

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STATISTICS

**EVALUATION OF THE RADIO SOAP OPERA
PRODUCED BY
THE CENTRE FOR COMMON GROUND**

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Instituto Nacional de Estatísticas

Departamento de Pesquisa e monitorização.

Avenida Ho Chi Min Caixa Postal – 1215 Telefones 322757/091506850/091205008

Luanda - Angola

TECHNICAL TEAM

- José Venâncio Ferreira da Costa.....Coordinator and Department Analyst.
- Paulo Fonseca.....Programmer and Analyst
- Nkossi Kikavango..... Computer Technician
- António Pedro João.....Sociologist

INTERVIEWERS

- Luís Xavier Barbante..... Namibe
- Santinho Figueira.....Huambo and Benguela
- António Silva Frederico.....Sumbe
- José Jorge Kalenga.....Lubango
- Minória K. Cruz Doente.....Luanda
- Teresa Campos.....Luanda
- Carlos da Costa.....Luanda

DATA ENTRY OFFICER

- Eduardo Manuel

1. Introduction

As part of its strategy to build the capacity of Angolans in conflict prevention and resolution, the Centre for Common Ground in Angola (CCG) contracted the services of a team of experts, most of who were officers from Instituto Nacional de Estatística (National Institute of Statistics) to carry out an opinion poll aimed at assessing the impact of two soap operass produced by it.

The two-pronged quantitative and qualitative research is intended to find out the impact of the production and broadcast of two soap operas, *Vozes Que Falam* and *Coisas Da Nossa Gente*, which themes aspire to promote wholesome relationships among all Angolans.

This study is based on a scientific, theoretical and methodological approach. This can be seen in its use of the sampling theories and techniques.

The technical team hopes that with the presentation of this report, there will be a feedback between the producer and consumers of the soap operas.

2. Justification and aims of the study

Most studies carried out to assess the impact of the media, indicated radio as the mean of communication with the widest coverage, especially in societies with needy people, of which Angola is one. It was against this backdrop that Radio Nacional de Angola, its provincial stations and LAC (Luanda Antena Comercial) broadcast two soap operas "*Vozes Que Falam*, March 2000/2001 and "*Coisas da Nossa Gente*" November 2001/2002.

The two soap operas were targeted at the IDPs and the society as a whole. As the producer, the *Centre for Common Ground in Angola* intends to assess the impact that soaps broadcast through the media have so as to evaluate how the listening public received them.

2.1. General Objective

The major objective of this study is to carry out a study aimed at obtaining indicators that would shed some light on the level of audience of the soaps produced by the Centre for Common Ground in Angola.

2.2. Specific Objectives

- To know what the broadcast of the soap operas meant to the listeners
- To enable the soap operas production team make a self-assessment as well as of the quality of the soaps
- Gather opinions on the applicability of the production of conflict resolution soap operas within the Angolan context.
- Gather opinions and recommendations that will enable CCG plan actions for the production and broadcast of soaps that will meet the needs of the target audience.

3. Theoretical and Methodological Aspects

Concerning the methodological bases used in the operation, i.e. the way in which the study was carried out, all activities were implemented from research planning, processing, data analysis and the final submission of the data to the contracting body. A multidisciplinary team was set up to prepare and carry out the study.

The data-gathering procedure was direct interview, while a questionnaire with 22 variables was used as a data-gathering instrument on which information on each interviewee was recorded.

The prime target of the first radio soap was the IDPs while the second was directed at the society in general.

60% of the people interviewed were war-displaced persons, which was done in order to have some form of representativeness in the results of the study of the first soap opera.

3.1. Geographic Coverage and Choice of study location

The geographic coverage of the study was the provincial capitals where the soap operas were broadcast. The study therefore was carried out in **6** provincial capitals, specifically **Luanda, Sumbe, Huambo, Benguela, Lubango and Namibe.**

Apart from the general public, the opinions of some radio personalities, NGOs and churches were also gathered (vide appendix).

3.2. Questionnaire

A questionnaire was designed for for the study. A specialized team was put together to select the variables in the questionnaire and the characteristics to look out for.

