

REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA – EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

**Country Strategy Paper
and National Indicative Programme
for the period 2002 - 2007**

Angola – European Community

**Country Strategy Paper
and Indicative Programme**

for the period 2002 – 2007

C. J. [Signature]

The Government of the Republic of Angola and the European Commission hereby agree as follows:

- (1) The Government of the Republic of Angola, represented by H.E. Ana Afonso Dias Lourenço, Minister of Planning and National Authorising Officer, and the European Commission, represented by H.E. Poul Nielson, Member of the European Commission for Development and Humanitarian Affairs, hereinafter referred to as the Parties, held discussions in *Luanda* from 26 to 28 January 2003 with a view to determining the general orientations for cooperation for the period 2002–2007.

During these discussions, the Country Strategy Paper and an Indicative Programme of Community Aid in favour of Angola were drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Articles 2 and 4 of Annex IV to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement, signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000. These discussions complete the programming process in Angola.

The Country Strategy Paper and the Indicative Programme are annexed to the present document.

- (2) As regards the indicative programmable financial resources which the Community envisages to make available to Angola for the period 2001–2007, an amount of € 117 million is foreseen for the allocation referred to in Article 3.2 (a) of Annex IV of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement (A-allocation) and of € 29 million for the allocation referred to in Article 3.2 (b) (B-allocation). These allocations are not entitlements and may be revised by the Community, following the completion of mid-term and end-of-term reviews, in accordance with Article 5.7 of Annex IV of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement.
- (3) The A-allocation is destined to cover macroeconomic support, sectoral policies, programmes and projects in support of the focal or non-focal areas of Community Assistance. The indicative programme under chapter VI concerns the resources of the A-allocation as well as uncommitted balances of former EDFs, for which no projects and programmes have been identified under the respective National Indicative Programmes. It also takes into consideration financing from which the Republic of Angola benefits or could benefit under other Community resources. It does not pre-empt financing decisions by the Commission.
- (4) The B-allocation is destined to cover unforeseen needs such as emergency assistance where such support cannot be financed from the EU budget, contributions to internationally agreed debt relief initiatives and support to mitigate adverse effects of instability in export earnings. The B-allocation shall be triggered according to specific mechanisms and procedures and does therefore not yet make part of the indicative programme.




- (5) Pending the entry into force of the Financial Protocol of the ACP-EC Partnership and within the framework of the present Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme, financing decisions for projects and programmes can be taken by the Commission at the request of the Government of Angola, within the limits of the A- and B-allocations referred to in this document and under the condition that sufficient resources are available in the general reserve of the eighth EDF. The respective projects and programmes shall be implemented according to the rules and procedures of the eighth EDF until entry into force of the Financial Protocol for the Ninth European Development Fund.
- (6) The European Investment Bank may contribute to the implementation of the present Country Strategy Paper by operations financed from the Investment Facility and/or from its own resources, in accordance with Articles 3 (a) and 4 of the Financial Protocol of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement (*see Chapter 5 and Section 6.2.3 for further details*).
- (7) In accordance with Article 5 of Annex IV to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement, the National Authorising Officer and the Head of Delegation shall annually undertake an operational review of the Indicative Programme and undertake a mid-term review and an end-of-term review of the Country Support Strategy and the Indicative Programme in the light of current needs and performance.

The mid-term review shall be undertaken within two years and the end-of term review shall be undertaken within four years from the date of signature of the Country Strategy Paper and the National Indicative Programme. Following the completion of mid-term and end-of term reviews, the Community may revise the resource allocation in the light of current needs and performance.

The agreement of the two parties on this Country Strategy Paper and the National Indicative Programme, subject to the ratification and entry into force of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement, will be regarded as definitive within eight weeks of the date of the signature, unless either party communicate the contrary before the end of this period.

Signatures

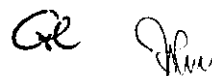
For the Government of Angola



For the Commission



LUANDA, 128 JAN 2003



Country Strategy Paper

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PART A : COOPERATION STRATEGY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The main challenges facing Angola in the coming years are threefold: i) consolidation of the 2002 peace process, promotion of national reconciliation and reconstruction of the country; ii) consolidation of democracy, rule of law and respect of human rights; iii) good governance, which will make for macro-economic stability and proper mobilisation of the country's substantial natural resources and ensure a marked reduction in the levels of poverty among the Angolan people.

The armed conflict, one of the longest in the world, has caused a humanitarian crisis to which international organisations could respond only in part. Angola has the highest percentage of war-displaced people in the world – almost 30% of the total population, or 4.1 million people. A very high proportion of the population is extremely vulnerable and dependent in one form or another on external aid. The food insecurity is associated with the absence of opportunities for any regular productive activity, namely in agriculture. Moreover, it has been extremely difficult to mobilise external emergency aid, particularly in terms of access to critical areas. These humanitarian concerns will, however, remain a top priority, at least in the short term.

The war has also prevented the more rapid development of democratic practices in Angola, as well as being one of the main causes of human rights abuses. Angolan institutions have been making a certain amount of progress in this area, which needs to be consolidated.

As regards the level of poverty in Angola, existing studies and analyses and empirical observation of the situation point to extremely high levels, as much amongst the urban population as amongst those displaced by the war. The Government is drawing up a Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP) and is carrying out consultations at local level as well as with civil society and the international community. The lack of capacity of the public sector, particularly outside the capital, compromises the management of public finances and has a negative effect on services to the population. Health and education services are very critical, and are even non-existent in some areas. Conscious of all these difficulties, the EC has analysed, together with the Government of Angola, the Member States of the EU and other donors, and with civil society, the areas in which its co-operation could have the most comparative advantage. It has emerged from the debates that efforts need to be stepped up to gradually bring stability to the political and economic situation. The EC proposes to support a strategy encompassing aspects of relief, rehabilitation and development. In view of the rapidly evolving situation, this strategy must remain flexible. Thus, the EC will, in the short to medium term, give priority to funding the measures necessary to support the peace process and national reconciliation, including creating the conditions for free and fair general presidential and legislative elections. In the medium to long term, the Commission will gradually increase the focus of its support, concentrating aid on the social sectors and food security in particular. At the same time, in order to support the viability of national reconciliation and the plans for economic recovery, as well as improving the conditions for poverty-reducing economic growth, the EC plans to help reinforce specific areas of good governance, namely the judicial sector, reform of the administration and public finances.

Finally, to deal with the risks inherent in implementing an initially broad selection of planned interventions, the strategy recommends that the EC's efforts be fully complementary with those of other donors and development partners, including Angolan civil society.

1. EC COOPERATION OBJECTIVES

In accordance with Article 177 of the Treaty establishing the European Community, Community policy in the sphere of development co-operation shall foster:

- the sustainable economic and social development of the developing countries, and more particularly the most disadvantaged among them;
- the smooth and gradual integration of the developing countries into the world economy;
- the campaign against poverty in the developing countries.

These objectives have been confirmed and reinforced in Article 1 of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement, signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000, which puts main emphasis on the objective of reducing and eventually eradicating poverty. Co-operation between the Community and Angola shall pursue these objectives, taking into account fundamental principles laid down in Article 2 of the Agreement – especially the principle of encouragement of the development strategies by the countries and populations concerned - and essential and fundamental elements as defined in Article 9.

In their Statement on the European Community's Development Policy of 10 November 2000, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission determined a limited number of areas selected on the basis of their contribution towards reducing poverty and for which Community action provides added value: link between trade and development; support for regional integration and co-operation; support for macro-economic policies; transport; food security and sustainable rural development; institutional capacity-building, particularly in the area of good governance and the rule of law. The Statement also specifies that, in line with the macro-economic framework, the Community must also continue its support in the social sectors (health and education), particularly with a view to ensuring equitable access to social services.

The Treaty establishing the European Community foresees that the Community and the Member States shall co-ordinate their policies on development co-operation and shall consult each other on their aid programmes, including in international organisations and during international conferences. Efforts must be made to ensure that Community development policy objectives are taken into account in the formulation and implementation of other policies affecting the developing countries. Furthermore, as laid down in Article 20 of the Agreement, systematic account shall be taken in mainstreaming into all areas of co-operation the following thematic or cross-cutting themes: gender issues, environmental issues and institutional development and capacity building.

The above objectives and principles and the national policy agenda presented in the next chapter constitute the starting point for the formulation of the present Country Strategy Paper, in accordance with the principle of national ownership of development strategies.

2. POLICY AGENDA OF THE ANGOLAN GOVERNMENT

The political and economic context has been marked, since the beginning of the 1990s, by attempts to resolve the internal conflict, by a transition to a democratic State, and by an improvement in macro-economic management. Nevertheless, the failure of two peace processes compromised these efforts, and led directly to a humanitarian crisis of huge proportions. Recent events on the ground since February 2002, starting with the death of Jonas Savimbi, the cessation of hostilities first by the FAA and then by UNITA, and the signature on 4 April in Luanda of a Memorandum of Understanding complementary to the Lusaka Protocol of 1994, which officially confirmed the cease-fire, herald optimism for the peace and reconciliation process, of which the

economic reform process is an integral part. The humanitarian crisis, though, still remains in the short-term.

2.1. Political Agenda

The Government's strategy for taking forward the peace and reconciliation process in the immediate to short term centred on the disarmament and demobilisation of UNITA soldiers, the integration of officers into the Angolan Armed Forces or national police, and the socio-professional reintegration of demobilised personnel. The Government, which had already taken initiatives to include in the political process those within UNITA who rejected warmongering, has now given UNITA the time and space to remodel itself as a political party. Parliament is preparing to revise the Constitution, an amnesty law has been approved, whilst a National Peace and Reconciliation Fund had already been created.

In August 2001, the Government announced its intention to organise free and fair general presidential and legislative elections to consolidate democracy. It now seems, however, that such elections will take place in 2004, as the measures which the Government needs to take to organise the elections are technically and politically complex. Among such measures are the revision of the Constitution (under way), and of the electoral law, an electoral census, the resettlement of displaced populations and the guarantee of free movement in the country. The latter three issues are interdependent, and depend in their turn on the mine situation.

The Government has created an Inter-Ministerial Commission to support and implement programmes for the consolidation of peace and reconciliation, whilst Parliament has created a Joint Commission to follow up measures of a political nature. Both hold discussions with groups of various political colours.

2.2. Government's economic agenda

The objectives of the **Medium-term Economic Stabilisation and Recovery Programme 1998-2000** were revisited when war broke out again in 1998, and a new short-term programme – the **Global Strategy to Come out of Crisis** – was prepared. The 2000 and 2001 budgets were prepared on the basis of this plan. In April 2000, Angola and the IMF agreed on a **Staff-Monitored Programme (SMP)**, which proposes a raft of measures, but does not include the use of IMF funds. Within the framework of this agreement, the Government proposes to implement measures with the **objectives** of: stabilising and liberalising the economy; increasing transparency in the use of Government resources; increasing the percentage of budget funding to the social sectors; and preparing a poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP). Delays have been noted in the implementation of the measures foreseen in the SMP, which, together with **weak fiscal and monetary policies**, have meant that many of the quantitative objectives have thus far not been achieved. The Government reaffirmed its intention to pursue implementation of the measures provided for as part of the reform process. Meanwhile the SMP was suspended in February 2002.

Some of the measures taken by the Government in terms of the **transparency of public sector operations** include: audits of the Central Bank and financial operations of the oil and diamond sectors; preparation of a plan to regularise overdue debt; and transfer of the management of Customs to Crown Agents. The Government has also approved a privatisation plan for 2001-2005, covering strategic economic sectors, along with measures to improve banking supervision and the financial system. In addition, a **fiscal reform programme** has been approved which will introduce a single property and income tax and a value-added tax. Civil society is being

consulted on the relevant legislative arrangements. An **administrative reform programme** is under way, which proposes to reduce the number of civil servants by 20% and offer training to those remaining. New **labour legislation** has been published to facilitate job creation. Reforms aimed at **improving the efficiency of public expenditure** are also being prepared, i.e. a reformulation of the budgetary structure and measures to allow budget programmes to be introduced in the future, draft laws on economic planning and the division of the country, and a revision of the Framework Law governing the State Budget. This latter law will cover the systems of management of public finances, of budgetary classification and its alignment with the Treasury classification to create a single, coherent system, and finally the development of an accounting system based on the methods of donors.

2.3. Government's social agenda

In order to respond to the **most serious humanitarian problems**, the Government is implementing the second phase of the National Emergency Humanitarian Action Programme (PNEAH) (US\$ 34 million, first phase US\$ 20.8 million), which was launched in 2000 and is principally aimed at the resettlement of displaced populations. It is also preparing, in collaboration with the UN, a pilot programme for the reintegration of displaced populations and ex-UNITA soldiers, as well as co-financing WFP actions. Assessments by the UN of the extent and cost of resolving the humanitarian situation may feed into a Government plan for reconstruction likely to be presented at a future international donor conference.

In terms of **community rehabilitation and reduction of poverty**, the Government is implementing various donor co-financed programmes, such as the Social Support Fund (FAS), the Community Rehabilitation Programme (PRC), the Integrated Human Development Programme (PDHI), the post-conflict project, the Reconstruction Programme (PAR) and the Microprojects Programme. Furthermore, a grant of US\$ 30 million was approved in 2000 for the fight against endemic diseases (malaria, TB, leprosy, trypanosomiasis and HIV/AIDS) and for essential medicines.

