

RESEARCH PROPOSAL

Post-conflict Angola: sustainable peace assessment and risk mapping

**PRESENTED BY
DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP
TO
CHRISTIAN AID**

January 2004

PROJECT OVERVIEW

TITLE	POST-CONFLICT ANGOLA: SUSTAINABLE PEACE ASSESSMENT AND RISK MAPPING
ESTIMATED DURATION	One year from January 2004
GOAL	To raise awareness of the challenges of creating a sustainable peace in Angola and the issues, opportunities and constraints for Angola 2 years after the ceasefire.
PURPOSE	<p>To investigate the progress with the key post-conflict processes in Angola through reviewing the main literature, interviewing key informants and carrying out local levels studies in four different areas of Angola.</p> <p>To test and adapt systems of information collection for continuously tracking progress in creating a sustainable peace and for monitoring and mapping the risks of renewed conflict.</p> <p>To assess (through local levels studies in four different areas of Angola) the strengths and weaknesses of local organisations and institutions (civil society, local government and traditional/community organisations) and how prepared they are to meet the challenges of the post-conflict transitions and processes.</p> <p>To assess the key challenges and risks to peace through analysing the progress with key post-conflict processes in Angola, analysing the strengths and weaknesses of local organisations and institutions and investigating other possible risks.</p> <p>To disseminate the results of these assessments; to raise public and donor awareness of the challenges of creating a sustainable peace in Angola. and the need to consolidate peace after a cease-fire.</p>
OUTPUTS	<p>A preliminary report (after three months) that helps inform the Christian Aid policy visit, and a final report and publication in the last quarter of 2004, plus workshops and conferences to disseminate the results.</p> <p>Longer-term monitoring system of progress and risks to sustainable peace.</p>
MAIN ACTIVITIES	<p>Research in Luanda (review of official documents and grey literature and internal reports in Luanda, interviews with key informants)</p> <p>Field research in four areas of Angola (interviews with key informants and with communities, and with groups most likely to be affected by the post-conflict processes: IDPs and ex-IDPs, returning refugees, demobilised, host communities)</p> <p>Analysis of information and writing of reports and publications and preparation of seminars.</p>
AMOUNT REQUESTED	£ 50,000 (Fifty thousand pounds sterling)

POST-CONFLICT ANGOLA: PROGRESS AND RISKS

I BACKGROUND

April 4th 2004 will mark the second anniversary of the signing of the peace accords (the “Luená Memorandum”) between the Angola army (FAA) and the military wing UNITA. This agreement re-initiated the Lusaka peace protocol of November 1994 and effectively ended the civil war in Angola. Almost 40 years of conflict caused enormous suffering in Angola. Much of Angola’s infrastructure has been destroyed, along with its onshore economy. Destruction of state administrative capacity along with state services, particularly in rural areas, is compounded by issues of poor governance, lack of political and financial transparency and a history of authoritarian rule.

The immediate post-war humanitarian crisis has declined. It appears that the majority of the 450,000 demobilised UNITA soldiers and their families have been resettled, 240,000 Angolan refugees have returned spontaneously or under organised plans and 3.3 million IDPs have returned to areas of origin or choice, though the extent of material support to these groups has varied widely and significant need remains.

Major challenges however remain in the achievement of a true and sustainable peace for all Angolans. The demobilisation and re-integration processes for ex-UNITA military and their families were slow and inadequate. There have been delays and frustrations in delivering promised benefits. There have been tensions between returning demobilised soldiers and residents in some areas and localised criminality/banditry involving groups of demobilised soldiers is not uncommon. Most returning IDPs have returned to areas of origin or choice, but the vast majority have received little support and have gone to areas where the conditions laid down by the law of January 2001 for resettlement have not been met civil administration in place, no landmines, access to water, access to arable land. The delivery of support to return areas continues to be difficult, and State institutions are slow to respond to the welfare needs of the population, leaving international agencies with the responsibility. There are major challenges to the democratisation process, such as adequate preparation for elections (census, infrastructure, civil administration), space for opposition parties, independent press and civil society to operate, and meaningful decentralisation consultation and participation.

