

Development Workshop

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SAMBIZANGA PROJECT

Luanda Peri-Urban Emergency Water and Sanitation

ANNUAL REPORT

for the

1994 - 95 Fiscal Year



by

DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP

Luanda July 1995

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1 INTRODUCTION

Project Sambizanga grew out of Development Workshop's ongoing involvement in improving habitat and environmental conditions in *Luanda's musseques* (unplanned settlements) focused initially on the pilot municipality of Sambizanga. The project's overall goal is to develop a community-based model for upgrading environmental services and public health for peri-urban areas of Luanda. The project is currently (July 1995) about to enter the final year of its second Phase which started in mid 1992. UNICEF in conjunction with a group of bilateral agencies and NGOs support the project, these include the following: International Humanitarian Assistance Programme of the Canadian International Development Agency (IHA-CIDA), Swedish International Development Agency (ASDI-SIDA) both channelled through UNICEF, One World Action U.K. and TROCAIRE, an Irish NGO. The project is implemented by Development Workshop, a nonprofit organisation based in Canada.

The project was designed in 1992 during the months of peace leading up to Angola's first elections but has had to adapt itself quickly to the realities of a massive influx of war displaced and the severe stress that the war and economic decline brought to musseque households (the project's beneficiaries). The original project design (Project Sambizanga, Project Proposal, 1992) proposed three components: training, infrastructure upgrading and community development. Opportunities for extension and replication of activities have presented themselves more rapidly than anticipated in the original design. A mid-term external evaluation of the project, carried out in 1994, led to a review of the original project design and a restructuring and further definition of project components. A more detailed logical framework analysis was presented for components and sub-components (See Annex F). Currently the main project components are: water supply, sanitation, solid waste management, community health and community development; training cuts across all these components.

The format for the annual report for the 1994-95 fiscal year has been modified from that of the previous year's to allow for a more systematic presentation of what has become a relatively complex project. The next section gives a brief background on the general situation in Angola and the problems addressed by the project. This is followed by a description of the project. The project's specific objectives and progress in relation to the indicators over the reporting period is presented under the respective sections for the different project components. Problems encountered and their implications for the particular component are presented.

2 BACKGROUND

With more than 18 years of civil war, internal conflict has become a long-term reality in Angola resulting in continuing economic decline marked by the destruction of infrastructure, markets, and loss of production throughout the country as a whole. The human impact has been large scale population displacement, increased instability of the family, deterioration of social conditions (especially for women and children), and the loss of health and education services on a massive scale. After a brief period of peace between the May 1991 cease-fire and the September 1992 elections, destruction at an unprecedented scale followed and continued till November 1994.

Luanda's population increased to 2.5 million by the end of 1994. Population affected by conflict is estimated at 350,000 (UN DHA, February 1995). Compared to 1993, the population influx was slower but the burden of providing for displaced people continued to fall on families in the musseques which have received little or no access to services.

Living conditions for the population as a whole have deteriorated and employment opportunities are few. Salaries have not kept pace with inflation which in 1994 was at 750 percent. In August 1994, a nurse earned a monthly salary of less than five US dollars; by comparison, one litre of oil cost more than one dollar and one kilo of sugar cost more than five dollars. The elimination of price controls and ration cards have made it difficult for urban households to subsist.

2.1 Basic Services

Because of the diversion of resources to defense expenditures and the general policy and planning vacuum in the state sector, inadequate resource allocation to basic services such as water, sanitation, health and education has continued. This in turn has contributed to the lack of initiative and low morale among all categories of salaried personnel because of poor remuneration.

The sabotage of the Luanda waterworks in 1993 and the lack of both maintenance and investment in infrastructure has overwhelmed the basic water and sanitation system in Luanda. Water pumping and treatment installations were built in pre-Independence years to serve a population of 250-400 thousand primarily located in the urbanised formal settlements of the city. In 1976 a network of 600 standpipes served peri-urban (musseque) populations of about 250 thousand. At the end of 1994 there were fewer than 50 functioning standposts for a population of over 2 million. The World Bank (1995) estimates that roughly 50% of all water piped into the city is lost in leaks and illegal connections to the system.

A recent city-wide study conducted by Development Workshop determined that while residents in the formal part of the city are able to access piped water at the official rate of less than USD 0.002 per cubic meter, residents in the Musseques are forced to pay up to USD 17.00 per cubic meter for untreated water that is trucked into the city from the River Bengo, 20 Km away. In other words, the poor are having to pay up to 8000 times more than the official price for untreated water that they have to carry

back to their homes by the bucket. The same Development Workshop study estimated that 30 percent of all of Luanda's water is delivered by trucks.

Sanitation services – solid waste removal, excreta and waste water and sewage removal – are similarly in a bad state in the urbanized part of Luanda. These services are non-existent in the Musseques. The provincial-owned company responsible for solid waste removal does not have enough staff and trucks to collect rubbish throughout the city regularly. Rubbish collection has been limited to the more developed (urbanized) areas of the city where roads provide garbage trucks access to the limited number of rubbish bins. In the musseques large heaps of rubbish have accumulated in the numerous informal dump sites.

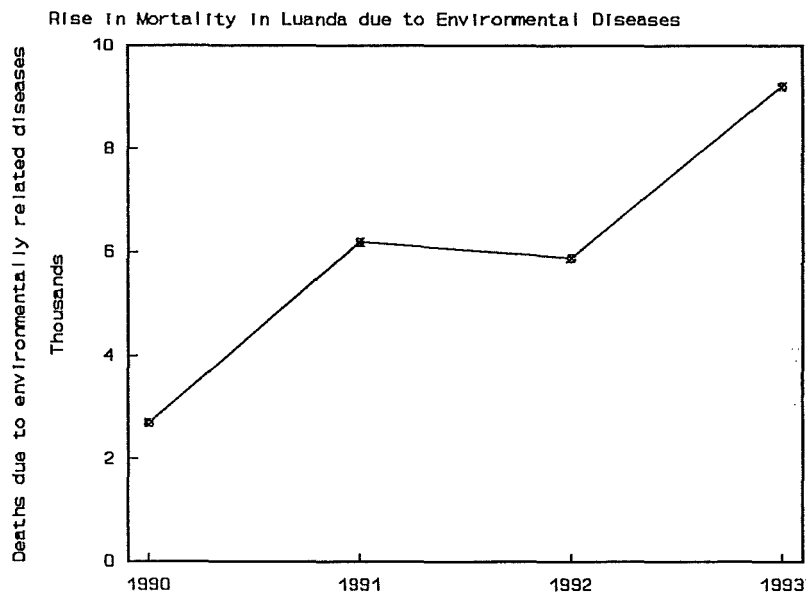
Most septic tank systems flow directly into the stormwater drains (piped and open ditches) and from there, untreated into the sea and Luanda Bay. In the musseques raw sewage backing up from overflowing septic tanks and flooded latrines pose life threatening environmental problems. Malaria and diarrhoea (along with measles) account for the main causes of mortality and morbidity in Luanda.

Table 1 Diseases Related to Environmental Sanitation

DISEASES	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
CHOLERA	3523	51	4812	74	2235	66	5121	124
DIARRHOEA	71630	996	84610	2186	60298	3124	80479	4204
MALARIA	168790	1548	227757	3566	181675	2484	196801	4641
TYPHOID	5	0	22	0	13	0	33	0
HEPATITIS	544	105	1116	365	1119	205	1506	263
INTESTINAL PARASITES	292	0	534	0	458	2	253	0
CONJUNCTIVITIS	9528	0	18108	0	11858	0	14226	0
TOTAL NUMBER CASES / YEAR	254312	2700	247537	6191	257656	5881	298419	9232

Nota: Dada supplied by the Luanda Provincial Department of Public Health in November 1994

Fig. 1 Graph showing rise in Mortality due to Environmental Diseases



Similar personnel and resource constraints exist in the health sector and these are most pronounced at the municipal level which is responsible for the community health care facilities (health centres, health posts), community health workers and traditional birth attendants.

The majority of doctors work in hospitals or in administration. Newly qualified doctors assigned to peri-urban health centres view appointments as a short-term obligation prior to entering hospital medicine. They function without any support or supervision and frequently in relative isolation to other primary health care activities in their centres.

Many of the existing health facilities are under-utilised because of lack of personnel, supplies and equipment. The quality of care is poor; patient assessments are superficial. Screening and referrals are arbitrary and insufficient attempt is made to follow up on patients. With the exception of immunisation campaigns, outreach services are not common in Angola.

2.2 Structures of Civil Society

Outside of church based organisations, nongovernmental and "popular" organisations in Luanda have had a short history. Workers', women's and youth groups were designated by the MPLA as the main organisations of civil society shortly after independence. A parallel neighbourhood based attempt at organizing People's Power Committees was later disbanded by the government because of internal political tensions within the party during the post-1977 period. In the early 1980s residents' commissions were subsequently organised in many musseques to replace the previous "popular" groups, but many of these are now inactive. National NGOs and political parties mushroomed after the introduction of the law on "associations" in 1991, which allowed the formation of independent civil institutions.

The church organisations are the one NGO structure that has been able to implement small-scale development efforts such as health and educational services for musseque residents. Many of the new Angolan NGOs have evolved from the churches. Women's clubs, men's clubs and youth groups at the local level are often associated with the church.

Urban Angola has few bases for community development. The difficulties brought about by the continuous conflict have made individual survival the overriding concern in the musseque communities. With the exception of groups linked with the churches, community-based groups are not well developed in most peri-urban areas. Remnants of the former resident committees exist in some areas, especially the older musseques, and some youth groups have recently emerged (Vemba, et al, 1994). The continuous influx of newly displaced populations has not helped to promote the cooperative community activities either although residents sometimes have spontaneously organized themselves around specific tasks. There have been instances of the government and community working together as for example in detecting illegal connections to the water supply but strengthening these links is often hampered by the lack of resources.

2.3 Implications for Development Work

Implications on the work of development organizations in Angola are:

- Angola is a complex emergency. (ref. Duffield). Long-term effects of conflict will continue to be felt for a longer period even if peace holds.
- Instability and emergency has become the norm. This factor has to be explicitly recognized in designing project interventions and planning project operations.
- Challenges are presented in working with weak indigenous structures in the midst of the crises.
- Development organizations are required to take on an increasing role as resource providers. The challenge is in identifying where minimal resource inputs can generate a wide impact.
- The Lusaka Protocol of November 1994 presents renewed opportunities for peace. If peace can be sustained in the next months it is anticipated that a proportion of the recently displaced population may return to their provinces. The opening of roads for the first time in more than 2 years between Luanda formerly besieged provincial towns may in turn attract more population to Luanda. The end of war will likely contribute to changes in the composition of communities in the Musseque if not in actual population size and density.

3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

3.1 Geographic Area

The Sambizanga Project pilot area encompasses the administrative district of Ngola Kiluange which is one of the peri-urban Comunas of Sambizanga Municipality. It was chosen as a pilot because it demonstrated settlement characteristics within the comuna boundaries of both old and new musseques and lacked most of the basic urban services. When the project began the only water collection points in the comuna were three broken water pipes which flowed intermittently. The local government administration estimates the population of the Comuna to have grown from about 90,000 people in late 1992 to over 120,000 by the end of 1994. Ngola Kiluange was one of the urban districts which has absorbed large numbers of war displaced fleeing fighting in the neighbouring provinces.

It is within the pilot area of Ngola Kiluange that most of the project strategies have been developed and tested. As opportunities have presented themselves to replicate models developed in Sambizanga in other neighbouring musseques they have been taken in partnership with other local community associations who can take ownership of them. The Sambizanga Project has therefore undertaken outreach activities in the other comunas of Sambizanga; Kikolo, Ngangula, Boa Esperanca in Cacucaco Municipality; Rocha Pinto in Maianga Municipality; Golfe and Palanca within Kilamba Kiaxi Municipality.

Photo of Project Area in Ngola Kiluange



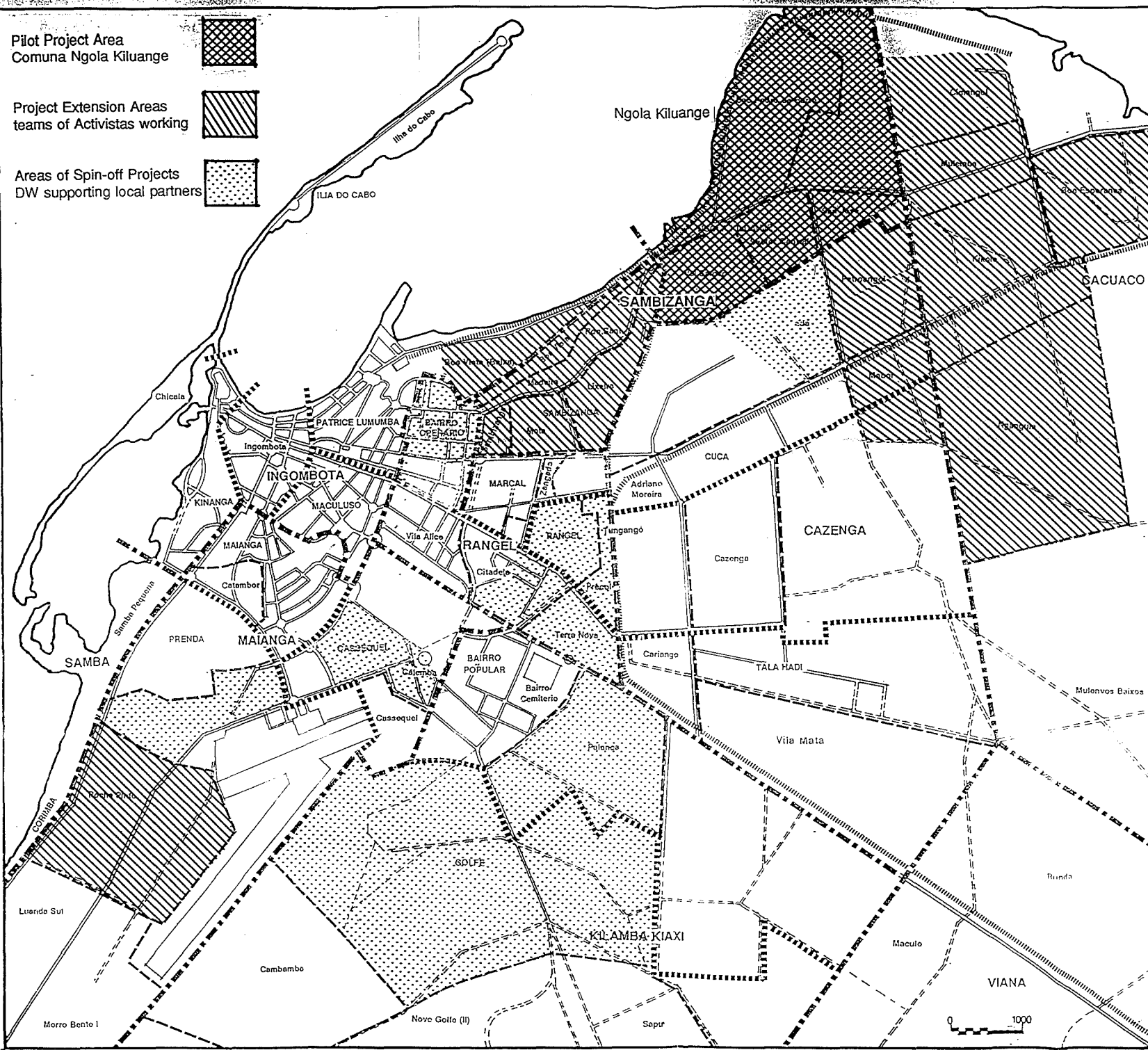
Pilot Project Area
Comuna Ngola Kiluange




Project Extension Areas
teams of Activistas working



Areas of Spin-off Projects
DW supporting local partners



MUNICIPIO	COMUNA	Bairros	CODE
INGOMBOTAS	ILHA DO CABO	Ilha do Cabo	
	PATRICE LUMUMBA	Patrice Lumumba	
	INGOMBOTA	Ingombota	
	KINANGA	Kinanga	
MAIANGA	MAIANGA	Maianga	
	CASAEQUEL	Casaqueel	
	PRENDA	Prenda	
		Rocha Pito	
RANGEL	RANGEL	Rangel	
		Prendal	
	MARCAL	Marcal	
	TERRA NOVA	Terra Nova	
SAMBIZANGA	SAMBIZANGA	Sambizanga	
		Mota	
		Lizola	
		Sao Vito	
BAIRRO OPERARIO		Travessa Zambuco	
		Bairro Operario	
	NGOLA KILUANGE	Val Barroca	
		Sao Pedro de Barra	
CAZENGA	CAZENGA	Cazenga	
		Tungango	
	CUCA	Cuca	
	TALA HADI	Tala Hadi	
KILAMBA KIAXI	BAIRRO POPULAR	Bairro Popular	
		Palancos	
	GOLFE	Golfe	
		Novo Golfe (II)	
SAMBA	CORIMBA	Corimba	
	FUTUNDO DE BELAS	Futundo de Belas	
		Morro Bento I	
	BENFICA	Benfica	
CACUACO	CACUACO	Cacuaco	
		Kilato	
		Mulambo	
		Novo Golfe	
VIANA	VIANA	Viana	
		Viana II	



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Projeto
SAMBIZANGA PROJECT
 Site Location Map

Cliente _____

Arquiteto _____

Diretor _____

Data
 June, 1995

Desenho
 Map of Luanda by Bairro

3.2 Overall Objectives:

The project aims to develop a community based model for environmental services and public health upgrading for peri-urban areas of Luanda. To respond to the basic needs of a vulnerable target group of approximately 150,000 people within Luanda's Peri-Urban Musseques. The project aims to assist the target population in improving access to basic services of water supply sanitation, and primary health, through a programme of physical improvement of key facilities and social promotion involving the participation of the affected population themselves.

3.3 Project Strategy:

The project divides its activities into three basic interlinked activity areas:

- a) Community Development
- b) Physical Upgrading
- c) Training

3.3.1 Community Development.

The community development strategy is central to the project and involves firstly setting programme priorities which respond to the community's own articulated needs. DW has previously carried out an extensive needs assessment programme using community members to gather data and employing action research methods which assist community members to set project priorities.

The programme aims by working with local community based partners NGOs, CBOs, Churches and Civic Groups to strengthen these groups in order to ensure that improvements introduced through the programme can be sustainable.

3.3.2 Physical Upgrading.

Priorities for physical upgrading as set by the local community include

- improved access to potable water and its storage
- improved primary health facilities
- safe solid and faecal waste disposal
- stagnant water drainage
- environmental improvement

The project strategy is to introduce improvements through programmes of community participation and the adaptation of appropriate technologies to local conditions found in the Musseque.

3.3.3. Training.

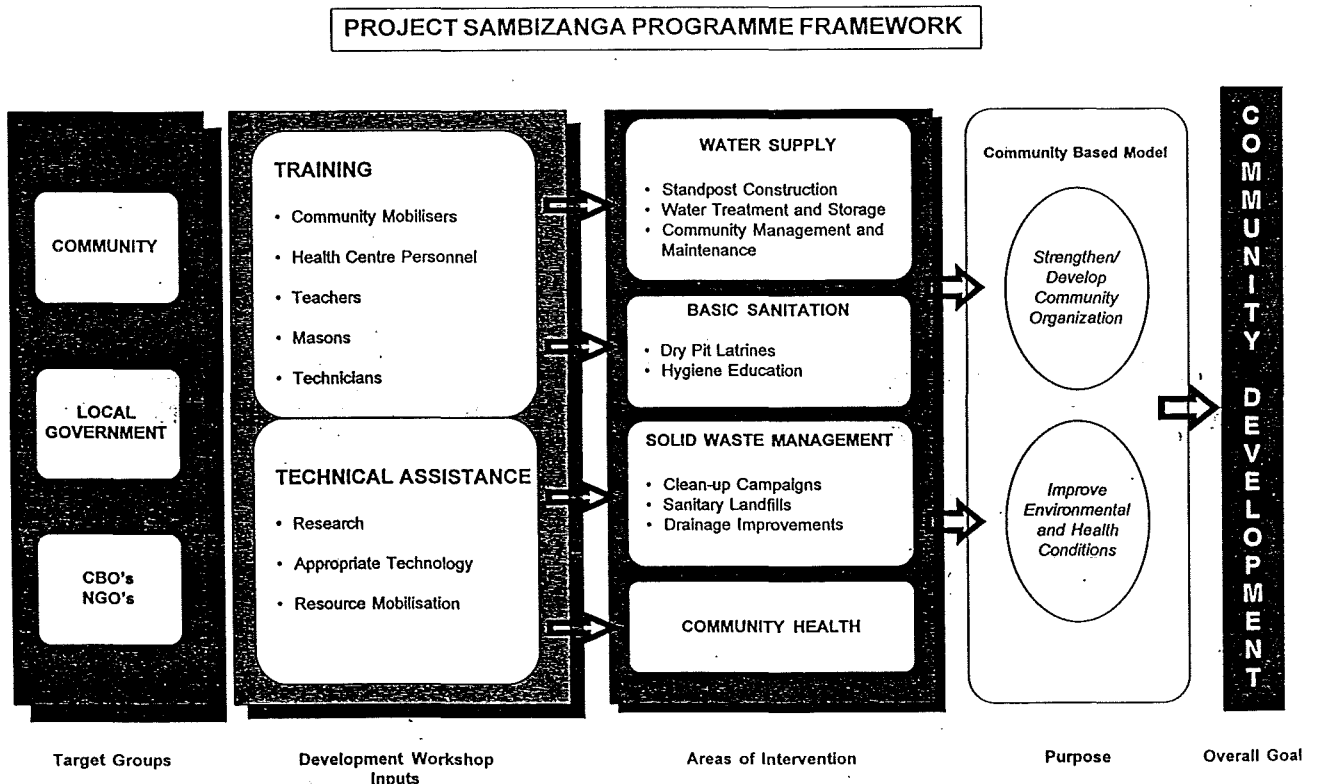
Community Development Workers (Activistas) have been recruited through the community based partner structures in the project bairros. DW has already begun training over 100 volunteer community Activistas who will be working on the project. The training of a further 25 "Mobilizers", as base level professionals, in specific development education skills appropriate for social mobilization and the promotion of water and sanitation improvements was planned for the 1994-95 fiscal year.

Technical training in appropriate technology targets young under-employed men and women who undergo technical training as either apprentices in DW's training workshop or as participants in short training workshops on specific topics such as latrine building or standpost construction. Experienced builders are also recruited to participate in short term training sessions (ie 2 weeks) on latrine or standpost construction. It is the strategy of the project to introduce these improved technologies into the community at the base level to ensure their replicability.

3.4 Programme Framework:

The following chart (Fig. 3) demonstrates how the interlinked factors are brought together in the programme's community development strategy.

Fig. 3 (Programme Framework Chart)



3.5 LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS

Narrative Summary (NS)	Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal:</p> <p>1 To develop a community based model for environmental services and public health upgrading for peri-urban areas of Luanda.</p>	<p>1.1 Sustainable model tested during pilot project implementation.</p>	<p>1.1 End of project report. Evaluation report.</p>	<p>(Goal to Supergoal):</p> <p>1 Lack of environmental services is a key determinant affecting the poor status of public health in populations in peri-urban Luanda.</p>
<p>Purpose:</p> <p>1 To improving access to basic services of water supply, sanitation and primary health of the target population of 150,000 through a programme of physical upgrading and social promotion involving the participation of the affected population themselves.</p>	<p>1.1 Increased proportion of the population having access to services.</p> <p>1.2 Improved health status of population benefiting from the project.</p>	<p>1.1 Quarterly project progress reports & end of project report.</p> <p>1.2 Public health statistics. Evaluation of data from house-to-house visits.</p>	<p>(Purpose to Goal):</p> <p>1 The political environment will continue to permit civil society development and the participation of local associations CBOs & NGOs in community mobilization.</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1 Improved access to potable water for 20,000 persons.</p> <p>2 Improved environmental sanitation conditions for a population of the project area.</p> <p>3 Extend community health outreach programme to 150,000 musseque population.</p> <p>4 Increased capacity of local community based partner associations.</p> <p>5 Improved capacity of project workers and volunteer activists.</p>	<p>1.1 Number of people with access to potable water.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Number of standposts built.</p> <p>2.1 Reduced number of focuses of environmental pollution.</p> <p>3.1 Number of people reached by community health programme.</p> <p>4.1 The number and membership levels of partner organizations.</p> <p>5.1 Productivity of local staff members.</p>	<p>1.1 Quarterly and annual project progress reports.</p> <p>2.1 Environmental assessment study.</p> <p>3.1 Number of household visits accomplished. Quarterly progress reports.</p> <p>4.1 Reports of local initiative projects undertaken.</p> <p>5.1 Indicators of units of production achieved per month. Quarterly reporting indicators.</p>	<p>(Output to Purpose):</p> <p>1 EPAL will continue to provide a sufficient flow of water to new standposts.</p> <p>2 ELISAL does not yet have the capacity to extend rubbish removal services to the peri-urban areas.</p> <p>3 Food for Work incentives will be available to community volunteers to carry out household questionnaires.</p> <p>4 Local civil associations and churches are effective local partners in the long term.</p> <p>5 Training can be consolidated by followup trainee involvement in real social action projects.</p>

Narrative Summary (NS)	Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumptions
Activities:	Inputs		(Activity to Output):
<p>1.1 Construct 20 standposts and associated distribution network.</p> <p>1.2 Set up community management for cost recovery and maintenance.</p> <p>1.3 Promote hygienic household water storage containers.</p> <p>1.4 Distribute hypochlorite for disinfection of commercial seller's water storage tanks.</p> <p>2.1 Promote the construction of Improved Dry-Pit Latrines for appropriate low-cost domestic & public sanitation.</p> <p>2.2 Remove accumulated rubbish and use in sanitary landfills of stagnant water basins and flooded access ways.</p> <p>2.3 Promote household rubbish disposal through burning and burying.</p> <p>3.1 Social mobilization through household visits by Activistas.</p> <p>3.2 Extended vaccination campaign to 30,000 families.</p> <p>3.3 Education in Health Centres and Schools.</p> <p>4.1 Support CBO partners through Sambizanga Local Initiatives Fund.</p> <p>4.2 Capacity building of vulnerable groups; women, children, handicapped.</p> <p>5.1 Train volunteer Activistas as promoters within their own organizations.</p> <p>5.2 Train "Mobilizers" in water management, sanitation and women's enterprise.</p> <p>5.3 Technical training in water & sanitation for project staff and partner organizations.</p>	<p>1.0 Personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - technical assist. - local staff - consultants <p>2.0 Equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - technical - tools - office - training/Audio Visual <p>3.0 Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - construction - consumable <p>4.0 Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contracted services - maintenance <p>5.0 Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - publications - printing - courses - grants/loans <p>6.0 Travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - field trips - consultants - staff <p>7.0 Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - vehicles - running costs - insurance <p>8.0 Programme Support</p> <p>9.0 Monitoring & Evaluation</p>	<p>1.1 Number of standposts constructed from Quarterly Progress Reports.</p> <p>1.2 Number of self managed standposts from Quarterly Progress Reports.</p> <p>1.3 Quarterly Progress Reports.</p> <p>1.4 Number of tanks disinfected and the amount of hypochlorite used.</p> <p>2.1 Number of latrine kits - produced, distributed & installed</p> <p>2.2 Volume of rubbish removed and infilled, from Quarterly Progress Reports.</p> <p>2.3 Quarterly Reports</p> <p>3.1 Number of household visits made by Quarter.</p> <p>3.2 Number of children vaccinated.</p> <p>3.3 Number of public health lectures given by Quarter.</p> <p>4.1 Number of projects funded per quarter. Micro-Project applications & reports.</p> <p>4.2 Quarterly Progress Reports.</p> <p>5.1 Number of training courses and persons trained.</p> <p>5.2 Number of Mobilizers trained.</p> <p>5.3 Number of staff persons who received technical training from Annual Report.</p>	<p>1 State company EPAL does not presently have the capacity of resources to extend services nor provide maintenance for the existing network.</p> <p>2 Families living in peri-urban Musseques are paying large portions of their household budgets for high priced essential services (ie water) from informal commercial sources.</p> <p>3 Through a programme of social promotion householders living in peri-urban Musseques will be willing to contribute to collective solutions to upgrade their access to essential services.</p> <p>4 Costs of maintenance of basic services can be financed from savings incurred through the provision of collective rather than individual service.</p>

4 WATER SUPPLY, TREATMENT & STORAGE:

This section covers the project's progress in the construction and management of standpipes, treatment of drinking water and promotion of proper storage of drinking water. Work in this component advanced well in 1994, all but two of the planned outputs for the year were fully completed. Table 3 shows a summary of the outputs planned for the year in the water supply component and the project's performance relative to each output indicator.

4.1 Standpipe construction and management

From March to May, 1994 there was no water in the project area due to a breakdown in the supply from EPAL (the provincial water company). This delayed establishing potential sites for new standpipes but the construction team managed to meet its target of twenty standpipes for the year. A feeder system to supply the standpipes in Val Saroco was also constructed.

Improved skills of the construction team reduced standpipe construction time by fifty-five percent of that in 1993 (down to four days from nine). Supervision of the team was turned over from the expatriate water technician to the Angolan staff. The team can now identify appropriate sites for building standpipes, construct standpipes, maintain and repair standpipes and train other workers in standpipe construction. A team from EPAL and a builder from another bairro have received specific training from the project's construction team.

Some modifications have been made to the design based on recommendations by users in the community including adding hinges and locks to the inspection chambers and modifying the taps. Maintenance systems were improved based on a review of data records of the types and causes of repair jobs done in 1993 and 1994. A computerized data base of maintenance records which is maintained by the Angolan field technician allows for the tracking of ongoing costs and assists in long term planning for the costs of replacement parts.

In response to the mid-term evaluation recommendations, a system for collecting user fees and management of the standpipes was designed and was at the initial stages of testing in half of the standpipes by the end of the year. A study on community management and cost recovery was completed in July 1994. The study reviews recent literature on cost recovery and community management in water supply projects, examines options for implementing a cost recovery scheme at public standpipes in Sambizanga, and recommends a cost recovery model for the standpipes. The following recommendations of the study were adopted:

- creation of a Water Mobilisers Team to promote and implement the cost recovery model;
- collection of a uniform, unmetered user fee (US\$0.25) per month at all standpipes
- introduction of a card identification system for standpipe users;
- (in existing standpipes) appointment of water monitors to act as caretakers and to collect user fees (see job descriptions in Annex A)
- (before construction) the water monitors will be elected by the standpipe users at public meetings;
- (before building standposts) the community mobilization process will precede the construction.

* *Note: The user fee was calculated on the basis that it would be sufficient to cover all operation and maintenance costs for the standpost, including a small salary for the water monitor. The monthly fee is equivalent to the price of two buckets (40 litres) of water purchased from local water vendors, where most people without access to a standpost collect water.*

Five full-time, salaried mobilizers—two male and three female—were recruited in September and began to work in October (see job descriptions in Annex A). Social mobilisation and education work related to the standpipes was previously done by the *activistas* (community development workers) along with their other health education functions. The mobilisation of the community is done through a combination of direct contact in house-to-house visits, using local leaders as entry points, and promoting interest in the issue through the use of street theatre performed by a local theatre group. A number of community meetings are held at each standpipe before standpipe construction. In the already existing standpipes, community meetings are held before the introduction of the user cards. A short video is in production to highlight some of the socio-cultural issues involved in community organisation around common interests focusing on community management of standpipes.

By December, thirteen standpipes had active water monitors (see job descriptions in Annex A). User lists were compiled in all thirteen standpipes and in ten standpipes, user cards were issued to all users upon payment of the user fee. The fees are collected and recorded on a cashbook by the water monitor who also stamps each user card each time a payment is made (a sample of the user card is shown in Annex B). The user fees collected are held by Development Workshop and are used for the maintenance of the water points. This policy will be reviewed in early 1995 to shift greater responsibility for the maintenance tasks to the community including the management of funds collected.