ANGOLA AT A GLANCE¹

Poverty and Social			Angola	Sub-Saharan Africa (World Bank)	Low-Income (World Bank)
2000					
Population, mid-year (millions)			12,7	659	2.459
GNI per capita			240	480	420
RNB (Atlas method, US\$), mil milhões de dólares)			3,1	313	1.030
AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH, 1994-00					
Population (%)			3,0	2,6	1,9
Labor Force (%)			3,0	2,6	2,4
MOST RECENT ESTIMATE (LATEST YEAR AVAILABLE, 1994-00)					
Poverty (% of population below national poverty line)			68,2	-	-
Urban population (% of total population)			34	34	32
Life expectancy at birth (years)			47	47	59
Infant mortality (per 1000 live birth)			150	92	77
Child malnutrition (% of children under 5)			30,5	-	-
Access to an improved water source (% of population)			61,6	55	76
Illiteracy (% of population under 15+)			33,2	38	38
Gross primary enrollment (% of school age population)			88	78	96
Male			-	85	102
Female			-	71	86
KEY ECONOMIC RATIOS AND LONG TERM TRENDS					
		1980	1990	1999	2000
GDP (US\$ billions)		-	8,6	6,1	8,9
Gross domestic investment / GDP		-	9,8	60,3	25,7
Exports of goods and services / GDP		-	46,8	91,5	65,8
Gross domestic savings / GDP		-	13,3	29,4	44,2
Gross national savings/GDP		-	-7,4	-25,1	-1,0
Current account balance / GDP		-	-1,8	-28,9	7,2
Interest payments / GDP		-	5,3	9,3	6,9
Total debt / GDP		-	82,3	176,1	117,5
Total debt service / exports		-	7,9	18,0	14,6
Present Value of debt / GDP		-	-	137,0	-
Present Value of debt / exports		-	-	156,3	-
	1980-90	1990-00	1999	2000	2000-04

¹ Source: Monografia de Angola, Ministry of Planning, see also World Bank figures in Annex 8

<i>(Annual average growth)</i>					
GDP		0,37	-5,6	45,7	-
GDP per capita		-3,3	-8,3	41,5	-
Exports of goods and services		7,3	44,2	52,1	-
STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY					
		1980	1990	1999	2000
<i>(% of GDP)</i>					
Agriculture		-	10,8	6,7	
Oil		-	54,7	55,7	
Manufacturing Industry		-	3,5	3,6	
Trade		-	4,6	13,1	
Private consumption		-	39,7	24,1	
General government consumption		-	47,0	46,5	
Imports of goods and services		-	33,0	94,9	
		1980-90	1990-00	1999	2000
<i>(average annual growth)</i>					
Agriculture		0,5	-4,7	-10,1	3,0
Manufacturing Industry		6,4	2,2	4,0	5,6
Oil		-11,1	4,7	3,5	1,6
Trade		0,0	8,6	4,7	5,0
PRICES AND GOVERNMENT FINANCE					
		1980	1990	1999	2000
<i>Domestic prices (% change)</i>					
Consumer prices			175,7	328,9	268,4
Implicit GDP deflator			10,9	560,2	402,0
<i>Government finance (% of GDP, includes current grants)</i>					
		1980	1990	1999	2000
Current revenue				44,0	55,7
Current budget balance			-17,4	-4,0	13,0
Overall surplus/deficit			-26,8	-16,6	0,2
<i>Trade (US \$ millions)</i>					
		1980	1990	1999	2000
Total export (lob)			4,003	5,336	8,114
Crude oil			3,607	4,490	7,119
Diamonds			242	629	739
Manufactures			56	75	132
Total imports (cif)			4,161	7,100	7,477
Export price index (1995=100)			130	111	158
Import price index (1995=100)			96	82	78
Terms of trade (1995=100)			135	135	215
<i>Balance of payments (US \$ millions)</i>					
		1980	1990	1999	2000

Exports of goods and services			4,003	5,336	8,114
Imports of goods and services			4,161	7,100	7,477
Resource balance			-158	-1,764	637
Net income			-2,046	-3,438	-4,081
Net current transfers			-77	63	89
Current account balance			-2,281	-5,139	-3,355
Financing items (net)			236	2,341	635
Changes in net reserves			0	-639	-631
Memo					
Reserves including gold (US \$ millions)			156	496	1,198
Conversion rate (DEC, local US \$)			2,99E-8	2,8	10,0
<i>External Debt and Resource flows (US \$ millions)</i>					
		1980	1990	1999	2000
Total debt outstanding and disbursed			8,452	10,915	10,377
IBRD			0	0	0
IDA			0	214	226
Total debt service			316	981	1,179
IBRD			0	0	0
IDA			0	1	2
Composition of net resource flows					
Official grants		32	192		
Official creditors			106	56	5
Private creditors			528	39	-492
Foreign direct investment			389	3,105	2,115
Portfolio equity			0		

3. ANALYSIS OF THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION

3.1. The current politico-military situation

The two previous peace agreements, **Bicesse** in 1991, which led to the first elections in September 1992, and **Lusaka** in 1994, set in motion a slow peace process which saw the nomination, in April 1997, of a Government of National Unity and Reconciliation (GURN), in which members of UNITA and other political parties were represented. The majority of UNITA candidates elected in 1992 took their seats. The Lusaka process was, however, interrupted when UNITA did not comply with the obligations of the Protocol, particularly by refusing to allow State administration to be put into place in certain areas under its control. **The civil war started again at the end of 1998**, and became a guerrilla war as of 1999, since when access to vast swathes of the interior has been unsafe.

In 1993, the **United Nations Security Council** imposed **sanctions on UNITA**, considered to be principally responsible for the failure of the Lusaka Protocol. These sanctions included a travel ban for certain UNITA officials, and a ban on the purchase of what have become known as "conflict or blood" diamonds, which has resulted in a sophisticated system of practical measures, such as branding, being developed. The issue of blood diamonds has become firmly entrenched on the international stage, and the EC has had considerable input into the process.

Religious organisations and members of Angolan civil society had, even before the cease-fire, been developing actions to promote peace and national reconciliation, insisting on the need to reduce the suffering of the population, and to prepare the conditions for a democratic debate on the future of Angola.

The EU adopted a **Common Position on Angola** in June 2000, which called for a political solution to the conflict on the basis of the Lusaka Protocol.

Since the end of February 2002, however, the political and military outlook has changed dramatically. The cease-fire is holding, and though much needs to be done to stabilise the peace process, the Government's first steps – in terms of quartering of UNITA soldiers and assembling their families – were completed by the end of July and the government expects to conclude their resettlement by the end of the year.

The sanctions monitoring mechanism was renewed by the UN Security Council in order to allow the situation in Angola to stabilise, but the travel ban was rescinded in May 2002 to facilitate UNITA's progress to a political role. In its turn, and in the light of the political changes, the EU Common Position was modified in June 2002, and calls for the creation of conditions for free and fair elections, and measures to address the humanitarian situation.

All of the statements issued by the international community since the cessation of hostilities have emphasised the importance of good governance, human rights and the involvement of civil society as well as, of course, the gravity of the humanitarian situation and the need for demobilisation and resettlement. As mentioned above, elections are now most likely to take place in 2004. This will allow the development of civil society initiatives and time for logistic conditions of safety and access to be achieved.

3.2. Social and human impact of the conflict: humanitarian situation

Though the conflict is now over, the humanitarian crisis in Angola remains. It has become a structural crisis due to the long military conflict (27 years of post-independence war after 13 years of liberation war), and to the intensity of the destruction of human lives and infrastructure. Angola has one of the highest percentage in the world of **internally displaced people (IDPs)**, put at 30.7% of the population by an ECHO study in early 2001, and confirmed by the UN. The comparative figure for Sierra Leone is 20%, while for Sudan and Bosnia it is 13%.

The total number of IDPs is now estimated to be 4.1 million (3.7 million at the beginning of 2001) compared to an estimated total population of 12 million. Of the 3.1 million displaced since the war started again in 1988, 1.2 million have been listed by humanitarian organisations, with 257 000 currently living in refugee and transit camps, and the remainder receiving some sort of support in the peri-urban areas of the main cities. However, some of those displaced were long out of reach of the humanitarian network, whilst the inhabitants of the cities in the interior have difficult access to food and social services. Furthermore, there are more than 400 000 Angolan refugees in the DRC, Zambia and Namibia.

The intensity of the guerrilla and counter-insurgency operations negatively affected the plans laid out in the UN 2001 **Consolidated Appeal**, which included support for 100 000 more displaced people and launching initiatives to promote food self-sufficiency, as well as resettling 500 000 people. The number of **newly displaced** in 2001 reached 400 000, as against a maximum of 150 000 being resettled. IDPs are still being registered in a number of provinces, even after the cessation of hostilities.

One of the most serious problems, acknowledged by the Government, was **the difficulty of access** to certain areas, resulting in a **worsening** of the humanitarian situation. Though the UN insisted, in September 2001, that both sides facilitate access to populations in need, UNITA bore particular responsibility for creating the difficulties. That situation has eased subsequent to the cessation of hostilities, with more areas being opened up which were hitherto inaccessible. The presence of mines compounds the problems of access even where fighting has stopped.

Most of the humanitarian interventions are financed and carried out by the international community. Humanitarian organisations continue to insist that the Government increase its efforts to provide more support to international humanitarian efforts. In the short term, it is vital to maintain the airfields in the interior and make fuel available for humanitarian flights in some areas where access remains difficult. Another important objective is to **ensure the transport** of humanitarian aid **by road**, by opening, protecting and maintaining the roads to the main urban centres in the interior. In this way, the **costs** of humanitarian operations could be cut by 30-40%, as well as giving a welcome boost to economic activity in those areas.

The Government had announced its intention to **improve the efficiency of humanitarian operations**, and had recently taken action to make the military and security forces more aware of the importance of the humanitarian action, whilst no fewer than 16 of the 18 provincial governments are now planning to budget for emergency operations.

In coordination with the UN, several measures were adopted in 2001, including the standard norms on **resettlement**, **the strategy for protection of displaced people**, and the second phase of the PNEAH. The Humanitarian Coordination Group should, especially now, play a stronger coordination role between the Government and the international community.

The cease-fire has made it possible for the UN's Office of Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to organise 36 separate assessments of the humanitarian situation in 13 different

provinces. The results of these assessments in terms of numbers of people, their needs and the cost of providing relief formed the basis of a June 2002 Bridging Appeal for US\$ 141m.

3.3. Poverty profile and socio-economic structure

It is generally accepted that poverty is increasing in Angola, whilst the **vulnerability of the population** is becoming more acute, with access to means of production of food and other commodities being denied to many. Given the prolonged conflict situation, it is clear that the few preliminary analyses which have been carried out show alarming results.

A **systematic analysis of poverty** will be developed during the preparation of the **Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP)**, and refined as it is implemented. The Government intends to improve the **draft Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP)**, taking account of the comments of the EC, the World Bank and IMF, UNDP and other donors. The EC in particular insisted on the need for the Government to develop a food security policy within the Poverty Reduction Strategy. The Government also intends to involve civil society and the donor community in wide-ranging discussions on the next draft of that strategy. In January 2002, the government conducted its first consultation with civil society on the I-PRSP, which helped define the manner in which such consultations can continue in the future. The Government's plans to complete its draft I-PRSP by the end of March 2002 have been somewhat delayed by the dramatic turnaround in the politico-military situation.

In 1995-96, even before the last round of the conflict, UNDP calculated that 78% of people in rural areas lived below the poverty line. Government statistics for 2000/2001 revealed that **63% of the population of urban areas**, least affected by the war, lived in poverty, with 24,7% living in absolute poverty (less than US 60 c/capita/day). The **capacity to generate income** is a very important aspect of poverty. The influx of displaced people from rural to urban and peri-urban areas has dramatically increased the demand for the few income-generating opportunities, which are, in any case, mainly informal, without increasing the supply. This necessarily means a worsening of the poverty levels for those already living in those areas. A very high percentage of the population (at least 30.7% of those mentioned above) is **deprived** at least temporarily of **access to income-generating opportunities**, or even of the possibility of subsistence activities. A large proportion of the population is still dependent on external assistance, and could remain so until they are resettled on a large scale. This issue of access to income-generating activities for hundreds of thousands of households – many headed by women - is one of the **major challenges** for Angola, and the **Poverty Reduction Strategy** will identify mechanisms and policies to address this.

Another important aspect of poverty is **access to social services**. In view of the seriousness of the effects of the war, particularly in areas which have seen major conflict, the reestablishment of such services has to be gradual, will require substantial financing, and must go hand-in-hand with a reinforcement of institutional capacity. Poverty also has to do with the **distribution of wealth**. The available data indicates an increase in social inequality, due to high inflation, un- and under-employment and the permanent vulnerability caused by war and criminality. A 1998 UNDP study showed that 10% of the richest families held 45% of the total family income, whilst 50% of the poorest held 14%. From 1995-98, the income of the richest increased by 43%, whilst among the poorest it fell by 55%. Women, many of them widows, are most affected by poverty and the vicious circle of reproduction and social exclusion. The difficult conditions for children, many of them orphans, and for the disabled, aggravate the situation.

3.4 Economic situation

During the last decade, Angola's economy has been very unstable, with an average **growth rate** of 0.37%, which is very low considering the high levels of poverty and the low levels of human development due to the high demographic growth rate, and the weak capacity of the non-oil economy. The average GDP/capita was US\$ 602, peaking in 1990 and 1991 and with troughs in 1994 and 1999. In 2000, income per capita was only US\$ 607. The oil sector grew by an annual average of 4.6%, whilst the energy, water and commercial sectors also had a favourable growth rate. There was a significant increase in fish catches and the internal distribution of fish, though this latter was, however, limited by the difficulties of **preserving and marketing fish** in the interior of the country. Agriculture suffered heavily from the effects of war in terms of the collapse of traditional production systems, whilst the conditions for sustainable resumption of large-scale agricultural activities did not exist at that time. Economic activity in this sector has shrunk by an average of about 4.74% annually.

The **economic structure** of the country is extremely disjointed. Extractive industries – mainly oil – provided an average of almost 51% of GDP throughout the decade, compared to 9.4% for agriculture, 4.75% for processing, and 1.8% for fisheries. Trade and non-mercantile services generated 21% of domestic wealth, compared to the 4% share of construction sector activities.

The **multiplier effect** of oil sector growth is limited, as the sector is linked to the rest of the economy in terms neither of intersectoral relations, nor of employment. This is one of the major economic dramas of Angola. Owing to the war, the jobs-based economy virtually disappeared and was replaced by a capital-based economy which offers few employment (or indeed revenue) opportunities to the vast majority of the population. This **radical mutation** of economic specialisation is at the root of serious aggravation of the poverty situation for most of the people, and of a marked social imbalance. Reversing this devastating mutation will demand effort in all political and social areas of the country to invest in sectors where jobs can be created and which will stimulate a non-oil economy. However, the still deficient general atmosphere for **private sector activity** (administrative, legal, and commercial) is detrimental to the creation of more diversified economic activity and the possibility of job creation and income.

However, Angola's long-term **investment potential** is vast. The oil industry has helped the country to consistently attract the largest slice of foreign direct investment of all southern African countries in recent years, and exploitation of its diamond wealth has only scratched the surface. Kimberlite mining, where the real potential lies, would require investor confidence for the long-term capital investment necessary. A sustainable peace could allow Angola to fulfil its potential, and become a regional economic powerhouse.

The sectoral discrepancies become all the more obvious if one looks at exports, where oil products represented an average of almost 90% of the total, or 62% of GDP, during the decade. A balance of payments surplus of US\$ 637m was recorded for the first time in 2000, with oil exports totalling US\$ 7 119.6m and other exports – mainly diamonds – reaching US\$ 766.7m.

Inflation was very high (average of 977% over the last decade), but hyper-inflation was brought under control as of 1997 (decrease to 268% in 2000 and 116% in 2001). The oligopolistic nature of the commercial network and the limited size of the domestic market contributed to this high inflation. Inflation levels have consistently been higher than the rate of devaluation of the national currency, which suggests the presence of endogenous factors multiplying the external shocks. Thus, the inflationary process has been fuelled by the Government's frequent printing of money in order to finance the public deficit, including that of public sector enterprises.

In October 2001, the Government presented the **state budget** for 2002. The budgets of the two previous years and the information available did not allow a precise analysis to be made of the

composition and evolution of public expenditure, nor did they allow a comparison to be made in particular of the amounts budgeted to, and executed by, the various sectors.

Public expenditure has represented more than 50% of GDP, with high and low points between 40% and 59.9% from 1995 to 2000. These levels have always been high, even in comparison with other sub-Saharan African countries, and have resulted in private investment being crowded out and falling economic competitiveness. In parallel, taxation levels increased from 30% in 1995 to 56.4% in 2000, a level which is much higher than the average 16% prevailing in sub-Saharan Africa. This reflects the Government's efforts to improve the system, but has created a heavy dependency on oil income, which consistently represented about 90% of tax revenue from 1995-2000. As **fiscal revenue** - depending on the price of oil on the international markets - is particularly volatile, and as the State has no other significant revenue, the management of public expenditure could be very much affected by fluctuations in the price of oil.