II THE NEED FOR RESEARCH

The post-conflict transition involves a large number of other processes (economic, social and political) that have to be carried out under difficult circumstances. There are thus enormous challenges in transforming this peace into a sustainable peace. It is widely recognised (internationally and nationally) that there is only a short “window of opportunity” (of two to four years) after the end of open conflict in which to do create a sustainable peace. Sustainable peace, which is more than the lack of war or absence of violence, comes some time after open conflict has ended and has to be constructed. It is widely recognised that sustainable peace means a civil peace that provides constitutional and legal means to settle differences non-violently and to eliminate indirect violence. It is linked to poverty reduction, and to the presence of social justice, equal opportunities, equal protection and impartial enforcement of the law.

Post-war transitions are now recognised to be more difficult than was previously thought. The flight of capital and the destruction of physical assets and human capital are well-known effects of conflict, as is the dispersal of populations. But peace usually pushes to the foreground a number of deep-seated underlying social problems, which have often contributed to the crisis. A sense of progress in the strengthening of the fabric and confidence of society needs to be achieved in the limited temporal “window”. If this opportunity is missed, weaknesses and fractures in society remain and can provoke future conflicts. Humanitarian donors’ major investments through emergency assistance and peacebuilding programmes in conflict countries risk being wasted if not consolidated through effective post-war transition

support. There is a glaring gap where emergency relief operations have ended and development projects have yet to be designed and implemented.

A long-running conflict or crisis saps a society's strength to recover from that crisis. It affects many aspects of society beyond immediate survival needs, such as social structures and people's ability to express themselves, or to speak without aggression, or to hold back aggression. Leadership patterns, dispute resolution and property rights have been left in disarray. The agricultural base has changed so the social organisation and forms of collective action on which they rest have also been disturbed. There has often been a de-legitimisation of leadership. This is often referred to as the dissolution of social capital, the creation of a fractured society that encourages mistrust. Women's roles in society have normally changed during a conflict. The State administrative apparatus has usually shrunk in area and in competence. International aid has often taken over key roles of the State and the State no longer has an oversight of the activities in any specific competency.

Although there has been a wider interest in the peace process in Angola, there is generally insufficient information about how the post-conflict processes are proceeding in different areas of Angola at the local level. There is little analysis of the risks of emerging conflicts and tensions at the local level and of the challenges involved in creating a sustainable peace. There is also insufficient information about the strengths and weaknesses of local organisations and institutions (civil society, local government and traditional/community organisations) and how well-prepared they are to meet the challenges of the post-conflict transitions. These processes, in practice, have to be implemented by local organisations and institutions that may have been left in disarray by the war, and the processes themselves imply changes in attitudes and behaviours in local organisations and institutions.

There is insufficient appreciation by international organisations of what needs to be done to create a sustainable peace. The ending of the humanitarian emergency has revealed the gap in donor thinking between emergencies and development: most humanitarian agencies are looking for an exit yet development programmes will take some time to develop and implement. Some donors are seeking an exit from Angola, arguing that the humanitarian emergency has ended and that Angola can support its own development needs through its own oil and diamond income.

Research methodologies have emerged in recent years that attempt to monitor progress to sustainable peace and assess the risks of renewal of conflict. "Outcome mapping" was developed by the International Development Research Centre of Canada to assess changes in behaviour and relationships of actors in development programmes and the possible contribution of these changes to desirable programme outcomes.¹ "Outcome mapping" is potentially useful for assessing the capacity of local institutions for governance and conflict-resolution. "Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment" (PCIA) was also developed by the International Development Research Centre of Canada to assess how far development projects have supported sustainable projects and processes that strengthen the prospects for peaceful co-existence and reduce the likelihood of conflict.² PCIA is potentially a useful tool for examining the linkages between progress in various programmes and the consolidation of peace.

Many of these research methodologies are, however, new and have not been tested in the field. The experience of other peace and conflict assessment, such as the South Sudan conflict-mapping, has been that a considerable amount of work is required to test and adapt them to field conditions, and also that new methods have to be sought to cover conditions found in the field.

¹ Sarah Earl, Fred Carden and Terry Smutylo, 2001. Outcome Mapping: building learning and reflection into development programs. International Development Research Council, Ottawa.

² PCIA is being taken forward by the Forum on Early Warning and Early Response (FEWER) and a consortium of other agencies in Europe.

III GOAL

The goal of the research project is:

To raise awareness of the challenges of creating a sustainable peace in Angola and the issues, opportunities and constraints for Angola 2 years after the ceasefire.

IV PURPOSE

The purpose of the research project is:

To investigate the progress with the key post-conflict processes in Angola through reviewing the main literature, interviewing key informants and carrying out local levels studies in four different areas of Angola.