Photo of Newly Constructed Standpost

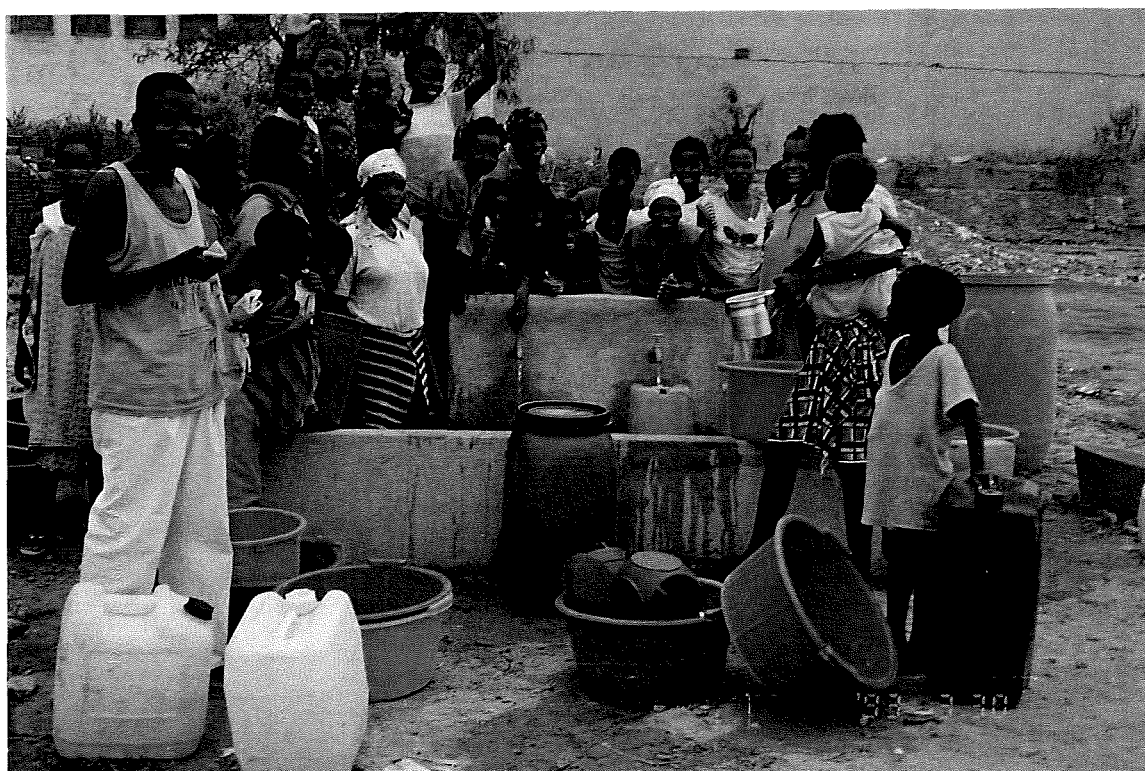


Table 3 Project Performance in Water Supply, Treatment and Storage Component, 1994

Outputs Planned for the Year	Total Completed	%Completed	Comments
Standpipe Construction/ Management			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 20 standpipes constructed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 20 standpipes 	100%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Feeder system built <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 1200m of piping to feed standpipes ▶ pumping station ▶ water holding tank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ completed ▶ completed ▶ completed 	100% 100% 100%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Water technical team trained <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ construction efficiency improved ▶ supervision turned over from expatriate team leader to local apprentice ▶ team's skills upgraded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Construction time down to 4 days from 9 days in 1993 ▶ national assumed supervisor position ▶ 1 helper promoted to assistant mason 	155% improvement 100%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cost recovery model developed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ cost recovery study completed ▶ mobilizers hired ▶ model tested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ completed July 1994 ▶ 4 mobilizers hired ▶ operational in 10 standpipes by December 1994 	100% 100% 100%	Mobilizing done through home visits, street theatre
Drinking Water Treatment & Storage			Trainees:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Local awareness of proper water treatment increased <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 8 workshops on water treatment conducted ▶ educational material distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ trained 104 people ▶ 5 leaflets, 1 brochure distributed 		NGOs gov't health staff teachers activistas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Treatment programme replicated in other areas by local organizations assisted by the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 7 areas outside of Ngola Kiluange have programmes 		On requested by various NGOs, CBOs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Water storage for 1,000 households improved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 1,000 prototype containers distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 706 distributed out of 1,090 produced 	70.6%	1,000 made by local factories, 90 by local metal workers

4.2 Water treatment

The project continued to promote the disinfection of water using chlorine by distributing educational materials, checking water during home visits, and by providing training to different organisations in proper disinfection (see Table 3). The project's help was sought by other groups wanting to replicate the treatment programme in other peri-urban areas of Luanda.

A total of eight one-day workshops on proper water treatment were conducted during the year. Fifteen groups—local NGOs, government health staff, teachers, and activistas (about 104 people)—were trained in these workshops. Five leaflets and one brochure on proper water treatment were developed and distributed in large numbers.

Water treatment is the best example of a project component developed as a "pilot" in Sambizanga which has been replicated by groups outside of the project area. Demand for training in water treatment from groups in other peri-urban areas of Luanda escalated thus increasing the number of local organisations involved in the promotion of correct treatment of drinking water. By the end of 1994, water treatment programmes were operational in seven locations outside of the Ngola Kiluange comuna project area: in the bairros of Cimangol, Funda, and Ngangula (all located in Cacuaco municipality), in Kilamba Kiaxi, Rocha Pinto (in Maianga), other comunas of Sambizanga municipality, and in Viana. Project's Sambizanga's assistance consisted of providing training, hypochlorite and the water testers which are clorometers used for household swimming pools.

The treatment programmes were launched in various ways: in Kilamba Kiaxi and Viana, by national NGOs like FONGA (Forum of Angolan NGOs); in Ngangula, by health post staff left unemployed by the health post's destruction in 1992, and by unemployed *deslocados* (internal refugees); or in Cimangol, by a local NGO. The water treatment groups operate independently from the project and design their own strategy to fit characteristics of their locale and their resources. Their visiting routine is to check the percentage of chlorine in the water using clorometers and to chlorinate the water if the reading indicates insufficient chlorine (see Table 4 for details on the how the groups operate and the number of treatments done).

Except for bairro Funda in Cacuaco, all treatment groups tried to concentrate on the large storage tanks owned by residents who sell water in the neighbourhoods (see Table 4 for water treatment statistics). Tank volumes are on average upwards of 5,000 litres.

In Funda, a rural bairro in Cacuaco municipality, treatment groups, which existed until 1992 and the resumption of the war, were reactivated in the villages along the banks of the River Bengo where water is drawn.

At the other extreme, in five very densely populated sectors of old Sambizanga, the number of visits showing chlorinated water varied between four percent and twenty-seven percent of the visits with the average at eighteen percent. In this area people buy from tanks which are filled from the main water supply at no cost to the owners, who resell to the public.

Table 4 Water Treatment Statistics for 1994

Mode of Contact	Number of Treatments	Comments:
Home Visits (including tanks)	11,820	Jan - Dec 1994
Commercial Tanks	4,740	May - Dec 1994
River Water Treatment Points	27,000	March - Dec 1994
Total Number of Treatments	43,560	in five municipalities

4.3 Storage of drinking water

The project aimed to improve storage of drinking water for 1,000 households through the pilot distribution of locally made prototype twenty litre aluminium water containers with a lid and a tap see photograph.

(photo water container)



One thousand of these containers were made in a local factory and another ninety containers, by local artisans. Sixty-five percent of the containers were distributed during the year. To check the design, 191 containers were distributed initially to Development Workshop workers and Project Sambizanga collaborators. Testing showed a few containers (three in one thousand) to have faulty tap connections and this was communicated to the manufacturer for future modification.

Originally, the plan was to distribute containers, at a subsidised price, around standpipes, i.e., to have sub-populations of standpipe users using this prototype model. The containers were distributed simultaneously with standpipe user cards (330 were distributed this way) but it quickly became apparent that the desire to own a water container resulted in overstated numbers of people claiming to be standpipe users, so this was discontinued.

Information from the house-to-house visits by activists in Ngola Kiluange showed that the number of homes visited which stored their drinking water in separate appropriate containers was fifty-seven percent in S. Pedro de Barra compared to ninety-two percent in Val Saroco. Hence, the distribution of the remaining water containers was concentrated in S. Pedro de Barra in Ngola Kiluange.

The remaining 569 containers distributed in 1994 were distributed as follows: to vulnerable families in S. Pedro de Barra identified in house-to-house visits; through water treatment groups, and 220 were sold through six diarrhoea prevention groups. The latter was done as part of a Basic Accounting and Management of Collective Funds exercise. The funds generated were used to support the activities of the individual groups.

Initial follow-up visits by activists confirmed that people are using the containers for drinking water and that 92% of this water was treated as opposed to only 28% of the water tested previously during the routine house to house visits.

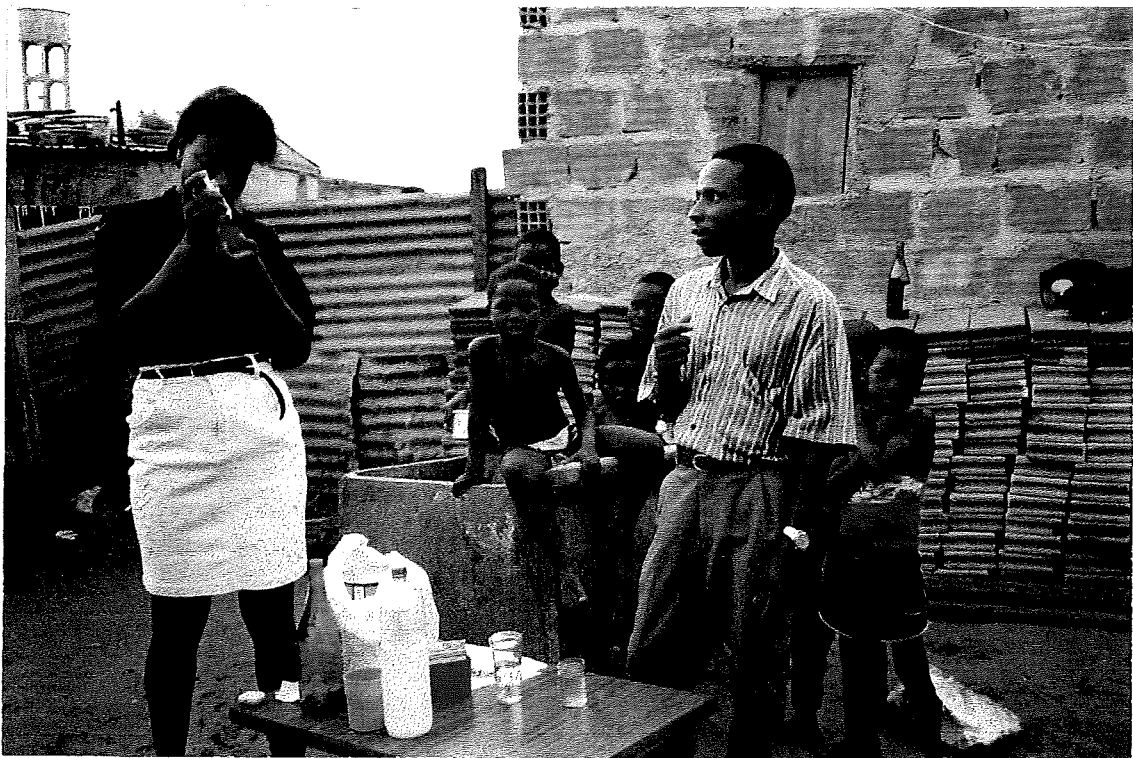


Photo of Activista doing Water Quality Testing

5 BASIC SANITATION

This section covers the project's progress in the promotion of improved dry pit latrines, all but one of the planned outputs for the year were fully completed or surpassed. Improvements were made in the latrine production process resulting in the production targets being surpassed substantially. Distribution of the latrine kits in the community also improved although to a lesser degree compared to production improvements. The involvement of NGOs and community organisations in the latrine programme continued to expand. The project team has decided to request the Provincial Public Health Department (DPSP) to play a more active role in hygiene supervision of the public and collective latrines such as those in schools, clinics and market places in the future programme.

Table 5 shows a summary of the outputs planned for the year in the basic sanitation (improved latrines) component and the project's performance relative to each output indicator , 1994

Outputs	Total Completed	% Completed	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 240 latrine kits produced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 80 slabs public ▶ 160 slabs private ▶ 48,000 liner blocks 	106 produced 328 produced 50,186 produced	133% 205% 105%	52 distributed 287 distributed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prototype workshop for improved latrine training constructed in Cacuaco 	Built and operational	100%	Separating latrine construction unit from other activities has streamlined production
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production unit constructed in pilot project area Val Saroco 	Completed December, 1994	100%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 apprentices trained in slab and latrine construction 	22 trained in 4 two-week seminars	110%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public awareness increased <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ material developed ▶ local organizations construction of public latrines is supported 	distributed existing publications 6 organisations supported	100%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance system developed for public latrines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ system developed and tested ▶ monitoring role assumed by public health department 	completed not yet set up	100% 0%	Payment for using latrine covers the salary of cleaning and maintenance person

5.1 Latrine production

A total of 434 latrine slabs, almost double the planned output for the year, and 50,186 liner blocks were produced. The highest productivity increases were made in latrine slabs for private use, production targets were exceeded by 205 percent (see Table 5). The production improvements are due to the revised incentive system for the workers and the construction of the prototype workshop for latrine construction in the Cacucaco Community Workshop.



Photo of Latrine Production Workshop

The system of workers' remuneration had been modified to link the earnings directly with production output. Production quotas and incentives for increased output were set as a first step towards creating self managed production teams.

Prior to the construction of the prototype workshops, latrine slabs and liner blocks were produced along with other construction materials and building elements in the general workshop in Cacucaco. Establishing a separate training workshop in Cacucaco dedicated to latrine production and staff development has streamlined the production process and has also enabled the project to monitor production costs more closely.

Construction of a second pilot latrine production unit in the field within the project area itself (in Val Saroco) was completed in December, 1994. This second workshop was built with the aim of decentralizing production and creating employment within the pilot area. It is envisioned that the Val Saroco will become an autonomous unit within a year to eighteen months meeting local demand of the pilot project area.

5.1.1 Production Costs.

At the time of the design of the latrine component of the project it was estimated that the project could produce latrine kits and make them available to the community at their production cost price. Since 1992 all subsidies have been removed for basic construction materials such as cement and householder's family economic status has deteriorated dramatically. While there is a rising demand for latrine components, measured by the number of requests that the project receives, there is a decreasing capacity to pay. The project has had to respond by introducing subsidies into the latrine programme. At the time of writing the project offered each family who participated in the programme; one slab, 100 blocks (7 cm) and two sacks of cement. The family in turn is required to supply or pay for the labour of pit digging, pay a mason to do the blockwork and make the cabin (superstructure). The cabin can be made of any materials including adobe and/or sticks.

At the present time the household size latrine slab costs USD 17.20 to produce and the public size USD 28.00. One hundred pit liner blocks (7 cm) cost about USD 23.00. Cement varies in cost from USD 5.00 to USD 10.00 depending on availability. The "latrine kit" provided by the project therefore costs about USD 60.00 to produce (transport to the site not included).

5.1.2 Builders' Training.

The Latrine Programme supports two levels of technical training. Local unemployed people have been selected to train as workshop production apprentices. This training is long term 6 to 12 months and involves the production of latrine slabs, blocks and management of the workshop. Two teams of four persons each were trained in 1994. The most experienced team has been chosen to take over the running of the Vala Saroca workshop.

Short term training is also provided to existing community based builders in the construction of Improved Latrines. Twenty-two local builders were trained in four two-week training courses in 1994. Candidates for these courses are selected from amongst existing project volunteer activists who wish to improve their skills and income earning capacities and from other project partner associations (CBOs) and local churches. The training aims to develop a pool of skills in the local community in constructing hygienic Improved Latrines to minimum specifications, from which residents wishing to construct latrines can hire experienced builders. The local builders are identified by the programme as agents of development through whom improved sanitation techniques can be transmitted. This method aims to make improved sanitation technology part of the local building tradition. Training involves slab production and proper construction techniques for latrines as well as classroom sessions on sanitation and hygiene considerations in latrine design and social mobilization to promote use of improved latrines.

Contact is maintained with the builders through the network of activists. A meeting, organised in September 1994, discussed building techniques and established fixed prices for services.

5.2 Community Demand for Dry Pit Latrines

The need for improved latrines continued to be promoted through house-to-house visits, distribution of latrine kits and information materials, and support to local organisations in the construction and operation of public latrines. Demand for improved latrines increased compared to that for 1993, as has the projects production capacity, logistics support in transporting kits and monitoring of construction and follow up inspections. The number of latrine kits (public and private) distributed by the project increased from forty-seven percent of the total produced in 1993 to sixty percent of that produced in 1994 (including leftovers from 1993 production). The activists also observed an increase in independent construction, (i.e., without project support) of latrines in residences.

Data gathered from the activists' home visits similarly showed that the number of houses visited which have latrines has increased from fifty-six percent of the houses visited in 1992 to eighty percent of those visited in 1994 (combined figures from Val Saroca and Sao Pedro de Barra). The improvement has been greater in Val Saroca compared to Sao Pedro Barra (see Table 8 in the section on community health).

Based on the mid-term evaluation recommendations, the Angolan coordinator of the latrine program conducted a study in three areas of Luanda: Val Saroca (Project area, Sambizanga), Kicolo (Cacuaco) and Rocha Pinto (Maianga) in September 1994. The object of the study was to find out how much people were willing to pay for latrines and what type of latrine was most commonly built. The data is currently being analyzed.

5.3 Role of community organisations and NGOs in the latrine programme

For public latrines (such as those in markets), Development Workshop's policy is to support these when the responsibility for maintenance is clearly defined. Collaboration with NGOs and community organisations has been a key strategy in the promotion of improved public latrines. In 1994, the project assisted six organisations in setting up public latrines. To date, there are approximately 40 public latrines, run by local NGOs and community groups.

Maintenance systems have been developed by local partners for public latrines which are managed by NGOs and community groups. Users of public latrines are charged fees ranging from NKz 10,000 to NKz 50,000 per visit. The user fee covers the following maintenance costs: salary of the caretaker, soap and water for cleaning, and the cost of removing the faecal material by the ELISAL pumper truck, which needs to be done approximately every three months.

There were specific problems of latrine hygiene in school latrines related to children's poor hygiene practice and lack of maintenance. These were addressed by an intensive school education campaign directed at students. Project mobilisers also required each school to present a maintenance plan which clearly defined responsibilities. Because of frequent use, public latrine pits can quickly fill up, averaging about three months of constant use in the market places. The project has therefore developed a modified pit design which doubles or triples the capacity and hence the time taken to fill up.

6 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

This section covers the project's progress in improving environmental sanitation by reducing rubbish accumulated in the area and by improving drainage and access. Longer-term solutions to the solid waste management problem have yet to be worked out as project initiatives continued to be restricted by the provincial sanitation company's (ELISAL) lack of capacity to move the mountains of accumulated rubbish from the project area to off-site dumps and set up a sustainable removal system. The activities in 1994 were therefore confined to short-term, temporary solutions workable at the community level.

A Food for Work project mobilizing unemployed displaced persons (deslocados) to use sanitary landfill in improving road and drainage conditions has shown favourable results as a solution to clearing the piles of rubbish in informal dumps spread throughout the project area. Implementation generally proceeded as to plan but it is still too early to determine the impact of these interventions on the incidence of environmentally related illnesses such as diarrhoea. Table 6 shows a summary of the outputs planned for the year in solid waste management and the project's performance relative to each output indicator.

Table 6 Project Performance in Solid Waste Management Component, 1994

Outputs Planned for the Year	Total Completed	% Completed	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitary landfill programme employing food for work methods developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ technical aspects of landfill basics established ▶ 2 food for work teams established 	<p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road access and drainage improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 4,800 m² ▶ 120m of drain constructed 		From September to December
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stagnant water depression filled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 5 large areas filled ▶ numerous small areas filled 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment provided to displaced people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 61 people ▶ 18,188 person hours 		from September to December
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume of accumulated rubbish decreased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ one area cleared ▶ 1,785 m³ 	100%	3 m ³ per load

6.1 Sanitary Landfills

Foremost among the project's achievements for 1994 is the development of a Food For Work project using small scale sanitary landfills to improve access, control erosion, and eliminate pools of stagnant water. The project was implemented from September through to December in a specific area •Val Saroca• where the main access road is very steep and badly eroded. Sixty-one deslocados from the area and

neighbouring bairros were employed. The technical standards of the landfill basics were established and the organisational and management standards of running the food for work project were worked out.

The team worked a total of 18,188 man hours between September and December filling in 4,800 square metres of eroded roads and digging 120 metres of drains alongside. Five large depression areas previously flooded with stagnant water were also covered (see Table 6). The completed work withstood heavy rainfall in December 1994. One area has been completely cleared of rubbish and a second one is in progress. Encouraged by what was accomplished, local residents have started to put their rubbish directly into the trailer where the tractor was working.

Photo of Sanitary Landfill Project



6.1.1 Organisation and management.

Using rubbish as landfill had been a traditional practice of residents Luanda's musseques, but is limited in scale because the needed tools and equipment are difficult to get. The Food for Work project is the largest scale organised initiative of this kind in Luanda.

Equipped with picks, hoes, shovels and pitchforks and wearing protective clothing, the workers dug drains and filled eroded roads with rubbish which they covered with a layer of red earth.

The earth was brought in from a nearby site by dump trucks. Rubbish was hauled by tractor trailers from a number of informal dump sites (*lixearas salvagens*). The workers were divided into two teams. Daily supervision at the job site was done by one of the Project Sambizanga's community mobilizers who now works full-time on the sanitary landfill project. The Community Development Coordinator managed the project.

Up till mid-November, the workers were divided into two teams (consisting of thirty and thirty-one members respectively) working alternate weeks. With the rental of an additional tractor in mid-November, both teams worked full time. The workers were paid with food packages of oil, beans and maize donated by the Canadian Food Grains Bank. The food package was valued as follows: four litres of oil was equivalent to eight hours of work and a kilogram each of either beans or maize was equivalent to one hour of work. The Food for Work is the only job opportunity for the *deslocados*. There is considerable community pressure to employ more people but a larger program would require a larger investment than is currently available for this work.

6.1.2 Project costs

The dump truck was required for twenty-six days (twenty-one days for the rented unit and five days for the Project Sambizanga truck). The dump truck made an average of three pickups/deliveries of earth per day, each load measuring about 12 cubic metres. The tractors made an average of thirty-five deliveries per week, or about 105 cubic metres of rubbish. The work completed from September through December required a total of 1,785 cubic metres of rubbish which was compacted with a total of 786 cubic metres of red earth. Table 7 shows a breakdown of the estimated costs for the project.

Table 7 Costs of the Sanitary Landfill Food for Work Project, 1994

Item	Quantity	Cost per unit (in \$US)	Cost per week (in \$US) ^a
• Tools			
▶ spades	10	15.00	3.00
▶ hoes	10	15.00	3.00
▶ pitchforks	10	20.00	4.00
▶ picks	10	20.00	4.00
▶ digger			90.00
• Protective gear			
▶ boots	1228		24.00
▶ gloves	600		6.00
▶ masks	900		18.00
• Tractor and trailer			
▶ rental	1		250.00
▶ project owned	1		240.00
• Soil/landfill transport vehicle			
▶ rental			200.00
▶ project owned	1		40.00
• Food payments for workers ^b			
▶ oil			371.00
▶ corn			462.00
▶ beans			442.00
• Personnel Costs			
▶ mobiliser	1		77.00
▶ coordinator	1		75.00
• Transport Costs			
▶ mobilizer			7.00
▶ coordinator			57.00
• Administration	5% of total		114.00
• Total cost			2397.00
• Total cost per m ³ of		1.30	

Notes:

^a Cost figures based on figures on work done from September to December in Val Saroc sector, Ngola Kiluange.

^b 61 workers organised in 2 teams. Total hours worked = 18,188 hours.

6.2 Community Hygiene

A total of 20 cleanup campaigns were conducted in the project area proper during the year. Project resources were used on weekends to support campaigns in the greater area of Sambizanga with a special focus on the market place.

Despite the limitations imposed by ELISAL's inability to remove rubbish out of the area, an improvement in the general environmental sanitation conditions was observed during the year as households made efforts to keep their immediate surroundings cleaner.

The number of blocked latrines also decreased from seven percent of the total houses visited in 1992 to three percent in 1994 (see Table 9 under the section on community health).

Photo of Rubbish Clean-up Campaign



7 COMMUNITY HEALTH

This section covers the project's progress in the health component. Health activities continued to focus on social mobilisation using the activists, training for the activists and the government.

Table 8 Health Related Variables in Ngola Kiluange^a

Rate of Illness	51.90
Height for Age (Child Stunting)	SD = 37.30 ^b
Weight for Height (Child Wasting)	SD = 8.50
Weight for Age (Child Undernutrition)	SD = 23.00

^a Source: The Luanda Household Budget and Nutrition Survey: Paper 1, Poverty and Food Insecurity in Luanda, p.33, (1991).

^b Figures are Z-scores less than -2 standard deviations below the mean when compared to a healthy reference population. In a healthy population, only 2.28 percent of the population fall below -2 standard deviations. Higher numbers than this indicate unhealthy portions of the population.

7.1 Social Mobilisation:

7.1.1 House To House Visits:

House-to-house visits by activists continued to be the chief means of communicating health messages and motivating project area residents to improve their health and environmental sanitation conditions with a focus on prevention of diarrhoea, household sanitation and immunization. Based on the participatory sessions to review the activists' basic knowledge on family health (details of this are discussed under the section on community development), a number of changes were made to the data collected (see Table 9) on indicators of health and monitored during the visit:

- The vaccination status of children under five years of age was defined more precisely. The following categories were set: correctly vaccinated for their age, incompletely vaccinated for their age and no vaccine what ever the age. Previously, the categories used were simply vaccinated and not vaccinated.
- The collection of information on houses with clean and dirty yards was discontinued. since data from 1993 showed less than one percent of houses visited had dirty enclosures.
- The review of the 1993 information showed that the majority of water reservoirs were properly covered. The monitoring of proper storage of water was changed from examining whether water reservoirs were properly covered to examining whether

families maintained drinking water separately. The project required this information to assess whether an education message concentrating on correct disinfection of drinking water only would be a valid intervention.

The house-to-house visits were organised in two groups: one group worked on weekends (members are otherwise employed during the week) and the second group works during the week. Each group was requested to concentrate on separate areas: Val Saroca for the weekend group and Sao Pedro de Barra for the weekday group. The weekend group made a total of 4,772 visits in Val Saroca from April through to December and the weekday group made a total of 2,617 visits in Sao Pedro de Barra from January through April.

The total number of visits for the two sectors combined was 671 per month, up thirty-seven percent from the 1993 levels.

**Table 9 Indicators of Health and Environmental Status
from Household Visits**

Indicators Indicadores	% of Total % de Total				Total # of Homes	
	Val Saroca		Sao Pedro Barra		Total # de Casas	
	1992	1994	1992	1994	1992	1994
1. % of houses with children without vaccinations % casas c/ crianças s/ vacinas	60	20	60	36	869	1896
2. % of houses w/ children aged < 5 years with diarrhoea % casas c/ crianças < 5 anos c/ diarreia	12	5	15	7	202	422
3. % of houses w/ children aged > 5 years with diarrhoea % casas c/ crianças > 5 anos c/ diarreia	2	3	4	5	47	274
4. % of houses with latrines % de casas c/ latrinas	62	80	53	65	814	5519
5. % of houses with latrines blocked % casas c/ latrinas intupidas	6	3	7	4	96	248
6. % of households buying water % moradores que compram agua	61	95	16	85	743	6757
Total # of Homes Visited Total de Casas Visitadas	517	4772	931	2617	1448	7389

Source: Home Visits

Table 9 compares health and environmental status information from house-to-house visits over two years: 1992 and 1994. It should be noted that data from the house-to-house visits represent a point in time, i.e., during a house visit.

Overall, improvements are noted in the 1994 compared to 1992 levels: there are more children correctly vaccinated (actual levels are possibly more than the figures show because the 1992 figures did not take into account incorrectly vaccinated children), fewer cases of diarrhoea among under five year olds and there are more household latrines.

The national vaccination program aims to correctly vaccinate seventy-five percent of children under one year of age. The house-to-house visit show that eighty percent of the homes visited in Val Saroca had under five year olds who were correctly vaccinated while the same figure for Sao Pedro de Barra was only sixty-four percent. A possible explanation is that Val Saroca is relatively nearer the main health centre and a church health post opened up in early 1994 with Development Workshop support.

In relation to cases of diarrhoea (for all ages), eight percent of house visits in Val Saroca had cases of diarrhoea on the day of the visit; in Sao Pedro de Barra the corresponding number was twelve percent. These figures compare favourably with data collected in early 1993 in a community programme for prevention of diarrhoea run in six bairros of Luanda, where an average of number of cases of diarrhoea at the time of visit was twenty-five percent (Community Prevention of Diarrhoea End of Project Report, Development Workshop, 1993).

The percentage of homes reporting diarrhoea among children under five during the visit decreased significantly from fourteen percent in 1992 to slightly under six percent in 1994 figures. Corresponding figures for those over five years did not change significantly between 1992 to 1994. Slight rises in the number of cases of diarrhoea in the category of five years of age and over normally corresponds to a rainy period and may be cholera or dysentery related. This frequently happens in April and May and is reflected in a rise in patient contacts for diarrhoea in the health centre. The number of cases of diarrhoea in category of under five year olds is consistently greater than those over five years of age in all areas. This is to be expected given that diarrhoea is primarily an early childhood disease. Another point to be noted in Sao Pedro de Barra was that only a little over half of the houses visited kept their drinking water in appropriate containers compared to ninety-two percent in Val Saroca.

7.1.2 Training for Activistas:

In-service training for Community Development Workers in:

- Family Planning
- Better nutrition and Community Screening of Growth Faltering
- Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- Prevention and Management of Diarrhoeal Diseases in the Community
- Management at home of Childhood Diseases

Table 10 Training Courses, 1994

Training Course Topic	Target Training Group	Number of Participants
Water Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ project staff ▶ national NGO's ▶ activistas ▶ teachers ▶ health staff 	16 26 20 12 30
Administration, Planning, and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ project staff ▶ activistas 	- 72
Malnutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ activistas 	50
Latrine Construction, Theory, and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ activistas ▶ teachers ▶ local builders ▶ health staff 	25 12 12 30

7.2 Continuing education for health centre staff and performance:

The process of continuing education follows on an annual review of health centre staff performance. The 1993 performance review indicated that the number of patient contacts were much higher per health worker in the preventive programmes: ante-natal care, immunisations and growth monitoring. These services are predominantly staffed by women. During the review, the fact that the women staff were "performing better" provoked heated discussions. Following this review, a simple system for maintaining a monthly summary of patient flow and reasons for patient contacts was established.

Table 11 Comparison of Performance Indicators for Health Staff Ngola Kiluange

Service	Consultations 1992			Consultations 1994		
	total Annual	per day	Consult /Worker /day	Total Annual	per day	Consult /Worker /day
AnteNat	5019	20	5	9875	39,5	13
Under 5	4762	19	19	14057	56	28
Med	3163	13	13	2890	11,5	11,5
Ped	3423	14	14	4748	18	9
Vac	30625	127	63			

The number of permanent health staff in the health centre has changed only in Antenatal Care and Family Planning service, there are now seven nurses working in AnteNatal Care and two in Family Planning

The nurses work two shifts daily with a 2:1 team per shift. The Ngola Kiluange health centre is one of the few first contact health units that offers anything other than emergency service in the afternoon. The total number of antenatal care consultations in 1994 were effectively three times those in 1992. The improvements may be explained by the following:

1. Better provincial organisation of the program with in-service training for the nurses. A Swedish bilateral aid program financed the reorganisation of Ante-Natal Care in the peri-urban areas of Luanda. Supervision was more frequent in 1993 but has declined again in 1994.
2. Patients have stated that waiting time is acceptable and they are attended courteously. The fact that the health centre is consistently open during advertised opening hours is deemed important by patients.
3. The house-to-house visits reinforce the health message of the value of antenatal care. The Family Planning Services only began in the second half of 1993. The average total number of monthly contacts was 111.7 in 1994 compared to 58.8 compared to in 1993. The Under Five Growth Surveillance relates directly to the Immunisation Program; a successful vaccination program automatically increases the coverage of Growth Surveillance. This year, 1994, was the first year that the Health Centre presented complete information, updated monthly for Growth Monitoring. Curative contacts are significantly less than preventive services because the supply of essential medicines was totally interrupted during the year.

7.2.1 Training conducted.

The following training programmes were conducted during the year:

- Management of diseases and techniques of patient education which was done in conjunction with the annual performance review.
- Rational use of medicines for nurses
- Management training for the administrator and medical doctor

The week long training on rational use of medicines involved twenty candidates from Cacuaco and Sambizanga. The course focused on correct management of common diseases. The level of basic knowledge varied somewhat; the more recently trained nurses had a notion of rational prescribing in response to a diagnosis but for many of the "practical nurses" the issue was seen as a response to symptoms, thus leading to multiple prescribing practices. The issue of patient expectations influencing prescribing habits was also discussed.

The Administrator and Medical Doctor from Ngola Kiluange participated in the first module for Management Training in a three module course, designed by Development Workshop in association with the Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, for non-government voluntary health units.

7.2.2 Community Health Status.

The Growth Monitoring programme in the Ngola Kiluange Health Centre functions in the same room as the Immunisation Program; all children under five who present for vaccination are first weighed, hence records from the growth surveillance program refer to "well children". 1994 was the first year that records were maintained by month. The total population registered for Ngola Kiluange, as registered by the bairro Coordinator for 1993, was approximately 125,000. The following table shows the number of children monitored by age group and the expected number of children of that age in the population.

Table 12 Growth Monitoring Programme:

AGE	TOTAL CHILDREN MONITORED	EXPECTED NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN COMUNA POPULATION
< 1 year	8,652	5,000
1 - 4 years	5,484	17,500

The fact that more children than expected turn up for vaccination and incidently growth monitoring in the under one age group category is explained by:

- a) the Health Centre is used beyond the catchment area
- b) the national vaccination program targets primarily children under one year of age
- c) children are less likely to be taken for preventive care once they are weaned and walking. In the 1-4 age group the coverage would represent 31% of the target population. The figures for Growth Faltering during 1994 are alarming. For the age group 1-4, 66.6% of presenting children showed growth faltering on the Road to Health Chart. The collection of data does not allow one to identify new bornes exclusively but the majority of First Visits in the first year of life can be expected to be newborns seeking BCG vaccination. In this category, 18.9% were below 2.500kg. These figures represent increasing poverty and food insecurity, with a consequent deterioration in Maternal and Child nutritional status.