The sections contained in the questionnaire included:

- The socio-demographic characteristics of the interviewee
- Relationship between interviewee and radio
- Interviewee's thoughts on the production and broadcast of soap operas

3.3. Sample Selection

Given the characteristics of the study itself and considering the objectives to be attained, the criterion for the definition of the geographic areas to be covered by the interview (as already referred to) was the provincial capitals that felt a real impact of the broadcast of the soap operas and as such, a sample form was designed and sized using simple casual sampling

methods that would somewhat guarantee some level of representativeness of the data collected.

The size of the sample form was 1500 units, meaning that the same number of people was interviewed. It was distributed in the target provincial capitals in quantities proportional to the estimated number of inhabitants in each of them and with a 95% reliability rate and an error margin of 5%. Taking into account the type of interview (typical for the non-probabilistic sampling method) and the intended breakdown, a sample size that corresponds to the objectives of the interview was chosen. The sizing of the sample was determined using the formula below:

$$n = \frac{t_{\alpha}^2 S^2}{\Delta^2}.$$

Where:

n : size of sample; i.e number of people to be interviewed

t_{α} : 1,96 tabled value of normal distribution (0.1), [for a 95% reliability level

S^2 : Estimated populational variation for a given variable

$S^2 := p(1-p) = pq$

Δ : Absolute error, permitted for the proportions to be estimated ($\Delta=3.5\%$)

As S^2 : has $\frac{1}{4}$ as maximum value, corresponding to $p=0.5$ and $q=0.5$ this value is substituted in the formula to obtain the size of the sample for the biggest variation possible.

As earlier mentioned, the research was done in form of an interview using the sampling method, carrying out direct interviews of the target population based on two questionnaires to be designed by a team of specialists experienced in research and opinion studies.

All the variables needed to achieve the objectives are contained in the questionnaires. To this end, a sample was sized fixing an error margin that guarantees some degree of reliability for the values to be estimated. The sample size was 1500 interviews; i.e. 50 for Luanda and 1000 to be divided proportionally among the other cities, depending on the estimated number of inhabitants. The level of reliability for the parameters to be estimated is 95%, with an error margin of 5%.

The sampling process was multi-phased and was carried out in 4 stages. The bairros were sorted out at the first stage, the block of houses were indicated at the second stage, the streets were chosen at the third stage and the respondents were picked at the fourth stage. Radio professionals were interviewed in a targeted manner.

The data collected were sent to a specialized laboratory where they were processed in a computer by a specialized team. Two softwares, **IMPS** and **SPSS** were also used with the supervision of one of the study leaders for the creation of a database.

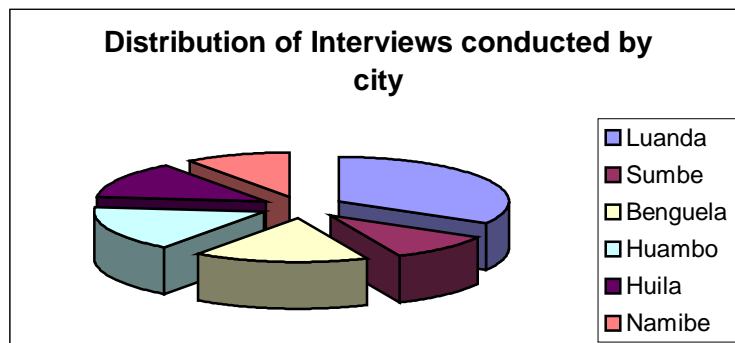
The results analysis was done using the “Statistic Package For Social Science” software. This software enables the calculation of central-driven measures, correlation measures as well as other statistical parameters and finally makes a cross analysis, thereby making it possible to produce tables that express the link between variables under study.

Table N° 1 Planned Interviews by area of study

City	N° of planned in	%
Luanda	500	33
Sumbe	150	10
Benguela	250	17
Huambo	250	17
Huila	200	13
Namibe	150	10
Total	1500	100

- 1500 interviews were distributed among the target cities in proportion to the number of inhabitants, according to the planned sample size.