To test and adapt systems of information collection for continuously tracking progress in creating a sustainable peace and for monitoring and mapping the risks of renewed conflict.

To assess (through local levels studies in four different areas of Angola) the strengths and weaknesses of local organisations and institutions (civil society, local government and traditional/community organisations) and how prepared they are to meet the challenges of the post-conflict transitions and processes.

To assess the key challenges and risks to peace through analysing the progress with key post-conflict processes in Angola, analysing the strengths and weaknesses of local organisations and institutions and investigating other possible risks.

To disseminate the results of these assessments; to raise public and donor awareness of the challenges of creating a sustainable peace in Angola. and the need to consolidate peace after a cease-fire.

V THEMES

There will be three main themes of the research:

- 1 Progress with post-conflict processes
- 2 Attitudes and capacity of local organisations and institutions
- 3 Risks to peace

1 Progress with post-conflict processes

The end of conflict in April 2002 set in motion a number of processes. These are intended to end the humanitarian crisis and pave the way for a sustainable peace and a consolidation of democracy. The processes include:

Political

- transformation of UNITA into a political party
- election preparations
- census and electoral registration

Social

- demobilisation and re-integration of the demobilised (with associated training programmes and the re-integration of trained UNITA personnel)
- return of IDPs and their re-integration through voluntary return with a focus on rights and dignity (and according to norms)
- land distribution
- establishment of basic services
- provision of inputs to agriculture
- protection through establishment of State Administration
- phasing out of humanitarian programmes and switch in emphasis to support to production, dignity and self-respect
- de-mining
- repair of roads and bridges
- civil disarmament
- family tracing and re-unification

Economic

- programmes to increase production and self-sufficiency and reduce poverty.

There are also in preparation a number of longer-term processes. These include plans for investment in social infrastructure and services; programmes of macro-economic reform, economic diversification and decentralisation; reviews of public expenditure, training and human capacity building in the State; new land law; revival of rural commerce.

There are a number of instruments for these processes, including:

The Government Norms for Resettlement of Displaced People

The Government Programme for Resettlement

Provincial Plans for Resettlement and Return (PEPARRS)

Coordinating Groups for Return and Resettlement (GAR)

The Poverty Reduction Programme (PRSP)

The UN Consolidated Appeal (CAP)

The UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

World Bank demobilisation programme

It is known that progress with these processes has been uneven. But there is little information on the progress at the local level, and the impact of any delays or difficulties and the possible risks to achieving sustainable peace that these delays and difficulties may create. There is also little information about awareness of the Programmes and processes. There is also little information about the current dynamics and other processes in different places throughout the country. A lack of progress with the key post-conflict transition processes could have important implications for creating a sustainable peace, so it is important to know more about how these processes are in fact being implemented in various parts of the country.

2 Attitudes and capacity of local organisations and institutions

The implementation of the post-conflict processes and the management of conflicts depend on local organisations and institutions³. It is known that in Angola these are likely to be weak. Civil society organisations are relatively new and have had little opportunity to build their capacity. Traditional and community organisations are likely to have been weakened by population movements and changes in circumstances. State and government institutions are known to have few funds and poorly motivated staff.

In order to understand peace and conflict dynamics, challenges and risks, it is important to know more about how these organisations actually function, in comparison with what is expected of them. An important conclusion of the southern Sudan peace and conflict mapping exercise was that many of the real and potential conflicts had their origin in poor local governance, and in the reduction of the capacity of local governance institutions to regulate tensions and disputes and conflicts: traditional institutions for example no longer had legitimacy to deal with land disputes when people came from different origins, yet local State institutions had not developed the capacity to deal with such disputes. It is thus important to know how far State services and administration has been restored, what they in fact do, and the attitudes of local people to these services and administration.

It is also necessary to understand what changes have happened to “traditional” institutions and whether these have been weakened by population movements or by outside influences. Processes such as re-integration of the demobilised or IDPs depend on such village-level institutions being able to allocate land and re-establish one community from people coming from various origins or who have followed different trajectories during the years of conflict. If these institutions are weak, there may be difficulty in successfully accomplishing these processes. The research therefore plans to investigate how far traditional institutions been transformed by conflict (and other events), whether new community institutions have

³ “Institutions” are defined here as systems of norms and rules and practice that govern and manage the relationship between people and organisations. This is different from “organisations” though well-embedded organisations have usually developed into “institutions”, that is well-known and accepted codes of practice that govern their functioning.

developed, what is expected of community and traditional institutions (especially in local governance and conflict resolution and the post-conflict processes), what role they actually play, and whether they are trusted, accountable, and seen as legitimate.