8 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

8.1 Sambizanga Local Initiatives Fund

During 1994, a transition phase from Project Management of all activities towards increasing responsibility of local groups and organisations was managed through a Small Initiatives Program. Interventions were identified with local groups and or activists, design and planning was done with supervision from Project staff but implementation was largely the responsibility of the interested party. Budgets were agreed and money was released on the presentation of proforma receipts. Where the activity relied on procurement in the market place, costs were agreed on beforehand and detailed spending reports submitted afterwards.

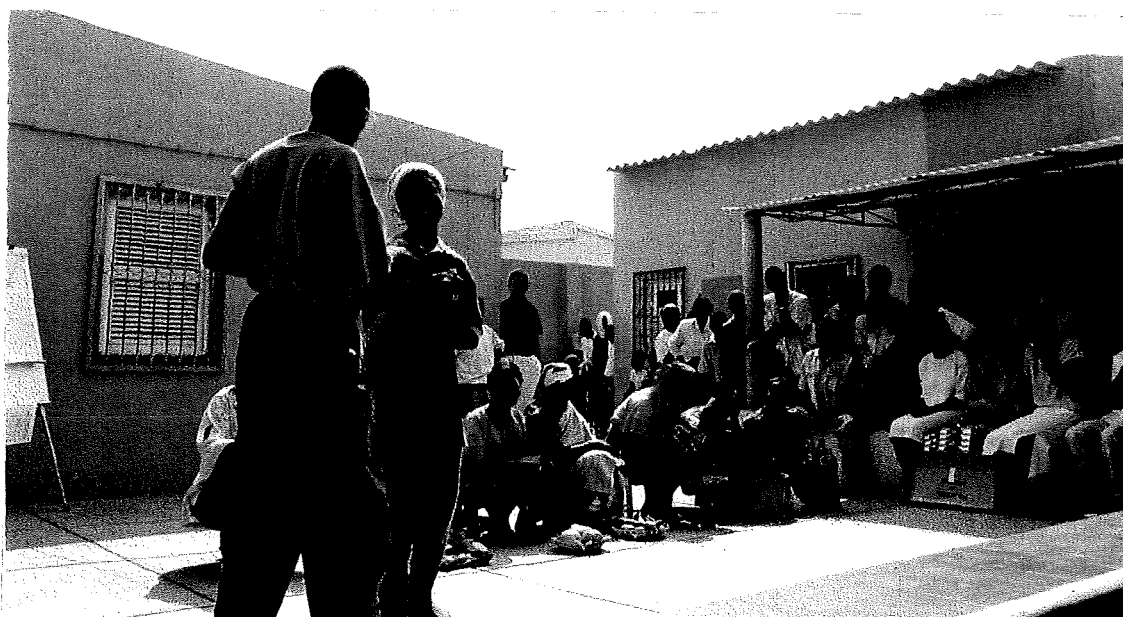
8.2 Micro Projects

8.2.1 Theatre Group.

Creation of a local Theatre Group, Memorial Satira, was sponsored by Project Sambizanga. Project Management was interested in promoting a group to support in the Health Education programs and in the Community Mobilisation required in the water program. A local Coordinator/Trainer, with previous experience of community theatre was appointed. The group is formed by project community agents and other interested community members. The defined objectives of the group were:

1. To interest and train young people in the community in theatre
2. To promote the use of community theatre as an educational and development tool.

Photo of Theatre Group Performing in Health Centre



Project Sambizanga supported the setting up of the group during an initial six months within an agreed budget framework; all of the project activists were new-comers to theatre and a small nucleus of three community members with theatre experience worked with the group, four afternoons weekly until a repertoire was built up. After the initial 6 month setting up period, the group is now paid for each public showing requested by the Project; it also performs on request for organisations, associations and government bodies.

The repertoire now numbers 11 short plays written by the actors; five have specific health education and community mobilisation themes such as childhood immunisation, adequate disinfection of drinking water, diarrhoea transmission and community hygiene, the dangers of dehydration and what to do about diarrhoea. The remaining six deal with topical issues such as corruption, economic exploitation of the many by the few, the vulnerability of poor people, trust in the community and leadership. Beginning in March, the group performed for the public on 33 occasions. There were 21 performances in the context of education and social mobilisation programs for health centres, women's groups, schools, standpipes and in the City of Luanda prison and 12 performances at the request of community groups and businesses in the area.

By the end of 1994, the group had the confidence to develop a 25 minute video with a local television-film producer. The theme of the video was mobilisation of the community around the management of their own standpipe. It was developed in the form of the popular Brazilian soap-opera genre. This video is intended for use in the project water program with user groups and water monitors and for training of community mobilisers.

8.2.2 Tree Planting.

Amigos de Meio Ambiente de Ngola Kiluange, founded in 1992, is an association of young people in the project area with a particular interest in improving their local environment. This group had organised several tree planting campaigns in the past. The Institute of Forestry Development (IDF) seconded a middle level technician from the Institute to provide the association with institutional support. The association's interests and capacity were assessed and a six month part-time support and training program was designed. The training included visits to other urban projects run by IDF and on the job support of Tree Planting campaigns. The group opted initially to run a program of tree planting in primarily main access roads, relying on the local population to water and protect the trees. The original plan targeted 900 trees over 6 months. The experience at the end of the initial three months prompted a review; only in two of the six zones planted had the local population shown an active interest in maintaining the trees. It was decided to limit the campaign to 500 trees and review them at three and six months. Essentially, the same two areas where the population had shown interest had an above 70% survival rate at three months. The total cost of this program was 1,300 USD, including trees and the institutional support given to the organisation. The association is now looking into a program, where suitable fruit trees could be sold to families in the project area.



Photo of Children Participating in Tree Planting Programme

8.2.3 School Holiday Programme for Children.

This activity was also the responsibility of Amigos de Meio Ambiente de Ngola Kiluange. The justification for the camp is that parents repeatedly express concern about their children's use of free-time. Discussions in community groups always identify "delinquency" as a major problem and the cause is perceived as "no quality recreational activities in the bairro". The activity objectives were:

- a) to provide structured activities for 25 school children, between the ages 8 and 14
- b) to take the Association through the steps of planning, implementation and evaluation of a complete activity.

The Camp lasted 10 days and took place in a school in the project area where children and their team leaders slept and ate; parents were encouraged to participate and school teachers were incorporated in the teams which ran the camp. The days were organised around tournaments (football and basketball), group games and competitions, theatre and excursions, both educational and recreational. The organisers provided Project Management with detailed activity and financial reports. Parental satisfaction with the activity was unanimous. The organisers of the camp were also pleased to have been able to manage people, money and borrowed resources over a period of 10 days. The total cost of the activity was 854.2 USD.

8.2.4 Library, Conferences and Studies.

Following training through the National Library, one activista registered and organised books in the class room in Cacuaco. To-date, reading and consultation is done in the classroom. The small library is also open to the employees of DW. The only cost in this project was the acquisition of the books which cost 1,340 USD. A number of books were acquired through donations.

Project Sambizanga participated in the planning and support for two conferences/seminar. The objective of the first, the National Women's Conference, was to define the Angolan contribution to the fifth Regional Women's Conference in Dakar. National NGOs and Community Groups participated from various provinces. Project Sambizanga volunteers participated in group discussions, short health education interventions and performed a theatre piece for the conference.

The second, an NGO seminar for information on and promotion of breast feeding, was organised by Accao Cristao para Juventude, an Angolan NGO, which collaborates with DW in Health Education programs. This seminar lead to the development of a proposal for Promotion of Breast Feeding and Education on good Weaning Habits to be implemented through Christian Women's Groups and the Market Places.

8.2.5 Community Based Rehabilitation.

In S.Pedro de Barra, a sector with a population of 40,000 people, in the comuna Ngola Kiluange, a group of activistas in collaboration with the Catholic Church Parish structures and the Ministry of Social Welfare initiated a Community Based Program for Community action for the Disabled. The first step was to define the existing situation. In July and August of 1994, the activistas did a house to house survey of their area, identifying 376 handicapped people, of whom 232 had physical handicaps. In this population of physically handicapped, 46 children were identified for special intervention, using the criteria:

- a) that it was possible, in the local context, to do something of benefit for these children
- b) the families were interested.

The children will be assessed by the Ministry of Education, Department of Special Education. The immediate possibilities are:

- a) a limited number places in special education locally, supported by a Catholic Church Initiative.
- b) integration of more children in the normal schooling system by providing mobility aids.

8.3 Women Enterprise Development

Project Sambizanga has encouraged the development of micro-enterprises related to the water and sanitation programme such as the making of water storage containers and the plan to produce latrine slabs in small locally managed workshops. The concerns of women working in the informal markets and the low returns that they were getting from their activities were raised by the community development workers (mostly women who earn at least part of their income from informal marketing) and other residents that the project works with.

It was therefore decided to explore opportunities with the community workers within the context of the Sambizanga project to begin some activities with women in the informal economic sector. It was felt that in the project could explore strategies for strengthening women's capacity job creation, income generation and family survival through a programme focused on women community workers in Sambizanga.

The largest informal market in Luanda (Roque Santeiro) is also in Sambizanga Municipality and several of the women community development workers, work part time as sellers there. Contact was established with the local authorities and representatives of the traders association about improving water and sanitation in the market as part of the project. It was further decided to undertake a study by the project's consultant in enterprise development assisted by several project community workers to initially explore how the informal sector was organized and what were the working conditions for women involved in it. It was clear that, while many women from the project area were scraping a living in the informal economy and that this limited income was the key to survival for many families, there existed little information and understanding of how this sector of the economy functions and no initiatives from either the Government or Non-Governmental organizations to assist people in the sector. The study undertaken by the project team employed research techniques of focus groups with groups of market women supported by a number of key informant interviews. A summary of the results of the study are included in Annex D.

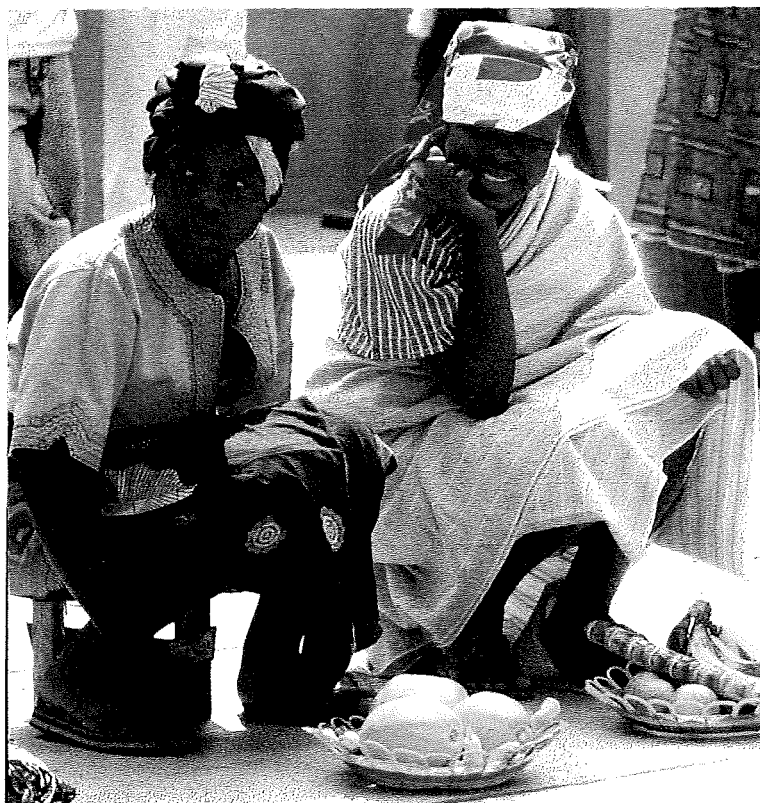
A programme of training workshops was organized for the benefit of women community development workers on the subjects of domestic household economy and basic accounting. This training is further described in subsequent sections 9.1.2 and 9.3.3 of the current report.

Photo of Roque Santeiro Informal Market





Photos - Local Initiatives in Women's Enterprise Development



9 PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING

The expected outputs for 1994 were that:

- a) the position of programme financial controller would be assumed by an Angolan
- b) one local staff member would be prepared for developing DW interventions in the informal sector
- c) two local staff would upgrade their computer skills for data entry, analysis and report writing.
- d) four community workers (activistas) would attend English classes. The promotion of english is a strategy for facilitating inter-regional exchanges.
- e) two workshop staff would begin a two year, evening course, in administration
- f) one community worker (activista) complete a basic training in librarianship
- e) initiate a scholarship scheme for community workers (activistas) who wish to further their professional training.

9.1 Professional Development Programme for Project Staff

Photo



Table 13 Project Performance in On-the-Job Training of Project Staff, 1994

Outputs	Total Completed	% Completed	Comments
• Financial controller position assumed by Angolan	1 local person trained by expatriate accountant	100%	Assessment of performance was positive.
• Local staff member prepared for developing DW interventions	1 local staff member trained	100%	6 week training course in South Africa at Cranfield School of Business Studies
• 2 local staff upgraded computer skills	2 staff upgraded Wordperfect and Lotus	100%	
• 4 activistas trained in english	2 in beginner english 2 in intermediate english	50% 100%	1 student desisted
• 2 activistas enrolled in administration course	2 activistas applied to attend administration course	—	Two year evening course.
• Activista trained in librarianship	1 activista completed 10 week training course	100%	
• Scholarship scheme initiated for activistas	2 activistas on scholarship	—	1 in Nursing School 1 in Social Mobilization course

9.1.1 Financial Controller.

The position of Financial Controller was assumed by a national member of staff in September 1994. Preparation for the position had included one year of in-service training with an expatriate accountant, completed by 6 weeks training in S.Africa during the first quarter of 1994. Assessment of performance at the end of 1994, following four months of work, was positive: data entry and annual financial reports were prepared on time, all bank transactions had been conducted correctly, the petty cash accounts were in order and project and support staff were pleased with the speed with which transactions were effected.

9.1.2 Enterprise Development Coordinator.

One staff member (Henda Ducados) was sponsored by the British Council for training in Cranfield School of Business Studies in the U.K. She attended a 6 week course in April/May of 1994. The objective of the training was to aid DW to develop an in-house capacity to design and implement activities in the informal sector, with a specific focus on women. Since completion of the course, the staff member has completed:

- 4 case studies
- designed a training program for women vendors in the informal market (awaiting finance).
- designed a pilot credit scheme for small community businesses and secured funding for the same. This scheme will move into the implementation phase in Jan. 1995.

9.1.3 Computer Literacy.

In the priority areas of water and latrines, the angolan counterparts are both middle level technicians, the former with a training from Zaire in Public Water Networks and the latter with a nurse training followed by training in Health Education and Latrine Technology (sponsored by DW). In both cases, it is important that they learn to select appropriate data, collect and enter data and analyze the same for the purposes of program management.

During 1994, both technicians upgraded their skills in Wordperfect and Lotus; data entry for both programs is now done by them. The latrine program manager designed a study to determine the extent of community willingness to pay for latrines and to find out what model of latrine was currently most popular. The field work was completed on this study in December 1994.

9.1.4 Language Training, Administration and Librarianship.

Four activists registered for English courses; two for beginners and two for intermediate. One of the two beginners desisted and one completed the part-time course. The intermediate course is a full-time course, sponsored by the Mennonite Central Committee; both students completed the course with good grades and were considered apt to follow a community development course in English. Both of the intermediate grade students are currently passing on their skills in the bairro, where they run classes in "English for Beginners" attended by many of their activista colleagues.

Two of the staff in the Community Workshop applied to attend evening classes in Administration; the course is a two year course, concentrating on office skills and basic accounting. This training will facilitate the extension and decentralisation of the latrine program.

One community worker (activista) completed a ten week period of training in basic librarianship, offered by the National Library. He has since designed and completed a register for the books already acquired through the project for the community. For the moment, reading is done in the training facilities in Cacuo and books are not lent out.

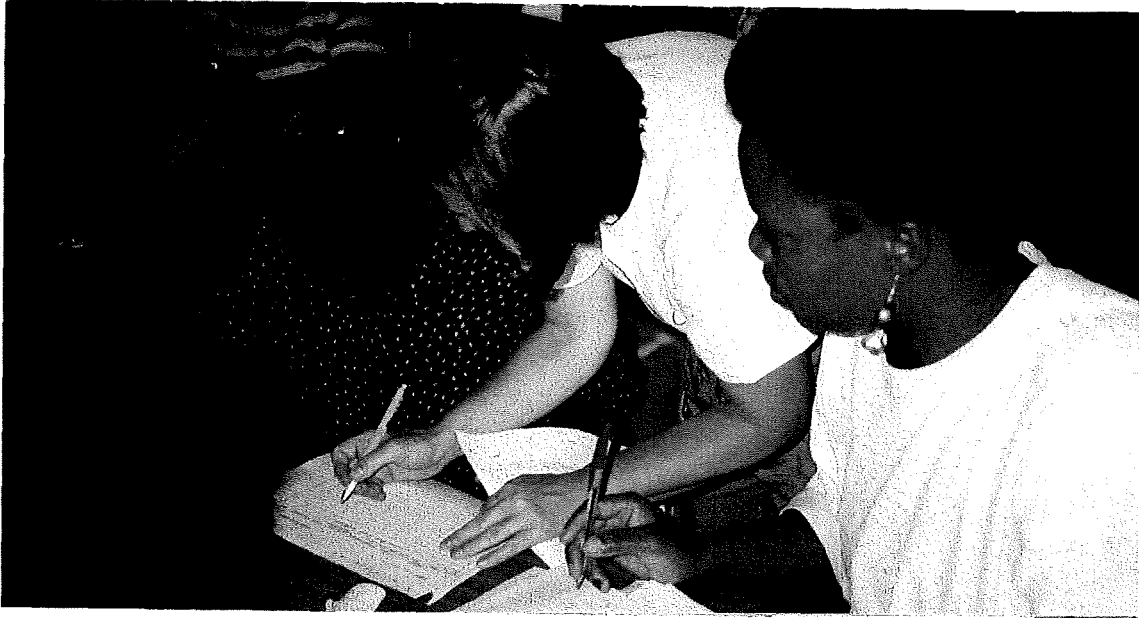


Photo Training Activistas

9.1.5 Local Scholarships for Project Workers.

The current socio-economic conditions have made access to middle and higher education more difficult for people who live in the bairros. In the project area (pop. 125,000 approx) there is only one school which offers V to VIII class; VIII class is equivalent to O Levels. After VIII class there are no further education opportunities in the bairros; most children who live in the cement city of Luanda can be expected to achieve VIII grade by 14 years of age. In the peri-urban areas, young people are more likely to be late adolescents by the time they reach this grade. Continuing their education not only has opportunity costs, since they are now old enough to work but they incur considerable transport costs since all schools beyond this level are in other parts of the city.

To facilitate access to further education in-country, the project established a limited professional scholarship scheme, in lieu of one overseas placement. The criteria for acceptance are:

- two years collaboration with the project
- the course must provide training in an area with job opportunities and priority is given to areas related to project Sambizanga activities.
- the course must be full-time

Currently, two activists are on scholarships; one is in the second year of nursing school and the second began the course for Educadores Sociais (Social Mobilisers) run by the Catholic School for Further Education. This last course is three year course, leading to a middle level qualification.

9.2 Technical Training Courses:

The project's training facilities in Cacuo provide a venue for not only classroom and seminar programmes for community development workers but also workshop space for ongoing technical training.

Technical training includes both formal and informal programmes, i.e.:

- Courses in Latrine Construction for community masons.
- Training for 20 apprentices in sanitation, water technology and maintenance.

Table 14 Training Progress of Apprentices at Cacuo Workshop, 1994

Course	# Trained	# Who can perform independently	# Observed
Basic Auto Mechanics	4	3	6
Basic Carpentry	7	1	5
Block Making	10	3	0
Cement Mixer - Small	7	6	0
Cement Mixer - Large	3	10	0
Fabrication of Cement Blocks	10	3	0
Latrine Slabs	5	4	4
Pipe Fitting	9	4	0
Roof Construction	10	2	1
Selection of Timbers	4	0	9
Small Projects	8	5	0
Operation of Dumper	4	3	6
Use and Care of Tools	11	2	0
Total # of Trainees = 13 people			

9.3 Ongoing Training in Community Development

The training for Community Development Workers is an on-going activity. At the beginning of each year a review of activities is completed with a subsequent short programme of Review Training to reinforce existing skills.

9.3.1 Leadership for Community Participation.

A Leadership Training workshop was organized as a nine session module with a follow up module on Functional Literacy with 10 participants. This concentrated on basic writing skills and how to present information clearly in writing. Exercises were done in writing to the local authorities, writing the minutes of a meeting and how to draft a simple activity proposal.

9.3.2 Review of Annual Performance and Skills Upgrading.

Participatory sessions to review basic knowledge for Family Health. During these sessions the activists knowledge of basic health issues was assessed, as was their techniques of information transmission. The conclusion of the exercise was that House to House visiting continued to be the most useful strategy for extension of health messages. The activists reviewed the information they wished to gather during 1994 and some modifications were made to the simple form used for house to house visiting. The review of the 1993 information had shown that the majority of water reservoirs were properly covered; during 1994 it was decided to look at whether families maintained drinking water separately. The project required this information to assess whether an Education Message concentrating on correct disinfection of drinking water only would be a valid intervention. It was also decided to modify how information was collected in relation to community vaccinations; previously information had been collected on vaccine/or non-vaccine status. In 1994, the information distinguished between correctly vaccinated for their age, incompletely vaccinated for their age and no vaccine whatsoever in the population of 0-4 years of age.

9.3.3 Simple Budgeting Procedures.

An in-house training seminar was held in Simple Accounting Procedures to prepare community workers to begin costing their proposed Small Initiatives. A weeklong training workshop was organized for women Activistas on financial management of household scale businesses.

9.3.4 Use of Media for Community Based Organisations.

A six week, full time seminar was organised by Project Sambizanga for twelve project Activistas and participants from other partner organisations.

The objective of the course was to equip the participants with the minimum skills to produce newsletters and bulletins. It included photography and darkroom skills, interviewing skills and simple layouts. Follow-up was designed as a Photojournalism Club with specific group activities.



- Annex A Job Description of Water Mobilizers and Water Monitors
- Annex B Sample User Card
- Annex C Data Base on Improved Latrine Production and Construction
- Annex D Summary of Women's Enterprise Study in Roque Santeiro Market
- Annex E Summary Recomendations from Project Interim Evaluation
- Annex F Logical Framework Analysis by Project Sector

Annex A

Job Description of Water Mobilizers and Water Monitors

APPENDIX - JOB DESCRIPTION FOR WATER MONITORS

General Responsibilities:

1. Maintain hygienic conditions at the standpost.
2. Do preventative maintenance at the standpost on a regular basis.
3. Make minor repairs to the standpost when required.
4. Monitor the regularity of the water supply from the standpost.
5. Collect sufficient contributions from the standpost users to eliminate the need for contributions by Development Workshop.
6. Reduce vandalism and improper use of the standpost.
7. Prevent new clandestine connections to the standpost supply pipe.

Prerequisites:

1. Basic literacy and numeracy skills are important.
2. Must be well respected within local community.
3. Must be responsible and mature.
4. Must be able to attend a monthly meeting on one Saturday per month at the health centre without assistance with transportation.
5. Must live within 100 metres of the standpost.
6. Must be able to commit enough time to the job to fulfil all of the tasks outlined.

Specific Tasks:

1. Record when water flows at the standpost.
2. Measure and record the flow rate at least once when the water flows.
3. Make daily inspection of standpost and supply pipe.
4. Make random checks that users cards are valid when water is collected.
5. Open taps at the beginning of the day when water is supposed to flow and close again at night.
6. Clean standpost when water starts to flow.
7. Clear drain on a weekly basis.
8. Collect payments from users at the beginning of the month.
9. Hold a monthly community meeting at the standpost.
10. Publicize the monthly community meetings when the water is flowing.
11. Attend monthly meeting of all water point monitors.
12. Make a presentation at the monthly meeting regarding water treatment and storage.
13. Report clandestine connections to the local coordinator and the community water mobilizer the day they are made.
14. Send a letter to EPAL once per month reporting the amount of water flow at the standpost for the month.
15. Appoint someone to perform any of these tasks that cannot be carried out personally because of illness, or other emergencies.

APPENDIX - JOB DESCRIPTION FOR WATER MONITOR (page 2)

Equipment Supplied:

- wrist watch
- plastic water container (1 litre)
- log book
- pens
- cash box
- 2 valve handles
- long piece of wire for clearing blocked drain

Salary:

The water point monitors are to receive a salary (cash) with no supplementary food package.

Disciplinary Action:

It should be made clear to the monitor that his/her salary at the end of the month depends on whether their tasks were performed adequately. The water mobilizer should summarize the performance of the monitor at the monthly meeting (eg. records up to date, money accounted for, taps turned on, etc.). If any of the tasks have not been performed adequately then one week's salary should be deducted for each item not completed.

It is also vitally important to reinforce at the monthly community meetings that the water monitor is working for the community and not for DW. The role of DW at this point is to help the monitor do his/her job better.

APPENDIX - JOB DESCRIPTION FOR WATER MONITOR (page 3)

Evaluation Framework:

Tasks	Indicators of Performance	Data Sources
1. Record when water flows as the standpost.	•records kept regularly	•standpost log book
2. Make daily inspection of standpost and supply pipe.	•users believe that daily inspections are done regularly	•opinions of users at monthly standpost meeting
3. Make random checks that users cards are valid when water is collected.	•percentage of local households paid for each month •users believe that checking is being done	•standpost log book •opinions of users at monthly standpost meeting
4. Open taps at the beginning of the day when water is supposed to flow and close again at night	•taps are opened and closed according to the agreed schedule	•informal/periodic inspections by mobilizer •opinions of users at monthly standpost meeting
5. Clean standpost when water starts to flow.	•standpost is clean when water is flowing •users believe that cleaning is being done	•informal/periodic inspections by mobilizer •opinions of users at monthly standpost meeting
6. Clear drain on a weekly basis.	•drain is not blocked	•weekly inspection forms by mobilizer
7. Collect payments from users at the beginning of the month.	•amount of money collected •record of payments is up to date	•monthly financial records •standpost log book
8. Hold a monthly community meeting at the standpost.	•meeting took place	•monthly standpost report
9. Publicize the monthly community meetings when the water is flowing.	•number of people attending the community meeting	•monthly standpost report
10. Attend monthly meeting of all water point monitors.	•number of meetings attended	•monthly standpost report
11. Make a presentation at the monthly meeting regarding water treatment and storage.	•quality of the presentation given	•monthly standpost report •feedback at meeting
12. Report clandestine connections to the local coordinator and the community water mobilizer the day they are made.	•local coordinator informed about clandestine connections	•opinions of coordinators during informal/periodic meetings with mobilizers and technical staff.
13. Send a letter to EPAL each month reporting water flow.	•letter sent	•monthly meeting with EPAL

APPENDIX - JOB DESCRIPTION FOR COMMUNITY WATER MOBILIZERS

The Sambizanga Community Water Programme is looking for three (3) community water mobilizers help implement the programme. These positions are full-time, salaried positions requiring five (5) full working days per week. These positions are all for a period of 18 months only.

General Responsibilities:

1. Ensure that the water point monitors are performing their tasks adequately.
2. Support the water point monitors in eliminating new clandestine connections to the standpost supply lines.
3. Help water point monitors send a monthly letter to EPAL stating the number of hours water flowed at the standposts.
4. Help water point monitors facilitate monthly community meetings at each standpost.
5. Provide training support to water point monitors as required.
6. Provide the technical team with information on maintenance work required at each standpost.

Prerequisites:

1. Must be able to work a full day on Saturdays (every Saturday).
2. Must be able to work five full days per week.
3. Should have sufficient accounting skills to prepare simple financial statements.
4. Must have very good communication, listening and inter-personal skills.
5. Should have good organization skills.
6. Must have a keen interest in community development work.
7. These positions are open to anyone regardless of whether they live in Sambizanga or not.
8. Will not be able to assume any other responsibilities within Project Sambizanga (eg. house-to-house visits for the health programme, tree planting, etc.).

Specific Tasks:

1. Prepare a work plan at the beginning of each week for approval.
2. Conduct weekly inspections of standposts.
3. Prepare a monthly monitoring report for each standpost.
4. Provide training support to water monitors as is required to help them keep their log books up to date.
5. Organize and attend monthly community meetings at each standpost (one per week for each mobilizer).
6. Facilitate a monthly meeting of water point monitors (each mobilizer once every three months).
7. Record minutes for monthly meeting of water monitors (each mobilizer once every three months).
8. Participate in the weekly water project meeting.
9. Provide the standpost technical team with work orders at the weekly project meeting.

APPENDIX - JOB DESCRIPTION FOR WATER MOBILIZERS (page 2)

These tasks are to be carried out at standposts where initial community mobilization has already been done. In addition to these tasks the mobilizers will also be required to:

10. Organize and facilitate "community mobilization" meetings, during which the cost recovery and management system will be introduced to the community. This will include making contact with all households who are likely to use the standpost to inform them about the meeting.

Workplan:

1. Approximately one day per week will be spent conducting weekly inspections of 4-5 standposts.
2. Approximately two days per week will be spent making house-to-house visits around a single standpost and visiting local leaders. The purpose of these visits is to organize a community meeting.
3. Each Saturday, all three water mobilizers together will conduct community meetings (3 per week).
4. Each Saturday, all three water mobilizers will separately conduct one (1) community meeting a standpost to update the community on the month's activities.

Equipment Provided:

- bicycle
- wrist watch
- electronic calculator
- clipboard
- stationary supplies as required
- hat
- knap sack

Salary:

APPENDIX - JOB DESCRIPTION FOR WATER MOBILIZERS (page 3)

Evaluation Framework:

Tasks	Indicators of Performance	Data Sources
1. Prepare weekly work plans for approval.	•work plans are completed and approved	•presentation of work plans at weekly project meetings.
2. Conduct weekly inspections of standposts.	•weekly inspections are completed regularly	•monthly standpost reports
3. Prepare a monthly monitoring report for each standpost.	•monthly reports are completed for each standpost	•monthly standpost reports
4. Provide training support to water point monitors.	•improved capacity of monitors	•log books •monthly standpost reports
5. Facilitate a monthly meeting of water point monitors (bi-monthly).	•number of meetings held •number of monitors attending meetings	•minutes of monthly meetings
6. Record minutes of monthly meeting of water point monitors (bi-monthly).	•quality of the minutes taken	•opinion of the water project coordinator
7. Attend monthly community meetings at each standpost.	•number of meetings attended	•monthly standpost reports
8. Participate in a weekly water project meeting.	•number of meetings attended •quality of participation at meetings	•minutes of meetings •opinion of the water project coordinator
9. Provide the standpost technical team with work orders at the weekly project meeting.	•number of work orders submitted	•technical team data base

Disciplinary Action:

The performance of the water mobilizers will be based on whether the tasks they are responsible for actually get done or not. Each mobilizer's performance will be reviewed on a monthly basis. Salary deductions will be implemented in cases of repeated poor performance.