Figure N° 1 Planned Interviews by field of study



It is to be noted that the estimated number of inhabitants in each of the cities was the basis for the interviews allocated to each of them. For instance, as is well known, Luanda has the highest number of inhabitants, which is why about 1/3 of the interviews was allocated there.

4. Results Analysis

On to the situation of the outcome or the number of interviews actually conducted, the problem usually encountered in sample-based researches is that of unwillingness to respond to questions. There are often refusals and in some cases interviews that are inconclusive. This research for instance encountered some interviewees that purportedly did not listen to radio. Such a situation ruled out the possibility of continuing with such an interview.

It should be recalled that the research involved three components, namely, interview of the general society, interview of radio journalists and interviews of NGOs and Churches.

This aspect is to be taken into consideration during the findings.

The table below shows the real number of interviews conducted in each of the fields of study, although in a general form; i.e. not taking into consideration what is mentioned above.

Table N° 2 Relation between planned interviews and interviews conducted

City	Planned Interviews	Interviews Conducted	% of Fulfilment
Luanda	500	475	95
Sumbe	150	146	97.3
Benguela	250	241	96.4
Huambo	250	245	98
Huila	200	192	96
Namibe	150	147	98
Total	1500	1446	96.4

- As may be seen above, of the 1500 of the interviews planned 1,446 were actually conducted, corresponding to 96.4% and a distribution by field can also be seen in the above table.

4.1. Socio-demographic characteristics of interviewees

Special attention was given to the characterization of the interviewees by sex, age, level of education, profession/occupation and language of communication.

Table n° 3 Distribution of interviewees by sex per city

City	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Luanda	352	123	475
Sumbe	98	48	146
Benguela	108	133	241
Huambo	135	110	245
Huila	82	110	192
Namibe	110	37	147
Total	885	561	1446
%	61.2	38.8	100

- The figures indicate that males were mostly interviewed, which represents 61% of the total of those interviewed. One of the reasons advanced by the interviewers was the constant refusals by the females.

Table n° 4 Distribution of interviewees by the language in which they communicate

City	Mother tongue most communicated in			Total
	Portuguese	Mother tongue	Foreign	
Luanda	398	65	12	475
Sumbe	85	45	16	146
Benguela	89	91	61	241
Huambo	102	107	36	245
Huila	81	95	16	192
Namibe	98	38	11	147
Total	853	441	152	1446
%	69	30.5	10.5	100

- More than half of those interviewed (69%) communicate in Portuguese while only 11% communicate in a foreign language. Huambo had the highest number of inhabitants that communicate in their mother tongue.

4.2. Relation between the interviewee and radio

The study gave some attention to the way in which the interviewee related with radio in order to determine the proportion of interviewees that listen to radio. To achieve this, a person who does not have keen interest on radio programmes is considered as not being a radio listener.

Table N°5 Proportion of Interviewees that listen to radio and those that do not

Radio Listener?	N° of interviewees	%
Yes	1254	86.7
No	192	13.3
Total	1446	100

- A global assessment of the proportion of interviewees that listen to radio indicated that 87% of those interviewed claimed to listen to radio. This to us is an extremely important indicator.

Table N°6 Breakdown by Provincial Capital

City	Radio Listener?				Total	
	Yes	%	No	%	N	%
Luanda	465	98	10	2	475	100
Sumbe	126	86	20	14	146	100
Benguela	241	100	0	0	241	100
Huambo	129	53	116	47	245	100
Huila	164	85	28	15	192	100
Namibe	129	88	18	12	147	100

Total	1254	86.7	192	13.3	1446	100
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- The breakdown by provincial capitals indicated Benguela as the city with the widest radio audience followed by Luanda and Namibe.

