues to be appreciated and valued by the refugee community and by other church organizations and NGOs.

1.3. Achievements

Community Development

Community Development is engaged in the following: crop diversification; vegetable gardens; fish farming; construction of houses for vulnerable people; agro-forestry; lending agricultural tools, seeds and animals to the community.

Community Development Workers (CDWs) also trained a group of people from Mufulira in Tile Making: facilitated workshops on conflict resolution with MSF Workers and had kitchen garden workshops for project members.

Members of our projects have expressed appreciation for the service given through our CDWs and paid back the loans given last year, thus becoming independent and able to provide their own food security now.

6 families who constructed fishponds last year paid back the loan of fingerlings and are now harvesting their own ponds for fish for food and for sale.

Vegetable gardens have been the most important micro project for many families this year, providing vegetables to avert malnutrition, and also selling their surplus at the markets to providing financial income for other needs.

In September/October we concentrated on preparation of land for rice farming and seeds were distributed.

738 Members were directly involved in carrying out the activities and 2,591 other people also benefited from these projects.

Food Monitoring Report

After having increasing troubles with food distribution especially since the large influx of last year UNHCR and LWF requested all agencies working in Meheba to monitor the food distributions.

Food monitoring has been carried out in the past, but it was done on an irregular basis and each agency did it in a different way. So it was difficult to compare the different reports.

In response to UNHCR's request AAR (Association to Aid Refugees), JRS and MSF-F decided to coordinate their efforts on the food monitoring program. The first attempt for this coordinated program was made in February 2001. Due to misunderstandings and failures the data gathered was insufficient to write a report. The results of the March monitoring were much better but still not really satisfying.

With an additional training of 2 days for the monitors we could improve the quality of the data so from April on the monitoring of food distributions became successful.

In October there was an other two day training for the monitors as there were quite a few new monitors to be trained and we have slightly altered the procedure in for further improvement of monitoring.

The situation for the new arrivals at the end of last year and the first month of this year was really catastrophic. After getting a ration for 15 days they had to wait for 23 to 30 days until they got another ration.

Now towards the end of this year the food distributions have improved very much. Food distributions are now clearly announced, held on the scheduled day and normally there is no delay, so that the beneficiaries will get new rations when the old one finishes.

The JRS staff involved in food distribution is: 5 people from community development; 3 people from health education; 8 catechists; 1 logistician.

Pastoral

The main task during the year was the integration of thousands of new people who arrived towards the end of 2000 and all through the early months of 2001.

- Building of 3 new church communities and church buildings in Zone H.
- Confirmation of 505 people and baptism of 600
- Confirmation of youth work, choir formation, youth exchange with Lwau, Behaviour Change Program, Vocation Club, Choirs
- Strengthening of Small Christian Communities
- Visit of 3 Angolan Bishops from Luanda, Luena, Menongue
- Facilitating Pastoral Experiences for 2 Jesuit Novices and 2 Sisters of Charity Novices and one Postulant
- Construction of 4 more Churches
- Ecumenical Meetings and Prayers
- Formation of Parish Council

Education

Early Learning Programme Pre Schools: By the beginning of February there were classes with a total of 467 boys and 618 girls - total 1,085

Community School Programme: There were classes with a total of 561 boys and 493 girls - total 1050 children

The classes were taught in Portuguese and English until the 10th August. 15 Teachers then completed their contracts due to the expiration of funding from AUSTCARE

Currently there are 12 Pre Schools, 9 English and 3 Portuguese

12 Community Schools, 7 English and 5 Portuguese

Adult Education: 3 groups of 30 women, a total of 90, followed a Portuguese Language Programme. A total of 360 adults followed literacy lessons throughout the year.

Scholarship Programme

The students funded to follow Basic School Programme in Government Schools in Meheba:

Grade 8, 50 boys and 28 girls, a total of 78, Grade 9, 83 boys and 46 girls, a total of 129.

Total in Basic Schools 207

2 boys and 1 girl both disabled, were funded to attend Cheshire Homes Schools in Solwezi.

4 Male students followed the Distance Learning Programme for a BA Degree at UNZA and have been promoted to the next year

In Service Teacher Training

Female teacher attended a Pre School Workshop in Nairobi, Kenya.

4 Male teachers attended a weeks Training for Community Schools with the Zambian MOE.

30 Male and 10 Female teachers attended 4 Workshops held for them in Meheba.

3 Female and 6 Male teachers had non formal English lessons.

Planning, Curriculum Upgrading and Demonstration Lessons take place weekly for all teachers.