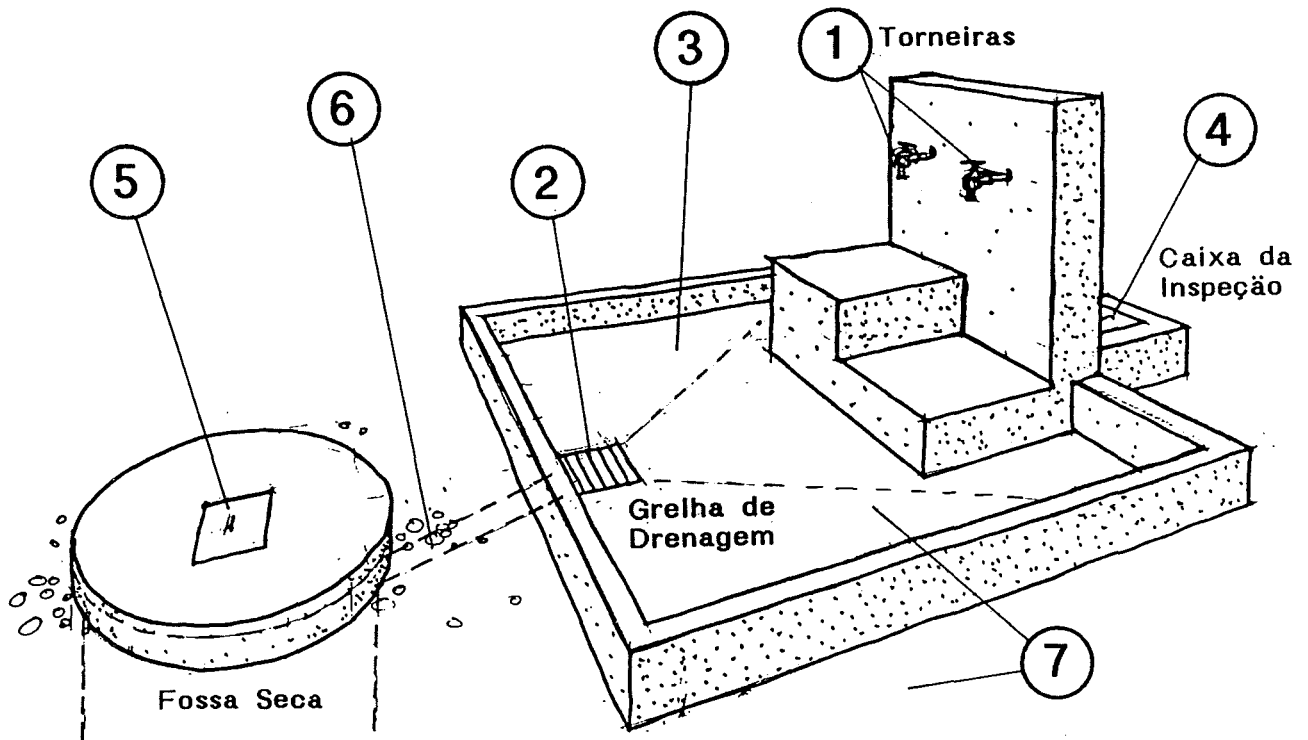
Annex B

Sample User Card

FICHA DE CONTROLO DA CHAFARIZE No: _____

Nom de Monitor: _____

Mês de: _____ 199__



Ref:	Descrição da Problema	Inspeção Semanal				Acção á Tomar	Data:
		1	2	3	4		
①	TORNEIRA(s) Partida/Bloqueada					Informar Equipa Tecnica	
②	GRELHA ou BOCA Bloqueada					Limpar	
③	PAVIMENTO / REBOCA Partida ou Riscada					Informar Equipa Tecnica	
④	TAMPA da CAIXA Falta ou Partida					Informar Equipa Tecnica	
⑤	TAMPA da FOSSA Falta ou Partida					Informar Equipa Tecnica	
⑥	TUBO DE ESCOAMENTO Bloqueada					Informar Equipa Tecnica	
⑦	LIXO ou LAMA a volta ou dentro					Limpar	

Annex C

Data Base on Improved Latrine Production and Construction

LATRINAS MELHORADAS - BASE DE DADOS

Date: 28-01-94

UNIDADE DE PRODUCAO: CACUACO

Folia No:

01

PRODUCAO					DISTRIBUCAO													CONTROLE						
No.	LAJE REF. No.	DATA FABRICO	TIPO DE LAJE 0,5/1,2/1,5	NOME de FABRICANTE	DATA de ENTREGA	RECEBEDOR Nome Completo	LOCALIZACAO						No. UTENTES	ESCAV. BURACO Data	BLOCOS RECEBIDOS		CIMENTO RECEBIDO		RESPIR-ADORE Sim / Nao	MONTANTE PAGO Nfz/USD	CONSTRUCAO CONCLUIDA Data	SUPERVISOR NOME	INSPECAO data	OBSERVACOES
							Município	Comuna	Sector	Quart.	Rua	Casa No.			Numero	Data	Sacos	Data						
1	01	15-04-92	1,20	Sadi Gabriel	02-06-92	Del. Prov. Saude	Malanga	Malanga	Balmo Azul	--	--	--	300	--	0	--	--	--	--	25000	14-07-92	Sr. Hernani	20-07-92	Latrinas publicas- Visita Papa
2	02	15-04-92	1,20	Sadi Gabriel	02-06-92	Del. Prov. Saude	Malanga	Malanga	Balmo Azul	--	--	--	300	--	0	--	--	--	--	25000	14-07-92	Sr. Hernani	20-07-92	Latrinas publicas- Visita Papa
3	03	15-04-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	02-06-92	Del. Prov. Saude	Malanga	Malanga	Balmo Azul	--	--	--	300	--	0	--	--	--	--	25000	14-07-92	Sr. Hernani	20-07-92	Latrinas publicas- Visita Papa
4	04	16-04-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	02-06-92	Del. Prov. Saude	Malanga	Malanga	Balmo Azul	--	--	--	300	--	0	--	--	--	--	25000	14-07-92	Sr. Hernani	20-07-92	Latrinas publicas- Visita Papa
5	05	16-04-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	02-06-92	Del. Prov. Saude	Malanga	Malanga	Balmo Azul	--	--	--	300	--	0	--	--	--	--	25000	14-07-92	Sr. Hernani	20-07-92	Latrinas publicas- Visita Papa
6	06	21-04-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	02-06-92	Del. Prov. Saude	Malanga	Malanga	Balmo Azul	--	--	--	300	--	0	--	--	--	--	25000	14-07-92	Sr. Hernani	20-07-92	Latrinas publicas- Visita Papa
7	07	21-04-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	16-06-92	Escola S. Pedro da Barra	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluanje	Sao P. da Barra	--	--	--	300	04-10-93	320	04-10-93	04	04-10-93	Nao	--	16-10-93	Sandra Sady	17-12-93	Latrina Escolar
8	08	24-04-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	06-11-92	Programa Sambizanga	Kaouaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	03-11-92	80	04-11-92	1	04-11-92	Nao	--	07-11-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. deslocaodos do Bengo
9	09	24-04-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	06-11-92	Programa Sambizanga	Kaouaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	03-11-92	80	04-11-92	1	04-11-92	Nao	--	07-11-92	--	--	Lat. pub. deslocaodos do Bengo
10	10	27-04-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	03-06-93	Escola 422	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluanje	Balmo Petrangol	--	--	Escola 422	300	10-10-93	320	10-10-93	04	10-10-93	Nao	--	16-10-93	Lurdes Morais	17-12-93	Latrina Escolar
11	11	27-04-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	03-06-93	Escola 421	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluanje	Balmo Petrangol	--	--	Escola 421	300	16-8-93	320	20-10-93	03	20-10-93	Nao	--	25-10-93	Sandra sady	17-12-93	Latrina Escolar
12	12	29-04-92	1,20	Joao sebastiao	07-11-92	Escola 421	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluanje	Balmo Petrangol	--	--	Escola 421	300	20-09-93	300	24-09-93	03	24-09-93	Nao	--	04-10-93	Sandra Sady	17-12-93	Latrina Escolar
13	13	29-04-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	07-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kaouaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	05-11-92	80	07-11-92	1	07-11-92	Nao	--	09-11-92	--	--	Lat. pub. deslocaodos do Bengo
14	14	30-04-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	07-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kaouaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	05-11-92	80	07-11-92	1	07-11-92	Nao	--	09-11-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. deslocaodos do Bengo
15	15	30-04-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	07-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kaouaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	05-11-92	80	07-11-92	1	07-11-92	Nao	--	09-11-92	--	--	Lat. pub. deslocaodos do Bengo
16	16	21-05-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	07-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kaouaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	05-11-92	80	07-11-92	1	07-11-92	Nao	--	10-11-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. deslocaodos do Bengo
17	17	21-05-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	06-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kaouaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	06-11-92	80	07-11-92	1	07-11-92	Nao	--	10-11-92	--	--	Lat. pub. deslocaodos do Bengo
18	18	21-05-92	1,20	Agostinho	06-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kaouaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	06-11-92	80	07-11-92	1	07-11-92	Nao	--	10-11-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. deslocaodos do Bengo
19	19	28-05-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	06-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kaouaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	06-11-92	80	07-11-92	1	07-11-92	Nao	--	12-11-92	--	--	Lat. pub. deslocaodos do Bengo
20	20	28-04-92	1,20	Joao sebastiao	06-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kaouaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	06-11-92	80	07-11-92	1	07-11-92	Nao	--	12-11-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. deslocaodos do Bengo
21	21	28-05-92	1,20	Agostinho	06-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kaouaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	06-11-92	80	07-11-92	1	07-11-92	Nao	--	12-11-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. deslocaodos do Bengo
22	22	28-05-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	12-06-93	Agostinho do Santos	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluanje	--	--	--	8	10-11-93	290	07-11-93	3	07-11-93	Nao	--	14-11-93	Sandra Sadi	07-12-93	Latrina Familiar	
23	23	28-04-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	06-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kaouaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	06-11-92	80	10-11-92	1	13-11-92	Nao	--	13-11-92	--	--	Lat. pub. deslocaodos do Bengo
24	24	29-05-92	1,20	Agostinho	06-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kaouaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	06-11-92	80	10-11-92	1	13-11-92	Nao	--	13-11-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. deslocaodos do Bengo
25	25	29-05-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	10-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kaouaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	06-11-92	80	10-11-92	1	13-11-92	Nao	--	13-11-92	--	--	Lat. pub. deslocaodos do Bengo
26	26	29-04-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	10-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kaouaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	06-11-92	80	10-11-92	1	13-11-92	Nao	--	14-11-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. deslocaodos do Bengo
27	27	02-06-92	1,20	Agostinho	10-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kaouaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	06-11-92	80	10-11-92	1	13-11-92	Nao	--	14-11-92	--	--	Lat. pub. deslocaodos do Bengo
28	28	02-06-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	10-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kaouaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	06-11-92	80	10-11-92	1	13-11-92	Nao	--	14-11-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. deslocaodos do Bengo
29	29	02-06-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	10-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kaouaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	10-11-92	80	10-11-92	1	14-11-92	Nao	--	15-11-92	--	--	Lat. pub. deslocaodos do Bengo
30	30	03-06-92	1,20	Agostinho	10-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kaouaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	10-11-92	80	10-11-92	1	14-11-92	Nao	--	15-11-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. deslocaodos do Bengo
31	31	03-06-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	10-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kaouaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	10-11-92	80	10-11-92	1	14-11-92	Nao	--	15-11-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. deslocaodos do Bengo
32	32	03-06-92	1,20	Agostinho	12-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kaouaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	10-11-92	80	10-11-92	1	14-11-92	Nao	--	16-11-92	--	--	Lat. pub. deslocaodos do Bengo
33	33	05-06-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	12-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kaouaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	12-11-92	80	10-11-92	1	14-11-92	Nao	--	16-11-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. deslocaodos do Bengo
34	34	05-06-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	12-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kaouaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	12-11-92	80	10-11-92	1	14-11-92	Nao	--	16-11-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. deslocaodos do Bengo
35	NM 01	16-06-92	0,60	Sadi Gabriel	15-06-93	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoria	Kouzi	--	--	--	100	12-06-93	80	15-06-93	Nao	-	Nao	--	16-6-93	Adao Augusto	17-01-94	Lat. Pub. Deslocaodos do Moxico
36	NM 02	16-06-92	0,60	Sadi Gabriel	15-06-93	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoria	Kouzi	--	--	--	100	12-06-93	80	15-06-93	Nao	-	Nao	--	17-06-93	Adao Augusto	17-01-94	Lat. Pub. Deslocaodos do Moxico
37	NM 03	16-06-92	0,60	Sadi Gabriel	15-06-93	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoria	Kouzi	--	--	--	100	12-06-93	80	15-06-93	Nao	-	Nao	--	20-06-93	Adao Augusto	17-01-94	Lat. Pub. Deslocaodos do Moxico
38	NM 04	16-06-92	0,60	Joao Sebastiao	15-06-93	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoria	Kouzi	--	--	--	100	16-06-93	80	15-06-93	Nao	-	Nao	--	22-06-93	Adao Augusto	17-01-94	Lat. Pub. Deslocaodos do Moxico
39	NM 05	16-06-92	0,60	Sadi Gabriel	15-06-93	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoria	Kouzi	--	--	--	100	16-06-93	80	15-06-93	Nao	-	Nao	--	24-04-93	Adao Augusto	17-01-94	Lat. Pub. Deslocaodos do Moxico
40	NM 06	16-06-92	0,60	Joao Sebastiao	15-06-93	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoria	Kouzi	--	--	--	100	16-06-93	80	15-06-93	Nao	-	Nao	--	28-06-93	Adao Augusto	17-01-94	Lat. Pub. Deslocaodos do Moxico

No. dos BENEFICIARIOS: 10508

3300

LATRINAS MELHORADAS - BASE DE DADOS

Data: 02-02-04

UNIDADE DE PRODUCAO: CACUACO

Folia No:

02

PRODUCAO					DISTRIBUCAO												CONTROLE							
No.	LAJE REF. No.	DATA FABRICO	TIPO DE LAJE 0,5/1,2/1,5	NOME de FABRICANTE	DATA de ENTREGA	RECEBEDOR Nome Completo	LOCALIZACAO					No. UTENTES	ESCAV. BURACO Data	BLOCOS RECEBIDOS		CIMENTO RECEBIDO		RESPIRADORE Sim / Nao	MONTANTE PAGO Niz/USD	CONSTRUCAO CONCLUIDA Data	SUPERVISOR NOME	INSPECCAO data	OBSERVACOES	
							Municipio	Comuna	Sector	Quart.	Rua	Casa No.			Numero	Data	Sacos	Data						
41	NM 07	18-06-02	0,60	Sadi Gabriel	29-09-03	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoaria	Kloud	--	--	--	100	20-09-03	80	28-09-03	0	--	Nao	--	04-10-03	Adao Augusto	17-01-04	Lat. Pub. Desloados do Moxico
42	NM 08	18-06-02	0,60	Joao Sebastiao	29-09-03	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoaria	Kloud	--	--	--	100	20-09-03	80	28-09-03	0	--	Nao	--	08-10-03	Adao Augusto	17-01-04	Lat. Pub. Desloados do Moxico
43	NM 09	18-06-02	0,60	Joao Sebastiao	29-09-03	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoaria	Kloud	--	--	--	100	20-09-03	80	28-09-03	0	--	Nao	--	08-10-03	Adao Augusto	17-01-04	Lat. Pub. Desloados do Moxico
44	NM 10	19-06-02	0,60	Joao Sebastiao	29-09-03	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoaria	Kloud	--	--	--	100	22-09-03	80	28-09-03	0	--	Nao	--	10-10-03	Adao Augusto	17-01-04	Lat. Pub. Desloados do Moxico
45	NM 11	19-06-02	0,60	Joao Sebastiao	29-09-03	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoaria	Kloud	--	--	--	100	18-09-03	80	28-09-03	0	--	Nao	--	12-10-03	Adao Augusto	17-01-04	Lat. Pub. Desloados do Moxico
46	NM 12	19-06-02	0,60	Sadi Gabriel	29-09-03	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoaria	Kloud	--	--	--	100	20-09-03	80	28-09-03	0	--	Nao	--	12-10-03	Adao Augusto	17-01-04	Lat. Pub. Desloados do Moxico
47	NM 13	19-06-02	0,60	Sadi Gabriel	29-09-03	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoaria	Kloud	--	--	--	100	23-09-03	80	28-09-03	0	--	Nao	--	13-10-03	Adao Augusto	17-01-04	Lat. Pub. Desloados do Moxico
48	NM 14	19-06-02	0,60	Sadi Gabriel	29-09-03	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoaria	Kloud	--	--	--	100	23-09-03	80	28-09-03	0	--	Nao	--	14-10-03	Adao Augusto	17-01-04	Lat. Pub. Desloados do Moxico
49	NM 15	22-06-02	0,60	Sadi Gabriel	29-09-03	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoaria	Kloud	--	--	--	100	23-09-03	80	28-09-03	0	--	Nao	--	18-10-03	Adao Augusto	17-01-04	Lat. Pub. Desloados do Moxico
50	NM 18	22-06-02	0,60	Sadi Gabriel	29-09-03	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoaria	Kloud	--	--	--	100	24-09-03	80	28-09-03	0	--	Nao	--	19-10-03	Adao Augusto	17-01-04	Lat. Pub. Desloados do Moxico
51	NM 17	22-06-02	0,60	Joao Sebastiao	29-09-03	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoaria	Kloud	--	--	--	100	25-09-03	80	28-09-03	0	--	Nao	--	20-10-03	Adao Augusto	17-01-04	Lat. Pub. Desloados do Moxico
52	NM 16	22-06-02	0,60	Joao Sebastiao	29-09-03	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoaria	Kloud	--	--	--	100	26-09-03	80	28-09-03	0	--	Nao	--	21-10-03	Adao Augusto	17-01-04	Lat. Pub. Desloados do Moxico
53	NM 19	22-06-02	0,60	Sadi Gabriel	13-11-02	Igreja E. de Angola	Viana	Viana	Caop	--	--	--	30	21-11-02	80	28-11-02	0	--	Nao	--	29-11-02	--	--	Latrina para centro de formacao
54	NM 20	22-06-02	0,60	Sadi Gabriel	13-11-02	Igreja E. de Angola	Viana	Viana	Caop	--	--	--	30	23-11-02	80	27-11-02	0	--	Nao	--	03-12-02	--	--	Latrina para centro de formacao
55	NM 21	29-06-02	0,60	Sadi Gabriel	13-11-02	Igreja E. de Angola	Viana	Viana	Caop	--	--	--	30	25-11-02	80	29-11-02	0	--	Nao	--	05-12-02	--	--	Latrina para centro de formacao
56	NM 22	29-06-02	0,60	Sadi Gabriel	29-09-03	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoaria	Kloud	--	--	--	100	28-09-03	80	28-09-03	0	--	Nao	--	24-10-03	Adao Augusto	17-01-04	Lat. Pub. Desloados do Moxico
57	NM 23	29-06-02	0,60	Joao Sebastiao	29-07-03	Projeto Sambizanga	Sambizanga	Ngola Kiluanje	Centro de saude	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	0	--	Nao	--	--	--	--	Para demonstr. no centro de saude
58	NM 24	29-06-02	0,60	Joao Sebastiao																				
59	NM 25	29-06-02	0,60	Joao Sebastiao																				
60	NM 26	29-06-02	0,60	Sadi Gabriel	24-10-04	Escola 420	Sambizanga	Ngola Kiluanje	S.P.da Barra	--	--	--	300	28-10-04	200	14-10-04	3	14-10-04	Nao	0	18-12-04	Adao Augusto	28-12-04	Latrina escolar
61	NM 27	29-06-02	0,60	Joao Sebastiao	24-10-04	Escola 420	Sambizanga	Ngola Kiluanje	S.P.da Barra	--	--	--	300	28-10-04	200	14-10-04	3	14-10-04	Nao	0	18-12-04	Adao Augusto	28-12-04	Latrina escolar
62	NM 28	08-07-02	0,60	Joao Sebastiao																				
63	NM 29	06-07-02	0,60	Joao Sebastiao																				
64	NM 30	08-07-02	0,60	Joao Sebastiao																				
65	NM 31	08-07-02	0,60	Joao Sebastiao																				
66	NM 32	08-07-02	0,60	Joao Sebastiao																				
67	NM 33	10-07-02	0,60	Joao Sebastiao																				
68	NM 34	10-07-02	0,60	Joao Sebastiao																				
69	NM 35	10-07-02	0,60	Joao Sebastiao																				
70	NM 36	10-07-02	0,60	Joao Sebastiao																				
71	NM 37	10-07-02	0,60	Joao Sebastiao																				
72	NM 38	10-07-02	0,60	Sadi Gabriel																				
73	NM 39	10-07-02	0,60	Sadi Gabriel	29-11-04	Estaleiro Valsaroca	Sambizanga	Ngola Kiluanje	Valsaroca	--	--	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	nao	0	--	--	--	Demonstracao
74	NM 40	10-07-02	0,60	Sadi Gabriel																				
75	NM 41	10-07-02	0,60	Sadi Gabriel																				
76	NM 42	13-07-02	0,60	Joao Sebastiao	29-11-04	Estaleiro Valsaroca	Sambizanga	Ngola Kiluanje	Valsaroca	--	--	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	nao	0	--	--	--	Demonstracao
77	NM 43	13-07-02	0,60	Joao Sebastiao	29-11-04	Estaleiro Valsaroca	Sambizanga	Ngola Kiluanje	Valsaroca	--	--	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	nao	0	--	--	--	Demonstracao
78	NM 44	13-07-02	0,60	Joao Sebastiao																				
79	NM 45	13-07-02	0,60	Joao Sebastiao																				
80	NM 46	14-07-02	0,60	Joao Sebastiao																				

No. dos BENEFICIARIOS: 1390

LATRINAS MELHORADAS - BASE DE DADOS

Data: 10-02-94

UNIDADE DE PRODUCAO: CACUACO

Folia No: 03

PRODUCAO					DISTRIBUCAO												CONTROLO							
No.	LAJE REF. No.	DATA FABRICO	TIPO DE LAJE 0,5/1,2/1,5	NOME de FABRICANTE	DATA de ENTREGA	RECEBEDOR Nome Completo	LOCALIZACAO					No. UTENTES	ESCAV. BURACO Data	BLOCOS RECEBIDOS		CIMENTO RECEBIDO		RESPIR-ADORE Sim / Nao	MONTANTE PAGO NKZ/USD	CONSTRUCAO CONCLUIDA Data	SUPERVISOR NOME	INSPECAO data	OBSERVACOES	
							Município	Comuna	Sector	Quart.	Rua	Casa No.			Numero	Data	Sacos	Data						
81	NM 47	14-07-92	0,80	JOAO SEBASTIAC																				
82	NM 48	14-07-92	0,80	JOAO SEBASTIAC																				
83	NM 49	14-07-92	0,80	JOAO SEBASTIAC																				
84	NM 50	14-07-92	0,80	SADI GABRIEL																				
85	NM 51	20-07-92	0,80	JOAO SEBASTIAC																				
86	NM 52	05-10-92	0,80	JOAO SEBASTIAC																				
87	NM 53	05-10-92	0,80	JOAO SEBASTIAC	18-02-95	Escola do panga-panga	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	2	--	--	--	300		200	18-02-95	2	18-02-95	nao	0	22-02-95	Mauricio	24-05-95	Latrina ecolar
88	NM 54	05-10-92	0,80	JOAO SEBASTIAC	9-11-94	Escola do panga-panga	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	2	--	--	--	300	04-11-94	200	29-10-94	2	09-11-94	nao	0	15-11-94	Mauricio	15-11-94	Latrina ecolar
89	NM 55	05-10-92	0,80	JOAO SEBASTIAC	9-11-94	Escola do panga-panga	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	2	--	--	--	300	04-11-94	200	29-10-94	2	09-11-94	nao	0	17-11-94	Mauricio	17-11-94	Latrina ecolar
90	NM 56	23-11-92	0,80	JOAO SEBASTIAC																				
91	NM 57	23-11-92	0,80	JOAO SEBASTIAC																				
92	NM 58	05-03-93	0,80	JOAO SEBASTIAC																				
93	35	15-06-92	1,20	JOAO SEBASTIAC	05-12-92	Projeto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	07-12-92	80	05-12-92	1	05-12-92	Nao	0	10-12-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. Deslocaos do Bengo
94	36	15-06-92	1,20	JOAO SEBASTIAC	20-07-93	C.S. Ngola Kluanje	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluanje	--	--	--	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	Nao	0	--	--	--	Demonstracao/Palestras
95	37	15-06-92	1,20	JOAO SEBASTIAC	14-11-92	Projeto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	15-11-92	80	14-11-92	1	15-11-92	Nao	0	17-11-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. Deslocaos do Bengo
96	38	18-06-92	1,20	JOAO SEBASTIAC	14-11-92	Projeto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	15-11-92	80	14-11-92	1	15-11-92	Nao	0	17-11-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. Deslocaos do Bengo
97	39	18-06-92	1,20	JOAO SEBASTIAC	14-11-92	Projeto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	15-11-92	80	14-11-92	1	15-11-92	Nao	0	17-11-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. Deslocaos do Bengo
98	40	18-06-92	1,20	JOAO SEBASTIAC	14-11-92	Projeto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	15-11-92	80	14-11-92	1	15-11-92	Nao	0	19-11-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. Deslocaos do Bengo
99	41	18-06-92	1,20	JOAO SEBASTIAC	15-11-92	Projeto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	18-11-92	80	15-11-92	1	18-11-92	Nao	0	20-11-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. Deslocaos do Bengo
100	42	17-06-92	1,20	JOAO SEBASTIAC	15-11-92	Projeto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	16-11-92	80	15-11-92	1	16-11-92	Nao	0	21-11-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. Deslocaos do Bengo
101	43	17-06-92	1,20	JOAO SEBASTIAC	15-11-92	Projeto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	100	16-11-92	80	15-11-92	1	16-11-92	Nao	0	23-11-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. Deslocaos do Bengo
102	44	18-06-92	1,20	JOAO SEBASTIAC	15-11-92	Projeto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	16-11-92	80	16-11-92	1	16-11-92	Nao	0	24-11-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. Deslocaos do Bengo
103	45	18-06-92	1,20	JOAO SEBASTIAC	15-11-92	Projeto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	20-11-92	80	16-11-92	1	16-11-92	Nao	0	24-11-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. Deslocaos do Bengo
104	46	18-06-92	1,20	JOAO SEBASTIAC	15-11-92	Projeto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	20-11-92	80	16-11-92	1	16-11-92	Nao	0	26-11-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. Deslocaos do Bengo
105	47	19-06-92	1,20	JOAO SEBASTIAC	15-11-92	Projeto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	20-11-92	80	17-11-92	1	17-11-92	Nao	0	26-11-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. Deslocaos do Bengo
106	48	19-06-92	1,20	JOAO SEBASTIAC	06-08-93	Escola Kimbungusta	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	--	--	--	100	17-05-93	300	06-08-93	3	07-07-93	Sim	75.000	27-06-93	Andre	15-10-93	Latrina Escolar
107	49	23-06-92	1,20	JOAO SEBASTIAC	06-08-93	Escola Kimbungusta	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	--	--	--	100	19-05-93	300	06-08-93	3	07-07-93	Sim	75.000	30-06-93	Andre	15-10-93	Latrina Escolar
108	50	23-06-92	1,20	JOAO SEBASTIAC	15-11-92	Projeto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	17-11-92	80	17-11-92	1	17-11-92	Nao	0	29-11-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. Deslocaos do Bengo
109	51	23-06-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	18-05-93	Maria Luisa	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	2	--	--	--	6	15-05-93	280	18-05-93	3	18-05-93	Nao	75.000	25-05-93	Adao Augusto	15-06-93	Latrina Familiar
110	52	25-06-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	15-11-92	Projeto Sambizanga				--	--	--	300	17-11-92	80	15-11-92	1	15-11-92	Nao	0	03-12-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. Deslocaos do Bengo
111	53	25-06-92	1,20	SADI GABRIEL	14-06-93	Igreja E. I. Angola	Kacuaco	Koolo	Boa Esperanca	--	--	--	300	18-08-93	280	14-06-93	3	14-06-93	Sim	0	06-07-93	Egino Rieta	28-10-93	Latrina da Igreja
112	54	25-06-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	03-08-92	Escola de S.P.da Barra	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluanje	Sao Pedro da Barr	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	Nao	0	--	--	--	Partiu ao desearregar
113	55	28-06-92	1,20	SADI GABRIEL	06-08-93	Escola Kimbungusta	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	--	--	--	100	19-05-93	300	06-08-93	3	07-07-93	Sim	75.000	30-06-93	Andre	15-10-93	Latrina Escolar
114	58	28-06-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	05-12-92	Projeto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	07-12-92	80	05-12-92	1	05-12-92	Nao	0	10-12-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. Deslocaos do Bengo
115	57	28-06-92	1,20	SADI GABRIEL	05-12-92	Projeto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	07-12-92	80	05-12-92	1	05-12-92	Nao	0	13-12-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. Deslocaos do Bengo
116	58	09-11-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	10-07-93	Miguel Kala	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	--	--	--	6	02-07-93	280	10-07-93	3	10-07-93	Sim	0	12-06-93	Andre	06-10-93	Latrina Familiar
117	59	09-11-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	07-12-92	Projeto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Koolo	Cimangola	--	--	--	300	07-12-92	80	05-12-92	1	05-12-92	Nao	0	15-12-92	--	--	Lat. Pub. Deslocaos do Bengo
118	60	02-02-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	12-08-93	Transelctrica	Kacuaco	Kacuaco	--	--	--	--	12	11-06-93	280	12-06-93	3	12-06-93	Nao	0	14-06-93	Hernani	14-12-93	Latrina para o estaleiro
119	61	02-02-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	06-05-93	Isabel Joao	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	2	--	--	--	30	10-05-93	280	18-05-93	3	18-05-93	Sim	0	30-05-93	Adao Augusto	23-06-93	Latrina Familiar
120	62	03-02-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	06-08-93	Silvina	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	--	--	--	4	18-08-93	280	13-07-93	3	13-07-93	Nao	0	20-06-93	Andre	11-12-93	Latrina Familiar

No. dos BENEFICIARIOS: 5580

LATRINAS MELHORADAS - BASE DE DADOS

Date: 15-02-94

UNIDADE DE PRODUCAO: CACUACO

Folia No:

04

PRODUCAO			DISTRIBUCAO										CONTROLE											
No.	LAJE REF. No.	DATA FABRICO	TIPO DE LAJE 0,5x1,2/1,5	NOME de FABRICANTE	DATA de ENTREGA	RECEBEDOR Nome Completo	LOCALIZACAO					No. UTENTES	ESCAV. BURACO Data	BLOCOS RECEBIDOS		CIMENTO RECEBIDO		RESPIRADOR Sim / Nao	MONTANTE NKz/USD	CONSTRUCAO CONCLUIDA Data	SUPERVISOR NOME	INSPECAO data	OBSERVACOES	
							Município	Comuna	Sector	Quart.	Rua	Casa No.			Numero	Data	Sacos	Data						
121	63	03-02-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	13-05-93	Maria Paulo	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	2	---	---	---	13	08-02-94	280	14-02-94	3	14-02-94	nao	0	12-05-94	Mauricio	13-08-94	LATRINA Familiar
122	65	03-02-93	1,20	Carlos	02-11-93	Antonio	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	---	---	---	10	10-08-93	280	12-08-93	3	02-11-93	sim	0	13-11-93	Andre	20-12-93	LATRINA Familiar
123	66	03-02-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	10-10-93	Escola 418	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	4	---	---	---	300	05-10-93	300	10-10-93	4	10-10-93	nao	0	23-10-93	Rals	15-12-93	Latrina Escolar
124	66	09-02-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	10-05-93	Tango	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	2	---	---	---	15	03-05-93	280	10-05-93	3	10-05-93	nao	0	26-06-93	Mauricio	12-08-93	LATRINA Familiar
125	67	11-02-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	05-05-93	Simao Antonio	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	3	---	---	---	12	07-05-93	280	05-05-93	3	05-05-93	nao	0	15-08-93	Mauricio	12-08-93	LATRINA Familiar
126	68	11-02-93	1,20	Carlos	04-08-93	Xavier Pedro	Malanga	Prenda	Pavterra	---	---	---	12	21-07-93	310	04-08-93	3	04-08-93	sim	0	31-08-93	Andre	19-1-93	LATRINA Familiar
127	69	11-02-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	18-07-93	Arao Manuel	Kacuaco	Kacuaco	B.dos pescadores	---	---	---	4	25-07-93	280	22-07-93	3	22-07-93	sim	0	28-07-93	Arao	15-12-93	LATRINA Familiar
128	70	11-02-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	10-10-93	Escola 418	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	4	---	---	---	300	05-10-93	300	10-10-93	04	10-10-93	nao	0	26-10-93	Rals	15-12-93	Latrina Escolar
129	71	12-02-93	1,20	Carlos	12-04-93	Programa de colera	Kacuaco	Funda	Caop 1	---	---	---	300	07-04-93	280	12-04-93	3	12-04-93	sim	0	15-05-93	Domingos	25-08-93	Latrina Publica
130	72	12-02-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	12-04-93	Programa de colera	Kacuaco	Funda	Caop 1	---	---	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	nao	0	---	---	---	Partiu durante o transporte
131	73	15-02-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	12-04-93	Programa de colera	Kacuaco	Funda	Caop 1	---	---	---	300	07-04-93	280	12-04-93	3	12-04-93	sim	0	15-08-93	Domingos	25-08-93	Latrina Publica
132	74	18-02-93	1,20	Carlos	07-08-93	Bernardo Bangula	Sambizanga	Boavista	5	---	---	---	12	15-08-93	280	07-08-93	3	14-08-93	sim	0	28-08-93	Mauricio	20-01-94	LATRINA Familiar
133	75	17-02-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	02-04-93	Joaquim Mungala	Kacuaco	Kacuaco	B.dos pescadores	---	---	---	8	18-04-93	280	13-04-93	3	13-04-93	sim	0	20-04-93	Arao	08-09-93	LATRINA Familiar
134	78	17-02-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	12-04-93	Programa de colera	Kacuaco	Funda	Caop 1	---	---	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	nao	0	---	---	---	Partiu ao descarregar
135	77	19-02-93	1,20	Carlos	05-05-93	Programa de colera	Kacuaco	Funda	Caop 1	---	---	---	300	05-05-93	280	03-05-93	3	03-05-93	sim	0	25-07-93	Domingos	25-08-93	Latrina Publica
136	78	19-02-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	06-06-93	Quintas Martins	Kacuaco	Funda	Caop 1	---	---	---	6	11-08-93	280	10-08-93	3	10-08-93	sim	0	18-08-93	Arao Manuel	13-10-93	Latrina Publica
137	79	22-02-93	1,20	Domingos	15-09-93	Petele Pierre	Cazenga	Hoji ya Henda	Mabor combustivel	---	---	---	10	10-11-93	280	20-10-93	3	20-10-93	nao	0	15-11-93	Simao	13-12-95	Latrina do posto de Saude
138	80	22-02-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	15-09-93	Petele Pierre	Cazenga	Hoji ya Henda	Mabor combustivel	---	---	---	12	10-11-93	280	20-10-93	3	20-10-93	nao	0	24-11-93	Simao	13-12-95	Latrina do posto de Saude
139	81	28-02-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	18-08-93	Escola Kimbangulista	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	---	---	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	nao	0	---	---	---	Partiu ao descarregar
140	82	16-03-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	05-04-93	Madalena Nguve	Kacuaco	Kcolo	Boa Esperanca	---	---	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	nao	0	---	---	---	Partiu ao descarregar
141	83	28-03-93	1,20	Carlos	08-04-93	Madalena Nguve	Kacuaco	Kcolo	Boa Esperanca	---	---	---	13	02-08-93	280	08-04-93	3	10-08-93	nao	0	20-08-93	Egino Reis	14-10-93	LATRINA Familiar
142	84	17-03-93	1,20	Domingos	06-04-93	Estaleiro do cacuaco D.W	Kacuaco	Kacuaco	Estaleiro	---	---	---	22	06-04-93	280	06-04-93	4	06-04-93	sim	0	13-04-93	Sadi Gabriel	12-12-93	Latrina para o pesal
143	85	17-03-93	1,20	Carlos	15-05-93	Malanona	Cazenga	Hoji ya Henda	Mabor combustivel	---	---	---	12	16-05-93	320	15-05-93	3	15-05-93	nao	0	08-07-93	Simao	03-11-93	Latrina Publica(Posto de Saude)
144	86	19-03-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	14-08-93	Ida Mel	Kacuaco	Kcolo	Boa Esperanca	---	---	---	15	10-08-93	280	14-08-93	3	10-08-93	nao	0	16-08-93	Egino Reis	20-10-93	LATRINA Familiar
145	87	19-03-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	10-08-93	Igreja E. dos L'Angola	Kacuaco	Kacuaco	B. dos Pescadores	---	---	---	300	28-06-93	280	13-08-93	3	13-08-93	sim	0	02-07-93	Arao Manuel	03-08-93	LATRINA Familiar
148	88	24-03-93	1,20	Domingos	15-08-93	Escola Kimbangulista	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	---	---	---	300	31-08-93	280	06-08-93	3	07-07-93	sim	75.000	20-09-93	Andre	3-12-93	Latrina Escolar
147	89	24-03-93	1,20	Carlos	10-05-93	Programa da colera	Kacuaco	Funda	Caop	---	---	---	0	---	0	---	3	---	nao	0	---	---	---	Partiu ao descarregar
148	90	25-03-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	15-09-93	Adolfo Muambungue	Kacuaco	Kcolo	Boa Esperanca	---	---	---	11	10-09-93	280	15-09-93	3	15-09-93	nao	0	20-09-93	Henrique Luis	17-12-93	Latrina Escolar
149	91	25-03-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	06-08-93	Simao Gaspar	Kacuaco	Funda	Caop	---	---	---	8	12-08-93	280	13-08-93	3	13-08-93	nao	0	23-08-93	Domingos	16-10-93	Latrina Familiar
150	92	26-03-93	1,20	Domingos	partiu	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	---	0	---	---	---	Partiu ao ensinar
151	93	28-03-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	21-09-93	Transelctrica	Cazenga	Cazenga	18	---	---	---	30	18-09-93	280	21-09-93	1	21-09-93	nao	0	28-09-93	Adao Augusto	20-11-93	Para o Refeitorio da Sonela
152	94	20-04-93	1,20	Domingos	15-08-93	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoaria	Camp. de desloc	---	---	---	300	18-08-93	80	15-08-93	1	15-08-93	nao	0	20-08-93	Adao Augusto	17-12-93	Para deslocados do Moxico
153	95	20-04-93	1,20	Carlos	15-08-93	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoaria	Camp. de desloc	---	---	---	300	18-08-93	80	15-08-93	1	15-08-93	nao	0	23-08-93	Adao Augusto	17-12-93	Para deslocados do Moxico
154	98	21-04-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	15-08-93	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoaria	Camp. de desloc	---	---	---	300	18-08-93	80	15-08-93	1	15-08-93	nao	0	21-08-93	Adao Augusto	17-12-93	Para deslocados do Moxico
155	97	21-04-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	15-08-93	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoaria	Camp. de desloc	---	---	---	300	20-08-93	80	15-08-93	1	15-08-93	nao	0	24-08-93	Adao Augusto	17-12-93	Para deslocados do Moxico
156	98	27-04-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	18-08-93	Programa de lat.melhorad	Estaleiro do D.W.	---	---	---	---	---	0	14-08-93	80	15-08-93	1	15-08-93	nao	0	25-08-93	Hernani	17-12-93	Demost. feita durante o curso
157	99	27-04-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	15-08-93	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoaria	Camp. de desloc	---	---	---	300	20-08-93	80	15-08-93	1	15-08-93	nao	0	28-08-93	Adao Augusto	17-12-93	Para deslocados do Moxico
158	100	28-04-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	12-08-93	Transelctrica	Cazenga	Cazenga	18	---	---	---	30	12-08-93	280	14-08-93	3	14-08-93	nao	0	16-08-93	Adao Augusto	07-01-94	Para o Refeitorio da Sonela
159	101	28-04-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	04-11-93	Programa da colera	Kacuaco	Kacuaco	Camp. de desloc	---	---	---	300	04-11-93	320	05-11-93	4	05-11-93	nao	0	10-11-93	Hernani	14-12-93	Para deslocados do K. Kubango
160	102	28-04-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	12-08-93	Transelctrica	Cazenga	Cazenga	18	---	---	---	30	10-08-93	280	12-08-93	3	12-08-93	nao	0	14-08-93	Adao Augusto	07-01-94	Para o Refeitorio da Sonela