External debt amounted to about US\$ 9.5 billion, or 105% of GDP, in 2000. Though very high, this level is, in theory, manageable. Debt servicing that year amounted to US\$ 1.8 billion, or 21.9% of total exports, which is sustainable by international standards. It must be underlined, however, that most of the debt is short-term: 75% has to be paid back by 2005.

The **cost of the war and debt-servicing** are believed to have absorbed about 50% of State tax revenues. It is clear that the significant fluctuations in tax revenue, on the one hand, and defence and security expenditure, on the other, have impeded any sustained increase in social spending. A critical situation has resulted in terms of the functioning of the social sectors, which have even had difficulty increasing their relative absorption capacity. The reallocation of funds formerly spent on security for the social sectors could be one element of Angola's peace dividend.

From the point of view of **budgetary deficits**, public finance management has improved as a result of changes in control, taxation, procedural reforms and diversification of the tax base. The 1995 budget deficit of 28.7% of GDP had shrunk to 1.9% by 2000. Efforts have also been made to eliminate off-budget revenues and expenditure. Considerable off-budget expenditure out of the control of the Ministry of Finance, and thus of the State, has nonetheless been noted, namely by the IMF. At the same time, the State has delayed payments to creditors, mainly internal.

For the reasons explained above, short-term flexibility to change the structure of expenditure, particularly on poverty reduction, has been limited. This is compounded by the fact that some Government sectors, protected by a lack of transparency, continue to carry out operations which directly and negatively impact on public debt. A recent study of the **situation of public finances**, financed by the EC and the World Bank, identified considerable constraints in the field of public finance management, and underlined the need for the Government to envisage a long-term action plan and to be prepared to mobilise substantial resources to reform public finance management. With the advent of peace, such resources may now become more readily available.

Effective application of the **public procurement** regime and sensitive implementation of **privatisation programmes** are also necessary for fiscal discipline, as well as to guarantee that citizens and the State receive value for money when they buy and a fair price when they sell. The existence of a privatisation programme is balanced by the absence of a clear strategy to reform public enterprises, with a view to reducing the State's role in the economy and developing a suitable regulatory function for it.

Additional progress on the part of the Government is required in the above areas and in terms of economic stability, if it is to be granted access to the preparation of a programme with IMF

funds. Access to such a programme would also allow the Government to begin discussions with the Paris Club on rescheduling its debt.

From the point of view of **trade**, as a member of SADC, and endowed with substantial natural resources, Angola is a key player in terms of regional integration, and has much to benefit from **trade liberalisation** now that access to the whole of the country is facilitated. Increases in import/export flows to and from neighbouring countries would give a fillip to the development of the economy in the more neglected inner reaches, whilst promoting the establishment of overland transport links. Angola currently exports about twice as much in value, mainly in oil (67% of exports to EU in 2001) and diamonds (29% of exports to EU in 2001), as it imports. The development potential of the country largely depends on how the benefits accruing from such exports are distributed. As a measure of comparison, the EU's imports from Angola (petrol, diamonds) represented 0,19% of total imports in 2001, whilst EU exports to Angola (vehicles, machinery, foodstuffs, etc.) represented 0,14% of total EU exports.

3.5. Public administration, democracy, justice and human rights

After independence in 1975, Angola had a single-party political system, characterised by a centralised, bureaucratic administration and a State economy. Changes in the international system at the beginning of the 1990s and the prospect of peace brought about radical changes in the system of governance, including the introduction of a **multi-party system**, the reduction of the State's role in the economy, and freedom of press and association, all of which are enshrined in the Constitution. The results of these changes were, however, partly conditioned by the imperative of maintaining security in a war situation, a context in which political, economic and social reforms, though incomplete, continue to form the basis of the democratic process.

At national level, the GURN and the National Assembly have pursued their activities since 1997 on the basis of the Lusaka Protocol commitments and the 1992 election results. Within the framework of the Programme to Come out of Crisis, the President of the Republic assumed the function of head of the GURN in 1999. The Constitution separates the legislative, executive and judicial organs. The Presidential and legislative elections, which should take place every five years, have been postponed because of the war and the lack of security. The **provincial governors**, nominated by the President, have wide responsibility for local administration and the increasingly decentralised management of funds to the ministries. There are currently no elected organs in the three levels of *provincial* (18), *municipal* (163) and *communal* (532) administration. The local elections and administrative decentralisation provided for in the 1992 constitutional review are still pending.

The Government has sought to establish more coherent policies, but has faced **structural difficulties** made worse by the war, not least a **lack of human resources** and systems (e.g. statistics) to formulate economic policy. The management of **public sector careers** needs urgent reform to make economic policy more sustainable, including a salary review in order to attract qualified staff to the administration, and retain them. This lack of human resources is a major constraint to the reorganisation of public services. As the prolonged war forced workers to take refuge in Luanda or the more accessible provincial capitals, most of the rural areas where access and security has been more difficult still do not benefit from social services provided by the local administration.

The basis for the reorganisation of an independent judicial system is fragile. Some key supervisory institutions in terms of the management and control of public funds do have a legal basis, i.e. the **Constitutional Court**, the **Anti-Corruption Authority**, and the **Attorney-General**. The **Court of Auditors** was effectively nominated in 2001.

In addition to the State media, private radio stations and newspapers do operate, though their development as influential and accessible opinion-formers is limited by social and economic factors, such as the high rate of illiteracy, the lack of infrastructure, and high costs. Since 1999, however, there is generally more openness in the presentation of information, be it by Government-controlled or private media organisations.

The activities of **non-State actors** in Angola remain modest. There are few national NGOs with the necessary organisational capacity, whilst the development and impact of professional, business and citizens' organisations has been weak. Another general trades' union organisation and other more specialised ones have swollen the ranks of what was already in place. The religious institutions are quite dynamic, and some of them take part in actions targeting peace and national reconciliation, and poverty reduction.

3.6 Analysis of the sustainability of policies and medium-term challenges

Food insecurity is critical and will continue to be so, even now the conflict has ended. Around 1.5 million people have been dependent on food aid in the last two years, whilst more than half of the population does not have the minimum of 2 100 kcal/day/adult recommended by the FAO. From being an exporter before independence, Angola now has to import half of its cereal requirements. In 2001, 405 000 tonnes had to be imported commercially in addition to food aid of about 176 000 tonnes. The permanent instability in rural areas means that peasants are hardly self-sufficient, and access to markets seriously limited. Most of those displaced have neither land, nor alternative means of obtaining food. The need for imported foodstuffs is aggravated by the reduced quantities of food produced locally and available on the market. Food purchases account for about 77% of the budget of the poorest households, which indicates their importance from the economic point of view, as well as their vulnerability.

Given that poverty and food insecurity is more problematic in rural areas, a food security policy in Angola must justifiably prioritise **re-launching the agricultural and livestock farming sector**. The potential of the country in this area must be explored in order to generate income for the most vulnerable, those who have been most affected by the armed conflict.

Food security policy should also take account of the problem of **access to land** by traditional communities, the development of marketing/processing networks for agricultural products, factors of production, training and credit, plus the reinforcement of national capacity for agricultural research. It should also make a significant contribution to poverty alleviation, particularly in rural areas and the definition of a legal framework of ownership including **rights to land use**. In this context and with a view to avoid a negative impact on the potential of food production and to ensure the adequate regulation and enforcement of the land law the government has drawn up a preliminary draft land law which is being the object of consultations with society as a whole.

The progress recorded in **education and literacy** during the first 15 years after independence has not been sustained due to a lack of funding during the last decade. Low salaries caused a massive exodus of teachers, embedded corrupt practices and negatively affected the quality of education, compounded still further by the lack of technical training and by the recruitment of unqualified teachers. Most school infrastructure has been damaged by war, looting and vandalism, or simply by lack of maintenance, whilst investment in the building of new classrooms has not been sufficient to cope with the explosion in numbers of schoolchildren. Although some provinces (Luanda, Benguela, Namibe and particularly Cabinda) show better results in terms of access, national averages are particularly low, with only 55% of children

registering at primary level and 30% at secondary level. About 50% of men and 70% of women are illiterate.

State budget allocations to the sector represented an average of 6.3% of total expenditure in the last three years. Given the situation, the Government approved the **Integrated strategy for the improvement of the education system**, which aims to relaunch the sector, prioritising teacher training, the organisation of the system and the rehabilitation of school infrastructure. Some international donors, such as the WB and the ADB, are likely to support the programme.

There is a similar situation in the **health sector**. With the exception of Luanda and some provincial capitals, health care is lacking and sometimes depends on the support of NGOs with external financing. The low coverage and quality of health services are the result of a combination of factors, such as an unstable institutional environment, scarcity of human resources, inadequate management systems, weak coordination within the sector (between central and provincial/municipal levels), with other sectors and with donors, the private sector and non-state actors. The war, and the constant state of food insecurity, inadequate hygiene and inadequate provision of health care and training have created a high risk situation, with significant maternal mortality, malnutrition and endemic diseases such as malaria and TB, as well as epidemic outbreaks of polio, measles, meningitis and cholera. Sleeping sickness is on the increase. The HIV/AIDS infection rate, put at 2.1% in 1997, is now estimated to be 8.6%.

The Government's approach to tackling the situation has concentrated on certain sub-sectors such as maternal health, infant health, STD/HIV, communicable diseases and hygiene, but a coherent policy for the sector needs to be defined. State budget allocations to the sector reached an average of about 5.4% of total expenditure in the last three years.

Existing **water and sanitation** infrastructure in urban centres, built before independence, is now in bad repair and today services less than 20% of a rapidly-growing population. Significant investment in water infrastructure has recently taken place to increase production and improve distribution. In Luanda, private sector intervention means high costs for the poorest people who live out of reach of the piped water network and spend 15.4% of their income on water, in comparison with the 3.3% spent by the better off. Wells, rivers and lakes are the main sources of water in rural areas. The lack of drinking water for humans and animals is a very serious problem at certain times of the year in the semi-arid pastoral areas in the south. The Government is considering a new **draft Water Law**, strategy and development plan for the sector.

The consistent lack of maintenance in the **road infrastructure sector** should be overcome with the operationalisation of the Road Fund by increasing financial resources and improving management capacity, with a view to meeting the pressing need to rebuild infrastructure (estimated at US\$ 10 billion by the Ministry of Public Works) and its maintenance to relaunch the economy.

Angola's **natural marine resources** are a big advantage. The presence of upstream marine currents has contributed to the strong development of biomass, and therefore to large surface and deep-sea **fish populations**. Such potential needs to be managed. The fisheries resources have been the engine of growth in the sector: the total catch in Angolan territorial waters increased from 161 000 tonnes in 1993 to 231 000 tonnes in 1997, with the domestic fleet accounting for 73% of the catch in 1993 as against 57% in 1997. The vast majority of jobs are in the artisanal fisheries sector. Although fishing contributes only marginally to GDP (3% in 1995) and to exports (0.65%), it has an important role in terms of food security, given that 150 000 tonnes of fish go to the domestic market. Almost one third of the animal protein consumed come from

fish, a proportion which needs to be increased given the country's difficult food security situation.

The profile of fisheries in Angola, established by the FAO, lists its objectives as: rational exploration of marine resources; improvement in the supply of fisheries products to the population; improvement in the living conditions of fishermen and related communities; increased profitability of fishing to cover the financial needs of the sector.

With the support of the FAO, the Government is currently preparing a sectoral programme for the development of fishing, which will be launched as of 2003 and will combine the following different components of the strategy: improvement in the supply of the domestic market, with a view to contributing to the objective of food security; support for the economic actors, of whom artisanal fishermen form a majority; and optimum use of fish resources intended for export, through fisheries agreements.

Attention also needs to be paid to certain **cross-cutting issues**. **Inequality between men and women** continues to be a problem in spite of legislation since independence to eliminate it. Preconceived traditional views hamper equality, whilst the many years of war, population displacement and growing poverty have made the situation worse for the major proportion of women, who, as well as having the lowest human development index, now head one in three households in rural areas. In addition to their normal work, women are most particularly affected by the food security situation and have to do men's jobs as well, such as working the land. In the cities, they control a large part of the **informal sector**, which forces them to spend a great deal of time outside the home as well as trying to assume their domestic responsibilities. To compound the problem, girls' education is inferior to that of boys. It is acknowledged that if acceptable conditions are not provided for the basic family cell to function and reproduce, the economic and institutional system runs the risk of reproducing such degrading situations.

Environmental challenges include the degradation of arable land in areas near the cities where population pressure is greater, deforestation and scarcity of firewood, destruction of biodiversity in protected areas, and the degradation of marine ecosystems owing to over-exploitation and pollution. The management of natural resources is inefficient, and there is no adequate legislation. The Government has designed a national strategy and action plan for the management of the environment. It has also drafted basic environmental laws in areas such as the evaluation of environmental impact, taxation and audits, as well as inter- and intra-sectoral actions, in partnership with civil society, designed to extend and disseminate knowledge on environmental matters in the different fields. Damage to soil is localised and, in general, the environmental situation could be described as good or easily remedied thanks to the low population density in most of the country, and extensive forest cover. There is no systematic scientific evaluation of fish stocks, though there is evidence that industrial fish catches have fallen by a third of the 600 000 tonnes caught annually before independence. This is due not only to the reduction in capacity of the domestic fleet, but also to the absence of precise data on the catches of foreign fleets.

In order to ensure the sustainability of policies, and given the particular situation of the provincial and local levels of administration in terms of capacity constraints, an effort to support implementation needs to be taken into account at all times.

4. ASSESSMENT OF PAST AND ONGOING COOPERATION

4.1. Instruments and sectors of intervention

EC aid from 1985, when Angola became an ACP country, to 2000 amounted to €789.6m, €307.2m (38.9%) of which came from the EDF (€237.3m NIP and €69.8m non-NIP). The remaining €482.4m was allocated from budget lines, of which €271.1m (or 34.3% of the total cooperation aid) in food aid. The EC's programmes in Angola targeted the health and rural development sectors in particular from the outset, making the transition between multisectoral community development and food security, including food aid for the most vulnerable people. In addition, the EC also finances the education sector. Key areas of support to institutional strengthening have recently been identified, in partnership with the Government.

Though much of the EC's funding has been concentrated in Luanda and the more accessible coastal zones, including Huila province, most of ECHO's activities have taken place outside those areas. The prolonged humanitarian crisis and the need to support the rehabilitation of the central highlands (Planalto Central), the most densely populated and the most affected by war, has meant that half of the 7th EDF funds have also targeted the interior of the country. In terms of relative population density, the distribution of aid per capita has been relatively homogenous, with the exception of the least populated provinces, Cuando Cubango and Namibe, which received 3-6 times the average annual national figure of €33. The EDF regional programmes, PALOP and SADC, have gained some importance in recent years, though progress has been mitigated by the politico-military situation. €70 of EDF funds were allocated as aid to refugees and emergency actions (Articles 254 and 255), about 40% of which was channelled through ECHO. With regard to trade relations, the first Fisheries Agreement was signed in 1987 and renewed several times. Angola has never been a beneficiary of STABEX or -SYSMIN funds. The EIB, encouraged by the burgeoning peace process, is seeking to become involved in Angola in the near future. The introduction of support for SMEs via EBAS and CDI is relatively recent.