Table n°7 Radio stations most listened to by interviewees by Province

City	Stations	N	%
Luanda	LAC	360	77.4
	RNA channel A	105	22.6
	Total	465	100
Sumbe	RNA Channel A	64	50.8
	Regional Station	62	49.2
	Total	126	100
Benguela	RNA Channel A	109	45.2
	Radio Morena	30	12.5
	Regional Station	102	42.3
	Total	241	100
Huambo	RNA Channel A	82	65.1
	Regional Station	44	34.9
	Total	126	100
Huila	RNA Channel A	80	49
	Radio 2000	30	18
	Regional Station	54	33
	Total	164	100
Namibe	RNA Channel A	89	69
	Regional Station	40	31
	Total	129	100

- Save in Luanda, in all the target cities of our study, channel A of RNA (Rádio Nacional de Angola) was indicated as the station with largest audience. LAC in Luanda has much more than half the audience (77%), far exceeding the level of audience of RNA. We used the interest of listeners in the discussion of local problems as a hypothesis for the large number of local stations listeners.

Table n°8 Preferred radio topics

City	What programmes or topics would you like treated on
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	radio?		
		N	%
Luanda	Politics	37	8
	Sport	40	9
	Arts and Culture	72	15
	Music	100	22
	Diverse Magazines	86	18
	Soap operas	130	28
	Total	465	100
Sumbe	Politics	13	10
	Sport	23	18
	Arts and Culture	18	14
	Music	31	25
	Diverse Magazines	20	16
	Soap operas	21	17
	Total	126	100
Benguela	Politics	27	11
	Sport	30	12
	Arts and Culture	26	11
	Music	59	24
	Diverse Magazines	14	6
	Soap operas	85	35
	Total	241	100
Huambo	Politics	35	27
	Sport	32	25
	Arts and Culture	10	8
	Music	15	12
	Diverse Magazines	12	9
	Soap operas	25	19
	Total	129	100
Huíla	Politics	20	12
	Sport	25	15
	Arts and Culture	17	10
	Music	33	20
	Diverse Magazines	22	13
	Soap operas	47	29
	Total	164	100
Namibe	Politics	23	18
	Sport	14	11
	Arts and Culture	15	12
	Music	24	19
	Diverse Magazines	30	23
	Soap operas	23	18
	Total	129	100

- Going by the above table, interviewees in Luanda, Benguela and Lubango mostly said that they preferred to listen to soap operas, those in Namibe preferred diverse magazines, Huambo preferred Sport and Sumbe preferred to listen to music.

4.3. Thoughts of the interviewee on production of soap operas

In analysing the results obtained, due attention was given to the interviewer's thought on the production and broadcast of soap operas as the major topic of this study. Thus, all views of radio listeners in relation to the soap operas produced by CCG were thoroughly explored.

Table N°9 Proportion of interviewees that listened to soap operas by Provincial capitals

City	Did you at any time listen to a soap opera?					
	Yes	%	Não	%	N	%
Luanda	412	89	53	11	465	100
Sumbe	98	78	28	22	126	100
Benguela	195	82	43	18	238	100
Huambo	85	66	44	34	129	100
Huila	112	68	52	32	164	100
Namibe	102	77	30	23	132	100
Total	1004	80	250	20	1254	100

- We can thus conclude that 80% of all respondents said that they had at one point or the other listened to soap operas and a breakdown by Province indicates greater proportions in Luanda and Benguela.

Table N°10 Proportion of interviewees that listened to Vozes Que Falam by City

City	Did you listen to the soap opera Vozes Que Falam?					
	Yes	%	Não	%	N*	%
Luanda	310	75	102	25	412	100
Sumbe	70	71	28	29	98	100
Benguela	112	57	83	43	195	100
Huambo	40	47	45	53	85	100
Huila	97	87	15	13	112	100
Namibe	86	84	16	16	102	100
Total	715	71	289	29	1004	100

* Letter N indicates the total of interviewees that said they listen to radio. For example, there were 465 radio-listening interviewees out of which 412 listened to the soap operas and 53 did not. Questions on the soap operas were addressed to those people who said that they listened to soap operas.

- 71% is the proportion of interviewees that said that they listened to the soap opera Vozes Que Falam; the highest levels of audience were in Lubango and Namibe. It is

important to stress that this soap opera was principally aimed at the IDPs, although not only this stratum in our society listened to it.