A great deal is expected of Civil Society Organisations in Angola, due to the perceived weaknesses of the State. This is especially true in the area of peace-building. They are however new, and little is known about the impact of capacity-building, such as that implemented through peace-building programmes. The research will examine what is expected of such organisations, their attitudes and what they achieve in practice. It will try to find out what is civil society locally, are there any “peace-building” organisations, what is the knowledge, mindsets, activities and behaviours, and their relationships with other organisations). This will be compared with the desired characteristics of peace-building organisations. An assessment will be made of inputs by peace-building programmes and their impact, and thus review peacebuilding needs and opportunities and assist peacebuilding programmes adjust and strengthen their conflict resolution, leadership, and peacebuilding activities. This will also assist in the production of peace and conflict indicators that can be used for monitoring and evaluating peacebuilding activities.

An assessment will also be made of any local governance programmes and how they have attempted to rebuild the legitimacy, reciprocity, trust and accountability required for local institutions.

3 Risks to peace

Through this theme, an attempt will be made to assess what barriers potentially exist to achieving a sustainable peace, and what risks are perceived locally. It will look at the perceptions of local people (the view from below of peace) and what people in various places and situations think that peace means and whether it is being delivered. It will also look at how their perception differs from the perceptions in the official reports and those of key informants and of where the key challenges lie?

It will analyse more deeply the information from the first two themes: what has not been done in the post-conflict processes, what risks might arise from the processes as at present implemented, what risks arise from the present functioning of institutions. However this theme will also include search for other issues that might be creating tensions/conflicts, and how far key transition issues (such as accountability, good governance, conflict-resolution) are being addressed? It will try to assess how the different factors interact and how their interaction might lead to conflicts: it will also assess how to put in place mechanisms to track in future key indicators of progress and risks.

VI RESEARCH COMPONENTS

Research in Luanda

Collection of official sources and grey literature and internal reports in Luanda

Reviews of official sources and grey literature and internal reports (where made available), interviews with key officials, UN, de-mining organisations etc

Interviews with a range of key informants to discover perceptions of key informants on the above processes, what lies behind the statistics and official reports, what remain as the key challenges?

Interviews with key informants at national level with local knowledge about: a) local institutions and organisations; b) possible risks to peace and major challenges.

The research in Luanda will identify the likely key challenges in achieving a sustainable peace, and will help to plan in detail the later stages of the research.

Field research

There will be field research in four field research areas. These areas are likely to be

Mbanza Congo, in Zaire Province.

Dombe Grande, in the south of Benguela Province, an area that previously housed many IDPs from the central plateau

Cazombo, in the extreme east of Angola where there are likely to be returning refugees

Huambo Province, in the central plateau, which was directly affected by war for many years.

These represent different situations in Angola, at some distance from each other: areas previously directly affected by war or indirectly affected through arrival of IDPs; areas with returning refugees or returning IDPs; areas with different cultural histories.

In each area, three or four sites will be chosen for in-depth research. They will be chosen on the basis of information from key informants about sites that show different characteristics (numbers of returned IDPs, numbers of ex-combatants, perceptions of conflict risks, degrees of humanitarian and development support, remoteness, coverage by the key post-conflict processes).

There will be preliminary research by the main researcher, lasting one week in each area in the first quarter of 2004. There will then be in-depth research of one month in the same areas in the second and third quarters of 2004.

There will be a research team for each area, and each team is likely to be made up of 3 people. Each team will be led by an experienced researcher who is able to carry out in-depth qualitative interviews and begin to analyse the information collected while in the field: this will allow the research teams to follow-up emerging issues of interest. The other members of the teams will have local knowledge, and be able to speak a local language.

Theme 1 Progress with post-conflict processes

The field research will consist of

Interviews with key informants and with groups most likely to be affected by the processes (for example IDPs and ex-IDPs, returning refugees, demobilised, host communities, IRSEM, MINARS, military, directors of key programmes) about post-conflict processes and about programmes to facilitate these processes and about other processes happening in these areas in the last 2 years.

Background information on context (geographical and historical) of the areas..