The **disbursement** of EDF funds in particular has been very slow and problematic, and the second instalment of the 8th EDF was not released. The prolonged conflict - and the associated difficulty in carrying out development programmes - has, of course, been a major reason for this, but an **important lesson** which has to be learned from this is that **institutional support** is vital to the sustainability of development interventions. In Angola, the policy basis needs to be reinforced to allow maximum impact to be obtained from institutional support actions. Large infrastructure projects are particularly vulnerable to this lack of sustainability in terms of the absence of adequate funding provided by the State for maintenance and recurrent costs. Furthermore, the serious shortage of capacity at central, and much more particularly, at provincial and local administrative levels has had an obvious negative impact on the disbursement of EDF funds. The **public administration** system was **badly affected** during the 1990s by the depreciation of salaries, and the most qualified workers continue to be attracted to better-paid jobs in the private sector, including with donor institutions and NGOs.

Funding from the various **budget lines** - mainly through NGOs and for food aid - has been disbursed more quickly. Flying in food is very expensive, and absorbs money quickly. This situation has been unavoidable, and is now set to change, presenting the prospect of getting more value - and reaching more people - for the same amount of money. With regard to NGOs, it has to be said that their absorption capacity is nearing saturation point. Although they are many in number, their resources are stretched in relation to the task in hand, they work in difficult conditions, and they are tired. As the country opens up, their continued presence will be vital to provide services, which the Government as yet cannot. The EC will need to use the experience of these lessons learned in determining future aid.

Indeed, the lessons learned from past experience have meant that the PAR rural development programme has been reformulated and the duration extended subsequent to an evaluation, whilst

some of ECHO's interventions, which were continuing beyond its core emergency mandate due to the conflict situation, are in the process of being taken over by EDF funding (Art. 255). This latter development was fully endorsed by a subsequent evaluation.

4.2. Other donors

From 1990-99, Angola received an average of €360m per year in ODA, with a peak of €473m in 1996 after the signature of the Lusaka Protocol in 1994. According to individual donors' figures, disbursements in 2000 amounted to €346m. The EC was the main donor throughout the 1990s, contributing an average of 17% of the total (19% in 2000). Aid from the US has increased rapidly in recent years (35% of total in 2000), and Norway is also a big donor.

More than a third of aid disbursements in Angola in 2000 were made in immediate response to the humanitarian crisis, i.e. food aid (€166m), other emergency aid (€29m), demining (€8m), social reintegration (€7m), or as a major component of support to emergency and rehabilitation activities such as health (€47m) and agriculture (€21m). In addition, from a medium-term development point of view, actions in the fields of education (€16m), human rights and democracy (€13m), productive sector (€10m), public administration (€8m), water and sanitation (€5m) and transport (€5m) are the most important. About a quarter of the aid was concentrated in Luanda, whilst more than 40% went to the relatively populous areas most affected by war in the Planalto Central and the northern provinces of Malange and Uige.

After war broke out again, some donors redirected their aid programmes towards emergency humanitarian interventions whilst monitoring the evolution of the situation, or concentrated their aid on the more accessible coastal zones.

At this stage, one cannot speak of a clear specialisation of donors by sector, or even of a geographical concentration of the different donor interventions which could begin to be developed within the framework of the I-PRSP. From the point of view of budgetary allocations, the EC is clearly the main donor in the health and rural development/food security sectors. The EC's role in the education sector is increasing, with significant support being prepared by the ADB and the WB, in which Portugal, Italy, France and Spain are also involved. The WB is also preparing transitional support for economic management, including an important component on the management of public finances. Norway, the US Treasury and Brazil also expressed interest in supporting the Ministry of Finance.

It is, however, very difficult to obtain a clear picture of the intentions of Member States and other donors in terms of future funding. The new situation on the ground has meant that all donors – including the EC – are in the process of making new plans. A future International Conference for Reconstruction could provide an opportunity for a clearer picture to be obtained of the intended financial and sectoral commitments of the various donors for the short to medium term. Coordination and complementarity between the EC and the Member States will be all the more important in such a context.

5. EC RESPONSE STRATEGY

5.1. Indicative financial resources

The 9th EDF indicative allocation for Angola is €117m ("A"-envelope" and €29m "B"-envelope). At the time of writing, €64m from previous EDFs was also available, which will be used in line with this strategy.

5.2. Proposed strategy

The EC's response strategy for cooperation with Angola is in line with the objectives defined in the EU's **Common Position on Angola** of June 2002. A political solution to consolidate the military resolution of the conflict, which allows for a lasting peace in Angola, will provide favourable conditions for facing the challenges of reconstruction and recovery. For this reason, an **important priority** for the EC is to support **measures to promote peace and conflict resolution** in Angola and in the region. It is also a necessary step towards the **central objective of poverty alleviation**.

The EC's response to the **political dimension** of its cooperation in Angola will be perfectly in line with the EU Common Position of 2002, and will take account of the Commission's Communication on Conflict Prevention of April 2001. As a result, the EC will **contribute to the dialogue** with the Government, with particular emphasis on the issue of **rule of law** (human rights and judicial sector reform), which is the keystone of social and economic revival.

The cessation of hostilities has not, however, meant the resolution of the humanitarian crisis, but it does offer the possibility of resolving it in a more sustainable manner. The support strategy for Angola must, therefore, fit into the framework of, and pursue the **link between, relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD)**, aiming to take advantage of synergies between the different financial instruments. This LRRD strategy proposes short-, medium- and longer-term interventions to contribute to:

- the furtherance of the 2002 peace process, national reconciliation and the consolidation of democracy, including the creation of conditions for free and fair elections;
- good governance and development of civil society;
- poverty alleviation, through a gradual concentration of the EC's aid on the focal areas of food security and social sectors.

In response to these challenges, particularly in the short and medium term, the EC and the Government, together with other donors, need to maintain a close dialogue.

The results of the consultations of various segments of civil society which took place in April, May and June 2002 confirm that the above objectives are shared and supported by these groups.

In the immediate and short term, and in line with its Plan of Action to support the peace process adopted by the General Affairs Council of May 13th 2002, EC funds already earmarked are being used to reinforce the areas of humanitarian assistance and post-emergency aid. Funds previously earmarked for projects which do not fall within the focal areas and have yet to be launched have also been rapidly reallocated to address those areas. This support can also include, if need be, making available funds for the critical processes of disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration and initial resettlement of populations, as well as to help create the conditions for free and fair general presidential and legislative elections.

Also in the short term, the EC is ready to initiate support to good governance, in particular with regard to the judicial sector and the reform of the public administration. In this context, the EC attaches great importance to promoting the development of Angolan civil society, in particular in relation to democracy and human rights. The EC fully acknowledges that good governance constitutes a pre-requisite for more sustainable development interventions in Angola.

In the medium and long term, and in order to support its objectives of poverty reduction, the EC plans to gradually increase the focus of its support in accordance with the analysis of the

preceding chapters, by progressively concentrating aid on the development and implementation of adequate national policies for the **social sectors and for food security**. In order to address the very serious problems which affect the delivery of social services in Angola, the very high degree of food insecurity, and shortcomings in the management of the country's substantial resources, support for these focal areas needs to be delivered in an uninterrupted manner, with the **phased link between relief, rehabilitation and development** firmly in mind, and the transition between one phase and the next supported by different types of funding. Furthermore, the EC has relatively more experience and greater capacity in these areas and can, by dint of its technical capacity and financial resources, contribute to a gradual reversal of the negative trends. These areas receive less funding from other donors, but absorb about 65% of the EC's non-emergency aid. Moreover, the EC is aware of the **great potential of the social sectors and food security in terms of poverty alleviation**. The impact of any support in these areas, and the timing of the transition between one phase of LRRD and the next, will, however, be influenced by the unfolding of the political process subsequent to the cease-fire, by the degree of increase in budgetary allocations and execution within the sectors, and by the effective re-establishment of the administration's functions in the country as a whole.

For this reason, it is proposed that **good governance** be treated as a **focal cross-cutting issue**, in the short, medium and long term, and that parallel actions to promote democracy and human rights, reform of public finance management, the development of civil society, political and economic integration at regional level, and sensible use of natural resources also follow the phased LRRD approach, in tandem with other donors.

The strategy **does not provide for any macro-economic support**, given the lack of minimal conditions required. However, should the Government make decisive progress in the implementation of an IMF-financed programme and in an adequate Poverty Reduction Strategy which would make it eligible for the HIPC initiative, additional EC resources could be considered to help reduce Angola's public debt.

Short term: Consolidation of the 2002 peace process (8th and previous EDF funds)

A large number of factors will determine, in the short term, the success or failure of the 2002 peace process. The capacity to **disarm, demobilise and reintegrate combatants**, to deal with the **critical needs of populations at risk**, and to allow for the partisan and political liberties necessary for an improved democratic environment leading to **free and fair general** presidential and legislative elections, is critical.

At the time of drafting this strategy, the requirements in the above areas are not yet sufficiently established to allow the EC to define with any accuracy what the elements of its direct response to the post-conflict and post-emergency transition period might be. However, it can be said right away that the above factors of success for the peace progress represent the first overarching priority for the EC in terms of the allocation of funds, and some of the main principles of that response can be outlined. This means that **funds** within the strategy be **"front-loaded"** along the lines described below in order to address any gap in terms of financing that might put the peace process at risk.

As mentioned above, a substantial part of the EC's funding is channelled into **humanitarian aid**. The EC's response to the humanitarian crisis will be pursued and will take account of access being gradually gained to previously inaccessible areas. EC humanitarian aid, via ECHO and food aid, will continue to be made available within the framework of the 2002 relief plan, as well as through an emergency programme of support for the peace process using uncommitted EDF funds, which ties in with the results of assessments carried out by the Government and the UN.

In terms of **humanitarian assistance**, ECHO offers support within the framework of global annual plans. A Commission Decision of February 2002 (€8m) continues to provide humanitarian aid, based on ECHO's Global Plan for Angola 2002. The priority sectors are health, nutrition, water/sanitation, emergency relief, protection and logistics. A second ECHO decision for €2m targets mortality and morbidity in the newly accessible areas. ECHO continues to target the most vulnerable social groups in the areas most affected by war with the greatest concentration of IDPs and the highest rates of malnutrition. The ECHO programme is constantly monitored and adapted according to changing needs and new possibilities of access, as the peace process is unfolding.

The EC will consider continuing to fund **food aid** in Angola, in coordination with the WFP. An evaluation of this programme will identify how the form and effectiveness of food aid operations can be improved. In the meantime, to deal with continuing food insecurity, an additional 17 000m/t of maize was made available in the second quarter of 2002 (2001 allocation on Food Security budget line, value €13m). Also in 2002, the EC approved a €15m allocation to support, through the Euronaid network, the distribution of seeds and tools to displaced populations.

The EC's budget lines could also be used for humanitarian aid. The demining budget line could contribute to impact and surveillance studies for demining, but, in view of the limited amount of funding available under that line (€13m for all countries), not to demining activities proper, which are extremely costly. Angola is one of the countries most affected by mines in the world, and the cease-fire is expected to bring mine-laying activities to an end. The EC and other donors integrate de-mining operations into their humanitarian and rehabilitation programmes, and the EC will continue to do so. Commercial de-mining needs to be discussed in a wider context.

There is, however, much that can still be done to **improve the efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian aid**, namely in terms of coordination with the Government and the humanitarian agencies and developing national capacity, particularly at the level of provincial structures.

The EC is, however, aware that it is necessary to complement humanitarian operations with **support for the post-emergency transition**. An amount of €84m has already been earmarked² to support displaced people and to begin rehabilitation, particularly of accessible social infrastructure, in areas where the level of security is increasing. This concerns in particular the populous zones of the Central Highlands and other areas affected by the war. The end of the conflict signals the possibility of using the substantial amounts available, without creating pressure, at this stage, to programme additional funds of a similar nature. However, the EC should allow itself the flexibility to increase, if necessary, its commitment to those areas, so as to respond to any situation which might prove to be more critical to facilitate conflict resolution at local level. The programmes under preparation also aim to reinforce the capacity of local administrations and promote more stable partnerships with Angolan civil society organisations and international NGOs. However, should the situation so require, these funds could also be used to support reintegration and resettlement actions, in provinces most affected by the war, where access becomes possible and on condition that internationally-accepted standards for this type of aid are applied.

² The Reconstruction Programme (PAR) (€30m for new contracts, 7EDF) targeting the Central Highlands; the third phase of the micro-projects programme launched in 2002 (€7.4m, 8EDF); support for displaced people (€16.3m) launched in 2002 using 8th EDF funds; and Emergency programme in support of the peace process (€ 30m).

Initial plans for **disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of combatants (DDR)** were drawn up by the Government, and the quartering of former UNITA combatants was completed by the end of July. A national strategy is now being drawn up, in the framework of the World Bank Trust Fund for the Greater Lakes region. An indicative percentage of the funds will be allocated to this critical component, which might have to be readjusted when needs are more precisely established, for example, at a future international conference. This allocation may also cover the funding needed to create conditions for holding **free and fair general** presidential and legislative elections, and may include additional funding for a package of peace-building measures, such as the organisation of elections (registry).

To back up the peace process, it is crucial to tackle the issues of **good governance and the involvement of civil society** in the short term. Indeed, the Cotonou Agreement urges active support for the promotion of human rights, democratisation, the consolidation of the rule of law and good governance. These are treated as focal cross-cutting issues in the present strategy, and should be covered by all of the different financing instruments.

In this respect, in addition to the support which it is already providing to the **National Assembly**, the EC has agreed with the Government to provide 8th EDF support in the area of **justice and promotion of human rights**. This programme will target various critical areas of the institutions and of the legislative framework in order to consolidate the development of an independent judiciary and, in conformity with the EU Common Position, also support capacity building for civil society in the promotion of human rights. Over and above these specific measures, the promotion of human rights, freedom of expression, civil society and the rule of law should, as far as possible, be incorporated into other EC-financed interventions. EC budget lines, such as the European Initiative on Human Rights and Democracy, might also support the promotion of national reconciliation in Angola.

With regard to **good governance**, recent studies, debates with various Government departments and discussions with other donors highlight the need for rapid strengthening of areas which have a horizontal impact on the functioning of the public sector in Angola. The particularly important areas of **public finance management and public sector reform** demand solid coordination within the Government. In each of these areas, the Government should present a global plan to coordinating the contributions from the different donors. This has been the position of the EC and the WB on public finance reform, where the WB could assume the leadership amongst donors. With regard to public sector reform, the dialogue needs to be pursued to identify and coordinate priorities for donor support. The EC could play an important role in this. Funding from the 8th EDF, which is already available to finance these actions, will be supplemented from the 9th EDF.

EC support for the National Institute of Statistics was approved recently. It sets out in particular to improve the availability of statistical information on poverty in Angola. This support is timely, given the imminent approval of a 5-Year Development Plan for the Institute, to be financed by other donors, and given the huge task lying immediately ahead of establishing a post-conflict data photograph of the situation in the country.

The strategy also proposes specific support for **civil society**. In this context, it is important to develop dialogue between civil society, Parliament and the Government within the framework of sectoral policies and the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP). Support will therefore be given to initiatives which aim to achieve these objectives, and which include in particular an analysis and advocacy of **gender issues**.