Table N°11 Proportion of interviewers that listened to the soap opera Coisas da Nossa Gente by city

City	Did you listen to the soap opera Coisas da Nossa Gente?					
	Yes	%	No	%	N	%
Luanda	300	73	112	27	412	100
Sumbe	36	37	62	63	98	100
Benguela	70	36	125	64	195	100
Huambo	47	55	38	45	85	100
Huila	100	89	12	11	112	100
Namibe	30	29	72	71	102	100
Total	583	58	421	42	1004	100

- Coisas da Nossa Gente was listened to by a little less than half of those interviewed (58%) and had the widest audience in Lubango and Luanda, 89% and 73% respectively, in relation to the number of interviewees in each of the cities.
- The soap opera Vozes Que Falam is listened to by a greater percentage because it came on air before Coisas da Nossa Gente.

Table n°12 Radio Stations through which the Soap operas were listened to

City	Through which radio stations did you listen to the soap operas?		
		N	%
Luanda	LAC	312	76
	RNA Channel A	100	24
	Total	412	100
Sumbe	RNA Channel A	57	58
	Regional Station	41	42
	Total	98	100
Benguela	RNA Channel A	50	26
	Radio Morena	32	16
	Regional Station	113	58
	Total	195	100

Huambo	RNA Channel A	71	84
	Regional Station	14	16
	Total	85	100
Huila	RNA Channel A	99	88
	Regional Station	13	12
	Total	112	100
Namibe	RNA Channel A	67	66
	Regional Station	35	34
	Total	102	100

- In order to analyse this variable, we made use of the levels of audience of each of the radio stations in the above cities. The situation for both soap operas was as follows: In Huambo, Namibe and Sumbe, RNA was most listened to, while LAC was most listened to in Luanda and the regional stations were most listened to in the other cities.

Table n°13 Possible identification of Organization that produces the Soap operas

City	Could you identify the organization that produced the soap operas?							
	CCG		NGO		Don't know		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Luanda	210	48	199	44	3	3	412	100
Sumbe	29	7	45	10	24	21	98	100
Benguela	76	17	67	15	52	44	195	100
Huambo	33	8	51	11	1	1	85	100
Huila	55	13	38	8	19	16	112	100
Namibe	34	8	50	11	18	15	102	100
Total	437	44	450	45	117	12	1004	100

- Concerning ability to identify the organization that produces the soap operas, 44% of those interviewed said that it was CCG, 45% said it was an NGO unknown to them and 12% were not able to give any identification. Benguela had the highest number of interviewees that did not know the organization that produces the soap operas, while nearly half of those interviewed in Luanda identified CCG as the producer of the soap operas.

Table N°14 Identification of themes treated in the soap operas

City	Could you identify some of the themes of the Soap operas?					
	Yes	%	No	%	Total	%

Luanda	349	85	63	15	412	100
Sumbe	82	84	16	16	98	100
Benguela	191	98	4	2	195	100
Huambo	77	91	8	9	85	100
Huila	105	94	7	6	112	100
Namibe	99	97	3	3	102	100
Total	903	90	101	10	1004	100

Table N°15 Themes that were possible to identify

City	Themes that were possible to identify										Total	
	Human Rights and Conflict Resolution		Fight against HIV/AIDS		Street Children		Health and Education		Love of Fellow-creature		N	%
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
Luanda	144	35	86	21	75	18	69	17	38	9	412	100
Sumbe	24	24	31	32	14	14	9	9	20	20	98	100
Benguela	53	27	34	17	29	15	51	26	28	14	195	100
Huambo	20	24	15	18	19	22	16	19	15	18	85	100
Huila	47	42	39	35	12	11	10	9	4	4	112	100
Namibe	38	37	22	22	16	16	12	12	14	14	102	100
Total	326	32	227	23	165	16	167	17	119	12	1004	100

- As per the capacity to identify some of the themes treated in the soap operas, the five themes and respective percentages in the table above represent those most referred to among all the different themes.