Theme 2 Institutions and organisations

The field research will consist of

Interviews with key informants at local level with local knowledge about local institutions and organisations

Interviews in communities about traditional/community organisations and institutions; and attitudes to civil society and local government

Interviews about inputs (projects, programmes) that address local level governance

Theme 3 Peace and conflict dynamics

The field research will consist of

Interviews with local actors about potential conflicts, unresolved tensions, and conflict-resolution mechanisms.

Interviews with civil society and peace-building organisations

Interviews with humanitarian and development organisations

Analysis

Theme 1 Progress with post-conflict processes

The intended outputs are an analysis of the progress that has been made with post-conflict processes, and of the differences in perception of progress between different sources (particularly between official progress reports and the reality at the grassroots). This will be done by categorising information collected in the field according to the categories implied by official programmes and norms, identification of indicators and comparison of field information with planned progress, norms and reported progress.

The information will be further analysed to consider the implications of the level of progress, and this will be fed into the analysis of risks in Theme 3. This analysis will be done using the assessments of implications and risks usually used in international literature about post-conflict situations.

Theme 2 Institutions and organisations

The intended output is an understanding of local institutions and organisations, and their capacity, involvement and attitudes. This will include an assessment of how they have changed during the years of conflict and how this affects their ability to contribute to post-conflict processes. This will also be used to feed into the analysis in Theme 3 by assessing the capacities of local institutions to mediate conflicts

The expected roles and capacities of local organisations and institutions (local government, civil society and community organisations and institutions) will be listed beforehand and this will be compared with the information on actual roles and expectations that emerges from the research. Techniques such as Outcome Mapping will be tested and adapted in this analysis, which will help to highlight weaknesses in comparison to role that is expected of local organisations and institutions.

There will also be a historical analysis to assess how local governance, and its organisations and institutions, have changed due to conflict.

Information from humanitarian and development organisations working in the area will be analysed to assess whether they addressing issues of governance and the capacity of local organisations.

Theme 3 Peace and conflict dynamics

The expected outputs are an assessment of emerging risks and challenges to peace in Angola, and of the capacity to address these risks. This should lead to an assessment of peace-building needs. It will also lead to an assessment of mechanisms to track in future progress to sustainable peace and associated risks.

The analysis to assess underlying risks will be done using the assessments of implications and risks usually used in international literature about post-conflict situations, and risks mentioned in previous research. The analysis of local organisations and institutions (Theme 2) will pay particular attention to the capacities and attitudes required for peace-building and dealing with conflicts, and whether local organisations in fact have those capacities. This will permit an assessment of further peace-building needs for local civil-society organisations that are involved in, or have expressed an interest in, peace-building.

Information from humanitarian and development organisations working in the area will be analysed to assess their sensitivity to peace and conflict issues, and whether they have considered, and planned for, the impact of their work on peace and conflict dynamics. This will test and adapt techniques such as PCIA/conflict sensitivity.

Outputs: presentation of results

The outputs of the project will be:

A preliminary report (after three months) that helps inform the Christian Aid policy visit to Angola scheduled for April 2004.

A final report and publication in the last quarter of 2004.

Seminars and workshops.

The testing and adaptation of methodologies for collecting and analysing information on progress to sustainable peace and on mapping of conflict risks, and the putting in place of a longer-term tracking and monitoring system.

All reports will include proposals for themes that should be included in public education about Angola. They will also include proposals for the lobbying of international and donor organisations so that their support to Angola is more directed towards a sustainable peace, or to keep them engaged appropriately with Angola.

If there is a BAF conference in November 2004, it would be appropriate to have a report and a presentation ready by then.

VII PROJECT PHASING

January to March 2004

Collection of official sources and grey literature and internal reports in Luanda

Reviews of official sources and grey literature and internal reports (where made available), interviews with key officials, UN, de-mining organisations etc

Interviews with a range of key informants to discover perceptions of key informants on the above processes, what does they mean, what is behind the statistics and official reports, what remain as the key challenges?

Interviews with key informants at national level with local knowledge about: a) local institutions and organisations; b) possible risks to peace

Contacts with possible collaborating agencies and members of field teams

Short visits (one week each) to possible field research areas with some key informant interviews, with pilot-testing of methodologies for assessing progress with post-conflict processes and risks to peace.

The analysis of the information collected above will provide background information for the Christian Aid "policy visit" in April 2004. It will identify key issues that will be investigated in greater depth in following stages. It will also identify geographical areas where in-depth field research in the field research areas should take place.