The Cotonou Agreement considers **civil society** to be a participant in cooperation, and proposes to enhance their contribution to the development process by supporting the creation of mechanisms - to be developed in the medium term - which will enable them to participate in the definition, implementation and evaluation of strategies and programmes. The EC intends to respond by consulting Angolan civil society on the annual reviews of the implementation of this strategy, as it has done on the draft Country Strategy Paper itself: by supporting the participation of civil society organisations in the implementation of various programmes; by supporting a specific capacity-building programme for civil society; and by specific support for small- and micro-enterprises, with a view to ensuring their transition into the formal sector and encouraging the creation of business associations together with socio-economic dialogue with the private sector and the Government. Here again, an early review of the strategy may suggest that funding for such activities should be increased.

In the short term, given the new political opportunities, interventions planned before the peace process, such as infrastructure rehabilitation and rural development in regions of non-priority needs, should be implemented only if sufficient funding has been secured from uncommitted 7th and 8th EDF funds for the above-mentioned short-term priorities.

Medium to longer term: Moving towards focal areas of concentration - Food security and social sectors (9th EDF funds)

The emergence of Angola from a terrible conflict and the huge scale of the needs of its population means that, in the short term, the EC cannot really apply the strict focused approach it is pursuing in other more stabilised developing countries. National policies have yet to be structured, whereas populations need immediate relief aid, and cannot wait for the delivery of complete services, which is yet to be planned.

From the EC's point of view, the satisfaction of immediate needs has to tie in with the conditions for their long-term sustainability. EC support for the social sectors and food security in the medium term must therefore make a pragmatic and progressive transition from the relief and rehabilitation phases to development requirements, culminating in the long term in a more classic focal sector approach. Such a gradual approach must also address the different levels of administration. The short-term post-emergency transition programmes will look in particular at the municipal level, whereas the medium-term programmes planned must support the provincial and national levels.

The Government has sought the EC's support to develop and implement sectoral policies in the **focal areas** referred to above. The development of such policies should gradually help to solve **structural problems** which compromise the implementation capacity and the sustainability of investment in these sectors, among which are the lack of human and financial resources outside Luanda, the difficulties in defining sub-sector policies and managing the resources allocated. These problems cannot be solved by financing emergency and rehabilitation projects. For this reason, the EC and other donors with similar preoccupations must maintain **political dialogue with the Government on the creation of the conditions needed to make the planned support viable**, and particularly on the budgetary allocations to the focal sectors, the human resources for implementation, and a review of the salaries and careers of public sector employees. This dialogue should be conducted in particular in the **framework of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP)**, which should also set objective indicators to allow support in the focal sectors to be followed up.

With regard to **food security**, the EC intends to assist the Government in conceiving and implementing a **strategy and medium-term action plan** to progressively reduce food insecurity

and simultaneously allow for revitalisation of agriculture and livestock farming through reforms of the agricultural policy, together with support and incentives to operators in the sector, namely viable commercial holdings and the household sector. This strategy and the Action Plan, which will be finalised shortly, will set out in more detail the funding needs, and specific objectives, activities and indicators. An indicative amount of €40m will probably be necessary, wholly or partially financed from the Food Security Budget Line. As mentioned in section 3.6.6. above, the fisheries sector is of such importance for food security that it must be included in the food security strategy and action plan.

As a contribution to addressing the root causes of the high level of food insecurity in Angola, the strategy and the action plan, which will subsequently be co-financed by the EC, will need to tackle the **objectives of reducing food insecurity, alleviating poverty**, particularly in rural areas, and **achieving economic growth through diversification of economic specialisation**. In this context, the food security strategy should also examine the potential of agriculture and livestock farming in Angola, and promote an **integrated strategy for the reintegration of displaced persons**. Such a strategy should identify what steps and means are necessary to allow large-scale resettlement as soon as the conditions allow, with a view to providing subsistence and income to hundreds of thousands of displaced and inactive families. Specific support for pilot projects will allow participatory methods of sustainable resettlement to be tried and tested, which could enable the above-mentioned strategy to become viable.

Another horizontal issue which should be given priority attention in the action plan is the implementation of the **Land Law**, including support for **conflict resolution mechanisms for land title disputes**, which give populations access to agricultural production in respect of their traditional rights.

The EC intends to support the medium-term development of a **health policy** which could gradually begin to develop health service delivery through operational strategies for the sector, better management of the scarce human resources and better coordination between national, provincial and local authorities. The approach to the sector has evolved from the 7th EDF post-emergency programme (in its final phase), and aims to consolidate, initially through the 8th EDF health sector support programme (€25m), which will be launched by the end of 2002, and then through a 9th EDF programme (€50-60m), the development of national capacity by supporting institutional strengthening and capacity building in various stages, allowing responsibility for health care delivery to be effectively assumed at central and local level. As the biggest donor in the area of health, the EC is prepared to initiate and facilitate closer – and necessary – sector-wide dialogue between the Government, civil society and all donors at central and local level.

The Government intends to reverse the deterioration of the **education system** caused by the war, and has asked for EC support to do so. The EC has some experience in terms of supporting teacher training and professional education in Angola. Continued EC support in this area and its extension to other areas, probably within a co-financing arrangement with other donors, is justified by the extremely low literacy indicators. If these are not rapidly improved, Angola's future development, where education has a key role, will be compromised. The EC therefore proposes to channel additional support as a priority to more structural areas, particularly where the EC can provide added value. An indicative amount of €25-30m is earmarked from the 9th EDF for an education sector programme to be approved during 2003.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP)SP and feasibility studies will be carried out to determine what is needed, as well as the specific objectives, activities and indicators which will be used to monitor this focal sector.

Interventions (using 8th EDF funds, supplemented by 9th EDF) launched in the short term to address the issues of **good governance, democracy and human rights** will be carried on into the medium term. The areas of health and education further – and importantly - provide windows of opportunity for incorporating continued peace-building and conflict prevention/post-conflict measures. All of these issues are central to any sustainable social and economic development.

EDF funding was looked at in a rural development framework, given the agricultural and fisheries potential of these provinces, and particularly the livestock farming potential for the provinces of Namibe and Cunene where there have been fewer security problems and sustained alleviation of poverty could be targeted. A decision to maintain that support, and its level, should be linked to availability of funds for short-term priorities. As an alternative, the focal sector programmes mentioned above could provide financing for interventions in education, health and agriculture in these provinces, with 9th EDF financing.

5.3 Coherence of policies

Under the Cotonou Agreement, the **European Investment Bank (EIB)** will make long-term loan resources available to encourage growth in the private sector, and to promote the mobilisation of domestic and foreign capital to that end. EIB support will take the form of risk capital from the Investment Facility, or loans from own resources. The volume of resources to be committed will greatly depend on the macro-economic and business framework, which in turn will be determined by the Government's economic policy.

Additional funds may be made available from the EC's NGO co-financing, human rights, demining and HIV/AIDS **budget lines**.

Trade is extremely important to sow the seeds for sustainable growth and to alleviate poverty. Important regional and multi-lateral trade negotiations are currently under way, while negotiations on future EU/ACP trade agreements (economic partnership agreements) should be launched soon. Angola can also benefit from the EC's EBA ("Everything-but-Arms") initiative providing for duty- and quota-free access for exports from least-developed countries to EU markets, and will also receive EC support within the framework of regional programmes. As part of the measures aimed at good governance, and particularly **economic good governance**, the EC could also offer the possibility of trade-related assistance to the Government.

The cease-fire makes it possible to envisage the **return of refugees and other migrants**. The EC will take account of the return and resettlement needs of these groups in its proposed interventions, in line with relevant international agreements. It is, furthermore, very likely that new **migratory flows** of a different nature will also accompany market opening and investment. The EC could offer the possibility of assistance to the Government in creating a framework to tackle the issues associated with migration.

The **EU/Angola Fisheries Agreement** must be coherent with the development of the fisheries sector, and allow both parties to build on their mutual interests. In conformity with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, this Agreement targets the surplus marine resources which Angola is currently unable to exploit. Account needs to be taken of the essential role of fisheries in providing food security to the population, as well as of the pressing need to create employment opportunities in post-war Angola. From both of these viewpoints, the impact of sound development of the fisheries sector on poverty alleviation could be appreciable.

Economic governance, trade and regional integration issues all feature among the objectives to be pursued by the EU, as expressed in its EU Common Position on Angola of 25th June 2002. The EC will therefore ensure that its policies in these areas are coherent with the objectives of the Common Position in terms of urging the Government to implement transparent management of public resources and full accountability; supporting the pursuit of sound poverty-oriented macroeconomic policies so as to ensure better prospects for poverty reduction, economic growth and sustainable development; and encouraging cooperation and understanding among the countries in the region with the aim of improving regional security and economic development.

PART B
INDICATIVE PROGRAMME

6. INDICATIVE PROGRAMME

6.1 Introduction

In accordance with the Country Strategy presented in Part A and the provisions of Article 4 of Annex IV to the Cotonou Agreement, the indicative programme has been drawn up on the basis of the priorities agreed and outlined in Chapter 5. A detailed indicative programme, with an intervention framework for each area, and indicative commitment and expenditure schedules activities chronogramme are presented in section 6.7. The global distribution of funds among the different areas is given, but may be modified as part of operational, performance or ad hoc reviews of the strategy. Programmes to be financed by uncommitted balances from previous EDFs are also included.

6.2 Financial Instruments

Several financial instruments will be used to finance EC cooperation with Angola. The following is an indication of how they will be mobilised as things stand.

1. EDF 7/8: the uncommitted balances of around €64m will be used to fund the EC's short-term programme of support for the peace process, plus a water/sanitation project in Luanda, the preparation of which is well advanced. The indicative allocations are as follows:
 - Emergency relief and rehabilitation, including support for the immediate phases of the DDDR process 47%
 - Good governance 32%
 - Water/sanitation infrastructure 21%
2. EDF 9, Envelope A (€117m indicative amount). The indicative allocation of this envelope to the medium-term phase of the strategy is proposed as follows:
 - Focal areas of concentration 63 - 79 %
 - food security 0 - 2.5%
 - health 42 - 51%
 - education 21 - 25.5%
 - Development of civil society 2.5 %
 - Good governance 0 - 12.5%
 - DDDR, social sectors (if necessary) 6.5 - 34%
3. EDF 9, Envelope B (€ 29 million). To cover unforeseen needs as indicated in the Cotonou Agreement, Annex IV, Article 3.2 (b).
4. EC budget lines could be used to finance specific operations, in particular for the food security focal sector, for humanitarian aid, for peace-building measures and for human rights and democracy³. Finance from these instruments - provisionally estimated at around €40m as far as food security is concerned - will, however, be decided in accordance with the Community's procedures for the budget lines concerned and will depend on availability. In particular in the context of the short-term consolidation of the peace progress (and in complementarity with chapter 6.3) relevant interventions in the field of humanitarian assistance, food aid and de-mining are addressed in the EC response strategy (Chapter 5.2)

Apart from the above-mentioned financial instruments, of which the A-envelope is the main programmable basis for the Indicative Programme, the 9th EDF also includes the "Investment

³ As decisions for approval of budget lines are taken annually in a process involving the Council and the European Parliament, it is understood that any reference to them can be only of indicative nature. However, funding from budget lines is an integral part of the Country strategy and must receive due consideration. This is in line with Annex IV, Article 3.3 of the Cotonou Agreement.

Facility" as a financing instrument managed by the European Investment Bank (see details in Part A, Chapter 5). The Investment Facility does not form part of the Indicative Programme. Investment funds are in principle available to finance the private sector and economic infrastructure. Potential operations will be subject to detailed analysis, in accordance with EIB standard procedures, to determine the appropriate method and conditions of financing.

6.3. Short term: Consolidation of the 2002 peace process⁴

An indicative amount of up to €51m from previous EDFs is allocated for this priority, in addition to programmes already approved, which will also support its objectives. Further funds might need to be mobilised from the 9th EDF allocation.

Funds in line with this strategy will be made available to cover, as needed, gaps in the financing of the initial phases of the Government of Angola's plans for DDR, particularly in terms of support for the **relief, resettlement and rehabilitation of former fighters** and their families.

The changing situation on the ground, and the spiralling of new needs as more areas became accessible, has meant that the EC has made €30m of uncommitted funds from previous EDFs available to support the peace process in the short term, in line with its May 2002 Plan of Action for Angola. These funds, targeting emergency medical assistance, the distribution of seeds and tools and food aid to protect the seeds (including to former UNITA soldiers and their families) and humanitarian de-mining, were mobilised through one global financing proposal submitted following emergency procedures.

In order to ensure continuation of ECHO's relief operations, and provide the population with post-emergency support, the EC and the Government have agreed to use funds from the 8th EDF (additional to the NIP) to help those displaced (in accordance with Art. 255 of the Lomé Convention and Art. 72 of the Cotonou Agreement).⁵ A programme of €7.4m has also been finalised to support micro-projects. The PAR ("reconstruction") programme has been reformulated and its duration extended, with €30m immediately available, which can help to deal with the post-emergency transition in the Central Highlands. The conditions are now being created to allow the pace of implementation of these programmes to be accelerated.

A significant improvement in the efficiency of global support for humanitarian aid is dependent on a raft of measures, discussed in section 3.2. above, some of which fall within the Government's competence. The main policy measures which the Government will consider here are broader application of the standards for resettlement of displaced persons, continued improvement in access to people living in former conflict zones, and reinforcement of the impact of national and provincial emergency relief operations.

An indicative amount of between €20m and €35m, from the 8th EDF with the remainder coming from the 9th EDF if necessary, will be allocated, in accordance with the EU Common Position on Angola, for the promotion of good governance, through interventions launched in the short term to support the peace process, and continuing through the medium term to respond to the LRRD approach.

⁴ As decisions for approval of budget lines are taken annually in a process involving the Council and the European Parliament, it is understood that any reference to them can be only of indicative nature. However, funding from budget lines is an integral part of the Country strategy and must receive due consideration. This is in line with Annex IV, Article 3.3 of the Cotonou Agreement.

⁵ €16.3m - the financial agreement for this measure was concluded early in 2002.

The feasibility study for the Justice Sector support programme (approx. €5-10m, though more may be needed), will be completed in 2003, and will include a human rights advocacy component to be developed in collaboration with civil society. The main policy measures that need to be put into practice are: review of the legal and human rights aspects of the Constitution, with a view to consolidating the independence of the judiciary; creation of the Court of Appeal and effective functioning of the higher judicial organs, i.e. the Constitutional Court and the Attorney General's Office; the training of security and armed forces in the respect of human rights.

Feasibility is on-going for a programme to support public sector reform (estimated between €5-10m) and further support is also being considered to help increase the capacity of the National Institute of Statistics (€2m), and the NAO office (€3m).

Support to improve the management of **public finances** is also prioritised. The level and nature of assistance (estimated in the range of €5-10m, though more may be needed) to be provided will be determined within a co-ordinated framework to be established with the Government and other donors.

The main policy measures that need to be put into practice are: complete implementation of the measures provided for in the SMP; close collaboration with the BWI by way of continued dialogue to improve the management of the country's resources and liberalise the economy; establishment of a plan to qualify staff for public service, including a medium-term financial scenario which targets salary decompression and the recruitment of staff, guaranteeing in particular the placement of technical staff in provinces outside Luanda; plus recruitment of technical staff for the Ministry of Finance in order to provide full staffing levels at the Ministry.