Table N° 16 Importance attached to the production of the soap operas from the conflict resolution perspective

City	What importance do you attach to the production and broadcast of the soap operas from the perspective of conflict resolution and human rights defense?							
	Conscience Awakening		Enables adoption of new mentalities		Reconciliation of dispersed kindred		Prevention of conflict generation attitudes	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%

Luanda	400	48	309	39	201	39	100	21
Sumbe	90	11	85	11	72	14	53	11
Benguela	110	13	190	24	50	10	88	18
Huambo	79	9	12	2	66	13	51	11
Huila	99	12	102	13	44	8	110	23
Namibe	56	7	98	12	89	17	77	16
Total	834	100	796	100	522	100	479	100

- Conscience awakening, adoption of new mentalities, reconciliation of dispersed kindred and conflict prevention were some of the lessons learnt by the interviewees.

Table N° 17 Benefits gained from listening to the Soap operas

City	Did your capacity to resolve conflicts with techniques introduced improved after listening to the soap operas?				Total	
	Yes	%	No	%	N	%
Luanda	400	97	12	3	412	100
Sumbe	93	95	5	5	98	100
Benguela	174	89	21	11	195	100
Huambo	78	92	7	8	85	100
Huila	82	73	30	27	112	100
Namibe	91	89	11	11	102	100
Total	918	91	86	9	1004	100

- After listening to the soap operas, 91% of those interviewed said that their conflict management capacity was enhanced, especially in Huambo, Luanda and Sumbe.

Table N° 18 Thoughts on the quality if the soap operas

City	Quality attributed to the Soap operas Produced									
	Good		Bad		Normal		No response		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Luanda	304	74	6	1	25	6	77	19	412	100
Sumbe	34	35	1	1	40	41	23	23	98	100
Benguela	102	52	6	3	19	10	68	35	195	100
Huambo	60	71	9	11	16	19	0	0	85	100
Huila	99	88	0	0	1	1	12	11	112	100
Namibe	88	86	0	0	4	4	10	10	102	100
Total	687	68	22	2	105	10	190	19	1004	100

- A general quality assessment estimate of the soap operas indicates that 68% of the interviewees classify them as being of good quality, notwithstanding the need for some improvement.

Table N°19 Opinions on the continuation of the soap operas

City	Do you think that the production and broadcast of soap operas should continue?				Total	
	Yes	%	No	%	N	%
Luanda	372	90	40	10	412	100
Sumbe	96	98	2	2	98	100
Benguela	194	99	1	1	195	100
Huambo	75	88	10	12	85	100
Huila	101	90	11	10	112	100
Namibe	102	100	0	0	102	100
Total	940	94	64	6	1004	100

- The need to continue the broadcast of soap operas was unanimous.

Table N°20 Opinions on the improvement of the soap operas

City	Do you think that the quality of the soap operas could be improved on?				Total	
	Yes	%	No	%	N	%
Luanda	402	98	10	2	412	100
Sumbe	8	8	90	92	98	100
Benguela	190	97	5	3	195	100
Huambo	15	18	70	82	85	100
Huila	100	89	12	11	112	100
Namibe	102	100	0	0	102	100
Total	817	81	187	19	1004	100

- Although the quality of the soap operas was rated as good, 81% of those interviewed think that their quality should be improved on.

Table N°21 Criteria for the improvement of the soap operas

City	In what aspect should the soap operas be improved?									
	Technical Quality		Increased airtime and frequency of broadcast		More technical capacity of actors		Diversification of themes treated		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Luanda	9	2	89	22	34	8	280	68	412	100
Sumbe	12	12	30	31	10	10	46	47	98	100
Benguela	95	49	12	6	23	12	65	33	195	100
Huambo	8	9	15	18	2	2	60	71	85	100
Huila	12	11	20	18	22	20	58	52	112	100
Namibe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	100
Total	136	14	166	17	91	9	509	51	1004	100

- 51%; i.e. half of those interviewed would prefer there to be a greater variety of themes treated in the soap operas.