Resource Centres: Teaching materials have been produced by 1 male and 1 female teacher

Libraries: 1 Male and 1 Female librarian have been in attendance.

Outdoor Activities: Each Centre received a small supply of balls, skipping ropes, bats, hoops etc. for use at break time.

A cultural, sport and drama day proved very successful and entertaining on the 24th August and Parents expressed deep appreciation for the schools for JRS.

Buildings: Parent Teacher Associations are being set up, trained and strengthened in all schools and are encouraged to get actively involved in renovation of shelters and building new classrooms.

Health

No. Of Health educators - 8

Health education: Is our area of specialisation and is done in different methodologies e.g. drama, lecturers to community.

Home visits: To identify common health problems, refer and treat patients where possible. To follow up of diagnosed TB patients and arrange for review.

Respond to emergencies: To give special attention to emergency cases, especially for new arrivals, focusing more on training of health educators for the benefit of the community. Also, to focus on vulnerable e.g. patients, orphans old people, and unaccompanied women and children. To refer patients to clinics and supply blankets and clothes.

Issuing certificates on: Community health education after 6 months course.

Community mobilisation: To help the community to identify, define health needs and facilitate the utilisation of resources to meet these needs. This is done by formation and help of health communities.

1.4. Difficulties

Community Development

Some people were not well motivated and did not care for their crops once planted. Some crops were eaten by insects.

In the vegetable gardens mismanagement with regard to using chemical insecticides has had an adverse effect on the land over many years of use.

Soya Beans did very badly this year throughout Meheba. The disease has not yet been identified. Because of this many people were unable to pay back their seed loans.

Many farmers do not like to farm organically so it is very difficult to change their attitudes and their customs of farming.

Food Monitoring

In spite of these improvements there are still some problems remaining. First there is a big confusion with the ration cards. Some refugees have several cards, the cards of others just disappear so they don't get food anymore.

The other big problem is, that in the past months almost all the distributions were incomplete. For example in the second distribution of September only maize and salt was distributed. Beans and oil were not distributed.

Education

Children: Absence of pupils, parents use their children to work on the land. Children with no clothing cannot come to school. A long rainy season 5 months, disturbs many lessons.

The end of donor funding in May caused the closure of 15 centres on the 10th August leaving hundreds of children uncatered for.

Poor standard of English is a barrier for some of our English classes.

Finances: Insecurity of funding for expansion e.g. more teachers, and for a Photocopier so much needed.

1.5. Evaluation

Regular meetings with project participants and JRS CDWs throughout the year

Frequent visits to the project sites by the Community Development Co-ordinator

Weekly meetings with all CDWs to discuss progress and problems encountered

Encouraging project participants to evaluate their own progress by inviting them to visit other more advanced projects in the settlement.

All those involved in our projects have acknowledged that the assistance given by JRS workers has enabled them to improve their food production and helped to alleviate hunger in their families. Having paid back the seed loans they promised to continue farming well in order to become totally self reliant.

Now towards the end of this year the food distributions have improved very much. Food distributions are now clearly announced, held on the scheduled day and normally there is no delay, so that the beneficiaries will get new rations when the old one finishes.

The external evaluation of 2000 had some negative points as well as some recommendations. These were looked at in the light of the reality of the programme.

1.6. Future Plans

Meet basic needs of education for new arrivals where there is a shortfall and to advocate for improved access to food, land and shelter.

Strengthen basic Christian Communities to foster peace and interdependence among the various nationalities through programmes in Education, Agriculture/Development and Health Education.

To mobilize, and motivate the community to become involved in income generating activities and take pride in improving and maintaining their environment.

III Personnel

Name	Position
Sr Fidelma Mahon FMSA	<i>Project Director</i>
Fr Vitus Sedlmair SJ (until 1 December)	<i>Parish Priest/Pastoral Coordinator</i>
Mr Charles Aguek	<i>Logistics Coordinator</i>
Sr Georgina Mokau HCS	<i>Health Coordinator</i>
Sr Yolanda Mandes HCS	<i>Education Coordinator</i>
Ms Gift Muponisi	<i>Education Advisor</i>
Mr Kaspar Mertens	<i>Technical Advisor</i>
Mr Abel Kayombo	<i>Community Development Coordinator</i>
Sr Monique Racine MSOLA (until 1 July)	<i>Health Coordinator</i>

JRS Southern Africa Income 2001