No. dos BENEFICIARIOS:

4185

0

LATRINAS MELHORADAS - BASE DE DADOS

Date: 23-02-94

UNIDADE DE PRODUCAO: CACUACO

Folia No:

05

PRODUCAO					DISTRIBUCAO										CONTROLO									
No.	LAJE REF. No.	DATA FABRICO	TIPO DE LAJE 0,5/1,2/1,5	NOME de FABRICANTE	DATA de ENTREGA	RECEBEDOR Nome Completo	LOCALIZACAO					No. UTENTES	ESCAV. BURACO Data	BLOCOS RECEBIDOS		CIMENTO RECEBIDO		RESPIR-ADORE Sim / Nao	MONTANTE PAGO Nqz/USD	CONSTRUCAO CONCLUIDA Data	SUPERVISOR NOME	INSPECCAO data	OBSERVACOES	
							Município	Comuna	Sector	Quart.	Rua	Casa No.			Numero	Data	Sacos	Data						
161	103	28-04-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	03-08-93	Andre Pembele	Cazenga	Hoji ya Henda	Mabor Combustive				5	05-08-93	280	03-08-93	3	03-08-93	nao	0				
162	104	18-06-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	20-09-93	Igreja do I.E.R.A.	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pintp				200	04-09-93	280	20-09-93	3	20-09-93	sim	0	29-09-93	Andre	14-12-93	Latrina Publica(posto de Saude)
163	105	17-06-93	1,20	Carlos	20-09-93	Igreja do I.E.R.A.	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pintp				200	04-09-93	280	20-09-93	3	20-09-93	sim	0	04-10-93	Andre	14-12-93	Latrina Publica(posto de Saude)
164	106	18-08-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	09-12-93	Domingos Luombo	Cazenga	Hoji ya Henda	Mabor Combustive				6	05-12-93	280	09-12-93	3	09-12-93	nao	0				
165	107	18-06-93	1,20	Carlos	13-08-93	Transelectrica	Cazenga	Hoji ya Henda	18				30	12-08-93	280	13-08-93	3	13-08-93	nao	0	18-08-93	Adao Augusto	23-12-93	Latrina Pub. Refertorio da Sonel
166	108	18-08-93	1,20	Carlos	21-09-93	Transelectrica	Cazenga	Hoji ya Henda	18				30	19-09-93	280	21-08-93	3	21-08-93	nao	0	23-09-93	Adao Augusto	23-12-93	Latrina Pub. Refertorio da Sonel
167	109	22-08-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	13-10-93	Manuel Ndalo	Kacuaco	Kacuaco	B. dos Pescadores				12	18-10-93	280	15-08-93	3	15-08-93	nao	0	21-10-93	Arao Manuel	14-12-93	Latrina Familiar
168	110	22-06-93	1,20	Domingos															0					
169	111	22-06-93	1,20	Carlos															0					
170	112	22-06-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	27-12-93	Kenga Bernardo	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pintp				8	13-10-93	280	27-09-93	3	27-09-93	nao	0	08-07-94	Andre	10-10-94	Latrina Familiar
171	113	23-06-93	1,20	Carlos	27-12-93	Isabel Rodrigues	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pintp				7	17-09-93	280	27-09-93	3	27-09-93	nao	0	03-10-93	Andre	05-12-93	Latrina Familiar
172	114	28-06-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao		Estragado							0		0		0		nao	0				Partiu durante a secagem
173	115	28-06-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao		Estragado							0		0		0		nao	0				Partiu durante a secagem
174	116	06-07-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	03-09-93	Martins Afonso	Kacuaco	Funda	Caop 1				8	28-08-93	280	03-09-93	3	03-09-93	nao	0	10-09-93	Agostinho	12-11-93	Latrina Familiar
175	117	08-07-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao		Estragado							0		0		0		nao	0				Partiu durante a secagem
176	118	08-07-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao		Estragado							0		0		0		nao	0				Partiu durante a secagem
177	119	08-07-93	1,20	Domingos	03-09-93	Sabalo	Kacuaco	Funda	Caop 1				5	30-08-93	280	03-09-93	3	03-09-93	nao	0	15-09-93	Agostinho	24-01-94	Latrina Familiar
178	120	08-07-93	1,20	Carlos		Partiu							0		0		0		nao	0				Partiu,na composicao da massa
179	121	07-07-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	15-09-93	Escola 414	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	3				1500	10-09-93	300	15-09-93	4	15-09-93	nao	0	09-10-93	Smao	10-12-93	Latrina Escolar
180	122	13-07-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	15-09-93	Escola 414	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	3				1500	10-09-93	300	15-09-93	4	15-09-93	nao	0	09-10-93	Smao	10-12-93	Latrina Escolar
181	123	14-07-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao															0					
182	124	14-07-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao															0					
183	125	15-07-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	09-11-93	Andre Afonso	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto				5	06-11-93	280	09-11-93	3	09-11-93	sim	0	12-11-93	Andre	22-12-93	Latrina Familiar
184	126	15-07-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao															0					
185	127	15-07-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	03-09-93	Maria Btzerra	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	2				8	02-07-93	280	09-07-93	3	09-07-93	nao	0	18-09-93	Adao Augusto	13-12-93	Latrina Familiar
186	128	27-07-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao									0		0		0		nao	0				Partiu na composicao
187	129	28-07-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao									0		0		0		nao	0				Partiu na composicao
188	130	28-07-93	1,20	Carlos	15-11-93	Philo	Cacuaco	Funda	Caop 1				11	17-11-93	280	15-11-93	3	15-11-93	sim	0	30-11-93	Agostinho	15-12-93	Latrina Familiar
189	131	28-07-93	1,20	Domingos	06-12-93	Adao Augusto	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluanje					9	05-12-93	280	06-12-93	4	06-12-93	nao	0	10-12-93	Lourenes Morais	17-12-93	Latrina Familiar
190	132	28-07-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	06-12-93	Catarina Domingos	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	2				10	24-10-93	280	15-11-93	3	15-11-93	nao	0	25-01-94	Adao Augusto	31-01-93	Latrina Familiar
191	133	29-07-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	15-10-93	Ricardo	Cacuaco	Funda	Caop 1				8	03-10-93	280	15-11-93	3	15-11-93	nao	0	28-10-93	Agostinho	10-12-93	Latrina Familiar
192	134	29-07-93	1,20	Carlos	06-11-93	Luzia Francoo	Cacuaco	Cacuaco	B. dos Pescadores				6	07-11-93	280	08-12-93	3	08-12-93	nao	0	30-11-93	Arao Manuel	23-12-91	Latrina Familiar
193	135	29-07-93	1,20	Domingos	03-11-93	Luzia Francoo	Cacuaco	Cacuaco	B. dos Pescadores				0		0		0		nao	0				Partiu ao descarregar
194	136	03-09-93	1,20	Carlos	04-11-93	Samuel Felix	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto				0		0		0		nao	0				Partiu ao descarregar
195	137	03-09-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	02-12-93	Gonzaca Muoua	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto				8		280	02-12-93	3	02-12-93	nao	0				Latrina Familiar
196	138	03-09-93	1,20	Domingos	02-12-93	Samuel Felix	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto				10	08-12-93	280	02-12-93	3	02-12-93	nao	0	13-09-94	Andre	13-10-94	Latrina Familiar
197	139	07-09-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	06-12-93	Gasper	Cacuaco	Funda	Caop 1				10	10-12-93	280	06-12-93	3	06-12-93	nao	0	24-12-93	Agostinho	04-01-94	Latrina Familiar
198	140	07-09-93	1,20	Carlos	06-12-93	Vasco Alfredo	Cacuaco	Funda	Caop 1				10	03-12-93	280	06-12-93	3	06-12-93	nao	0	24-08-94	Agostinho	04-01-94	Latrina Familiar
199	141	07-09-93	1,20	Domingos	05-12-93	Igreja Menonita	Cazenga	Hoji ya Henda	17				300	07-1-94	280	08-12-93	3	06-12-93	nao	0	16-01-94	Adao	12-02-94	Latrina da Igreja
200	142	08-09-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	08-12-93	Escola 421	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluanje	S.P.da Barra				300		280	08-12-93	3	08-12-93	nao	0				

No. dos BENEFICIARIOS:

4204

LATRINAS MELHORADAS - BASE DE DADOS

Data: 28-02-04

UNIDADE DE PRODUÇÃO: CACUACO

Folha No:

08

PRODUÇÃO					DISTRIBUIÇÃO											CONTROLE							
No.	LAJE REF. No.	DATA FABRICO	TIPO DE LAJE 0,5/1,2/1,5	NOME de FABRICANTE	DATA de ENTREGA	RECEBEDOR Nome Completo	LOCALIZAÇÃO					No. UTENTES	ESCAV. BURACO Data	BLOCOS RECEBIDOS		CIMENTO RECEBIDO		RESPIRADORE Sim / Não	MONTANTE PAGO KG/USD	CONSTRUÇÃO CONCLUÍDA Data	SUPERVISOR NOME	INSPEÇÃO data	OBSERVAÇÕES
							Município	Comuna	Sector	Quart.	Rua			Casa No.	Numero	Data	Sacos						
201	143	06-09-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	29-12-93	UNICEF	Rangel	Rangel	Sao Paulo	--	--	300	28-12-93	280	22-12-93	3	22-12-93	nao	0	13-01-94	Adao Augusto	13-03-94	Lat. Pub. centro de deslocaados
202	144	06-09-93	1,20	Carlos	29-12-93	UNICEF	Rangel	Rangel	Sao Paulo	--	--	300	28-12-93	280	22-12-93	3	22-12-93	nao	0	15-01-94	Adao Augusto	13-03-94	Lat. Pub. centro de deslocaados
203	145	05-10-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	15-12-93	Garcia Romano	Cacuaco	Kicolo	Boa Esperanca	--	--	7	20-12-93	280	15-12-93	3	15-12-93	nao	0	05-01-94	Egino Reis	10-01-94	Latrina Familiar
204	146	05-10-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	15-12-93	Abel Ngungu	Cacuaco	Cacuaco	B. dos Pescadores	--	--	8	03-01-94	280	15-12-93	3	15-12-93	nao	0	05-01-94	Arao Manuel	28-01-94	Latrina Familiar
205	147	05-10-93	1,20	Carlos	14-12-93	ADEMUS	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	3	--	--	300	21-02-94	280	14-12-93	3	14-12-93	nao	0	ainda	--	--	
206	148	05-10-93	1,20	Domingos	13-12-93	Miguel Andre Tununa	Sambizanga	Boavista	5	--	--	10	10-12-93	280	13-12-93	3	13-12-93	nao	0	17-03-94	Mauricio	15-04-94	Latrina Familiar
207	149	07-10-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	13-12-93	Escola 418	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	3	--	--	300	16-01-94	280	13-12-93	3	13-12-93	nao	0	02-02-94	Adao	13-03-94	Latrina Escolar
208	150	07-10-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	12-11-93	Quebrou-se ao descomer	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Partiu ao descomer
209	151	07-10-93	1,20	Carlos	14-12-93	ADEMUS	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	3	--	--	300	21-02-94	280	14-12-93	3	14-12-93	nao	0	ainda	--	--	
210	152	07-10-93	1,20	Domingos	14-12-93	ADEMUS	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	3	--	--	300	21-02-94	280	14-12-93	3	14-12-93	nao	0	ainda	--	--	
211	153	02-11-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	05-01-94	Caombi	Cacuaco	Funda	Caop	--	--	10	28-12-93	280	05-01-94	3	05-01-94	nao	0	19-02-94	Adao Augusto	13-03-94	Latrina Familiar
212	154	03-11-93	1,20	Mauricio Cabaco	19-01-94	Escola 418	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	3	--	--	300	13-01-94	280	19-01-94	3	19-01-94	nao	0	02-02-94	Mauricio	13-03-94	Latrina Escolar
213	155	03-11-93	1,20	Joao Fernando	19-01-94	Agostinho Coragem	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluange	--	--	--	8	06-01-94	0	--	0	--	nao	0	15-01-94	Adao Augusto	13-03-94	Latrina Familiar
214	156	03-11-93	1,20	Severiano Jose	17-01-94	Benjamin Neto	Sambizanga	Boavista	5	--	--	10	13-02-94	280	20-01-94	3	20-01-94	nao	0	16-02-94	Mauricio	13-03-94	Latrina Familiar
215	157	03-11-93	1,20	Joaquim Mungala	20-01-94	Catarina Simao	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	2	--	--	10	25-01-94	280	20-01-94	3	20-01-94	nao	0	11-02-94	Mauricio	13-03-94	Latrina Familiar
216	158	05-11-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	25-01-94	Jose Cabinda	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluange	central	--	--	8	20-01-94	280	25-01-94	3	25-01-94	nao	0	29-01-95	Adao Augusto	18-03-94	Latrina Familiar
217	159	05-11-93	1,20	Domingos	25-01-94	Feliciana Joao	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluange	--	--	30	28-01-94	280	25-01-94	3	25-01-94	nao	0	06-02-94	Severiano	16-03-94	Latrina Familiar	
218	160	09-11-93	1,20	Carlos	27-01-93	Sandra Sadl	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluange	S.P. da Barra	--	--	8	25-01-94	280	27-01-94	3	27-01-94	nao	0	15-02-94	Sandra	18-03-94	Latrina Familiar
219	161	09-11-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	18-02-94	Elisa "Mamy"	Malanga	R. Pinto	R. Pinto	--	--	8	20-02-94	280	18-02-94	3	18-02-94	nao	0	25-02-94	Andre	16-04-94	Latrina Familiar
220	162	09-11-93	1,20	Carlos	29-12-93	UNICEF	Rangel	Rangel	Sao paulo	--	--	300	18-02-94	280	29-12-93	3	29-12-93	nao	0	10-01-94	Adao Augusto	13-03-94	Latrina Pub. campo deslocaados
221	163	09-11-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	09-03-94	Igreja da Recono.	Malanga	R. Pinto	R. Pinto	--	--	300	09-03-94	300	09-03-94	3	09-03-94	nao	0	16-03-94	Andre	16-04-94	Latrina Publica(igreja)
222	164	17-11-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	29-12-93	UNICEF	Rangel	Rangel	Sao paulo	--	--	300	25-02-94	280	29-12-93	3	29-12-93	nao	0	06-01-94	Adao Augusto	13-03-94	Latrina Pub. campo deslocaados
223	165	17-11-93	1,20	Domingos	27-12-93	Antonio Joao	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	--	--	13	12-11-93	280	25-11-93	3	25-11-93	nao	0	30-11-94	Andre Alonso	23-01-95	Latrina Familiar
224	166	17-11-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	27-12-93	Carlos Panda	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	--	--	12	23-12-93	280	27-12-93	3	27-12-93	nao	0	28-12-94	Andre Alonso	23-01-95	Latrina Familiar
225	167	23-11-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	28-02-94	Isaac Nogueve	Cacuaco	Kicolo	B. Esperanca	--	--	8	23-02-94	300	23-02-94	3	23-02-94	nao	0	28-02-94	Adao	28-02-94	Latrina Familiar
226	168	23-11-93	1,20	Domingos	12-01-94	Jeremias Rodrigues	Cacuaco	Cacuaco	B. dos Pescadores	--	--	7	07-01-94	280	12-01-94	3	12-01-94	nao	0	29-01-94	Arao Manuel	13-02-94	Latrina Familiar
227	169	23-11-93	1,20	Carlos	12-01-94	Berlim Baptista	Cacuaco	Cacuaco	B. dos Pescadores	--	--	8	10-01-94	280	12-01-94	3	12-01-94	nao	0	25-01-94	Arao Manuel	13-02-94	Latrina Familiar
228	170	25-11-93	1,20	Domingos	28-02-94	ACM-Kuanza Sul	Gabela	Gabela	Gabela	--	--	--	--	0	--	0	--	nao	588.221	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
229	171	25-11-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	27-01-94	Nsimba Carlota	Ingbotata	Ingbotata	Chicala	--	--	7	03-04-94	280	27-01-94	3	27-01-94	nao	0	06-04-94	Nsimba	06-05-94	Latrina Familiar
230	172	28-11-93	1,20	Domingos	28-02-94	ACM-Kuanza Sul	Gabela	Gabela	Gabela	--	--	--	--	0	--	0	--	nao	588.221	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
231	173	28-11-93	1,20	Carlos	28-02-94	ACM-Kuanza Sul	Gabela	Gabela	Gabela	--	--	--	--	0	--	0	--	nao	588.221	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
232	174	26-11-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	14-02-94	Domingos Carlombo	Cacuaco	Cacuaco	B. dos Pescadores	--	--	8	01-03-94	280	14-02-94	3	14-02-94	nao	0	06-04-94	Arao Manuel	10-05-94	Latrina Familiar
233	175	30-11-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	28-02-94	ACM-Kuanza Sul	Gabela	Gabela	Gabela	--	--	--	--	0	--	0	--	nao	588.221	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
234	176	30-11-93	1,20	Carlos	28-02-94	ACM-Kuanza Sul	Gabela	Gabela	Gabela	--	--	--	--	0	--	0	--	nao	588.221	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
235	177	02-12-93	1,20	Domingos	28-02-94	ACM-Kuanza Sul	Gabela	Gabela	Gabela	--	--	--	--	0	--	0	--	nao	588.221	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
236	178	02-12-93	1,20	Carlos	28-02-94	ACM-Kuanza Sul	Gabela	Gabela	Gabela	--	--	--	--	0	--	0	--	nao	588.221	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
237	179	02-12-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	28-02-94	ACM-Kuanza Sul	Gabela	Gabela	Gabela	--	--	--	--	0	--	0	--	nao	588.221	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
238	180	02-12-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	28-02-94	ACM-Kuanza Sul	Gabela	Gabela	Gabela	--	--	--	--	0	--	0	--	nao	588.221	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
239	181	08-12-93	1,20	Domingos	28-02-94	ACM-Kuanza Sul	Gabela	Gabela	Gabela	--	--	--	--	0	--	0	--	nao	588.221	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
240	182	08-12-93	1,20	Carlos	28-02-94	ACM-Kuanza Sul	Gabela	Gabela	Gabela	--	--	--	--	0	--	0	--	nao	588.221	--	--	--	Latrina Publica

No. dos BENEFICIARIOS:

LATRINAS MELHORADAS - BASE DE DADOS

Date: 101-03-94

UNIDADE DE PRODUCAO: CACUACO

Folia No:

07

PRODUCAO					DISTRIBUCAO											CONTROLO								
No.	LAJE REF. No.	DATA FABRICO	TIPO DE LAJE 0,5/1,2/1,5	NOME de FABRICANTE	DATA de ENTREGA	RECEBEDOR Nome Completo	LOCALIZACAO						No. UTENTES	ESCAV. BURACO Data	BLOCOS RECEBIDOS		CIMENTO RECEBIDO		RESPIR-ADORE Sim / Nao	MONTANTE PAGO NKZ/USD	CONSTRUCAO CONCLUIDA Data	SUPERVISOR NOME	INSPECAO data	OBSERVACOES
							Município	Comuna	Sector	Quart.	Rua	Casa No.			Numero	Data	Sacos	Data						
241	183	08-12-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	09-03-94	Quebrou ao transportar												0	0					
242	184	08-12-93	1,20	Carlos	23-02-94	Maria de Lourdes	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluange				8	18-03-94	280	22-02-94	3	22-02-94	nao	0	12-06-94	Adao Augusto	20-07-94	Latrina Familiar	
243	185	08-12-93	1,20	Domingos	23-02-94	Simao Garcia	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluange				10	23-03-94	280	23-02-94	3	23-02-94	nao	0	28-04-94	Sandra Sadi	20-07-94	Latrina Familiar	
244	186	09-12-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	28-02-94	Oltos do K.Sul	Gabela	Gabela				100							588,221					
245	187	14-12-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	01-03-94	Domingos Carimbue	caacuaco	B. Pescadores				9	12-03-94	280	01-03-94	3	01-03-94	nao	0	06-04-94	Arao Manuel	10-05-93	Latrina Familiar	
246	188	14-12-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	04-03-94	Fernando Victorino	Sambizanga	Boavista	5			7	17-03-94	280	04-03-94	3	04-03-94	nao	0	25-03-94	Mauricio	20-04-94	Latrina Familiar	
247	189	14-12-93	1,20	Carlos	03-07-94	Miguel Alexandre	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	4			12	18-07-94	280	03-07-94	3	03-07-94	nao	0	09-07-94	Mauricio	15-06-94	Latrina Familiar	
248	190	14-12-93	1,20	Domingos	07-03-94	Luca da Concoelao	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluange	S.P.B.			8	10-03-94	280	07-03-94	3	07-03-94	nao	0	19-03-94	sandra Sadi	20-05-94	Latrina Familiar	
249	191	15-12-93	1,20	Carlos	07-03-94	Xavier Januario	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluange	S.P.B.			7	19-03-94	280	07-03-94	3	07-03-94	nao	0	09-04-94	sandra Sadi	20-05-94	Latrina Familiar	
250	192	15-12-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	09-03-94	Joao Cabombe	Malanga	Rocha Pinto	5			10	10-03-94	280	09-03-94	3	09-03-94	nao	0	16-03-94	Andre Alonso	02-05-94	Latrina Publica	
251	193	21-12-93	1,20	Domingos	09-03-94	David Pinto	Malanga	Rocha Pinto	5			9	24-04-94	280	09-03-94	3	09-03-94	nao	0	28-04-94	Andre Alonso	02-05-94	Latrina Familiar	
252	194	21-12-93	1,20	Carlos	10-03-94	Pembele Pedro	Cazenga	M.Combustivel	18			5	14-03-94	280	10-03-94	3	10-03-94	nao	0	05-05-94	Simao	05-05-94	Latrina Familiar	
253	195	21-12-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao																				
254	196	29-12-93	1,20	Carlos	18-03-94	Escola do IEIA	Viana	Caop de Viana	Caop			30	23-03-94	300	18-03-94	4	18-03-94	nao	0	28-03-94	Arao Manuel	28-03-94	Latrina Escolar	
255	197	29-12-93	1,20	Domingos	17-03-94	Agostinho Sangula	Caacuaco	caop	Caop			6	23-06-94	280	17-03-94	3	17-03-94	nao	0	28-08-94	Inacio	28-08-94	Latrina Familiar	
256	198	29-12-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	04-04-94	Inacio Acachi	Caacuaco	caop	Caop			4	07-09-94	280	04-04-94	3	04-04-94	nao	0	10-09-94	Inacio	10-09-94	Latrina Familiar	
257	199	29-12-93	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	20-04-94	Agusto Congo	Caacuaco	B. Esperanca	B. Esperanca			5	20-10-94	280	20-04-94	3	20-04-94	nao	0	15-10-94	Henrique	15-10-94	laje Partiu	
258	200	29-12-93	1,20	Carlos	04-04-94	Igreja MEPA	Caacuaco	caop	Caop			100	06-04-94	300	04-04-94	3	04-04-94	nao	0	10-05-94	Inacio	10-05-94	Latrina da Igreja	
259	201	13-01-94	1,20	Domingos	11-04-94	Igreja MESA	Cazenga	Cazenga	18			30	18-05-94	300	11-04-94	3	11-04-94	nao	0	17-05-94	Simao	12-11-94	Latrina da Igreja	
260	202	13-01-94	1,20	Domingos	11-04-94	Igreja MESA	Cazenga	Cazenga	18			30	09-10-94	300	11-04-94	3	11-04-94	nao	0	12-11-94	Simao	12-11-94	Latrina da Igreja	
261	203	25-01-94	1,20	Domingos	20-04-94	Maria Antonio	Caacuaco	B. Esperanca	B. Esperanca			3	07-06-94	280	20-04-94	3	20-04-94	nao	0	10-06-94	Adao Augusto	15-07-94	Latrina Familiar	
262	204	25-01-94	1,20	Joao	20-04-94	Agusto Congo	Caacuaco	B. Esperanca	B. Esperanca			0							0	15-10-94	Henrique	15-10-94	Em substituida laje *199	
263	205	28-01-94	1,20	Joao	21-04-94	Teresa Natalia	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluange	Central			4	20-10-94	280	21-04-94	3	21-04-94	nao	0	25-11-94	Adao agosto	25-11-94	Latrina Familiar	
264	206	28-01-94	1,20	Carla	19-04-94	MARIA Ema	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluange	VAI Saroca			12	06-06-94	280	19-04-94	3	19-04-94	nao	0	10-06-94	Adao agosto	25-06-94	Latrina Familiar	
265	207	28-01-94	1,20	Joao	21-04-94	Asao Amigo do Amb.	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluange	VAI Saroca			100	05-05-94	280	21-04-94	3	21-04-94	nao	0	16-05-94	Sandra Sadi	25-06-94	Latrina Familiar	
266	208	28-01-94	1,20	Domingos	19-04-94	Severiano Jose	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluange	VAI Saroca			9	20-10-94	280	19-04-94	3	19-04-94	nao	0	24-10-94	Sandra Sadi	14-11-94	Latrina Familiar	
267	209	01-02-94	1,20	Domingos	17-05-94	Domingos mardo	Caacuaco	B. Pescador	B. Pescador			7	15-05-94	280	17-05-94	3	17-05-94	nao	0	28-06-94	Arao Manuel	10-07-94	Latrina Familiar	
268	210	01-02-94	1,20	Carlos	22-04-94	Antonio Lussevlueno	Malanga	Rocha Pinto	Rocha Pinto			8	20-08-94	280	15-05-94	3	15-05-94	nao	0	12-11-94	Andre	02-12-94	Latrina Familiar	
269	211	01-02-94	1,20	Domingos	22-04-94	Activista de colera	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	4-R.Santelo			100	28-04-94	300	27-05-94	4	27-05-94	nao	0	30-05-94	Mauricio	07-06-94	Latrina Publica	
270	212	01-02-94	1,20	Joao	27-04-94	Activista de colera	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	4-R.Santelo			100	28-04-94	300	27-05-94	4	27-05-94	nao	0	30-05-94	Mauricio	07-06-94	Latrina Publica	
271	213	03-02-94	1,20	Joao	27-04-94	Jose Mario	Malanga	Rocha Pinto	Rocha Pinto			9	08-07-94	280	07-05-94	3	07-05-94	nao	0	15-07-94	Andre	10-08-94	Latrina Familiar	
272	214	03-02-94	1,20	Joao	19-05-94	Gabriel	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluange	Central			13	03-07-94	280	19-05-94	3	19-05-94	nao	0	07-07-94	Adao agosto	10-08-94	Latrina Familiar	
273	215	03-02-94	1,20	Domingos	23-05-94	Activista de colera	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	4-R.Santelo			100	28-04-94	300	27-05-94	4	27-05-94	nao	0	01-08-94	Mauricio	07-06-94	Latrina Publica	
274	216	03-02-94	1,20	Joao	17-05-94	Alberto Antonio Simao	Caacuaco	B. Pescador	B. Pescador			8	27-06-94	280	17-05-94	3	17-05-94	nao	0	30-06-94	Arao	30-07-94	Latrina Publica	
275	217	08-02-94	1,20	Joao	23-05-94	Miguel	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	4			12	10-06-94	280	23-05-94	3	23-05-94	nao	0	17-06-94	Mauricio	20-07-94	Latrina Familiar	
276	218	08-02-94	1,20	Domingos	24-05-94	Antonio Joao Gaspar	Caacuaco	Boa Esperanca	Boa Esperanca			8	01-06-94	280	24-05-94	3	24-05-94	nao	0	03-06-94	Henrique	12-07-94	Latrina Familiar	
277	219	08-02-94	1,20	Carlos	25-05-94	MINARS	Malanga	Roch Pinto	Pavterra			30	09-04-94	280	25-04-94	4	25-04-94	nao	0	12-08-94	Andre	05-07-94	Latrina Publica	
278	220	08-02-94	1,20	Domingos	25-05-94	Franqueira Pandieira	Malanga	Roch Pinto	Muro Bento II			7	07-10-94	280	25-04-94	3	25-04-94	nao	0	10-10-94	Adao agosto	12-11-94	Latrina Familiar	
279	221	08-02-94	1,20	Arao	01-06-94	Hemillo	Malanga	Roch Pinto	Pavterra				12-06-94	100	25-04-94	2	25-04-94	nao	0				Laje partiu	
280	222	09-02-94	1,20	Carlos	02-06-94	Escola 423	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluange	Valsaroca			300	13-06-94	300	02-06-94	3	02-06-94	nao	0	20-06-94	Adao agosto	14-08-94	Latrina Escolar(Publica)	