5. Findings

After an exhaustive analysis of the information gathered from the interview conducted on the impact of the soap operas produced by the *Centre for Common Ground in Angola*, the following were the findings:

- 69% of those interviewed communicate in Portuguese and only 11% communicate in a foreign language, while Huambo Province accounted for the highest number of interviewees that communicate in their mother tongue.
- 87% of interviewees said that they listened to radio and a breakdown by Provincial Capitals indicates Benguela, Luanda and Namibe as the capitals with highest percentages of audience.
- In all the cities where the interview was held, RNA Channel A stood out as the station that had the widest coverage of listeners of the soap operas, but in Luanda, 77% of the listeners listen to LAC (Luanda Antena Comercial).
- 80% of those interviewed listened to the soap operas, majority of them were in Luanda and Benguela.
- Although Vozes Que Falam was originally meant to reach out to IDPs, 71% of those interviewed said that they listened to it, especially in Huíla Province.
- Coisas da Nossa Gente was mostly listened to in Luanda and Lubango and was generally listened to by 58% of the interviewees.
- The topics that aroused most interest in interviewees included: Human Rights and conflict resolution, Fight against HIV/AIDS, Street Children, Health Education and Love for fellow-creature.
- 91% of those interviewed noticed an increase in their conflict resolution and prevention capacity.
- The quality of the soap operas was rated as good by 68% of the interviewees
- The continued production and broadcast of soap operas was nearly unanimous
- 81% of those interviewed would like to see the quality of the soap operas improved although it is not bad.
- Finally, they want a greater variety of topics to be covered by the soap operas.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 List of some personalities interviewed

Provincial Capital	Name of Personality	Place of work and function
Huambo	João Paulo Sílvia Zílfia Hernani Carlos Ester Elisa Tiago Júlio Paulo Alcino Nunes Dário Capitalista Paulo Armando Alexandre Lourenço José Sequesequê	ADRA Representative ADRA Social Mobilizer DW Social Mobilizer DW Social Mobilizer DW Project Coordinator Regional RNA Journalist Regional RNA Sound Operator Regional RNA Sound Operator RNA Regional Announcer Regional RNA Regional Head of Production
Lubango	Jacinto Pio Nacussanga Albano Bingo Bingo Joaquim Armando Fernando Prazeres José Roberto da Silva Daniel Ndala Cláudio Dias Horácio Reis	Catholic Priest AISSA Administrator Regional RNA Journalist Regional RNA Journalist Sonorizador da RNA/Regional Regional RNA Announcer Chefe de redacção da RNA/Regional Regional RNA Programmes Director
Namibe	Bernarda Chicumba Maria Adelaide Maria Rosária Inácio Salvador Augusto Jalo Henriques dos Santos	Regional RNA Sound Operator Regional RNA Journalist Regional RNA Announcer “GAU” Community Mobilizer “AJAC” Projects Technical officer

Provincial Capital	Name of Personality	Place of work and function
Luanda	Quissanga Eugénio José Maria Daniel Domingos Neto Amilcar Xavier Luís Pedro da Silva José Júlio Mendonça Marino Borges Dom Zacarias Camuenho Domingos João António Carlos Teixeira Américo Fernando Francisco Alves Bernardino Muteka Serafim José Melo	Reporter/LAC Producer/ LAC Journalist/ LAC Journalist/ RNA Sound Producer Director of Programmes Study Coordinator, broadcast controller President of COIEPA Communication Assistant “COIEPA” Director of “Mulemba” Theatre Group ADRA Assessment Technical Officer Director of Julu theatre group “ADRA” Research Technical officer “COIEPA” Projects Assistant
Benguela	Shultz Cleiton Alexandre Lucas Joanhina Cangombe Adelaide Ferreira Carlos Albereto Pimentel Simão Campos Carlito Pedro Fernanda Pereira Ana Maria Justino Tchassamba Faustino Cacuma	Hello Trust Radio Operator “Radio Morena” Radio Operator Announcer Announcer Editor RNA/REGIONAL Sound Technician RNA/REGIONAL ADRA Activist Teacher ADPP Analyst AMMAR ADC Community Activist Catechist
Sumbe	Laurinda de Fátima Carlos Gourgel António Cachipele Neto Muacandumba João António	ASBC Intern AAEA Administrator Kissoco Technician Provincial Radio Director Amiga Collaborator