1.2. Methodology and Fieldwork

Specific tasks outlined in the TORs included:

- Review of the current situation in terms of humanitarian assistance needs in the AMM countries and how the situation has evolved over the past few years;

- Review the role of other donors – UN, bilateral and NGOs – in terms of humanitarian assistance and how they intend to bridge the gap with rehabilitation and development aid;

- Review the institutional structure and resources of the government in the AMM countries to coordinate and support humanitarian activities;

- Review IHA assistance over the last three years in the AMM countries to identifying strengths and weaknesses, making suggestions as to the type and level of assistance for IHA to consider for the current and future fiscal years, and;

- Identify the options for IHA to examine in order to develop a longer term strategy in the AMM countries in the light of the peace processes in Angola and Mozambique and the emerging repatriation and rehabilitation needs that can be anticipated.

A file and document review was carried out in Canada during February 1992, as were interviews with Canadian-based organizations which have received IHA funding for AMM. Fieldwork in Africa and Geneva, Switzerland was conducted during March - early April. In addition to visits in each of the AMM countries, briefing and de-briefing was conducted with CIDA-Harare staff in Zimbabwe. A list of contacts is presented as Appendix B.

Interviews were conducted with staff of:

- Government emergency programmes in AMM;
- Relevant UN organizations (UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDRO);
- International relief organizations (ICRC, IFRCS);
- Selected bilateral program representatives, and;
- Canadian and other NGOs funded by IHA or particularly relevant for understanding the regional context.

In all three AMM countries the consultant was able to visit groups of affected populations - either refugee or displaced - and the organizations assisting them. In Angola the consultant flew to the regional city of Huambo for contacts with humanitarian assistance
organizations and government. Refugee camps in the Nsanje and Ncheu districts of southern Malawi were visited by car. In Mozambique, five different localities in the provinces of Zambezia and Nampula were visited, all by plane due to the security situation.

In both Angola and Mozambique the consultant was accompanied by local counterparts. The review in both of these countries was conducted primarily in Portuguese.

(End p 3)