The development of civil society, including the private sector, will be funded through a programme of capacity building for civil society and a programme of support for small- and micro-enterprises, financed from the 9th EDF (€3m). Feasibility studies for these two programmes will be carried out in close collaboration with civil society and private sector representatives, and will identify implementation methods. The capacity-building programmes for civil society may well be administered by a Protocol to facilitate the direct access of beneficiaries to the programme.

The main policy measures that need to be put into practice include the institutionalised mechanism for the consultation of civil society as part of the EC support strategy.

6.4. Medium-term: Focal areas of concentration - Food security and social sectors

The EC's specific objective in the area of **food security** will be to reduce dependence on food aid in kind, and food insecurity. In the specific case of Angola, there is a real prospect of linkages with the relief and humanitarian interventions described above. In 2002, the EC and the Government will study such linkages in detail, and decide on the type of support to be provided to develop them. A multi-annual food security programme, to be launched as of 2003, may be part of that support. Areas likely to be covered include capacity building, training, technical assistance for legislation, support for the development of private services in agriculture, and agricultural pilot projects. A significant number of such actions will be developed with the participation of civil society. At this stage, it is thought that an amount of €40m will be required for food security actions. The Medium-Term Action Plan for Food Security, which will be completed in 2002, will give details of the financing needs as well as specific objectives, activities and indicators.

The main policy measures the Government will consider as its contribution to the response strategy in this sector are: robust handling of the issue of food insecurity and resettlement of displaced persons within the framework of the I-PRSP; positive dialogue with civil society and the donor community on the resettlement strategy and on the guarantee of access to land for displaced persons and other peasants; and the development, approval and implementation of food security policies that are coherent with the poverty reduction strategy.

The 9th EDF framework will continue to support the **health** sector. Preparation will start early in 2003 of a programme for around €50-60m to complement the 8th EDF health programme, which will start not later than 1 January 2003. The main thrust of health sector interventions are institutional strengthening, the physical rehabilitation and equipment of basic health units, including municipal hospitals, blood safety, support for a national pharmaceuticals policy, development of human resources and supply of essential and nutritional services to the focal provinces.

The main policy measures the Government will consider as its contribution to the response strategy in this sector are: to devise, by the end of 2002, the strategic guidelines of the national health policy; to adopt, by the end of 2003, a position on the financing of the health system, including cost recovery and a medium-term financing framework; to increase the annual budgetary allocations to the health sector in order to reach around 10% of the State budget by 2003, and to take the necessary measures to increase budget execution to 100% in 2004; to define roles and responsibilities at central and local level, as well as the roles of the different partners in the health sector; and to approve and implement national pharmaceuticals and blood policies.

In partnership with other donors (namely the WB and the ADB), the EC will continue to increase its support for the **education and training** sector, with the specific objective of improving the level of education and access to employment through better quality general education, improved school infrastructure and professional training. Funding in the range of €25-30m will be earmarked for this sector from the 9th EDF.

The main interventions foreseen are: to provide continuity and sustainability to primary teacher training projects, and extend training to second and third level teachers; to train new primary teachers; to provide professional training, including in agriculture, to make for sustainable actions already implemented with 7th and 8th EDF financing; to build and rehabilitate first-level schools, including equipment and educational material; to reintegrate street children into general education; to provide institutional support for the formulation and implementation of policies to improve general education and develop education.

The main policy measures the Government will take as its contribution to the response strategy in this sector are: to increase annual budgetary allocations to the education and training sector in order to reach around 10% of the State budget by 2003, and to take the necessary measures to increase budget execution to 100% in 2004; to define roles and responsibilities at central and local level, as well as the roles of the different partners in the education sector; to devise, approve and implement policies for the development of the sector; and to implement the development plan for the sector approved by the Government in September 2001.

As mentioned above, the interventions in support of **good governance**, which is recognised as being a pre-requisite to building a sustainable sector policy, will be continued in the medium term.

The mid-term review of this strategy will be particularly important, given the need to continuously align the allocation and implementation of funding with the EU's political prerogative of consolidating the peace process in the short term, and effecting the transition from relief and rehabilitation to development in the medium term. It will also specifically examine the issue of coordination and coherence with MS and other donor activities in the context of concentrating EC assistance.

6.5. Other interventions

The projects to supply water and sanitation to the peripheral areas of Luanda (€13.5m, 8th EDF), and to Lubango/Namibe (€11m, 8th EDF) are maintained as strategic priorities of the government in the short and medium term respectively. In the context of the priorities listed in section 6.3 above and in view of the advanced stage of preparation of the first of these interventions, it will be financed from the balances of the 7th and 8th EDF.

It had also been planned to use 9th EDF funds (up to €20m) to finance a rehabilitation programme within a rural development framework in the provinces of Namibe and Cunene. This decision, and the second water and sanitation project mentioned above, shall in agreement with the Government and in the light of the political situation, be revisited to allow funds to be allocated from other interventions.

The donor conference scheduled to take place in 2003 could be the more adequate moment to clarify those priorities. The main political measures expected from the Government are institutional coordination of the funds allocated, co-financing of infrastructure rehabilitation and financing of its maintenance, and building of local administration capacity to improve the management and maintenance of infrastructure and services.

6.6 Results and intermediate indicators at macro and sectoral level – 9th EDF

Areas of action	Results indicators	Current situation	Indicative target (2006)	Source
General Objectives	Prevalence of poverty	68.2%	58%	MINPLA
	Real annual GDP/capita growth	-3.3% (1989-2000)	2% (2007)	MINPLA
	Human Development Index	0.422	to be specified	UNDP
	U5MR per 1,000 live births	295 (1999)	200	INE/UNICEF
	Maternal mortality per 100,000 live births	+1850	-30% of 2000 figure	INE/MINSA
Health	<u>Financial indicators</u>	Await 8 th EDF feasibility		To be defined for 9 th EDF
	<u>Results indicators</u>			MINSA-INE
	Training(upgrading) recycling, specialists and permanent staff	---	---	
		30%		
	Screening of HIV infection in blood transfused in the public hospital network	15-21% (1997-99)	95%	
	Births attended by qualified staff in the provinces (target)	42% (1995/2000)	30-40%	
	Underweight children (% under-5's)	53% (1995/2000)	30/40%	
	Stunted children (% under-5's)	30/40.000	45/50% (2001/2006)	
	<u>Use indicators:</u>			
	Inhabitants by primary health unit in the provinces (target)	20%(1999)	20/25.000	
	Population with access (availability) to essential medicines	28%(1996)	40%	
	1-year olds vaccinated for measles	28%	60%	
	Babies up to 1 year vaccinated with DTP(3*dose)			
Rural Development/Food security	Km of primary, secondary and tertiary roads prepared for traffic in the area of intervention	100	500	INE-INEA
	Food aid in kind in the area of intervention.	25.000 ton/year	15.000 t/year	MINADER, GSA
	Irrigated land in areas of intervention		500 ha	
	Area to be demined by the programme.		500.000 m ²	Provincial Governments
Education and Training	Gross rate of primary school attendance (classes 1-6)	59.3% (1998)	65%	MINEDU, INE
	Number of pupils per class at level 1	90 (1998)	70/80	
	Number of pupils per teacher at level 1	40	To be determined	
	Trained basic level teachers	4 414	25.000	
	School success rate (1st level)	45/50% (1990)	50/60%	

6.7 Indicative Commitment and Disbursement Timetables (9th EDF NIP)

		Cumulated consumption of commitments (M Euro)									
	Indicative total	2002/1	2002/2	2003/1	2003/2	2004/1	2004/2	2005/1	2005/2	2006/1	2006/2
Good Governance	0-15	0	0	0	0	0-15	0-15	0-15	0-15	0-15	0-15
CIVIL SOCIETY	3	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Development											
Food security	(BL)/E	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	0-
Health	DF	0	0	0	0	0	50-60	50-60	50-60	50-60	50-60
Education	50-60	0	0	0	0	25-30	25-30	25-30	25-30	25-30	25-30
	25-30										
DDRR	9-39	0	0	0	9-39	9-36	9-36	9-36	9-36	9-36	9-36
Total envelope A	87 - 147	0	0	0	12-43	37-84	87-147	87-147	87-147	87-147	87-147
Envelope B	29										

N.B: The B envelope is not programmed.

		Cumulative disbursements (M Euro)									
	Indicative total	2002/1	2002/2	2003/1	2003/2	2004/1	2004/2	2005/1	2005/2	2006/1	2006/2
GOOD GOVERNANCE	0-15	0	0	0	0	0-3	0-6	0-9	0-12	0-15	0-15
Civil Society	3	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
Development											
Food security	(BL)EDF	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	0-
Health	50-60	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	30	40	50-60
Education	25-30	0	0	0	0	1	8	12	16	21	25-30
DDRR	9-36	0	0	0	9	9-36	9-36	9-36	9-36	9-36	9-36
Total envelope A	87-147	0	0	0	9	3-42	30-63	42-80	58-97	73-115	87-147
Envelope B	29										

N.B: The commitment of the B-envelope is not programmed.

GE 9/10

6.8 Angola/EC Co-operation – Activity Timeline (8th NIP, 9th NIP, extra-NIP)

The following table lists all projects whose preparation needs to be launched in the two years from signature of the CSP and indicative programme:

Sector/Project	Objective	Amount M€	Identification	Evaluation	Financing Decision
Short-term					
Emergency support to peace process (8th EDF)	Provision of emergency humanitarian assistance to vulnerable groups, humanitarian demining, conflict-prevention and peace-building measures	30	mid-2002	mid-2002	mid- 2002
Public finance reform (8th /9th EDF)	Support for economic and budgetary reforms	5-10	Beg. 2003	mid 2003	End 2003
Civil service reform (8th /9th EDF)	Institutional strengthening and capacity-building of civil servants	5-10	Done	End 2002	Mid-2003
Support to NAO (8th EDF)	Improvement of functions of NAO office	3	Done	Mid-2002	End 2002
Assistance to I-PRSP/INE (8th EDF)	Capacity building and assistance in poverty analysis	2	Done	Early 2002	End2002
Justice and human rights (8th EDF)	Improvement of access to judiciary services	5-10	Done	End 2002	Early 2003
Medium-term					
Capacity-building for civil society (9th EDF)	Capacity-building and training for NSAs	3	Early 2003	Mid-2003	End 2003
Health (9th EDF)	Institutional strengthening at central, provincial and local level, rehabilitation of infrastructure, supply of goods and services.	50-60	Early 2004	Mid-2004	End 2004
Education (9th NIP)	Improvement of quality of primary education and of access to education, training and capacity-building for technical education	25-30	Early 2003	End-2003	Early 2004
DDRR (9th NIP)**	Objectives to be identified coherent with national DDRR strategy. Could include support for resettlement.	9-36	Mid-2003	End-2003	Mid-2004
Food Security Programme ***		40***			
EIDHR ****	For conflict prevention and election activities through civil society	1****			
Other *					
Water and sanitation Luanda (8th EDF) *	Supply water and sanitation to peripheral areas of Luanda	13	Done	Done	End 2002

* Identified before peace process, preparation very advanced. Target group includes many IDPs

** Any funding remaining available could be reallocated to social sectors

*** For information, on the basis of historical data. To be financed wholly or partly from the Food Security Budget Line

**** From European Initiative on Democracy and Human Rights, contingency fund 2002

ANNEXES

- I Relevant aspects of the national development policy
- II Relationship between Government policies and EC areas of intervention (9th NIP)
- III EC and other international donors' co-operation and aid. Donor matrix.
- IV Civil society organisations in Angola. Results of civil society consultation
- V Donor matrix
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- VII Angola at a glance / World Bank figures

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ANEXO I - ASPECTOS RELEVANTES DAS LINHAS PROGRAMÁTICAS DA POLÍTICA NACIONAL DE DESENVOLVIMENTO

1. Política Macro – Económica

A política fiscal implementada pelo Governo de Angola, da responsabilidade do Ministério das Finanças, tem como meta aumentar a arrecadação fiscal do sector não petrolífero por via do alargamento da base tributária e do combate à fraude e evasão fiscais, mas também pela racionalização, eficácia e eficiência da gestão financeira do sector público.

O Governo iniciou a introdução no mercado de "Títulos da Dívida", como instrumento privilegiado do seu financiamento, facilitada pela conclusão do processo de validação da dívida interna. Quanto à dívida externa continua o diálogo com as instituições de Bretton Woods para um entendimento quanto ao programa de apoio financeiro para que o Governo possa finalmente negociar o reescalonamento da dívida com os credores bilaterais e comerciais. Por outro lado o aumento do preço do petróleo bruto no mercado internacional garantiu ao Governo a amortização acelerada dos financiamentos e a constituição gradual de reservas internacionais liquidas do Banco Central, proporcionando a possibilidade de redução do nível do endividamento não concessional e o resgate do petróleo bruto. Este facto abrirá portas para empréstimos internacionais destinados aos investimentos públicos necessários para o relançamento da economia nacional, a acrescentar às linhas de crédito abertas pelo Governo através das reservas do Tesouro Nacional em moeda externa.

Relativamente à política monetária, o principal objectivo do programa económico do Governo é combater a inflação através da aplicação de uma política fiscal e monetária restritiva e da utilização dos instrumentos de política monetária para influenciar de modo indirecto as taxas de juros.

O Governo tomou medidas administrativas contra as práticas monopolistas, tendo apresentado à Assembleia Nacional uma proposta de Lei de Concorrência. A fim de manter a estabilidade de preços dos produtos básicos (cesta alimentar), está em estudo a constituição de reserva alimentares de estabilização. Quanto ao financiamento das tarifas da água e electricidade, mas reconhecendo a necessidade de viabilidade económica das respectivas empresas, as tarifas vão ser aumentadas gradualmente até ao nível do custo de produção/distribuição, financiando-se ao mesmo tempo os investimentos sectoriais. No que se refere ao preço dos combustíveis verifica-se o subsidio generalizado por via do fornecimento pelo Governo de petróleo bruto à refinaria a um preço fixo, abaixo do preço do mercado internacional.

Um dos domínios de maior controvérsia da política de rendimentos é o nível salarial dos funcionários públicos, bem como o estabelecimento do salário mínimo nacional, que exige também o diálogo entre os parceiros sociais e a conclusão das normas de reconversão profissional e a aplicação dos procedimentos das carreiras profissionais.

Sem dúvida um dos principais objectivos da política macro-económica do Governo é o aumento das exportações de produtos não petrolíferos, de forma reduzir os desequilíbrios das contas externas e aumentar o poder competitivo da economia angolana no mercado internacional, cujo contributo ao desenvolvimento sócio-económico do país é essencial. Nessa medida o Governo tomou medidas fiscais e cambiais de modo a fomentar a exportação.

2. Política de Segurança alimentar/Desenvolvimento rural

A economia rural, pela percentagem da população que tradicionalmente ocupa, estimada entre 60 e 70%, e pelo seu papel fundamental para assegurar a segurança alimentar, padrões nutricionais

adequados e, por essa via, a saúde a produtividade da força de trabalho, desempenha um papel da máxima relevância para a redução da pobreza e a melhoria das condições de vida dos cidadãos. Trata-se também de um sector mais afectado pelo conflito armado, quer pela insegurança e minagem dos campos de cultivo, que originaram o êxodo das populações rurais para áreas mais seguras, com a consequente desertificação dos campos e redução do potencial produtivo, quer pela destruição de infra-estruturas de transporte, armazenagem e transformação de produtos e desarticulação dos circuitos de comercialização, que tornaram quase impossível o aprovisionamento de inputs e a evacuação das produções para abastecimento das cidades. As populações que ficaram nos campos viram-se assim, reduzidas a uma agricultura de auto-subsistência, enquanto que a maioria da população rural se foi concentrando cada vez mais em torno das zonas urbanas, sobrevivendo com extrema dificuldade e em condições quase sub-humanas.