The work in this period will involve one visit of about 6 weeks to Angola by the main researcher, with other work by the main researcher in London. There will be short-term assistance by an Angolan researcher with the collection of documents and with interviews.

April to June 2004

Recruitment of field teams

Training

Field research in two locations: interviews with key informants and communities on processes, institutions/organisations and risks. Further testing of methodologies for assessing progress with post-conflict processes and risks to peace.

May to September 2004

Field research in two locations: interviews with key informants and communities on processes, institutions/organisations and risks

Analysis

October to December 2004

Analysis, and assessment of possibility of instituting a longer-term system of tracking of progress to sustainable peace and mapping risks.

Seminars and publications, plus conferences (eg BAF 2004)

ANNEX 1 DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP - ANGOLA

Development Workshop - Angola is a part of a network of non-governmental organisations which is registered and has offices in Canada and France and which operates in the Angola, the Sahel, Vietnam and South Asia.

Development Workshop was founded in 1973 in the London (UK). The earliest work was in Egypt, Oman and Iran, and focused on research and development of indigenous human settlements in Middle East and Africa, and how it could be improved to provide appropriate and affordable shelter.

The mission of Development Workshop is to improve the living conditions for the disadvantaged by:-

- empowering communities and organisations to address their development problems and opportunities;
- using practical experience to advocate for social justice.

The scope of Development Workshop's activities is shelter, habitat and environment, settlement planning, water and sanitation, public health, small enterprises, disaster preparedness, information technologies, gender and democracy. Emphasis is given to working with, and building the capacity of communities, grassroots organisations, non-governmental organisations, local and national governments, international institutions and the private sector.

Development Workshop defines its special characteristics as:-

- long-term commitment allowing building of trust and relationships and learning through experience
- building on indigenous expertise and existing solidarity mechanisms
- adaptation of traditional ways of working to new requirements and available resources
- maintaining development actions in situations of continuing crisis
- decentralisation to programmes
- a learning organisation which emphasises the links between theory and action
- up-to-date with current theory and best practice.

Development Workshop was incorporated in Canada in 1981. An invitation by the Angolan government led to the establishment of the Development Workshop office in Angola in 1981. Development Workshop - Angola provided technical support to the Angolan Government during the 1980s, and was for many years the only foreign non-governmental organisation in Angola. Development Workshop - Angola also provided some technical support to Namibian and South African refugees who were based in Angola.

From the mid-1980s, while still operating from within the Ministry of Construction, a pilot project was begun in one area of the musseques (peri-urban slums) of Luanda to begin testing approaches (both technological and of community-development) to slum upgrading. After the beginning of political changes in Angola in 1990, which allowed the emergence of associations and non-governmental organisations, this project began to explore how to work directly with the community, as well as how to work with individual government ministries on particular issues, moving away from being directly under the Ministry of Construction.

Specific sectoral programmes emerged from the pilot initiative. These included water and sanitation programmes, rebuilding of social; infrastructure, and an informal economic sector programme. The sectoral programmes stress sustainability, through social mobilisation teams working with the beneficiaries to develop mechanisms to ensure their continued and active participation in the management and maintenance of new services. The sectoral programmes function in the peri-urban areas of Luanda and Huambo.

Development Workshop does not raise money directly from the public. It is funded on a project-by-project basis by grants from non-governmental organisations, national and international development agencies and private foundations. The three parts of Development

Workshop (France, Canada and Angola) are operationally independent, but have a common Board.

Development Workshop - Angola aims to be a "learning organisation" and sees each project as an experience in developing technology or/and developing systems to enhance sustainability. This has meant developing the "critical thinking" of staff, such as project coordinators, so that they collect and use monitoring information fully, and contribute information and ideas about the operation of projects. DW Angola's staff is about 200 in two offices in Luanda and Huambo.

Development Workshop - Angola has also felt the need to build a capacity to carry out background research on topics related to its field of interest, due to the lack of background information and the poor functioning of institutes of research and learning in Angola. Development Workshop - Angola has also carried out two Beneficiary Assessment for the World Bank on water and sanitation in Luanda (major research exercises about people's views on improvement in water and sanitation), has been contracted to write the strategic plan of Norwegian People's Aid for Angola, and has also been contracted to carry out smaller studies and evaluations for NGOs in Angola and Mozambique. Development Workshop - Angola participated in the 1996/97 study on "Communities and Community Institutions" funded by UCAH, IDRC and Alternatives, and has recently carried out research into land access in urban areas and into access to land by demobilised ex-combatants.