No. dos BENEFICIARIOS:

LATRINAS MELHORADAS - BASE DE DADOS

Data: 09-01-95

UNIDADE DE PRODUCAO: CACUACO

Folia No:

08

PRODUCAO					DISTRIBUICAO											CONTROLEO								
No.	LAJE REF. No.	DATA FABRICO	TIPO DE LAJE 0,51/21,5	NOME de FABRICANTE	DATA de ENTREGA	RECEBEDOR Nome Completo	LOCALIZACAO					No. UTENTES	ESCAV. BURACO Data	BLOCOS RECEBIDOS		CIMENTO RECEBIDO		RESPIR-ADORE Sim / Nao	MONTANTE PAGO NKz/USD	CONSTRUCAO CONCLUIDA Data	SUPERVISOR NOME	INSPECCAO data	OBSERVACOES	
							Município	Comuna	Sector	Quart.	Rua			Casa No.	Numero	Data	Sacos							Data
281	223	09-02-94	1,20	Vandunem	01-09-94	Joao Gouveia	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	---	---	---	5	03-06-94	280	01-06-94	3	01-06-94	nao	0	10-07-94	Andre	15-06-94	Latrina Familiar
282	224	10-02-94	1,20	Paulo	08-06-94	P. H. C. O.	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	---	---	---	100	---	---	---	---	---	nao	usd.22,00	---	Hernani	08-12-94	Latrina Publica
283	225	10-02-94	1,20	Manuel Vandunem	08-06-94	P. H. C. O.	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	---	---	---	100	---	---	---	---	nao	usd.22,00	---	Hernani	08-12-94	Latrina Publica	
284	226	10-02-94	1,20	Carlos	10-09-94	Rita	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	2	---	---	---	7	12-06-94	280	10-06-94	3	10-06-94	nao	0	22-06-94	Mauricio	12-07-94	Latrina Familiar
285	227	10-02-94	1,20	Carlos	16-09-94	Igreja da Fe	Caouaco	Kicolo	B. Esperanca	---	---	---	8	22-06-94	280	18-06-94	3	18-06-94	nao	0	28-06-94	Henriques	15-07-94	Latrina Familiar
286	228	---	1,20	---	---	Agostinho Sangula	Caouaco	Funda	Caop	---	---	---	7	20-05-94	280	18-06-94	3	18-06-94	nao	0	25-05-94	Domingos	13-08-94	Latrina Familiar
287	229	17-02-94	1,20	Domingos	10-09-94	Colegio 31 de Maio	Sambizanga	Ngola Kiluange	Val Saroca	---	---	---	300	15-08-94	300	10-06-94	4	10-06-94	nao	0	24-07-94	Sandra	04-08-94	Latrina Escolar
288	230	23-02-94	1,20	Domingos	06-06-94	Inacolo Cpita	Caouaco	Kicolo	B Esperanca 3	---	---	---	---	---	280	09-06-94	3	09-06-94	nao	0	---	---	---	nao construida
289	231	17-02-94	1,20	Carlos	08-06-94	P. H. C. O.	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	---	---	---	100	---	---	---	---	nao	usd.22,00	---	Hernani	08-12-94	Latrina Publica	
290	232	23-02-94	1,20	Joao	08-06-94	P. H. C. O.	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	---	---	---	100	---	---	---	---	nao	usd.22,00	---	Hernani	08-12-94	Latrina Publica	
291	233	23-02-94	1,20	Joao	08-06-94	Emilio	Malanga	Prenda	Pavterra	---	---	---	10	08-06-94	280	06-06-94	3	06-06-94	nao	0	10-08-94	Andre	12-07-94	Latrina Familiar
292	234	23-02-94	1,20	Carlos	08-06-94	P. H. C. O.	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	---	---	---	100	---	---	---	---	nao	usd.22,00	---	Hernani	08-12-94	Latrina Publica	
293	235	23-02-94	1,20	Domingos	08-09-94	Domingos Luwanga	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	---	---	---	8	04-07-94	280	08-06-94	3	08-06-94	nao	0	06-07-94	Andre	27-07-94	Latrina Familiar
294	236	23-02-94	1,20	Carlos	08-06-94	Antonio Mawenge	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	---	---	---	9	02-07-94	280	08-06-94	3	08-06-94	nao	0	12-07-94	Andre	27-07-94	Latrina Familiar
295	237	23-02-94	1,20	Domingos	08-06-94	P. H. C. O.	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	---	---	---	100	---	---	---	---	nao	usd.22,00	---	Hernani	08-12-94	Latrina Publica	
296	238	13-03-93	1,20	Domingos	17-04-94	Marcos Massango	sambizanga	Boavista	5	---	---	---	5	30-03-94	280	24-04-94	3	24-04-94	nao	0	10-08-94	Mauricio	15-07-94	Latrina Familiar
297	239	25-02-94	1,20	Joao	05-08-94	Oltos do Kuanza-sul	Gabela	Gabela	Gabela	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	nao	kz588.221	---	---	---	---	---
298	240	25-02-94	1,20	Domingos	02-06-94	Esc. do I Nivel 422	Sambizanga	N. Kiluange	Central	---	---	---	300	04-07-94	300	02-06-94	4	02-06-94	nao	0	18-11-94	Adao	10-12-94	Latrina Escolar
299	241	02-03-94	1,20	Domingos	05-05-94	Oltos do Kuanza-sul	Gabela	Gabela	Gabela	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	nao	kz588.221	---	---	---	---	---
300	242	02-03-94	1,20	Domingos	05-05-94	Oltos do Kuanza-sul	Gabela	Gabela	Gabela	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	nao	kz588.221	---	---	---	---	---
301	243	03-03-94	1,20	Joao	05-05-94	Oltos do Kuanza-sul	Gabela	Gabela	Gabela	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	nao	kz588.221	---	---	---	---	---
302	244	03-03-94	1,20	Joao	05-05-94	Oltos do Kuanza-sul	Gabela	Gabela	Gabela	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	nao	kz588.221	---	---	---	---	---
303	245	03-03-94	1,20	Joao	05-05-94	Oltos do Kuanza-sul	Gabela	Gabela	Gabela	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	nao	kz588.221	---	---	---	---	---
304	246	03-03-94	1,20	Joao	05-05-94	Oltos do Kuanza-sul	Gabela	Gabela	Gabela	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	nao	kz588.221	---	---	---	---	---
305	247	09-03-94	1,20	Joao	05-05-94	Oltos do Kuanza-sul	Gabela	Gabela	Gabela	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	nao	kz588.221	---	---	---	---	---
306	248	09-03-94	1,20	Joao	05-05-94	Oltos do Kuanza-sul	Gabela	Gabela	Gabela	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	nao	kz588.221	---	---	---	---	---
307	249	09-03-94	1,20	Joao	05-05-94	Oltos do Kuanza-sul	Gabela	Gabela	Gabela	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	nao	kz588.221	---	---	---	---	---
308	250	09-03-94	1,20	Carlos	05-06-94	Sala de Nut. do Cacauco	Caouaco	Caouaco	Caouaco	---	---	---	30	08-08-94	---	---	---	nao	usd.20,00	10-08-94	Hernani	28-08-94	Latrina da sala de Nutricao	
309	251	09-03-94	1,20	Joao	05-06-94	Sala de Nut. do Cacauco	Caouaco	Caouaco	Caouaco	---	---	---	30	08-06-94	---	---	---	nao	usd.20,00	10-08-94	Hernani	28-08-94	Latrina da sala de Nutricao	
310	252	09-03-94	1,20	Carlos	05-08-94	Sala de Nut. Hya Henda	Cazeanga	H. ya Henda	17	---	---	---	30	08-08-94	---	---	---	nao	usd.20,00	15-08-94	Hernani	28-08-94	Latrina da sala de Nutricao	
311	253	11-03-94	1,20	Joao	05-08-94	Dona Boneca	Sambizanga	Boavista	5	---	---	---	4	05-08-94	280	04-08-94	2	04-08-94	nao	0	10-08-94	Mauricio	07-09-94	Latrina Familiar
312	254	11-03-94	1,20	Joao	04-08-94	Joao A. Montelro	sambizanga	Boavista	5	---	---	---	6	07-08-94	100	04-08-94	2	04-08-94	nao	0	08-08-94	Mauricio	07-09-94	Latrina Familiar
313	255	15-03-94	1,20	Joao	02-08-94	Simao	sambizanga	sambizanga	4	---	---	---	8	29-07-94	100	02-08-94	2	02-08-94	nao	0	15-08-94	Mauricio	10-09-94	Latrina Familiar
314	256	15-03-94	1,20	Carlos	02-08-94	Miguel	sambizanga	sambizanga	4	---	---	---	5	28-07-94	100	02-08-94	2	02-08-94	nao	0	05-08-94	Mauricio	10-09-94	Latrina Familiar
315	257	15-03-94	1,20	Joao	01-06-94	Francisco Gomes	sambizanga	sambizanga	2	---	---	---	6	04-08-94	100	01-08-94	2	01-06-94	nao	0	07-08-94	maria Luisa	14-09-94	Latrina Familiar
318	258	15-03-94	1,20	Joao	03-08-94	Domingos Antonio	Caouaco	Kicolo	B. Esperanca	---	---	---	4	29-07-94	100	03-08-94	2	03-08-94	nao	0	05-08-94	Henrique	18-10-94	Latrina Familiar
317	259	15-03-94	1,20	Joao	03-08-94	Margarida Gombo	Caouaco	Kicolo	B. Esperanca	---	---	---	9	13-08-94	100	03-08-94	2	03-08-94	nao	0	18-08-94	Henrique	18-10-94	Latrina Familiar
318	260	15-03-94	1,20	Joao	03-08-94	Alonso	Caouaco	Kicolo	Aug. Gangula	---	---	---	6	20-08-94	280	03-08-94	3	03-08-94	nao	0	07-09-94	Henrique	18-10-94	Latrina Familiar
319	281	22-03-94	1,20	Joao	02-08-94	Francisco Manuel	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	2	---	---	---	8	12-08-94	100	02-08-94	2	02-08-94	nao	0	13-08-94	Mauricio	15-09-94	Latrina Familiar
320	282	22-03-94	1,20	Joao	19-07-94	Antonio Martins	Caouaco	Caouaco	B.Pesadores	---	---	---	10	10-06-94	200	18-07-94	2	18-07-94	nao	0	10-08-94	Arao	28-07-94	Latrina Familiar

No. de BENEFICIARIOS:

LATRINAS MELHORADAS - BASE DE DADOS

Data: 11-01-95

UNIDADE DE PRODUCAO: CAJUACO

Folia No: 09

PRODUCAO					DISTRIBUCAO												CONTROLE							
No.	LAJE REF. No.	DATA FABRICO	TIPO DE LAJE 0,5/1,2/1,5	NOME de FABRICANTE	DATA de ENTREGA	RECEBEDOR Nome Completo	LOCALIZACAO					No.	ESCAV. BURACO Data	BLOCOS REBEIDOS		CIMENTO RECEBIDO		RESPIR-ADORE Sim / Nao	MONTANTE PAGO NQ/USD	CONSTRUCAO CONCLUIDA Data	SUPERVISOR NOME	INSPECAO data	OBSERVACOES	
							Município	Comuna	Sector	Quart.	Rua	Casa No.	UTENTES		Numero	Data	Sacos	Data						
321	283	22-03-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	19-07-94	Celeste Domingos	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluage	S. P. da Barra				7	18-07-94	200	19-07-94	2	19-07-94	nao	0	22-07-94	Vandunem	18-08-94	Latrina Familiar
322	284	22-03-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	19-07-94	Antonio Vandunem	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluage	Central				15	01-08-94	100	19-07-94	2	19-07-94	nao	0	25-07-94	Severiano Jose	25-07-94	Latrina Familiar
323	285	22-03-94	1,20	Carlos	20-07-94	Igdia	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluage	Central				8	19-07-94	100	20-07-94	2	20-07-94	nao	0	28-07-94	Adao Augusto	15-08-94	Latrina Familiar
324	286	24-03-94	1,20	Carlos	20-07-94	Romeu Vunge	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	4				12	25-07-94	100	24-07-94	2	24-07-94	nao	0	29-07-94	Mauricio	15-08-94	Latrina Familiar
325	287	24-03-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	20-07-94	Joao Cavarza	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	2				11	21-07-94	100	20-05-94	2	20-05-94	nao	0	29-07-94	Mauricio	15-08-94	Latrina Familiar
326	288	24-03-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	19-07-94	Pinto Antonio Zua	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluage	S. P. da Barra				10	25-07-94	200	19-07-94	2	19-07-94	nao	0	20-08-94	Adao Augusto	15-08-94	Latrina Familiar
327	289	25-03-94	1,20	Domingos	24-07-94	Estalido N.Kluage	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluage	Val Saroca				10	19-07-94	300	21-07-94	3	21-07-94	sim	0	27-07-94	Severiano Jose	20-08-94	Latrina para Trabalhadores
328	270	25-03-94	1,20	Carlos	25-07-94	OXFAM	Kilamba Kxadi	Palanca	Palanca				100		0		0		usd.22,00				Latrina Publica	
329	271	29-03-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	05-07-94	OXFAM	Kilamba Kxadi	Palanca	Palanca				100		0		0		usd.22,00				Latrina Publica	
330	272	29-03-94	1,20	Carlos	05-07-94	OXFAM	Kilamba Kxadi	Palanca	Palanca				100		0		0		usd.22,00				Latrina Publica	
331	273	29-03-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	18-07-94	Rodrigues Jufante	cajuaco	Budos Pescador	Budos Pescador				12	10-08-94	200	18-07-94	2	18-07-94	nao	0	10-08-94	Arao Manuel	13-09-94	Latrina Familiar
332	274	29-03-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	05-07-94	OXFAM	Kilamba Kxadi	Palanca	Palanca				100		0		0		usd.22,00				Latrina Publica	
333	275	29-03-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	05-07-94	OXFAM	Kilamba Kxadi	Palanca	Palanca				100		0		0		usd.22,00				Latrina Publica	
334	276	05-04-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	05-07-94	OXFAM	Kilamba Kxadi	Palanca	Palanca				100		0		0		usd.22,00				Latrina Publica	
335	277	05-04-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	05-07-94	OXFAM	Kilamba Kxadi	Palanca	Palanca				100		0		0		usd.22,00				Latrina Publica	
336	278	05-04-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	05-07-94	OXFAM	Kilamba Kxadi	Palanca	Palanca				100		0		0		usd.22,00				Latrina Publica	
337	279	05-04-94	1,20	Carlos	05-07-94	OXFAM	Kilamba Kxadi	Palanca	Palanca				100		0		0		usd.22,00				Latrina Publica	
338	280	05-04-94	1,20	Carlos	05-07-94	OXFAM	Kilamba Kxadi	Palanca	Palanca				100		0		0		usd.22,00				Latrina Publica	
339	281	07-04-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	29-08-94	Prog.H.Crianca Orfa	Malanga	Rocha Pinto	Rocha Pinto				100		0		0		usd.22,00	14-08-94	Hemani	08-12-94	Latrina Familiar	
340	282	07-04-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	29-08-94	Prog.H.Crianca Orfa	Malanga	Rocha Pinto	Rocha Pinto				100		0		0		usd.22,00	06-08-94	Hemani	08-12-94	Latrina Familiar	
341	283	07-04-94	1,20	Carlos	29-08-94	Prog.H.Crianca Orfa	Malanga	Rocha Pinto	Rocha Pinto				100		0		0		usd.22,00	15-07-94	Hemani	08-12-94	Latrina Familiar	
342	284	07-04-94	1,20	Carlos	04-07-94	Catarina Sebastiao	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluage	Val saroca				8	03-07-94	320	04-07-94	3	04-07-94	nao	0	10-07-94	Severiano Jose	12-08-94	Latrina Familiar
343	285	08-04-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	29-08-94	Prog.H.Crianca Orfa	Malanga	Rocha Pinto	Rocha Pinto				100		0		0		usd.22,00	03-08-94	Hemani	08-12-94	Latrina Familiar	
344	286	08-04-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	29-08-94	Prog.H.Crianca Orfa	Malanga	Rocha Pinto	Rocha Pinto				100		0		0		usd.22,00	16-07-94	Hemani	08-12-94	Latrina Familiar	
345	287	08-04-94	1,20	Carlos	29-08-94	Prog.H.Crianca Orfa	Malanga	Rocha Pinto	Rocha Pinto				100		0		0		usd.22,00	04-07-94	Hemani	08-12-94	Latrina Familiar	
346	288	08-04-94	1,20	Carlos	29-08-94	Prog.H.Crianca Orfa	Malanga	Rocha Pinto	Rocha Pinto				100		0		0		usd.22,00	22-07-94	Hemani	08-12-94	Latrina Familiar	
347	289	15-04-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	29-08-94	Prog.H.Crianca Orfa	Malanga	Rocha Pinto	Rocha Pinto				100		0		0		usd.22,00	16-07-94	Hemani	08-12-94	Latrina Publica	
348	290	15-04-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	23-08-94	Maria Palm	cajuaco	cajuaco	Vituri				5	28-08-94	280	23-08-94	3	23-08-94	nao	0	12-07-94	Arao	15-08-94	Latrina Familiar
349	291	15-04-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	29-08-94	Prog.H.Crianca Orfa	Malanga	Rocha Pinto	Rocha Pinto				100		0		0		usd.22,00	13-09-94	Hemani	08-12-94	Latrina Publica	
350	292	15-04-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	29-08-94	Prog.H.Crianca Orfa	Malanga	Rocha Pinto	Rocha Pinto				100		0		0		usd.22,00	12-09-94	Hemani	08-12-94	Latrina Familiar	
351	293	15-04-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	29-08-94	Prog.H.Crianca Orfa	Malanga	Rocha Pinto	Rocha Pinto				100		0		0		usd.22,00	12-09-94	Hemani	08-12-94	Latrina Familiar	
352	294	15-04-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	29-08-94	Prog.H.Crianca Orfa	Malanga	Rocha Pinto	Rocha Pinto				100		0		0		usd.22,00	18-09-94	Hemani	13-04-95	Latrina Publica	
353	295	15-04-94	1,20	Domingos	29-08-94	Prog.H.Crianca Orfa	Malanga	Rocha Pinto	Rocha Pinto				100		0		0		usd.22,00	03-02-95	Hemani	13-04-95	Latrina Publica	
354	296	16-04-94	1,20	Domingos	12-07-94	Prog.H.Crianca Orfa	Malanga	Rocha Pinto	Rocha Pinto				100		0		0		usd.22,00	14-02-95	Hemani	13-04-95	Latrina Publica	
355	297	16-04-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	12-07-94	Prog.H.Crianca Orfa	Malanga	Rocha Pinto	Rocha Pinto				100		0		0		usd.22,00	19-02-95	Hemani	13-04-95	Latrina Publica	
356	298	16-04-94	1,20	Carlos	12-07-94	Prog.H.Crianca Orfa	Malanga	Rocha Pinto	Rocha Pinto				100		0		0		usd.22,00	25-02-95	Hemani	13-04-95	Latrina Publica	
357	299	19-04-94	1,20	Carlos	14-07-94	Antonio Domingos	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	3				10	10-07-94	100	14-07-94	2	14-07-94	nao	0	27-07-94	Mauricio	13-08-94	Latrina Familiar
358	300	21-04-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	13-07-94	Jose Venancio	cajuaco	Kooob	Boa Esperanca				9	27-09-94	100	13-07-94	2	13-07-94	nao	0	27-09-94	Henriques	15-10-94	Latrina Familiar
359	301	21-04-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	13-07-94	Cambuambua	cajuaco	Kooob	Boa Esperanca				7	11-07-94	100	13-07-94	2	13-07-94	nao	0	12-07-94	Henriques	15-10-94	Latrina Familiar
360	302	21-04-94	1,20	Domingos	12-07-94	Marta de Fatima	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	2				6	14-07-94	100	12-07-94	2	12-07-94	nao	0	07-08-94	Mauricio	09-09-94	Latrina Familiar

No. dos BENEFICIARIOS:

LATRINAS MELHORADAS - BASE DE DADOS

Data: 22-02-95

UNIDADE DE PRODUCAO: CACUACO

Folia No: 10

PRODUCAO					DISTRIBUCAO										CONTROLO									
No.	LAJE REF. No.	DATA FABRICO	TIPO DE LAJE 0,5/1,2/1,5	NOME de FABRICANTE	DATA de ENTREGA	RECEBEDOR Nome Completo	LOCALIZACAO					No. UTENTES	ESCAV. BURACO Data	BLOCOS RECEBIDOS		CIMENTO RECEBIDO		RESPIRADORE Sim / Nao	MONTANTE PAGO NGZ/USD	CONSTRUCAO CONCLUIDA Data	SUPERVISOR NOME	INSPECAO data	OBSERVACOES	
						Nome Completo	Município	Comuna	Sector	Quart.	Rua	Casa No.			Numero	Data	Sacos	Data						
361	303	21-04-94	1,20	Domingos	12-07-94	Activistas da Colera	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	2	--	--	--	10	15-08-94	100	12-07-94	2	12-07-94	nao	0	19-06-94	Mauricio	15-10-94	Latrina Familiar
362	304	21-04-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	12-07-94	Activistas da Colera	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	2	--	--	--	8	13-08-94	100	12-07-94	2	12-07-94	nao	0	18-08-94	Mauricio	15-10-94	Latrina Familiar
363	305	21-04-94	1,20	Carlos	12-09-94	Pedro Mengul	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	--	--	--	12	10-09-94	100	12-09-94	2	12-09-94	nao	0	13-09-94	Andre	13-12-94	Latrina Familiar
364	306	25-04-94	1,20	Domingos	05-07-94	Missao E.da Reconciliao	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	--	--	--	300	05-11-94	280	05-07-94	3	05-07-94	sim	0	09-11-94	Andre	13-12-94	Latrina Publica(greja)
365	307	25-04-94	1,20	Carlos	05-07-94	Missao E.da Reconciliao	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	--	--	--	300	08-08-94	280	05-07-94	3	05-07-94	sim	0	13-08-94	Andre	20-09-94	Latrina Publica(greja)
368	208	28-04-94	1,20	Domingos	07-07-94	Quintas	Caouaco	Caop	Caop	--	--	--	7	13-07-94	100	07-07-94	2	07-07-94	nao	0	17-07-94	Inacio	20-08-94	Latrina Familiar
367	309	28-04-94	1,20	Carlos	07-07-94	Alfalete	Caouaco	Caop	Caop	--	--	--	10	18-07-94	100	07-07-94	2	07-07-94	nao	0	22-07-94	Inacio	20-08-94	Latrina Familiar
368	310	05-05-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	28-08-94	Ólitos-ACM-KSul	Gabela	Gabela	--	--	--	--	40	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.20,00	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
369	311	05-05-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	28-08-94	Ólitos-ACM-KSul	Gabela	Gabela	--	--	--	--	40	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.20,00	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
370	312	05-05-94	1,20	Domingos	28-08-94	Ólitos-ACM-KSul	Gabela	Gabela	--	--	--	--	40	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.20,00	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
371	313	05-05-94	1,20	Domingos	28-08-94	Ólitos-ACM-KSul	Gabela	Gabela	--	--	--	--	40	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.20,00	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
372	314	05-05-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	14-09-94		Caouaco																	
373	315	05-05-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	12-09-94	Flo Panzo Alfredo	KJKad	KJKad	--	--	--	--	9	14-09-94	100	12-09-94	2	12-09-94	nao	0	24-11-94	Andre	08-12-94	Latrina Familiar
374	316	11-05-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	15-08-94	Suzana Domingos	Caouaco	Caouaco	Viduri	--	--	--	7	13-08-94	200	15-08-94	2	15-08-94	nao	0	20-08-94	Arao	15-10-94	Latrina Familiar
375	317	11-05-94	1,20	Domingos	15-08-94	Tomas Oscar	Caouaco	Caouaco	Pescadores	--	--	--	10	18-08-94	200	15-08-94	2	15-08-94	nao	0	28-08-94	Arao	15-10-94	Latrina Familiar
376	318	11-05-94	1,20																					
377	319	11-05-94	1,20	Passo	03-11-94	Colegio '31 de Maio	Sambizanga	Ngola Kiluange	Val-Saroca	--	--	--	300	25-10-94	300	15-08-94	3	15-08-94	nao	0	03-11-94	Adao Augusto	28-11-94	Latrina Escolar
378	320	11-05-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	28-08-94	Ólitos-ACM-KSul	Gabela	Gabela	--	--	--	--	40	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.20,00	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
379	321	11-05-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	28-08-94	Ólitos-ACM-KSul	Gabela	Gabela	--	--	--	--	40	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.20,00	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
380	322	11-05-94	1,20	Domingos	17-08-94	Antonio Javita	Caouaco	Funda/Caop	--	--	--	--	6	13-08-94	100	17-08-94	2	17-08-94	nao	0	22-08-94	Agostinho	20-12-94	Latrina Familiar
381	323	11-05-94	1,20	Carlos	17-08-94	Rodrigues Samucamba	Caouaco	Funda/Caop	--	--	--	--	10	15-08-94	100	17-08-94	2	17-08-94	nao	0	24-08-94	Agostinho	20-12-94	Latrina Familiar
382	324	11-05-94	1,20	Carlos	15-08-94	Domingos Joaquim	Caouaco	Pescadores	--	--	--	--	7	14-08-94	200	15-08-94	2	15-08-94	nao	0	20-08-94	Arao	15-09-94	Latrina Familiar
383	325	17-05-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	11-08-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Campo do Kikuxze	--	--	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.20,00	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
384	326	17-05-94	1,20	Domingos	11-08-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Campo do Kikuxze	--	--	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.20,00	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
385	327	17-05-94	1,20	Domingos	11-08-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Campo do Kikuxze	--	--	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.20,00	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
386	328	19-05-94	1,20	Carlos	11-08-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Campo do Kikuxze	--	--	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.20,00	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
387	329	19-05-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	11-08-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Campo do Kikuxze	--	--	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.20,00	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
388	330	19-05-94	1,20	Domingos	11-08-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Campo do Kikuxze	--	--	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.20,00	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
389	331	28-05-94	1,20	Domingos	11-08-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Campo do Kikuxze	--	--	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.20,00	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
390	332	28-05-94	1,20	Carlos	11-08-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Campo do Kikuxze	--	--	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.20,00	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
391	333	28-05-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	11-08-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Campo do Kikuxze	--	--	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.20,00	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
392	334	28-05-94	1,20	Domingos	11-08-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Campo do Kikuxze	--	--	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.20,00	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
393	335	28-05-94	1,20	Carlos	11-08-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Campo do Kikuxze	--	--	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.20,00	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
394	336	28-05-94	1,20	Carlos	11-08-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Campo do Kikuxze	--	--	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.20,00	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
395	337	28-05-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	11-08-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Campo do Kikuxze	--	--	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.20,00	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
396	338	28-05-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	11-08-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Campo do Kikuxze	--	--	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.20,00	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
397	339	28-05-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	11-08-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Campo do Kikuxze	--	--	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.20,00	--	--	--	Latrina Publica
398	340	30-05-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	09-08-94		Sambizanga	Ngola Kiluange	Central	--	--	--	7	07-08-94	100	09-08-94	2	09-08-94	nao	0	15-08-94	Sandra	20-09-94	Latrina Familiar
399	341	30-05-94	1,20	Carlos	10-08-94		Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	--	--	--	9	09-08-94	100	10-08-94	2	10-08-94	nao	0	14-08-94	Andre	13-09-94	Latrina Familiar
400	342	02-08-94	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	10-08-94		Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	--	--	--	12	10-08-94	100	10-08-94	2	10-08-94	nao	0	17-08-94	Andre	13-09-94	Latrina Familiar

No. dos BENEFICIARIOS:

LATRINAS MELHORADAS - BASE DE DADOS

Date: 12-05-95

UNIDADE DE PRODUCAO: CACUACO

Folia No:

11

PRODUCAO					DISTRIBUCAO										CONTROLE								
No.	LAJE REF. No.	DATA FABRICO	TIPO DE LAJE 0,5/1,2/1,5	NOME de FABRICANTE	DATA de ENTREGA	RECEBEDOR Nome Completo	LOCALIZACAO					No. UTENTES	ESCAV. BURACO Data	BLOCOS RECEBIDOS		CIMENTO RECEBIDO		RESPIR-ADORE Sim / Nao	MONTANTE PAGO Nc/USD	CONSTRUCAO CONCLUIDA Data	SUPERVISOR NOME	INSPECCAO data	OBSERVACOES
							Municipio	Comuna	Sector	Quart.	Rua			Casa No.	Numero	Data	Sacos						
401	Lp-01	31-05-94	1,50	Joao Sebastiao	29-06-94	P.H.C.O.	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	--	--	100	12-07-94	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.33,00	17-06-94	Hernani	08-12-94	Latrina Publica
402	Lp-02	06-06-94	1,50	Joao Sebastiao	27-07-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Regedoria	Campo de deslo.	--	--	100	10-08-94	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	12-06-94	Adao Augusto	24-11-94	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
403	Lp-03	10-06-94	1,50	Joao Sebastiao	29-06-94	P.H.C.O.	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	--	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	nao	0	--	--	--	Laje partiu ao descarregar
404	Lp-04	10-06-94	1,50	Joao Sebastiao	Quebrou	Nao foi distribuida	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Quebrou no ensaio
405	Lp-05	15-06-94	1,50	Joao Sebastiao	27-07-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Viana	C.de deslocaos	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
406	Lp-06	15-06-94	1,50	Carbs	27-07-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Viana	C.de deslocaos	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
407	Lp-07	17-06-94	1,50	Domingos	26-07-94	Unid.Policia do R.Pinto	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	--	--	50	24-07-94	300	26-07-94	3	26-07-94	nao	0	26-12-94	Andre	20-01-95	Latrina Publica(policia)
408	Lp-08	17-06-94	1,50	Carbs	27-07-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Viana	C.de deslocaos	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
409	Lp-09	21-06-94	1,50	Joao Sebastiao	26-07-94	Unid.Policia do R.Pinto	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto	--	--	50	24-07-94	300	26-07-94	3	26-07-94	nao	0	04-01-95	Andre	20-01-95	latrina Publica(policia)
410	Lp-10	21-06-94	1,50	Joao Sebastiao	29-07-94	Igreja IEIA Boavista	Sambizanga	Boavista	5	--	--	150	22-07-94	300	20-07-94	3	20-07-94	nao	0	26-07-94	Mauricio	20-08-94	Latrina Publica(igreja)
411	Lp-11	23-06-94	1,50	Joao Sebastiao	27-07-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Viana	C.de deslocaos	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
412	Lp-12	23-06-94	1,50	Carbs	27-07-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Viana	C.de deslocaos	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
413	Lp-13	29-06-94	1,50	Domingos	27-07-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Viana	C.de deslocaos	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
414	Lp-14	29-06-94	1,50	Joao Sebastiao	27-07-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Viana	C.de deslocaos	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
415	Lp-15	06-07-94	1,50	Joao Sebastiao	05-06-94	Ajuda do Povo da Norueg	Catete	Catete	C.de deslocaos	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
416	Lp-16	06-07-94	1,50	Joao Sebastiao	05-06-94	Ajuda do Povo da Norueg	Catete	Catete	C.de deslocaos	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
417	Lp-17	06-07-94	1,50	Joao Sebastiao	05-06-94	Ajuda do Povo da Norueg	Catete	Catete	C.de deslocaos	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
418	Lp-18	07-07-94	1,50	Carbs	05-06-94	Ajuda do Povo da Norueg	Catete	Catete	C.de deslocaos	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
419	Lp-19	07-07-94	1,50	Joao Sebastiao	05-06-94	Ajuda do Povo da Norueg	Catete	Catete	C.de deslocaos	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
420	Lp-20	08-07-94	1,50	Carbs	05-06-94	Ajuda do Povo da Norueg	Catete	Catete	C.de deslocaos	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
421	Lp-21	06-07-94	1,50	Joao Sebastiao	05-06-94	Ajuda do Povo da Norueg	Catete	Catete	C.de deslocaos	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
422	Lp-22	12-07-94	1,50	Joao Sebastiao	10-06-94	P.H.C.O.	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha pinto	--	--	100	07-10-94	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.33,00	11-10-94	Hernani	08-12-94	Latrina Publica
423	Lp-23	12-07-94	1,50	Joao Sebastiao	10-06-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Viana	C.de deslocaos	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
424	Lp-24	13-07-94	1,50	Joao Sebastiao	10-06-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Viana	C.de deslocaos	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
425	Lp-25	13-07-94	1,50	Carbs	10-06-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Viana	C.de deslocaos	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
426	Lp-26	14-07-94	1,50	Joao Sebastiao	10-06-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Viana	C.de deslocaos	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
427	Lp-27	14-07-94	1,50	Carbs	05-06-94	Ajuda do Povo da Norueg	Catete	Catete	C.de deslocaos	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
428	Lp-28	15-07-94	1,50	Carbs	05-06-94	Ajuda do Povo da Norueg	Catete	Catete	C.de deslocaos	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
429	Lp-29	15-07-94	1,50	Joao Sebastiao	05-06-94	Ajuda do Povo da Norueg	Catete	Catete	C.de deslocaos	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
430	Lp-30	16-07-94	1,50	Carbs	10-06-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Viana	C.de deslocaos	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
431	LP-31	16-07-94	1,50	Joao Sebastiao	10-06-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Viana	C.de deslocaos	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
432	Lp-32	19-07-94	1,50	Joao Sebastiao	10-06-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Viana	C.de deslocaos	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
433	LP-33	19-07-94	1,50	Joao Sebastiao	10-06-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Viana	C.de deslocaos	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
434	Lp-34	20-07-94	1,50	Carbs	10-06-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Viana	C.de deslocaos	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
435	Lp-35	20-07-94	1,50	Joao Sebastiao	10-06-94	Federacao Luterana	Viana	Viana	C.de deslocaos	--	--	100	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina Pub. campo de deslo.
436	Lp-36	21-07-94	1,50	Carbs	26-06-94	Oltos/AMC-Ksul	Gabela	Gabela	--	--	--	45	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina para 5 familias
437	Lp-37	21-07-94	1,50	Joao Sebastiao	26-06-94	Oltos/AMC-Ksul	Gabela	Gabela	--	--	--	45	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina para 5 familias
438	Lp-38	22-07-94	1,50	Joao Sebastiao	26-06-94	Oltos/AMC-Ksul	Gabela	Gabela	--	--	--	45	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina para 5 familias
439	Lp-39	23-07-94	1,50	Carbs	26-06-94	Oltos/AMC-Ksul	Gabela	Gabela	--	--	--	45	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina para 5 familias
440	Lp-40	23-07-94	1,50	Joao Sebastiao	26-06-94	Oltos/AMC-Ksul	Gabela	Gabela	--	--	--	45	--	0	--	0	--	nao	usd.25,00	--	--	--	Latrina para 5 familias