Para além destes factores, importa ter em conta, aqueles que podem decorrer, ou ser resolvidos, através de medidas de política por parte do Estado. Assim, as causas principais da pobreza rural, para além do capital humano, residem na enorme escassez de capital fixo e num baixo retorno do investimento. O capital fixo inclui terra, infra-estruturas agrícolas, incluindo sistemas de irrigação, serviços de apoio (rede de comércio, sistema de crédito).

Esta situação só poderá ser completamente resolvida com a melhoria da situação político-militar, o restabelecimento da segurança nas zonas rurais (que inclui a sua desminagem) e o reassentamento das populações deslocadas, factores esses que condicionam decisivamente os objectivos da estratégia de desenvolvimento.

A estratégia de desenvolvimento agrário aprovada pelo Governo considera como objectivos a longo prazo: (i) aumentar a produção do sector, na dupla perspectiva do abastecimento do mercado interno (segurança alimentar) e da exportação de produtos para os quais o país tenha vantagens competitivas; (ii) promover o comércio rural e o processamento de produtos; (iii) aliviar a pobreza no meio rural e elevar e elevar a prosperidade das famílias; (iv) garantir a gestão sustentável dos recursos naturais de Angola, sobretudo da sua biodiversidade; (v) minimizar o risco de conflitos pela posse da terra e de outros recursos naturais.

No âmbito dessa estratégia, o Governo aprovou também um conjunto de acções prioritárias, a desenvolver num horizonte de 5 anos, agrupados em quatro grandes programas: (1) Programa de Segurança Alimentar Nacional, que inclui a criação de um "Sistema de Alerta Rápido" a nível nacional, a reabilitação e expansão de capacidades de armazenagem e o estabelecimento de "redes de segurança alimentar"; (2) Programa de Reactivação da Economia Agrária, que contempla um conjunto muito diversificado de intervenções, incluindo a criação de um Fundo de Desenvolvimento Rural para apoiar a reabilitação de infra-estruturas rurais; (3) Programa de Ambiente, Recursos Naturais e Silvicultura, através do qual se pretende formular uma política ambiental que assegure uma utilização sustentada dos recursos naturais; (4) Programa de Reforma Institucional e Legal e Formação Profissional, que inclui o reforço institucional do MINADER, reabilitação de centros de investigação, desenvolvimento, demonstração e extensão de dependentes, a formação e reciclagem dos quadros do Ministério, dos técnicos dos centros e de extensionistas rurais e a reforma do sistema de gestão da terra, em particular a alteração da Lei das Terras, considerada como um pilar básico para viabilizar a revitalização da economia agrária. O custo estimado destes programas é de US\$ 211.700.000 para o total de 5 anos, ou seja, um pouco mais de US\$ 40 milhões por ano, em média.



3. Desenvolvimento Industrial

O objectivo estratégico do Governo neste sector consiste na reindustrialização de Angola. A criação de condições de apoio em infraestruturas ao desenvolvimento industrial constitui uma das prioridades da política do Governo para apoio a este sector, pelo que têm sido desenvolvidos esforços financeiros consideráveis para o aumento dos níveis de produção e distribuição de electricidade e água para satisfazer a procura doméstica e industrial, através da melhoria do respectivo serviço público. Neste sentido estão programadas as reabilitações e expansão do sistema eléctrico nacional, da rede eléctrica de Luanda,, das redes eléctricas locais, dos sistemas eléctricos isolados, gestão e desenvolvimento dos recursos hídricos de Angola, e reabilitação e expansão dos sistemas de abastecimentos de água.

A estratégia de desenvolvimento industrial assenta assim na convergência dos seguintes objectivos: (i) Relançamento da produção e da produtividade industriais, em particular nos sectores orientados para o mercado interno; (ii) Modernização do tecido industrial, a partir dos sectores em que Angola dispõe de vantagem competitiva potencial, transformadores de recursos nacionais com alto valor acrescentado e tecnologia moderna.

4. Sector da prestação de serviços/Infraestruturas económicas/água e saneamento básico

Em conformidade com as reformas macro-económicas, prossegue-se actualmente a reforma da política comercial, bem como da abertura do sector dos transportes urbano de passageiros ao sector privado em regime de concessão e a experimentação da privatização dos sectores de energia e água e a liberalização do sector de telecomunicações. Será reforçado o papel do Estado como regulador destas actividades.

É muito importante considerar a reorganização do comércio rural através do aumento da oferta de serviços de transporte rodo-ferroviário, de forma a que os produtores agrícolas possam colocar noutros mercados os excedentes, incentivando assim a produção agrícola. Neste sentido o Governo programou o fomento da indústria de camionagem e de reabilitação das vias de comunicação. Destaca-se na programação do Governo os projectos de reabilitação da Caminho de Ferro de Benguela, de implantação de um sistema integrado de transportes rodo-ferroviário Lobito - Benguela, assim como a reabilitação das pistas de aviação e dos portos.

No domínio das infra-estruturas básicas, o Governo está a privilegiar as vias de comunicação, telecomunicações, água e energia eléctrica, portos, aeroportos, edifícios públicos, obras de engenharia hidráulica, sistemas de regadio e transportes.

Energia

Está em formulação um Plano Director da Electricidade que prevê a realização de investimento da ordem dos US\$ 800 milhões em seis anos, ou seja uma média de cerca de US\$ 133 milhões por ano. O grosso destes investimentos refere-se à reabilitação e desenvolvimento das infraestruturas de produção, transporte e distribuição de electricidade, mas incluem também actividades ligadas à melhoria da manutenção e à reestruturação institucional do sub-sector (reforma legal e regulamentar, reforço da capacidade de planeamento, programação, monitoria, fiscalização, criação da entidade reguladora, reestruturação das empresas, participação do sector privado, etc.). A elaboração do Plano Director está a ser conduzida de acordo com os princípios seguintes: (i) a energia hidroeléctrica constituirá a base do sistema electroprodutor; (ii) a energia térmica terá uma função essencialmente de complementaridade, de produção alternativa ou de emergência; (iii) considerando a existência de importantes recursos de gás natural e associado ao petróleo, será incentivada a sua utilização na produção de energia eléctrica.



Água e saneamento básico

O objectivo central da intervenção pública nas áreas da água e saneamento básico é a melhoria de qualidade de vida das populações e do seu nível geral de desenvolvimento humano. A efectivação dos objectivos do Programa Água e Saneamento passa por um conjunto de acções estratégicas que incluem os sub-programas seguintes: (i) Planos Directores para o Abastecimento de Água e Saneamento Urbano, com um investimento proposto de US\$ 3,2 milhões para o período de 2001-2005; (ii) Programas de Reabilitação e Expansão dos Sistemas Urbanos de Abastecimento de Água e Saneamento, de carácter de emergência, abrangendo as acções de reabilitação dos sistemas urbanos de abastecimento de água; expansão da oferta de água para assegurar, pelo menos, 70 litros/dias; construção de pontos de água ou sistemas de abastecimento de água para atingir uma cobertura total da população peri-urbana; reabilitação e/ou expansão dos sistemas de saneamento urbano; construção de latrinas no meio peri-urbano. O investimento necessário é da ordem dos US\$ 750 milhões, proposto para o período entre 2001 e 2005; (iii) Programa de Água e Saneamento Rurais, que incluem acções tais como: reabilitação dos sistemas existentes e construção de novos sistemas, utilizando tecnologias apropriadas de baixo custo; mobilização das comunidades e dos grupos locais; desenvolvimento de parcerias com ONG's e organismos de cooperação; criação de sistemas locais de acompanhamento e de avaliação; criação de redes de fornecimento de sobressalentes e de outro material necessário. Propõe-se um investimento da ordem de US\$ 60 milhões entre 2001 e 2005; (iv) Programa de Reforço Institucional, centrado no desenvolvimento de Recursos Humanos.

A política para o sector da Água e Saneamento será apoiada pelas seguintes medidas: (i) Aprovação de uma Lei de Águas; (ii) Criação de Empresas Públicas de Água e Saneamento; (iii) Criação do Fundo para o Abastecimento de Água e Saneamento. Relativamente à produção e distribuição de água potável, está em vias de conclusão a reabilitação dos sistemas de águas do Negage, Uige, Caxito, Malange, Huambo, Luena, Catete e Bala Farta e início da reabilitação do sistema no Tômbwa com apoio da CE.

Transportes

O Ministério dos Transportes está a formular uma Estratégia de Desenvolvimento a longo prazo (15 anos), completada por um plano de acção de médio prazo (5 anos) (que decorre no âmbito de um Estudo do sector sobre o fortalecimento da capacidade institucional do Ministério, concluído em 2000) e que se estrutura em 5 grandes sub-programas: (i) Sub-programa para o sector Rodoviário, que inclui a reabilitação da rede de estradas asfaltadas e das estradas de terra com elevado volume de tráfego, bem como um conjunto de estudos sobre o transporte rodoviário e a reestruturação e eventual privatização das empresas públicas do sub-sector; (ii) Sub-programa para o Sub-sector Ferroviário, que contempla a recuperação e modernização das infra-estruturas ferroviárias, das instalações oficiais e do material rolante; (iii) Sub-programa para o sub-sector Aéreo, que inclui a requalificação e desenvolvimento das infra-estruturas aeronáuticas; (iv) Sub-programa para o sub-sector Marítimo, que envolve a recuperação, modernização e reorganização das principais infra-estruturas portuárias (Luanda, Lobito e Namibe); (v) Sub-programa de Reforço Institucional, que inclui um conjunto de acções de assistência técnica e formação. O custo total destes sub-programas está estimado, para os cinco anos do Plano de Acção, em US\$ 2,38 mil milhões.

5. Saúde

As acções que estão a ser desenvolvidas pelo Governo concentram-se fundamentalmente nos seguintes objectivos: (1) melhoria da prestação de serviços médico-sanitários das unidades



sanitárias existentes através da atribuição de recursos indispensáveis; (2) criação de novas unidades sanitárias junto das comunidades e dos deslocados de guerra, aumentando-se assim a cobertura dos serviços; (3) implementação de programas abrangentes de saúde com vista ao controlo das grandes endemias; (5) realização de campanhas de saúde pública com sentido preventivo.

O Ministério da Saúde está a proceder à elaboração de um Programa de Médio Prazo para a reabilitação e desenvolvimento do sector. A Matriz de Políticas de Saúde constante do PRSP-I aponta como objectivo estratégico do sector "o fornecimento à população de serviços básicos de qualidade" e estabelece quatro objectivos específicos a atingir nos próximos três anos e que incluem: (i) a redução das taxas de mortalidade materna e infantil, através da implantação de um sistema eficaz de cuidados básicos de saúde abrangendo as províncias-alvo e principais grupo-alvo; (ii) o aumento do grau de conhecimentos e de destreza técnica dos recursos humanos disponíveis no sector e nos serviços de saúde; (iii) a melhoria dos mecanismos de prevenção de doenças preveníveis através de vacinação, como a poliomielite e a tuberculose, e de controlo/erradicação de endemias como a tripanossomíase humana, as diarreias, a malária e o HIV/SIDA; (iv) a melhoria do estado nutricional da população, em especial as crianças até 8 anos de idade.

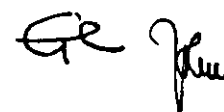
Cinco sub-programas são previstos para alcançar estes objectivos:

(1) Sub-programa de Saúde Materna, que visa basicamente reduzir a mortalidade materna institucional, através das medidas seguintes: (i) extensão dos programas de cuidados de saúde pré-natal, incluindo a vacinação das mulheres em idade fértil contra doenças preveníveis; (ii) extensão e equipamentos das redes de salas de partos e centros de saúde e de maternidade e fornecimento de kits de emergência às parteiras tradicionais; (iii) aquisição e distribuição de medicamentos e kits de higiene feminina; (iv) formação e reciclagem de quadros técnicos de saúde e agentes de saúde comunitários em matérias de saúde reprodutiva; (v) sensibilização das mulheres em idade fértil para as consultas pré-natais, pós-parto e de planeamento familiar.

(2) Sub-programa de Saúde infantil, que tem como objectivo reduzir a mortalidade infantil induzida por malária, doenças diarreicas e respiratórias agudas, mal-nutrição e meningite, bem como contribuir para a erradicação da poliomielite, designadamente através das seguintes medidas: (i) alargamento e sistematização das campanhas de vacinação e fortalecimento da vigilância epidemiológica; (ii) extensão e equipamento dos serviços pediátricos à periferia e manutenção dos laboratórios de urgência com capacidade de diagnóstico das doenças correntes; (iii) aquisição e distribuição de medicamentos e suplementos alimentares; (iv) formação e capacitação de quadros e pessoal da saúde em matéria do foro pediátrico; (v) sensibilização da população para a utilização dos serviços periféricos.

(3) Sub-programa SIDA/DST, que visa essencialmente prevenir a infecção pelo HIV/SIDA e outras doenças sexualmente transmissíveis e melhorar a prestação de cuidados médicos aos doentes infectados. Nesse sentido serão tomadas as seguintes medidas: (i) reforço das infra-estruturas e aconselhamento, teste, diagnóstico e tratamento do SIDA e outras doenças sexualmente transmissíveis, bem como da vigilância epidemiológica do SIDA; (ii) promoção da bio-segurança transfusional a nível nacional e reforço dos meios de diagnóstico, conservação e distribuição do sangue; (iii) aquisição e distribuição de preservativos às pessoas sexualmente activas; (iv) sensibilização da população em geral, em particular os grupos vulneráveis, sobre os riscos do SIDA e as formas de os evitar.

(4) Sub-programa de Doenças Transmissíveis, que visa reduzir a taxa de mortalidade intra-hospitalar devido à malária, doenças diarreicas e respiratórias agudas, tuberculose e tripanossomíase humana, através das medidas seguintes: (i) reforço dos meios de diagnóstico e tratamento hospitalar da malária e de outras doenças transmissíveis e da vigilância



epidemiológica, com integração das acções nos cuidados primários de saúde; (ii) aquisição e distribuição de medicamentos; (iii) promoção da investigação operacional, em particular no âmbito do controlo da eficácia dos antipalúdicos e da quimioresistência; (iv) reforço da luta antiviral (malária e tripanossomíase) e alargamento da quimioprofilaxia a grupos de risco; (v) reforço institucional dos serviços e formação e requalificação do pessoal; (vi) sensibilização, informação, educação e mobilização da população para a luta contra as doenças transmissíveis; (vii) prevenção de incapacidades e reabilitação física e social de doentes (lepra).

(5) Sub-programa de Cobertura Sanitária, que tem por objectivo melhorar e reforçar a rede sanitária em cerca de 60 municípios, designadamente através das medidas seguintes: (i) construção, reabilitação e equipamento de centros de saúde; (ii) fornecimento de medicamentos essenciais; (iii) capacitação de quadros provinciais e municipais na planificação e gestão da saúde e na gestão racional dos meios disponíveis.