No. dos BENEFICIARIOS:

LATRINAS MELHORADAS - BASE DE DADOS

Date: 12-05-05

UNIDADE DE PRODUCAO: CACUACO

Folia No:

12

PRODUCAO					DISTRIBUCAO										CONTROLO										
No.	LAJE REF. No.	DATA FABRICO	TIPO DE LAJE 0,5/1,2/1,5	NOME de FABRICANTE	DATA de ENTREGA	RECEBEDOR	LOCALIZACAO					No. UTENTES	ESCAV. BURACO Data	BLOCOS RECEBIDOS		CIMENTO RECEBIDO		RESPIR-ADORE Sim / Nao	MONTANTE PAGO NCo/USD	CONSTRUCAO CONCLUIDA Data	SUPERVISOR NOME	INSPECAO data	OBSERVACOES		
						Nome Completo	Município	Comuna	Sector	Quart.	Rua	Casa No.			Numero	Data	Sacos	Data							
441	Lp-41	01-08-94	1.50	Joao Sebastiao	28-09-94	Oikos/ACM-Kwanza-Sul	Gabela	Gabela					45		0		0		nao	usd.25,00				Latrina para 5 Familias	
442	Lp-42	02-08-94	1.50	Joao Sebastiao	29-09-94	UNICEF	Kuito/Ble	Kuito/Ble					0		0		0		nao	usd.25,00				Quebrou durante a transportacao	
443	Lp-43	02-08-94	1.50	Carlos	20-09-94	ADEMUS	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	4						300	20-09-94	3	20-09-94	nao	0				Ainda nao esta construida	
444	Lp-44	02-08-94	1.50	Joao Sebastiao	13-09-94	Activistas da colera	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	4				300	12-10-94	300	13-09-94	4	13-09-94	nao	0		20-10-94	Mauricio	20-11-94	Latrina Pub.(mercado do roque)
445	Lp-45	03-08-94	1.50	Domingos	20-09-94	ADEMUS	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	4						300	20-09-94	3	20-09-94	nao	0				Ainda nao esta construida	
446	Lp-46	03-08-94	1.50	Joao Sebastiao	12-09-94	Administracao do R.pinto	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha pinto				0		280	12-09-94	3	12-09-94	nao	0				laje quebrada pelos marginais	
447	Lp-47	03-08-94	1.50	Carlos	12-09-94	Administracao do R.pinto	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha pinto				0		280	12-09-94	3	12-09-94	nao	0				laje quebrada pelos marginais	
448	Lp-48	02-08-94	1.50	Domingos	29-09-94	UNICEF	Kuito/Ble	Kuito/Ble					0		0		0		nao	usd.25,00				Quebrou durante a transportacao	
449	Lp-49	04-08-94	1.50	Carlos	29-09-94	UNICEF	Kuito/Ble	Kuito/Ble					0		0		0		nao	usd.25,00				Quebrou durante a transportacao	
450	Lp-50	04-08-94	1.50	Joao Sebastiao																					
451	Lp-51	08-08-94	1.50	Domingos	24-10-94	Escola do I nivel Ebony	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluanje	Central				300	28-04-95	300	24-10-94	3	24-10-94	nao	0		30-04-95	Adao Augusto	15-06-95	Latrina Escolar
452	Lp-52	08-08-94	1.50	Joao Sebastiao	29-09-94	UNICEF	Kuito/Ble	Kuito/Ble					0		0		0		nao	usd.25,00					Quebrou durante a transportacao
453	Lp-53	08-08-94	1.50	Joao Sebastiao	29-09-94	UNICEF	Kuito/Ble	Kuito/Ble					0		0		0		nao	usd.25,00					Quebrou durante a transportacao
454	Lp-54	08-08-94	1.50	Joao Sebastiao	09-11-94	Activistas da colera	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	4				300	15-11-94	300	09-11-94	4	09-11-94	nao	0		14-11-94	Mauricio	20-12-94	Latrina Pub.(mercado do roque)
455	Lp-55	08-08-94	1.50	Joao Sebastiao	09-11-94	Activistas da colera	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	4				300	15-11-94	300	09-11-94	4	09-11-94	nao	0		14-11-94	Mauricio	20-12-94	Latrina Pub.(mercado do roque)
456	Lp-56	15-09-94	1.50	Domingos	10-11-94	MINARS (PIC da Samba)	Samba	Samba	Samba pequena				50	15-02-95	300	10-11-94	3	10-11-94	nao	0		20-02-95	Andre	22-03-95	Latrina da Creche
457	Lp-57	15-09-94	1.50	Carlos	10-11-94	MINARS (PIC da Samba)	Samba	Samba	Samba pequena				50	18-02-95	300	10-11-94	3	10-11-94	nao	0		25-03-95	Andre	18-04-95	Latrina da Creche
458	Lp-58	15-09-94	1.50	Joao Sebastiao	09-11-94	Activistas da colera	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	4				300	15-11-94	300	09-11-94	4	09-11-94	nao	0		14-11-94	Mauricio	20-12-94	Latrina Pub.(mercado do roque)
459	Lp-59	19-09-94	1.50	Domingos	10-11-94	MINARS (PIC da Samba)	Samba	Samba	Camuodba				75	25-02-95	300	10-11-94	3	10-11-94	nao	0		29-03-95	Andre	18-04-95	Latrina da Creche
460	Lp-60	12-09-94	1.50	Carlos	14-11-94	Unidade Policial	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto				45	10-11-94	300	14-11-94	3	14-11-94	nao	0		08-03-95	Andre	15-04-94	Latrina da unidade policial
461	Lp-61	12-09-94	1.50	Adao	14-11-94	Unidade Policial	Malanga	Prenda	Rocha Pinto				45	10-11-94	300	14-11-94	3	14-11-94	nao	0		08-03-95	Andre	15-04-94	Latrina da unidade policial
462	Lp-62	03-11-94	1.50	Joao Sebastiao	17-11-94	Igreja do MESA	Cazenga	Cazenga	Curtime				180	20-11-94	300	17-11-94	3	17-11-94	nao	0		20-12-94	Simao	13-01-95	Latrina da Igreja
463	Lp-63	03-11-94	1.50	Carlos	14-12-94	Escola do II e III nivel	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluanje	Valsaroca				1500	22-12-94	300	14-12-94	4	14-12-94	sim	0		13-03-95	Adao Augusto	19-04-95	Latrina Escolar
464	Lp-64	03-11-94	1.50	Carlos	14-12-94	Escola do II e III nivel	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluanje	Valsaroca				1500	22-12-94	300	14-12-94	4	14-12-94	sim	0		18-03-95	Adao Augusto	19-04-95	Latrina Escolar
465	Lp-65	03-11-94	1.50																						
466	Lp-66	04-11-94	1.50																						
467	Lp-67	04-11-94	1.50	Carlos	18-11-94	Maria Francisco	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluanje	Valsaroca				35	23-11-94	300	18-11-94	3	18-11-94	nao	0		11-12-94	Adao Augusto	11-12-94	Latrina Familiar
468	Lp-68	07-11-94	1.50																						
469	Lp-69	07-11-94	1.50																						
470	Lp-70	07-11-94	1.50																						
471	Lp-71	08-11-94	1.50																						
472	Lp-72	08-11-94	1.50																						
473	Lp-73	08-11-94	1.50																						
474	Lp-74	09-11-94	1.50	Domingos	14-02-95	Igreja M.E.S.A.	Cazenga	Cazenga	Curtime				100	20-02-95	300	14-02-95	3	14-02-95	nao	0		25-02-95	Simao	20-03-95	Latrina da Igreja
475	Lp-75	09-11-94	1.50																						
476	Lp-76	09-11-94	1.50	Carlos	27-02-95	Activistas do A.Gangula	Cacuaco	Kcolo	Augusto Gangula				300	22-02-95	300	27-02-95	3	27-02-95	nao	0		12-03-95	Adao Augusto	23-03-95	Latrina Pub.(praca se mado)
477	Lp-77	14-11-94	1.50	Domingos	18-02-95	Activistas da colera Sambi	Sambizanga	Sambizanga	4																
478	Lp-78	14-11-94	1.50	Carlos	19-04-95	Eng. Mukula																			
479	Lp-79	14-11-94	1.50																						
480	lp-80	15-11-94	1.50	Domingos	21-02-94	Activistas do A.Ngangula	Cacuaco	Kcolo	Augusto Ngangula				0		300	21-02-94	3	21-02-94	nao	0					Laje quebrou na transportacao

No. dos BENEFICIARIOS:

LATRINAS MELHORADAS - BASE DE DADOS

Date: 25-01-94 UNIDADE DE PRODUCAO: CACUACO

Folia No: 01

PRODUCAO					DISTRIBUCAO										CONTROLE								
No.	LAJE REF. No.	DATA FABRICO	TIPO DE LAJE 0,5/1,2/1,5	NOME de FABRICANTE	DATA de ENTREGA	RECEBEDOR Nome Completo	LOCALIZACAO					No. UTENTES	ESCAV. BURACO Data	BLOCOS RECEBIDOS		CIMENTO RECEBIDO		RESPIR-ADORE Sin / Nao	MONTANTE NKZ/USD	CONSTRUCAO CONCLUIDA DATA	SUPERVISOR NOME	INSPECCAO data	OBSERVACOES
							Municipio	Comuna	Sector	Quart.	Rua			Casa No.	Numero	Data	Sacos						
1	01	15-04-92	1,20	Sadi Gabriel	02-06-92	Del. Prov. Saude	Malanga	Malanga	Bairro Azul			300		0				25000	14-07-92	Sr. Hernani	20-07-92	Latrinas publicas- Visita Papa	
2	02	15-04-92	1,20	Sadi Gabriel	02-06-92	Del. Prov. Saude	Malanga	Malanga	Bairro Azul			300		0				25000	14-07-92	Sr. Hernani	20-07-92	Latrinas publicas- Visita Papa	
3	03	15-04-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	02-06-92	Del. Prov. Saude	Malanga	Malanga	Bairro Azul			300		0				25000	14-07-92	Sr. Hernani	20-07-92	Latrinas publicas- Visita Papa	
4	04	16-04-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	02-06-92	Del. Prov. Saude	Malanga	Malanga	Bairro Azul			300		0				25000	14-07-92	Sr. Hernani	20-07-92	Latrinas publicas- Visita Papa	
5	05	16-04-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	02-06-92	Del. Prov. Saude	Malanga	Malanga	Bairro Azul			300		0				25000	14-07-92	Sr. Hernani	20-07-92	Latrinas publicas- Visita Papa	
6	06	21-04-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	02-06-92	Del. Prov. Saude	Malanga	Malanga	Bairro Azul			300		0				25000	14-07-92	Sr. Hernani	20-07-92	Latrinas publicas- Visita Papa	
7	07	21-04-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	16-06-92	Escola S.Pedro da Barra	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluanje	Sao P. da Barra			300	04-10-93	320	04-10-93	04	04-10-93	Nao	16-10-93	Sandra Sady	17-12-93	Latrina Escolar	
8	08	24-04-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	06-11-92	Programa Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Kioolo	Cimangola			300	03-11-92	80	04-11-92	1	04-11-92	Nao	07-11-92			Lat.Pub.deslocados do Bengo	
9	09	24-04-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	06-11-92	Programa Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Kioolo	Cimangola			300	03-11-92	80	04-11-92	1	04-11-92	Nao	07-11-92			Lat. pub.deslocados do Bengo	
10	10	27-04-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	03-06-93	Escola 422	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluanje	Bairro Petragol		Escola 422	300	10-10-93	320	10-10-93	04	10-10-93	Nao	16-10-93	Lurdes Morais	17-12-93	Latrina Escolar	
11	11	27-04-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	03-06-93	Escola 421	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluanje	Bairro Petragol		Escola 421	300	18-8-93	320	20-10-93	03	20-10-93	Nao	25-10-93	Sandra sady	17-12-93	Latrina Escolar	
12	12	29-04-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	07-11-92	Escola 421	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluanje	Bairro Petragol		Escola 421	300	20-09-93	300	24-09-93	03	24-09-93	Nao	04-10-93	Sandra Sady	17-12-93	Latrina Escolar	
13	13	29-04-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	07-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Kioolo	Cimangola			300	05-11-92	80	07-11-92	1	07-11-92	Nao	09-11-92			Lat. pub.deslocados do Bengo	
14	14	30-04-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	07-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Kioolo	Cimangola			300	05-11-92	80	07-11-92	1	07-11-92	Nao	09-11-92			Lat.Pub.deslocados do Bengo	
15	15	30-04-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	07-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Kioolo	Cimangola			300	05-11-92	80	07-11-92	1	07-11-92	Nao	09-11-92			Lat. pub.deslocados do Bengo	
16	16	21-05-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	07-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Kioolo	Cimangola			300	05-11-92	80	07-11-92	1	07-11-92	Nao	10-11-92			Lat.Pub.deslocados do Bengo	
17	17	21-05-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	08-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Kioolo	Cimangola			300	08-11-92	80	07-11-92	1	07-11-92	Nao	10-11-92			Lat. pub.deslocados do Bengo	
18	18	21-05-92	1,20	Agostinho	08-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Kioolo	Cimangola			300	06-11-92	80	07-11-92	1	07-11-92	Nao	10-11-92			Lat.Pub.deslocados do Bengo	
19	19	28-05-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	08-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Kioolo	Cimangola			300	06-11-92	80	07-11-92	1	07-11-92	Nao	12-11-92			Lat. pub.deslocados do Bengo	
20	20	28-04-92	1,20	Joao Sebastiao	08-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Kioolo	Cimangola			300	08-11-92	80	07-11-92	1	07-11-92	Nao	12-11-92			Lat.Pub.deslocados do Bengo	
21	21	28-05-92	1,20	Agostinho	08-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Kioolo	Cimangola			300	06-11-92	80	07-11-92	1	07-11-92	Nao	12-11-92			Lat.Pub.deslocados do Bengo	
22	22	28-05-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	12-06-93	Agostinho do Santos	Sambizanga	Ngola Kluanje				6	10-11-93	280	07-11-93	3	07-11-93	Nao	14-11-93	Sandra Sadi	07-12-93	Latrina Familiar	
23	23	28-04-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	08-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Kioolo	Cimangola			300	08-11-92	80	10-11-92	1	13-11-92	Nao	13-11-92			Lat. pub.deslocados do Bengo	
24	24	29-05-92	1,20	Agostinho	08-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Kioolo	Cimangola			300	08-11-92	80	10-11-92	1	13-11-92	Nao	13-11-92			Lat.Pub.deslocados do Bengo	
25	25	29-05-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	10-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Kioolo	Cimangola			300	08-11-92	80	10-11-92	1	13-11-92	Nao	13-11-92			Lat. pub.deslocados do Bengo	
26	26	29-04-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	10-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Kioolo	Cimangola			300	09-11-92	80	10-11-92	1	13-11-92	Nao	14-11-92			Lat.Pub.deslocados do Bengo	
27	27	02-06-92	1,20	Agostinho	10-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Kioolo	Cimangola			300	09-11-92	80	10-11-92	1	13-11-92	Nao	14-11-92			Lat. pub.deslocados do Bengo	
28	28	02-06-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	10-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Kioolo	Cimangola			300	09-11-92	80	10-11-92	1	13-11-92	Nao	14-11-92			Lat.Pub.deslocados do Bengo	
29	29	02-06-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	10-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Kioolo	Cimangola			300	10-11-92	80	10-11-92	1	14-11-92	Nao	15-11-92			Lat. pub.deslocados do Bengo	
30	30	03-06-92	1,20	Agostinho	10-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Kioolo	Cimangola			300	10-11-92	80	10-11-92	1	14-11-92	Nao	15-11-92			Lat.Pub.deslocados do Bengo	
31	31	03-06-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	10-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Kioolo	Cimangola			300	10-11-92	80	10-11-92	1	14-11-92	Nao	15-11-92			Lat.Pub.deslocados do Bengo	
32	32	03-06-92	1,20	Agostinho	12-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Kioolo	Cimangola			300	10-11-92	80	10-11-92	1	14-11-92	Nao	16-11-92			Lat. pub.deslocados do Bengo	
33	33	05-06-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	12-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Kioolo	Cimangola			300	12-11-92	80	10-11-92	1	14-11-92	Nao	16-11-92			Lat.Pub.deslocados do Bengo	
34	34	05-06-92	1,20	Antonio Gaspar	12-11-92	Projecto Sambizanga	Kacuaco	Kioolo	Cimangola			300	12-11-92	80	10-11-92	1	14-11-92	Nao	16-11-92			Lat.Pub.deslocados do Bengo	
35	NM 01	18-06-92	0,60	Sadi Gabriel	15-06-93	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoria	Kiool			100	12-08-93	80	15-08-93	Nao	-	Nao	16-8-93	Adao Augusto	17-01-94	Lat.Pub. Deslocados do Mexico	
36	NM 02	18-06-92	0,60	Sadi Gabriel	15-06-93	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoria	Kiool			100	12-08-93	80	15-08-93	Nao	-	Nao	17-06-93	Adao Augusto	17-01-94	Lat.Pub. Deslocados do Mexico	
37	NM 03	18-06-92	0,60	Sadi Gabriel	15-06-93	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoria	Kiool			100	12-08-93	80	15-08-93	Nao	-	Nao	20-08-93	Adao Augusto	17-01-94	Lat.Pub. Deslocados do Mexico	
38	NM 04	18-06-92	0,60	Joao Sebastiao	15-06-93	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoria	Kiool			100	16-08-93	80	15-08-93	Nao	-	Nao	22-08-93	Adao Augusto	17-01-94	Lat.Pub. Deslocados do Mexico	
39	NM 05	18-06-92	0,60	Sadi Gabriel	15-06-93	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoria	Kiool			100	16-08-93	80	15-08-93	Nao	-	Nao	24-04-93	Adao Augusto	17-01-94	Lat.Pub. Deslocados do Mexico	
40	NM 06	18-06-92	0,60	Joao Sebastiao	15-06-93	Luteranos	Viana	Regedoria	Kiool			100	16-08-93	80	15-08-93	Nao	-	Nao	28-06-93	Adao Augusto	17-01-94	Lat.Pub. Deslocados do Mexico	

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Annex D

Summary of Women's Enterprise Study in Roque Santeiro Market

WOMEN, POVERTY AND THE INFORMAL SECTOR IN LUANDA'S PERI-URBAN AREAS



by

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Luanda, November 1994

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1.0 INTRODUCTION:

The issue to be assessed in this paper is: "women, poverty and the informal sector of the peri-urban area of Luanda".

This paper presents preliminary findings of a survey of women-owned micro-entrepreneurial activities. A detailed description of the Roque Santeiro market is also given.

This document is designed to encourage governmental and non-governmental agencies in identifying issues such as women's needs for the development of their micro-entrepreneurial activities, such as basic information on their role as economic agents and special training in basic accounting and management skills, that in turn should be addressed when designing projects.

1.1 Organization of the Report:

An overview of the Angolan economic context is presented and characteristics of the informal sector are described. This shall assist the reader in understanding the present state of the socio-economic situation of Angola and the impact of the civil war on women's micro-entrepreneurial activities.

This is followed by a summary of the survey findings from an assessment of the difficulties faced by the women micro-entrepreneurs operating in Angola's biggest informal market.

1.2 Economic Context:

The economic development of Angola has stagnated since independence from the Portuguese in 1975 due to 16 years of a bitter civil war, and inappropriate centralized planning policies. Today Angola has become one of Africa's most rapidly urbanizing nations due to war-displaced people settling in the city's peri-urban areas (musseques). The capital city, Luanda, had a population of 500,000 following independence. The current population estimate is 2.5 to 3 million, with about 70-80 percent living in the musseques.

The economic context is bleak. Angola began to evolve towards a market economy following policy changes in 1991, when an IMF influenced structural adjustment program was introduced. However, actual implementation of any coherent economic program became less of a priority following renewed hostilities in the aftermath of the elections. Currently the country is in a phase where legislation permits a market economy but regulations continue to largely impede its development. National production, with the exception of off-shore oil, is at a stand-still.

There are very limited job opportunities for skilled and un-skilled workers. The proposed but delayed re-structuring of the public service (the main employer in the country) will reduce the number of state employees, particularly in the non-skilled category. Inflation runs at 40% per month and salaries have remained stagnant since February 1993. In

August 1994, a teacher or nurse earned a monthly salary of less than 5 USD; at the same time one litre of oil cost more than one dollar and one kilo of sugar was more than the same monthly income. In economic terms, what has emerged is a large, non-documented informal sector and a relatively minor formal sector with a universal decline in standards of living for the population at large.

2.0 THE INFORMAL SECTOR:

In Angola, few studies or statistical data exist on the informal sector in general, or on the role of women within this sector. What they do, how they do it, who controls the output of their labour and how they are organized are poorly documented. Meanwhile, the informal sector has become an important part of community life since the implementation of the peace accord in 1990. Everything from day to day purchases of basic consumer goods to shoeshines to car maintenance to health care is available in the informal sector. Therefore, the majority of economic transactions are conducted in the informal sector. Here, income is generated by having increasing numbers of retail levels where each lower level sells in smaller quantities with a small mark-up.

Increasingly, more time and energy is expended in earning less income. This sector has been uniformly neglected by state structures and international organizations. The state institutional approach is confounded by an inability to discriminate between an informal market and the despised "black market" or parallel market which emerged in the 80's during the period of the centrally planned economy. The National Institute of Statistics estimates that 80% of retail transactions in the informal sector are performed by women, who represent 32% of the total work force. A large proportion of these women were forced to leave their home town or villages at short notice because of the civil war and found a means of survival in the informal sector. Alternatively many women entered the informal sector by way of assisting a family member with their micro-businesses or due to socio-economic pressures.

3.0 METHODOLOGY FOR THE STUDY:

The coordinator, with the help of two Development Workshop community workers (activistas), with the collaboration of active members of the Angolan Women Organization (OMA), and the help of Coordinators of the Roque Santeiro market, conducted informal interviews to gather information from a group of women micro-entrepreneurs operating from Angola's biggest informal market the Roque Santeiro.

Through these interviews the coordinator was able to assess the major difficulties of the group as well as their training needs. Interviews were made using a simple check list. This method was chosen to put the women at ease, so they would speak freely. The background information for this study involved interviewing a focus group of 25 market women. The results of the study was drawn from individual interviews.

4.0 THE ROQUE SANTEIRO MARKET:

4.1 Background History:

The Roque Santeiro market is located on the outskirts of the city of Luanda in the municipality of Sambizanga. Before independence, Sambizanga was primarily an informal housing area (Musseque) adjacent to an industrial zone. The population of the area has grown dramatically in recent years, fuelled by an increasing rate of rural-urban migration and presently is estimated to be 100,000. The municipality of Sambizanga is divided into three sub-communities (N'Gola Kiluange, Central and Bairro Operario). Language groups are mainly Kimbundu, Umbundu and Kikongo. Adult illiteracy rates are high especially among women. The majority of the population does not have any official employment and those who are regularly employed fall in the category of non-skilled manual labour. (Report on Micro-Industries, Hurlich, Development Workshop, 1992).

Prior to independence, there were a few parallel markets on the outskirts of Luanda where Angolan people were selling fresh goods such as vegetables, fish and meat brought from the provinces or grown on individual peri-urban farms. In 1986 due to the increase of micro-entrepreneurs selling on the outskirts of town, the government decided to allocate a special place, where all informal commercial activities could take place. This land was ironically the city's garbage dump. However, all informal markets from northern Luanda's peri-urban area came to settle there. The Roque Santeiro market was then officially created and was named after a Brazilian television soap-opera showing at the time. Most parallel markets were named after Brazilian television soap-operas.

From 1986 and 1990, the sellers from the Roque Santeiro market numbered about 5,000. Today, the increasing number of war-displaced people coming to live in Luanda's peri-urban areas, since the aftermath of the election of 1992, has resulted in the concentration of more than 15,000 registered sellers and more than 40,000 unregistered sellers, operating at the Roque Santeiro market. The clientele attracted by the market create a tremendous congestion in the Roque Santeiro neighbourhood. The resulting mountains of rubbish accumulated and left unattended around the market has created major health and social problems.

4.2 Organization of the Market Place:

The Luanda Municipal Government has attempted to control the movement of merchandises through the creation of a market commission composed of 8 coordinators (7 men and one women). The commission has been set up to collect an annual fee of 60,000 NKZ (1 USD\500,000 NKZ) in order to register the fixed sellers. This allows them to receive an ID card, and to sell their product from designated areas, usually according to the product they are selling. On the other hand, the itinerant sellers are required to pay 10.000 NKZ on a monthly basis, which allows them to receive an ID card (cartao de ambulante). This card also acts as a pass to purchase merchandise and gives them the right to receive a receipt and avoid harassment by the authorities. The money from the annual fees was used to begin the construction of a chain-link fence around the market which has now a scale of 2 square km. It took exactly two years for the coordinator team to register 15,000 sellers by working 6 full-time days per week.

The coordinator team was mainly recruited from the community voluntary commission. The team is working out of an improvised office made out a shipping container in the middle of the market. The commission is determined to finish the enclosure of the market with a fence, to ease the parking space and have a better control of the coming and going of the sellers.

As a local initiative of the market sellers (largely women), an Association of sellers and friends of the Roque Santeiro Market was created in April 1994, to organize, help and protect sellers and buyers, and has already registered more than 400 members. The association was also created as an instrument to control or prevent theft and the harassment of customers. In the future, the association is thinking of building a centre for its members, where social activities and meetings could take place.

The movement and trading by sellers are also controlled by two kinds of police on a regular basis. An Inspection Unit of the Police is in charge of controlling the quality of the products sold (such as expiration date, food security control etc). An Economic Unit of the Police also supervises the market on a regular basis to control theft or the sale of illegal commodities.

In general, the majority of the women interviewed said that both police entities along with the regular police had a tendency to abuse their power to harass the sellers and in some cases confiscate merchandise without authorization.

4.3 Commercial Networks:

Regardless of the apparent confusion one sees at the market, it is nevertheless quite organized. Each seller is selling his/her product from a specific section according to the product she/he is selling. Each section was determined when the market was created in 1986. However, there is no mixture between the retailers and the wholesalers, even though the retailers buy from the wholesalers. The wholesalers are usually by the road at the periphery of the market, to avoid the major congestion inside the market, and to facilitate the large quantities of goods to be removed quickly. The retailers are in the middle, where only pedestrians circulate. The Roque Santeiro Market offers a wide variety of goods to meet most of the Luanda consumers' needs.

The sellers of the Roque Santeiro Market purchase their merchandises from warehouses, state and private stores, and from individuals or private wholesalers who bring their goods directly to the market. At the end of the working day, merchandise unsold can be left in near-by houses in exchange for an ID card and a fee of 200,000 NKZ/bag (1 USD/ 500,000 NKZ). Such houses are usually run by individuals that took advantage of their proximity to the market to increase their income.

5.0 WOMEN IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR:

Since the aftermath of the elections of 1992, the majority of women micro-entrepreneurs have seen their once lucrative commercial activities turn into a mere economy of survival. Today, the living situation has changed dramatically for the majority of women micro-entrepreneurs. The market place is no longer a source of profit, but merely a daily struggle to subsist.

5.1 Interviews:

Through interviews with and stories told by a group of women micro-entrepreneurs, the general trends in operating a typical micro-business were identified:

- Most of the women interviewed were originally from the northern provinces, and came to live to Luanda to escape the civil war.
- Most of them are supporting 7 to 8 person households in which on average two people are bread winners.
- Their level of education is never higher than a 5th grade primary school education, and most of them stopped studying after having given birth and the demands of child minding.
- They work six days out of seven, and get their working capital from a family member or their last salary, and have no resources such as savings if they happen to lose their capital.
- The size of their micro-businesses depend on their working capital.
- The profit from daily sales vary from a minimum of 200,000 NKZ to 2,000,000,000 NKZ (40 cents to 4 USD).
- Very few women have a surplus income for other things than food for the family.



5.2 Aspirations:

The following information was obtained from interviewing market women on what they would like to do once the civil war is over:

- 80% said that they would like to leave the market place, and cited the following preferred activities: to run their own micro-enterprises out of their home or a rented space or would like to officially enter the work force.
- All of them mentioned that they were tired of working in such a difficult environment.
- 30% of them said they would not mind going back to live in their provinces of origin.
- 45% said that they would like to go back to school.

6.0 WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND CIVIC RIGHTS:

Most of the women interviewed felt helpless in regards to the abuse of the police authorities and had no knowledge of their rights as economic agents (such as requesting an official receipt when purchasing merchandises from warehouses etc).

Little attention has been given by government or international organizations to the provision of information to women operating within the informal sector. Most technical assistance in terms of legal awareness is geared to women operating within the formal sector. The majority of women micro-entrepreneurs operating from the informal sector are illiterate and written material is of little use; information is passed on the basis of discussion of common problems and group shared experience.

6.1 Basic management techniques and marketing strategies:

Women micro-entrepreneurs interviewed were not aware of basic management techniques such as diversifying/improving their merchandises/product according to the supply and demand of the market. They relied on their empirical knowledge and past pattern of sales. Marketing strategies such as advertising (trying to improve the quality of appearance of their product or market stand) or the development of a reliable clientele or network of buyers were not articulated. Women usually waited passively for the clients to go to them.

6.2 On credit and savings associations:

Women micro-entrepreneurs in need of working capital receive help from a family member or private lender that usually charges up to 20% interest per day. Since 1992, the majority of women have been unable to accumulate any capital or savings due to the constant devaluation of the local currency. Informal savings associations, "Kingulla", which were formed in the past have disintegrated due to the collapse in the value of local currency.

Private wholesalers sometimes allow women micro-entrepreneurs to sell merchandises for them at a fixed price and the women can keep any additional mark-up they can earn, but these practices are rare and are mostly within friendship or family ties. To date formal

credit institutions do not exist within the formal or informal sector mainly due to the weakness of the Angolan economy in controlling the devaluation of its currency.

6.3 Networking and Organizational Skills:

Networking between Angolan women micro-entrepreneurs has not a long history and is not as strong and effective as in other African countries. Women sometimes work together to purchase goods collectively with pooled funds, but such collaboration between market women is usually based on family or friendship ties. Rarely is sufficient trust or confidence built up to extend such networking into larger groups. The economic leverage of individuals or small groups of market women remain weak.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS:

Women play an important role in the informal sector, both as participants in family enterprises and in independent activities. Informal sector buying and selling sustains a large proportion of Luanda's peri-urban populations, at levels hardly above the subsistence level. A series of factors maintain these market women and their families in a vulnerable position. Economic factors, hyper inflation, urban migration, raising unemployment, down-sizing of the public sector, decline in real wages, lack of investor confidence and structural adjustment are all adversely affecting the informal entrepreneurs whose businesses are constantly being trimmed in size. Government has paid little attention to the informal sector and there is little hope that policies will change in the near future.

In 1990, the government however demonstrated interest in women's development in the creation of a structure to represent women's rights and participation in the socio-economic and political life: the State Secretary for Women's Development and Promotion. This entity is still lacking appropriate financial and human resources to treat women's concerns effectively.

Local non-governmental organizations have also shown an interest in developing projects to alleviate women's difficulties by integrating women's commercial activities into economic development. It is still too soon to see concrete results because most projects are still in the inception phase.

A strong lobby to encourage government to deal more seriously with women's issues is needed. Experiences such as the development of training programmes for women working in the informal sector are needed. Women should no longer lack opportunities to develop basic professional skills. A strategy should be developed to integrate women's commercial activities into community development projects. Banking extension services specialized in micro-enterprises should be created to provide micro-loans to women in need of a working capital.

The exchange of experiences of the non-governmental agencies working in the informal sector may offer a forum which could contribute to the future development of policies which may benefit women working in this key sector.

Annex E

Summary Recommendations from Project Interim Evaluation

AVALIAÇÃO PROVISÓRIA DO PROJECTO SAMBIZANGA

1.0 INTRODUÇÃO:

Em Maio de 1994, O Development Workshop solicitou três avaliadores, o Dr. Vita Vemba, o Sr. Paul Robson e o Dr. Farokh Afshar para levarem a cabo uma avaliação provisória do projecto Sambizanga que, nessa altura, estava no seu meio termo de execução.

O que se segue é um sumário da avaliação e recomendações dos avaliadores.

2.0 RESULTADOS ALCANÇADOS:

Muito tem sido alcançado nos 2 anos desta segunda fase do Projecto Sambizanga, em circunstâncias muito difíceis. Foram construídos vinte e um chafarizes, produzidas 385 lajes de latrinas e construídas 228 latrinas. Foram reabilitados dois postos e um centro de saúde, como pontos principais dos serviços de saúde locais na comunidade. A confiança da comunidade nos serviços de saúde aumentou, aumentando os números de pacientes que são atendidos pelos centros de saúde tendo melhorado a competência do pessoal do centro de saúde. Foram organizados, para um total de 169 pessoas, 13 cursos de formação em desenvolvimento físico e social (tais como construção de telhados e latrinas, cloração da água, vacinação, responsabilização e organização comunitária).

Todas as actividades foram realizadas utilizando-se uma estratégia ligada à comunidade envolvendo a participação da comunidade e o fortalecimento da capacidade da comunidade local para um desenvolvimento mais sustentável. Diálogos e inquéritos com a comunidade identificaram necessidades sentidas e guiaram as actividades a serem seguidas; as actividades emergiram das necessidades sentidas e absolutas da comunidade. A força do Projecto Sambizanga é que combina o desenvolvimento físico e social, ligando serviços como a água, latrinas melhoradas e eliminação do lixo, com os programas de cuidados de saúde preventiva e curativa, cólera e cloração da água. Setenta e um Activistas (trabalhadores de desenvolvimento da comunidade) da comunidade tornaram-se um elo importante para a comunidade e estão na linha da frente das actividades. Os grupos locais como as ONGs e as OCBs estão a colaborar crescentemente em actividades, e novas organizações estão a ser formadas devido à iniciativa de um grupo de activistas. Existem boas relações com o Departamento de Saúde Pública do Ministério da Saúde a nível provincial (da cidade) e as relações com a Empresa de Águas de Luanda estão a melhorar.

O Projecto Sambizanga registou muitas acções realizadas nas circunstâncias em rápida mudança de Angola, porque possui elos muito fortes na comunidade, porque aprendeu do contexto e da experiência e porque tem sido suficientemente flexível para agarrar novas oportunidades. Agora, na última fase do Projecto, existem várias questões e oportunidades que necessitam de atenção urgente.

3.0 QUESTÕES E OPORTUNIDADES:

3.1 Clarificando o Modelo

Um dos objectivos do Projecto Sambizanga é "desenvolver um modelo para intervenções com base na comunidade" que seja sustentável e reproduzível pelas organizações locais. Como o Projecto está na segunda metade desta fase, torna-se mais urgente concentrarmos no objectivo. É necessário um modelo com fundações racionais e conceptuais claras, estrutura organizativa e procedimentos operacionais. Deve demonstrar que oferece formas tecnologica, organizativa e financeiramente adequadas para conseguir melhorias físicas e sociais básicas decisivas para a saúde da comunidade. Deve ser possível para o modelo, embora com algumas modificações, ser adoptado pelas organizações locais para sustentar e reproduzir o trabalho para além do tempo de vida do Projecto. Deve ser possível demonstrar à comunidade local e às outras organizações locais, de uma forma clara, facilmente compreensível e persuasiva, a utilidade do modelo.

3.2 Desenvolvendo Organizações Comunitárias

Um "modelo com base na comunidade" requer uma estrutura organizativa com base na comunidade que o possa desenvolver e implementar. Os membros da comunidade como indivíduos servem como Activistas; os moradores são abordados individualmente ou como agregados familiares para ajudar na escavação de latrinas, para servir como monitores de água ou para aceitar as visitas "casa a casa" para determinação das necessidades sentidas e prestar educação para a saúde. O que tem sido alcançado tem sido um muito bom serviço de extensão, transmitindo-se informação com eficácia em ambas as direcções.

Mas, por exemplo, a comunidade não tem sido envolvida como um grupo em questões à volta dos chafarizes de água. Como consequência, os que foram entrevistados não sabiam quem era o monitor para o seu chafariz local nem sentiam nenhuma responsabilidade pela sua falta de manutenção. Dado que actividades chave do Projecto (chafarizes, centros de saúde) são orientados com "base na área" ou "grupo-utilizador" e servem áreas particulares de captação de moradores, as organizações comunitárias "com base na área" ou pelo menos "com base no grupo utilizador", parecem ser bastante apropriadas.

As organizações comunitárias com as quais o Projecto trabalha, tais como grupos religiosos, podem não representar todos os moradores em qualquer área de captação nem representar a maior parte dos utilizadores dos serviços específicos prestados. Eles representam realmente um elo com parte da comunidade e podem desejar prestar alguns serviços. Mas, pode ser neste momento adequado, realmente necessário, para o projecto ajudar a encorajar organizações de grupos de utilizadores, particularmente em relação ao abastecimento de água.

Em entrevistas, alguns Activistas e funcionários, como o Vice-Governador Municipal, sentiram que o desenvolvimento de tais organizações podiam ser úteis e viáveis. A "Lei da Livre Associação" oferece um ambiente legal encorajante. As velhas comissões de moradores oferecem um precedente enquanto que os seus ainda activos e entusiastas representantes (alguns deles são Activistas), oferecem uma realidade presente sobre a qual construir.

A criação de uma organização é, concerteza, uma tarefa complexa e de risco. E especialmente difícil quando, como é o caso, o influxo de refugiados significa mudar os padrões da população e existe pouca história de iniciativa local. Se esta abordagem tiver de ser feita, necessita de ser plenamente discutida, bem pensada e implementada com incremento, primeiro a uma escala modesta.

A manutenção de chafarizes é uma questão que precisa de ser enfrentada desta forma. Uma vez estabelecidas, as organizações baseadas na área podem ser eficazes em várias outras actividades como na eliminação de lixo, na plantação e manutenção de árvores, na manutenção de latrinas públicas e na higiene das redondezas do mercado local.

3.3 Privatização

Para algumas tarefas como a operação de chafarizes de água ou de latrinas de mercado, a privatização podia complementar as organizações comunitárias. A privatização não é, contudo, um substituto para as organizações comunitárias que representam os interesses, direitos e responsabilidades de áreas e utilizadores. O acordo de tais organizações pode ser necessário para fazer a privatização aceitável e tornar os vendedores privados responsáveis.

3.4 Eficiência, Produtividade e Planificação Financeira

Num ambiente escasso de recursos como Angola, a sustentabilidade e possibilidade de reprodução contam com a utilização eficiente, produtiva e efectiva de recursos. O Projecto tem visto como um dos seus pontos fundamentais a utilização eficiente dos recursos locais e de pequenas quantidades de recursos importados: é necessário examinar se é de utilizar os seus recursos eficaz, produtiva e efectivamente e se pode servir como modelo para as organizações locais. Um corolário é a necessidade de uma melhor planificação financeira e orçamentação, utilizando uma análise de custo simples e de custo-benefício financeiro. Também é necessária uma análise sobre a disponibilidade de forma a avaliar a capacidade e vontade de pagar, dados os magros recursos dos agregados familiares e as outras demandas sobre estes recursos.

3.5 Planificação e Capacidade de Gestão Local

E necessário aumentar a capacidade das organizações locais para sistematicamente planificarem, implementarem, gerirem, manterem e avaliarem programas e projectos, se tais tiverem de assumir crescentes responsabilidades para tais esforços. Necessitam de rotineiramente lidar com perguntas básicas como:

- * Quais são as necessidades e como avaliar as prioridades, para quem?
- * Quanto de que recursos é necessário e de onde?
- * Como planificar, implementar e manter os serviços e empresas que satisfazem estas necessidades?
- * Como podemos aprender de uma experiência existente para ser mais eficiente no futuro?

Normalmente, o Projecto é visto a fornecer as respostas e os recursos. A necessidade de planificar, de procurar recursos para além do Projecto e de utilizar recursos eficientemente é menos apreciada, mesmo entre os membros do Projecto. Para além da formação formal, o Projecto podia encorajar esta capacidade através da existência de um pequeno orçamento para financiar parcialmente pequenos projectos de organizações locais; a aprovação requeriria planos de projectos simples e bem pensados, incluindo recursos comunitários correspondentes e planos a demonstrar a sustentabilidade.

3.6 Tecnologia

A sustentabilidade tecnológica e a reprodução, também são importantes; é importante, por exemplo, saber até que ponto a água pode ser fornecida aos chafarizes que estão a ser construídos. Durante a avaliação, a EPAL não forneceu água nem mesmo no número limitado de dias acordado. Os chafarizes deveriam ser construídos de forma a que as partes vulneráveis fossem mais duráveis e que um morador-utilizador local fosse formado para reparar e manter os chafarizes sem necessitar da ajuda técnica onerosa do Projecto. É necessário planificar as segundas fossas para as latrinas e o futuro esvaziamento das fossas.

3.7 Potencial para um Pequeno Sector Empresarial

O Projecto podia considerar desenvolver as suas actividades relativas à pequena empresa num sector mais claro. Para uma comunidade pobre, a geração de rendimentos é uma necessidade básica absoluta. Várias actividades do Projecto já podem ser consideradas potencialmente pequenas empresas geradoras de rendimentos (por ex. a produção de lajes para latrinas e blocos de cimento, latrinas de mercado). O objectivo é torná-las financeiramente viáveis e direccioná-las para as ONGs e empresários. (Uma ONG já foi assistida com uma latrina de mercado que cobra ao utilizador). Estes projectos podiam ser ligados com um pacote de programas de pequenas empresas próprias para atrair fundos. Um aspecto importante é que as mulheres estão mais preocupadas com a saúde do agregado familiar e elas são, neste momento, importantes geradoras de rendimentos para o agregado familiar.

Esta sugestão deveria ser tomada em conta apenas se o projecto sentir que ainda tem capacidade, uma vez que as sugestões anteriores estão implementadas.

Consequentemente, isto deveria consolidar mais o Projecto na sua globalidade que desenvolver novas dimensões. Quer num caso quer noutra, deveria ser feita uma abordagem rigorosa com os potenciais projectos existentes de pequenas empresas; testá-los cuidadosamente para ver a sua sustentabilidade (organizativa, financeira e tecnológica) antes de os oferecer como "solução" à comunidade local.

3.8 Dar a Conhecer, Discutir e Agir sobre o acima exposto

Finalmente, não menos importante, necessita de ser estabelecido um procedimento claro para dar a conhecer às pessoas as descobertas desta avaliação, discuti-las e dar respostas para elas. Se os magníficos resultados alcançados pelo Projecto Sambizanga são para ser úteis para além do tempo de vida do Projecto, os que nele estão envolvidos precisam de discutir e responder às sugestões mencionadas no relatório e considerarem como pretendem efectuar o acompanhamento.

4.0 CONCLUSÕES E RECOMENDAÇÕES:

- 4.1** Enquanto se dá continuidade à flexibilidade que permitiu ao Projecto Sambizanga alcançar muitos resultados nas circunstâncias em rápida mudança em Angola, chegou o momento de assimilar as experiências e estabelecer alguns parâmetros para o futuro. Foram recolhidos dados para o Projecto que podem fornecer lições úteis. Agora, podem ser feitas modificações à estratégia básica para a parte final do projecto 1994-5 e serem estabelecidos os pontos de referência para a estratégia para depois de 1995. É necessário um programa de desengajamento da comunidade do Ngola Kiluange e uma estratégia para apoiar as iniciativas e organizações que começaram. É necessário pensar-se sobre a futura forma do programa do DW para depois do Projecto Sambizanga.
- 4.2** Existe uma necessidade de clarificar as abordagens sobre o desenvolvimento da comunidade, adequado a circunstâncias diferentes onde o Projecto Sambizanga está envolvido; como conseguir a participação das pessoas e o elo entre os utilizadores dos serviços e os fornecedores. É urgente investigar como os utilizadores dos chafarizes podem ser ajudados a defender e a manter os chafarizes.
- 4.3** É preciso pensar um pouco sobre a diferença entre activistas, como um método efectivo, reproduzível e sustentável de extensão às bases, e o desenvolvimento de organizações autónomas com base na comunidade. É necessário pensar-se mais sobre como apoiar organizações de base a planificar e gerir as suas actividades sem se envolverem demais nos seus assuntos.
- 4.4** Existe uma necessidade e uma oportunidade de planificar como algumas actividades do projecto podiam ser desenvolvidas como actividades privadas geradoras de rendimentos. Existe a necessidade de examinar a utilização de recursos no Projecto para uma eficiência, produtividade e eficácia; e planificar como as experiências ganhas podem ser transmitidas às organizações locais. O relatório inclui uma metodologia para o estudo do custo, do custo-eficiência, da capacidade de

pagamento e da vontade de pagamento de actividades individuais que podem ser úteis, para olhar para a reprodução e sustentabilidade.

- 4.5 A análise inicial no relatório indica os grandes benefícios dos chafarizes e a possível vontade para a recuperação de custos, que necessita de mais investigação em conjunto com a capacidade de pagamento dos diferentes sectores da população.
- 4.6 Seria útil continuar a investir em relações com os parceiros locais e pessoas. Existe uma necessidade de clareza sobre com que parceiros locais o projecto deve trabalhar e como podem ser reforçados. Existe potencial na utilização (para organizações pequenas locais) de um pequeno fundo do projecto, mas este deve ser especialmente utilizado de uma forma com base na formação em desenvolvimento do projecto e em gestão.
- 4.7 Do ponto de vista técnico, os chafarizes deveriam ser construídos de forma a que as partes vulneráveis fossem mais duráveis e que um morador-utilizador local fosse formado para reparar e manter chafarizes sem necessitar de ajuda técnica onerosa do Projecto. É necessária a planificação das segundas fossas para as latrinas e do futuro esvaziamento das fossas.
- 4.8 Até agora, foi feito pouco progresso na resolução dos problemas de remoção do lixo e esgotos que parece ser uma demanda dos parceiros locais para que estes assuntos sejam tratados. Existe uma demanda de latrinas públicas, o que representa muitas novas oportunidades mas que levanta muitas novas questões (taxa de enchimento, mistura-conteúdo do conteúdo, higiene) que precisa de ser tratadas urgentemente. A produção de latrinas só poderá ser viável e tecnologicamente reproduzível se as questões sobre os custos e a organização da produção forem tratadas.
- 4.9 A possibilidade de desenvolver o trabalho em actividades de pequenas empresas, deveria ser feita de uma forma que maximizasse o benefício para as actividades existentes (análise de estratégias de sobrevivência, capacidade de pagar latrinas, etc, desenvolvimento de pequenas empresas de saneamento).
- 4.10 É necessário estabelecer um procedimento claro para dar a conhecer as descobertas da avaliação e para os que estão envolvidos, discutirem e darem respostas.

Annex F

Logical Framework Analysis by Project Sector

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK - Water Supply Component of Sambizanga Project - 1994 Fiscal Year

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
<p>OVERALL OBJECTIVES</p> <p>To develop a community based model for upgrading environmental services and public health for peri-urban areas of Luanda.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proportion of the population deriving benefits from the project during the 1994 fiscal year • Improved health indicators relating to water born diseases or lack of sufficient water for hygiene 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • data collected from house to house visits 	<p>PRECONDITIONS</p> <p>Lack of water supply is a fundamental factor affecting public health of the community in the pilot project area.</p>
<p>PROJECT PURPOSE (IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES)</p> <p>To develop a sustainable water supply system to a target population of 20,000 people within the target community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the population of households served by standposts constructed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly project reports • Annual Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the political environment will allow for the extension of civil society partnerships between NGOs and local community groups which provide a basis for local participation in this project • government permits experiment of cost recovery in pilot project
<p>OUTPUTS (RESULTS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 standposts capable of serving 20,000 people • trained water technical team capable of future maintenance tasks • water supply feeder system to insure future regular supply • cost recovery model which can insure continuous maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of standposts constructed • functioning, effective technical team • completed water feeder system including pumping station & tank • working cost recovery model prepared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly project reports & Standpost data base files • Quarterly project reports & Training achievements matrix • Quarterly technical reports • Consultants Report on Community Based cost recovery • Quarterly Project Reports & data base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access guaranteed to draw water from the existing water network • the Luanda provincial water company EPAL can guarantee a minimum supply of water to the project area of 8 hours per day for at least 3 days per week
<p>INPUTS (ACTIVITIES)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • upgrade/repair existing water network where possible to build new standposts • construct new water system including pumping station and header tank • develop standpost location plan based on available water capacity, community participation/local mobilization • adapt prototype designs of standposts for local conditions at each site • construct 20 standposts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • piping, fittings and building materials purchased • tools and equipment purchased for water maintenance team • electric pump and accessories purchased • location map of standposts • type of standpost constructed in each case • number of standposts constructed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • project budget and expenditures • tools and equipment purchased for water maintenance team • contract for installation of pump • contract for preparation of base map 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • state budget does not have the capacity to provide free piped water to individual peri-urban households (or can not prioritize resources for this purpose)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • train standpost construction team in masonry, pipefitting & maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of technicians trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • salaries and benefits of technical team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local trained team will be employed in future to maintain system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carry out study on community based cost recovery and maintenance options for standposts. Develop and test model in pilot area. • recruit and train social mobilization team (4 persons) to promote model • recruit and train local monitors to take care of each standpost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contract consultant, produce study report • number of social mobilizers recruited and trained • number of standpost monitors recruited and trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contract of consultant • consultants report • salaries and benefits of social mobilizers • subsidies and benefits of water monitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • state service company EPAL does not presently have the means to maintain standposts • economic capacity of the target community to contribute or pay enough money on a monthly basis to cover the maintenance costs of the standpost plus the subsidy/salary of the water monitor

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK - Water Storage and Treatment Component of Sambizanga Project - 1994 Fiscal Year

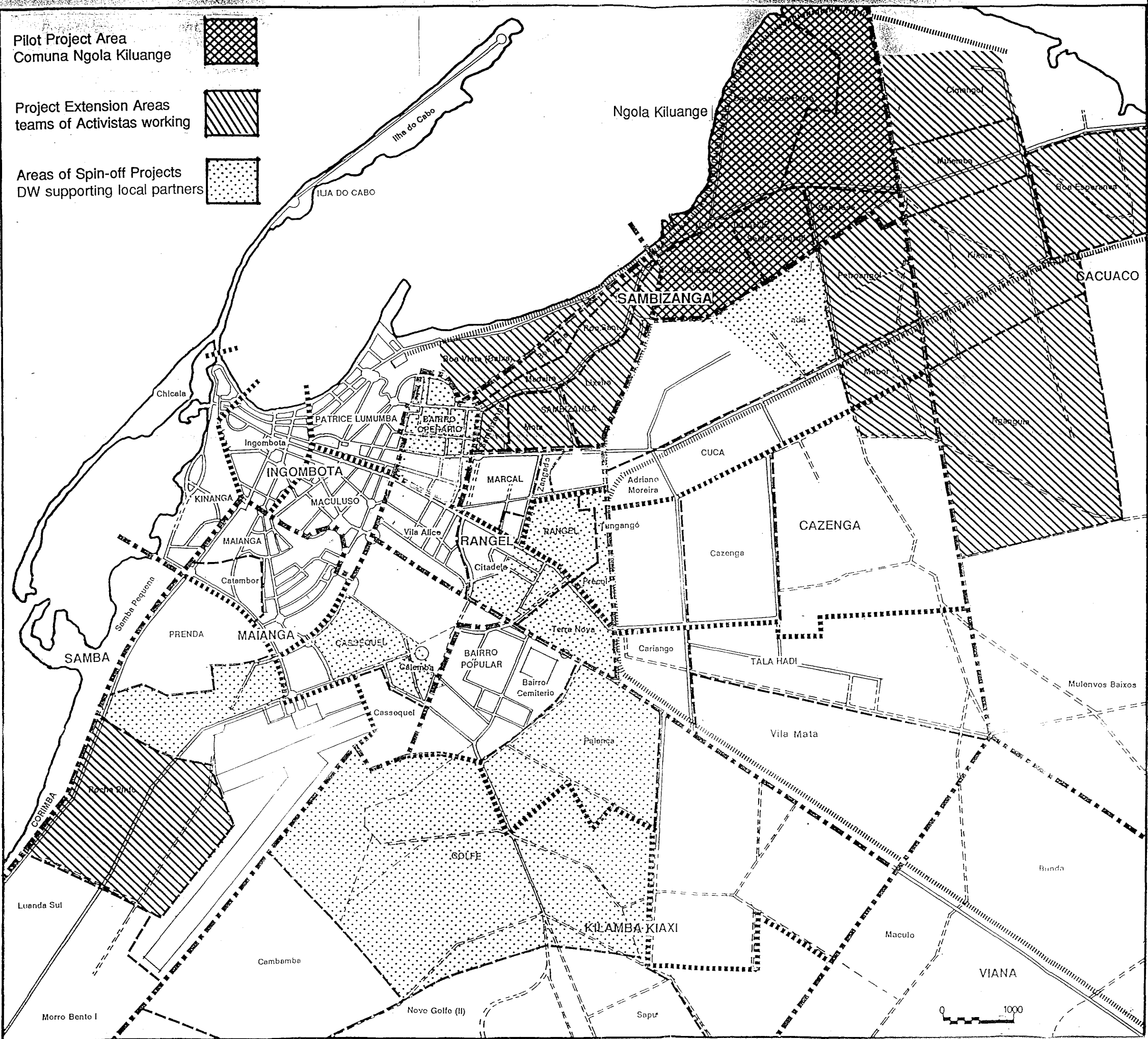
INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
<p>OVERALL OBJECTIVES</p> <p>To develop a community based model for upgrading environmental services and public health for peri-urban areas of Luanda.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proportion of the population deriving benefits from the project during the 1994 fiscal year • improved environmental health indicators relating to water borne diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • end of project evaluation 	<p>PRECONDITIONS</p> <p>Hypochlorite is an effective treatment against all water borne organisms which spread diarrhoeal diseases except the cysts of bacillary dysentery.</p>
<p>PROJECT PURPOSE (IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES)</p> <p>To reduce water borne disease transmission, particularly diarrhoeas and cholera through treatment of water and improved protection of water from contamination during storage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number of people benefitting from improved water treatment and storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • annual project reports • house-to-house visit data base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piped and treated water in adequate supply will not be available to all households in peri-urban areas of Luanda in the near future. • River water distributed by water trucks through commercial sellers will continue to be the primary source of drinking water
<p>OUTPUTS (RESULTS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased awareness of the necessity and way of treating drinking water within x balros in peri-urban Luanda • xx local organizations became involved in distributing hypochlorite • xxxx (persons or households?) provided with the means to treat drinking water • improved domestic water storage for 10,000 people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the number of people fetching hypochlorite • the quantity of hypochlorite distributed • the amount of training done (number of workshops & seminars) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quarterly reports • house-to-house visit data base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water treatment with hypochlorite solution is the simplest and most cost effective solution for household or community use • The risks of using hypochlorite in domestic water treatment can be overcome by basic training / information. The precautions are basic enough to make hypochlorite safe enough for home water treatment.
<p>INPUTS (ACTIVITIES)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conduct health education campaigns through lectures, publications & media • train community workers (activistas) in monitoring programme, water testing (using pool testers) and disinfection • make house to house visits for monitoring and social promotion • test water in commercial sellers and household storage tanks • liaison with local administration and health structures on establishing hypochlorite distribution points • establish information and hypochlorite distribution points • establish logistics, storage and supply system for hypochlorite 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of brochures or AV materials produced / distributed • number of lectures or demonstrations made • number of community workers (activistas) trained and working • number of door to door visits made • number of water tests made • number of commercial water tanks disinfected • number of hypochlorite distribution points established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quarterly project reports • food-for-work reports • home visit forms • water treatment forms • monthly reports from activista groups • supervision visit reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the importation of sufficient quantities of hypochlorite for general domestic use will be taken on by either the state or the private sector in the future. • commercial water sellers will be motivated to monitor and treat their water due to the value added in sale of clean water
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • design appropriate domestic water container for daily storage and treatment of household drinking water • arrange the local production of domestic water storage containers • develop a distribution and monitoring plan for water containers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of water containers produced • number of water containers distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contracts for production of water containers and procurement of materials • labour and materials costs for artisanal production • quarterly reports on the distribution of water containers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the economic advantage of treating only the quantity of water necessary for drinking will be understood by a significant number of peri-urban householders • a demand will be created by the demonstration project for domestic water containers • water storage containers can be made at an affordable price within the economic capacity of most peri-urban families

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK - Basic Sanitation (Improved Latrine) Component of Sambizanga Project - 1994 Fiscal Year

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
<p>OVERALL OBJECTIVES</p> <p>Develop a community based model for upgrading environmental services and public health in peri-urban areas of Luanda.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proportion of the population deriving benefits from the project during the 1994 fiscal year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • project evaluation report 	<p>PRECONDITIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • faecal/oral transmission is the primary cause of diarrhoea disease • well maintained improved dry pit latrines are effective in breaking the faecal/oral cycle and help reduce diarrhoeal disease • ground water is not available for use in Luanda for consumption
<p>PROJECT PURPOSE (IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES)</p> <p>Improve the environmental sanitation through the management of domestic and human wastes. To increase the overall use of "improved dry-pit latrines" for public and private use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduced defecation in rubbish deposits • increased use of improved latrines in the target communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • data base compiled from weekly house-to-house visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved dry pit latrines are the most cost effective form of excreta disposal and are suitable for most Luanda soil conditions • other forms of appropriate basic sanitation will be promoted in parallel for clay soil areas and areas of high water tables
<p>OUTPUTS (RESULTS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased demand (felt need) for dry pit latrines • awareness of hygienic maintenance and use of latrines • 240 latrine kits for public and private use • training in latrine construction • establishment of prototype workshop for improved latrine training • construction of improved latrines production unit in pilot project area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of requests received for latrine kits • increased percentage of latrines well maintained • number of latrines constructed • number of latrine construction courses given • latrine training unit completed • production workshop completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quarterly reports • improved latrine data base (monitoring reports) • improved latrine data base • quarterly reports • quarterly & annual report • quarterly and annual report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the government authorities will continue to sanction the construction of pit latrines within urban/peri-urban areas and suspend implementation of colonial by-laws prescribing higher standards (septic tanks) • ELISAL will give priority to pumping out full public latrines • private latrine owners will dig a second pit when the first pit is full or pay to have it emptied out
<p>INPUTS (ACTIVITIES)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop sanitation promotional materials and public educational prog. • train 20 apprentices in fabricating slabs and constructing latrines • construct prototype latrine training workshop • construct production unit in pilot project area • conduct willingness to pay study (market research) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of publications and AV materials produced/distributed • number of apprentices and local builders trained • report produced on costs of latrine construction in community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quarterly report, project expenditure on training materials • quarterly and annual reports & expenditure on training courses • report on file 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • awareness campaign will increase demand for latrines
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • produce 80 large 1.50 m latrine slabs for public use • produce 160 slabs 1.20 m for domestic use • produce 48,000 latrine liner blocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of large slabs produced • number of household slabs produced • number of latrine liner blocks produced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quarterly technical production reports • quarterly technical production reports • quarterly technical production reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the supply of cement will be available in Luanda
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify suitable sites and local partner organizations for construction of public latrines • assist in construction of public latrines • design and monitor maintenance systems promote cost recovery • lobby public health department to assume hygiene monitoring role 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of local partners and projects supported • monitoring and maintenance systems developed • agreement with Public Health Dept. for ongoing monitoring agreed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quarterly reports • improved latrine data base and monitoring reports on file • minutes of meeting when agreement made 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people will be willing to pay to use a public latrine • support for hygiene monitoring of public latrines (ie from the Public Health Department) will be available after the project ends
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • screen and prioritize participants building household latrines, require counterpart contribution from householders • develop distribution/monitoring system for household latrines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of household latrines built by assisted self-help • number of monitoring visits made 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improved latrine data base • improved latrine data base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • families will have the capacity to invest sufficient counterpart labour or funds to complete the latrine

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK - Solid Waste Management Component of Sambizanga Project - 1994 Fiscal Year

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
<p>OVERALL OBJECTIVES</p> <p>Develop a community based model for upgrading public health and environmental services in peri-urban areas of Luanda.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • working community upgrading model 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End of Project Evaluation 	<p>PRECONDITIONS</p> <p>Peri-urban zones of Luanda have no formal rubbish disposal systems. Rubbish has accumulated for many years in informal rubbish deposits in musseque neighbourhoods.</p>
<p>PROJECT PURPOSE (IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the amount of accumulated solid wastes in the project area by developing intermediate programme employing food-for-work methods and local sanitary landfill solutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • operational food-for-work system of rubbish removal and sanitary landfill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End of Fiscal Year Report 	<p>A significant percentage of the population of the project area who lack latrines or household sanitation use rubbish deposits for defecating causing faecal oral disease transmission and environmentally related diseases.</p>
<p>OUTPUTS (RESULTS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduction in quantity of accumulated rubbish & resulting diseases • sanitary landfills for the use of rubbish in the control of erosion • infill of depressions which collect standing water (malaria mosquitos) • improved road access and drainage within the project area • increased household on site rubbish disposal through burning/burying • increased cooperation from state company ELISAL in rubbish removal • social assistance to displaced persons in form of food-for-work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduced volume of accumulated rubbish in project area • fewer diarrhoea cases • number of stagnant water depressions filled • area of roadwork completed • number of households practising on-site rubbish disposal • number of rubbish clean-up campaigns organized in year • number of displaced people employed through food-for-work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End of Project Evaluation • house-to-house visits • Quarterly Reports • Quarterly Reports • house-to-house visits • Quarterly Reports • Quarterly Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the state waste disposal company ELISAL has little capacity to remove rubbish from the project area in the short term • local sanitary infill solutions will be allowed by authorities • state services (ELISAL) will eventually be extended to musseques • there will be displaced persons willing to work for food for the immediate future (min. one year)
<p>INPUTS (ACTIVITIES)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • define priority areas for sanitary landfills i.e. stagnant water basins, areas of severe erosion and roadways to improve • organize food-for-work construction brigades (of unemployed displaced persons) on work team basis • provide hand tools and protective clothing • rubbish removal using manual labour and tractors with trailers • arrange transport for regular supply of red earth for compaction layer • transport rubbish for infill in landfill areas and cover with earth layer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • programme plan developed • number food for work teams organized • tools and protective clothing distributed • amount of rubbish removed • amount of earth transported for compaction • number of loads transported, volume of rubbish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quarterly reports • quarterly reports • cost of procuring tools and clothing • labour costs in food-for-work, costs of tractors per day • work-sheets of lorry drivers • weekly reports of supervisors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • donors will continue to make food available for labour intensive urban civil works projects • the use of rubbish for infill is acceptable by authorities and local community • the rubbish and red earth layer will provide sufficient resistance to rain and erosion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social mobilization campaigns for domestic and neighbourhood rubbish disposal • support community associations with tool loans for rubbish cleanup campaigns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of public lectures given • number of household visits made • number of tools loaned • number of cleanup campaigns executed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monthly Reports of community development sector • weekly and quarterly reports of community development sector • stock card records • weekly and quarterly reports of community development sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social mobilization campaigns will be effective in encouraging local residents to participate in rubbish disposal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work with community groups to lobby state company ELISAL and other institutions to provide regular rubbish disposal system for peri-urban areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of contacts made with ELISAL (which kind & by whom?) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minutes of weekly community meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ELISAL will respond favourably to lobbying pressure from community groups



MUNICIPIO	COMUNA	Bairro/Sector	CODE
INGOMBOTAS	ILHA DO CABO	Ilha do Cabo	
	PATRICE LUMUMBA	Patrice Lumumba	
	INGOMBOTA	Ingombota	
	KINANGA	Kinanga	
MAIANGA	MACULUSSO	Maculuso	
	MAIANGA	Maianga	
	CASAEQUEL	Casaequel	
RANGEL	PRENDA	Prenda	
	MARCAL	Marcial	
	TERRA NOVA	Vila Alice	
SAMBIZANGA	SAMBIZANGA	Sambizanga	
		Mota	
		Luzaira	
		Boa Vista	
		Roque Santelmo	
	BAIRRO OPERARIO	Bairro Operario	
	NGOLA KILUANJE	Vai Baroo	
CAZENGA	CAZENGA	Cazenga	
		Tungangó	
	CUCA	Cuca	
		Hoje ya Handa	
	TALA HADI	Mabor	
KILAMBA KIAXI	BAIRRO POPULAR	Bairro Popular	
		Palanca	
	GOLFE	Golfe	
		Novo Golfe (II)	
SAMBA	CORIMBA	Corimba	
	FUTUNGO DE BELAS	Futungo de Belas	
	BENFICA	Morro Bento II	
CACUACO	CACUACO	Benfica	
		Cacuaco	
		Kikolo	
		Mulamba	
		Cimangol	
		Boa Esperanca	
		Ngangula	
VIANA	VIANA	Mulambo Baixos	
		Viana II	

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Projecto
SAMBIZANGA PROJECT
 Site Location Map

Cliente _____
 Arquitecto _____
 Desenhou _____
 Data June, 1995
 Desenho _____
 Map of Luanda by Bairro