A consolidação das necessidades de financiamento dos vários sub-programas da Saúde aponta para um valor previsional total de US\$ 50,33 m. em 2001, US\$ 59,96 m. em 2002 e US\$ 65,56 m. em 2003, ou seja um total de US\$ 175,85 m.

6. Educação

A Estratégia Integrada para a Melhoria do Sistema de Educação para o período 2001-2015 constitui o instrumento de orientação estratégica do Governo da República de Angola para o sector da Educação no sentido de direccionar, integrar e conjugar o esforço nacional na perspectiva de uma educação básica pública de qualidade para todos nos próximos 15 anos, de acordo com a Resolução da UNESCO.

A Estratégia, na essência, resulta da redefinição pragmática do Plano-Quadro de Reconstrução do Sistema Educativo 1995-2005 na perspectiva da necessidade de nos próximos 15 anos o Governo da República de Angola proporcionar melhorias substanciais no desenvolvimento do processo docentes educativo com particular incidência para a educação básica no contexto da universalização da alfabetização de adultos e da educação primária, por constituir prioridade da acção governativa para o Sector da educação.

A presente Estratégia, pelo seu carácter indicativo, dinâmico, orientador, estratégico e de abrangência nacional, constitui igualmente documento de referência obrigatória, devendo ser interiorizado e assumido como Guia Estratégico de Acção, devendo a sua implementação ser adequada à realidade objectiva local.

De acordo com o a Estratégia de Intervenção o Governo prevê intervir nos diferentes sub-sistemas: A educação de adultos tem os seguintes objectivos: (i) erradicar o analfabetismo literal e proporcionar a educação básica obrigatória (4ª classe) a população economicamente activa com prioridade para os jovens e mulheres; (ii) contribuir para a correcção das assimetrias do desenvolvimento regional e local; (iii) contribuir para a melhoria dos índices nacionais de desenvolvimento humano.



No domínio da Educação em geral o objectivo principal do programa do Governo consiste no aumento da qualidade dos serviços de educação e a sua cobertura a todos as crianças em idade escolar. Nessa perspectiva foram identificados os seguintes programas a serem implementados a médio prazo: (i) Formação e capacitação de quadros da educação; (ii) reforma curricular; (iii) melhoria da qualidade de ensino; (iv) programa de alfabetização; (v) formação e reciclagem profissional; (vi) programa de apetrechamento das escolas.


A educação pré-escolar tem como objectivo alargar o acesso à educação das crianças em idade pré-escolar, o que supõe a extensão da rede dos centros de educação pré-escolar, oferecendo oportunidades educativas não formais, acessíveis às crianças de famílias de condições modestas.

Objectivos: (i) alargar o acesso à educação de base (previsão de uma taxa de escolarização de 100% no ano 2015 no ensino de base); (2) melhoria da qualidade do ensino; (iii) formação de competências técnico-profissionais de professores; (iv) crescimento da taxa de acesso ao ensino na ordem dos 55% em 2002 e aumento constante de 3% ao ano. Para materializar estes objectivos estão previstos investimentos para a construção de escolas e respectivo apetrechamento, reabilitação de infraestruturas, reformulação de currículos, programas, planos de estudo, sistema de avaliação, formação pedagógica de professores.

As medidas e acções previstas são: (1) reintegrar 1.200.000 (estimativa) das crianças que se encontram fora do sistema escolar devido à guerra, em escolas reconstruídas, reabilitadas e construídas; (2) fornecer as oportunidades educativas de urgência aos grupos mais vulneráveis; (3) instalar capacidades mínimas institucionais para a pilotagem da reconstrução. Serão desenvolvidas as seguintes iniciativas: (i) Reabilitação e construção de 1.500 salas de aulas, que permitirá a inserção escolar de 90.000 alunos, nas províncias prioritárias; (ii) Fornecimento de Carteiras, Livros e Materiais diversos, sendo necessários em termos de mobiliário e equipamentos adquirir 30.000 carteiras duplas, 250 quadros e 250 secretárias com cadeiras, e uma intervenção imediata de recuperação de cerca de 171.897 carteiras; (iii) Recrutamento e Formação professores. Ao Ministério da Educação e Cultura caberá o recrutamento de 3.000 professores e a formação intensiva dos novos professores que serão seguidos nas suas carreiras por um complemento de formação. Um programa especial de formação será programado pelos centros de formação com vista a satisfazer as necessidades de professores; (iv) Capacidade de gestão da reforma do ensino, visando uma acção eficaz de pilotagem e de execução da reforma, tanto ao nível nacional como das províncias e municípios, preparando e responsabilizando as direcções das escolas e o quadro do pessoal. O programa de urgência visa o fornecimento de meios de trabalho indispensáveis e sobretudo a formação ad hoc intensiva dos administradores, directores e planificadores da educação nas 18 províncias do país.

No domínio da formação profissional a estratégia do Governo prevê a valorização da mão de obra nacional, com vista à consolidação dos sistemas de emprego e formação profissional. O referido programa prevê como beneficiários directos: (i) o sub-sistema do ensino técnico-profissional incluindo as estruturas do ensino médio, de formação profissional, os respectivos quadros e estabelecimentos; (ii) os trabalhadores e quadros inseridos nas empresas do sector privado e público; (iii) os agentes económicos estabelecidos no sector informal da economia; (iv) mão de obra nacional indiferenciada, não aplicada, sobretudo jovens de ambos os sexos em busca do primeiro emprego; (v) o sistema nacional de emprego.

A política do Governo no ensino técnico-profissional pretende alcançar os seguintes objectivos: (i) aumentar as oportunidades de acesso ao ensino médio técnico-profissional; (ii) aperfeiçoamento profissional do pessoal; (iii) reabilitação e equipamento das instituições do



ensino médio; (iv) melhorar a qualidade do ensino ajustada às novas tecnologias do mundo contemporâneo

Relativamente ao Ensino Superior o objectivo principal é o redimensionamento do Sub-sistema do ensino superior, com vista a alcançar os seguintes resultados: (i) funcionamento adequado das instituições existentes através de formação de gestores do ensino superior, reformulação dos currículos universitários, reabilitação e aquisição de equipamento das instituições, promoção da investigação científica, promoção da acção social de apoio aos estudantes; (ii) crescimento da eficácia do sub-sistema.

7. Apoio Institucional, Administração do Estado e da Justiça

Foi reconhecida a necessidade de desenvolver acções tendentes ao reforço e consolidação da capacidade institucional dos organismos do Estado e do poder judicial, para o reforço do Estado democrático e de direito. As acções correspondem ao Estudo realizado no ano de 2000 e aprovado em 2001 sobre a macroestrutura do Estado. O Estudo prevê a reestruturação dos órgãos da administração central do Estado e serviços e dos fundos autónomos, particularmente no que diz respeito à organização dos serviços orçamentais e financeiros. Nessa perspectiva estão a ser revistos os estatutos orgânicos e o quadro de pessoal das instituições do Estado, com vista à avaliação exacta dos eventuais efectivos excedentários, se for o caso, com vista à formação profissional do pessoal do quadro e do pessoal excedentário, proporcionando a estes postos de trabalho no mercado de emprego. Quanto aos serviços da justiça foi aprovado o Estatuto do Instituto Nacional de Estudos Judiciários, o qual vai iniciar as suas actividades.

8. Base para Estratégia de Redução da Pobreza

Um dos principais objectivos do Governo a médio e longo prazo é sem dúvida a redução da pobreza. Contudo, devido às situações de extrema pobreza e as populações afectadas directamente pela guerra, sobretudo as crianças e mulheres desprotegidas, com o aumento dos deslocados, é necessário desenvolver esforços e empenhamento na transição da guerra para a paz, acudindo às populações carentes e na reconstrução comunitária, criando-se as bases necessárias para o desenvolvimento económico e social.

A guerra civil é considerada como a principal causa de pauperização de vastas camadas da população, com consequências extremamente negativas sobre o consumo de recursos financeiros, provocando a destruição de infra-estruturas básicas para o desenvolvimento, o impedimento da circulação livre de pessoas e bens, o deslocamento de centenas de milhares de pessoas das áreas rurais, o esgotamento dos sistemas de saúde, educação, saneamento e fornecimento de água e energia.

Constituem hoje sérios obstáculos à saída da crise os seguintes factores estruturantes: limitações no acesso aos recursos financeiros do Estado; fracas aptidões dos recursos humanos nacionais; deficiente estruturação do sector privado nacional; deficiências institucionais estruturais.

Relativamente ao conceito e extensão da pobreza em Angola, foram feitas estimativas gerais, com base dos relatórios anuais apresentados pelo PNUD e largamente divulgados, que apontam para uma degradação geral da situação social no país, com taxas de pobreza urbana de 40% (algumas estimativas estimam em cerca de 67% da população urbana) e rural na ordem dos 78% da população, o que dá em média uma taxa de 65,5% da população. São apontados como atributos da pobreza os 39 anos de conflito armado para uma população onde 85,6% tem menos

de 45 anos, tendo provocado graves deformações nas percepções, atributos e mentalidades com sérias limitações no exercício dos direitos humanos. Esta pobreza afecta sobretudo as crianças, considerando-se existirem mais de 90% nesta condição, o que resulta numa taxa elevadíssima da mortalidade infantil, segundo dados da UNICEF.

Relativamente aos prognósticos do desenvolvimento futuro, a manter-se as tendências actuais das relações sócio-económicas e de conflito latente, verificar-se-á a seguinte situação: a pobreza em Angola será tendencialmente um fenómeno urbano, com consequências fortes sobre os equipamentos sociais e as infraestruturas das cidades; a taxa de dependência da população, apesar da expectativa de diminuição a longo prazo, permanece elevada, o que significa que a estrutura etária da população angolana se manterá, praticamente, a mesma; a taxa de crescimento demográfico permanece elevada para os próximos 15 anos; a nítida tendência geral de declínio da ajuda ao desenvolvimento, registando-se uma quebra na sua capitação, correspondente a uma taxa média anual de -3,7%. Em termos conclusivos quanto à situação geral da pobreza, avaliada a partir dos indicadores inseridos no relatório do PNUD, constatou-se: o valor do PIB por habitante (corrigido da paridade dos poderes de compra) de Angola atinge 27,9% da média mundial, 81,1% da média dos países de baixo rendimento, 7,6% da média dos países de alto rendimento e 113,3% da média dos países da África subsariana;

9. Objectivos de redução da pobreza

Com base nos dados anteriores o relatório determina que a estratégia para a sua reversão se centre em dois eixos: um eixo de curto prazo, contendo **projectos e acções tendentes a melhorar o acesso a serviços sociais básicos mínimos**, assentando essencialmente a sua estratégia em programas de alívio imediato da pobreza, em termos de saúde, educação, disponibilidade de água potável e saneamento básico e que, terá de ser **devidamente compatibilizado com os propósitos do ajustamento macroeconómico, particularmente no concernente ao défice fiscal do Estado**. Provavelmente a melhor forma de assegurar a necessária compatibilização é a de estabelecer um programa de **três anos** centrado em projectos de apoio aos deslocados, de fornecimento de serviços sociais básicos e de reconstrução de infraestruturas de incidência sobre a redução da pobreza a longo prazo, tais como as relativas ao desenvolvimento rural e aos transportes intermunicipais e intercomunais; outro eixo de actuação, virado para o longo prazo, situa-se, claramente, no terreno **do crescimento económico**, uma vez que só por aqui é que o combate para a reversão do fenómeno da pobreza poderá conduzir a resultados sustentáveis.

É pertinente que o relatório tenha considerado como imprescindível que as taxas de crescimento do Produto Interno Bruto terão de se situar **acima dos 10% anuais, ou mesmo dos 15%** para o PIB da economia não petrolífera, garantindo a implementação de políticas consistentes de **crescimento sustentável e de redução estrutural da pobreza**.

Considerando o facto de que a pobreza da maior parte da população de Angola (70%) diminui consideravelmente a oferta de mão de obra, a capacidade global de poupança privada, a criação do poder de compra interno, o incremento do consumo privado e o próprio crescimento económico, factores determinantes para a redução da pobreza (ciclo vicioso), o relatório considera necessário um programa económico que tenha as principais metas macro-económicas para um período inicial de três anos, são: crescimento do Produto Interno a uma taxa média anual de 10%; uma inflação anual acumulada de 75% para o primeiro ano, de 15% para o segundo e de 7,5% para o terceiro; um défice fiscal primário tendencialmente em redor dos zero por cento; um

aumento da taxa global de investimento para cerca de 25% no último ano; uma redução do déficit corrente externo para 10% no final do terceiro ano do programa.

É óbvio que o Programa Monitorado pelo FMI contempla os aspectos principais da política monetária e fiscal que o Governo de Angola terá de seguir para conseguir a estabilização, bem como as medidas das reformas estruturais, o programa da redução da pobreza, etc., e que foram retomadas pelo relatório.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, located in the bottom right corner of the page. The signature is stylized and appears to be a personal name, possibly "J. P. Silva" or similar, though it is not clearly legible.

ANEXO II - RELAÇÃO ENTRE POLÍTICAS DE GOVERNO E ÁREAS DE INTERVENÇÃO DA COMISSÃO EUROPEIA (9º PIN)

Sector	<i>Linhas Programáticas do Governo</i>	<i>Áreas de intervenção do 9º PIN</i>
Saúde	Melhoria da qualidade e aumento da cobertura dos serviços medico-sanitários, através da mobilização de recursos indispensáveis e privilegiando as comunidades e deslocados de guerra. Subprogramas de: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ cobertura sanitária ▪ saúde materna ▪ saúde infantil ▪ reabilitação de pessoas portadores de deficiências motoras e sensoriais 	Apoio ao plano nacional de aprovisionamento em medicamentos essenciais e genéricos e a finalização da política nacional farmacêutica Melhorar o funcionamento e prestação de serviços de saúde de base nas unidades sanitárias das províncias alvo Melhorar a qualificação dos profissionais de saúde Melhoria da prestação de serviços aos deficientes motores e sensoriais
	Controlo das grandes endemias e doenças transmissíveis, através de programas integrados e de promoção de campanhas de saúde pública preventivas. Subprogramas de: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ doenças transmissíveis ▪ SIDA/Doenças transmitidas sexualmente 	Apoio ao controlo das grandes endemias e doenças transmissíveis nas províncias alvo Redução dos riscos de transmissão do HIV e hepatite B nas transfusões sanguíneas
Segurança Alimentar	AUMENTAR A PRODUÇÃO DO SECTOR, NA DUPLA PERSPECTIVA DO ABASTECIMENTO DO MERCADO INTERNO E DA EXPORTAÇÃO DE PRODUTOS COM VANTAGENS COMPARATIVAS	Revitalização de serviços essenciais a nível municipal Fornecimento de inputs agrícola Desminagem para aumentar a disponibilidade de terras cultiváveis
	Promover o comércio rural e o processamento de produtos	Reabilitação de estradas e outras infra-estruturas de apoio a produção alimentar nas áreas rurais
	Aliviar a pobreza no meio rural e elevar a prosperidade das famílias	Identificação de um programa multi-anual de segurança alimentar Continuação do apoio ao Gabinete de Segurança Alimentar Fornecimento de ajuda alimentar em espécie Fornecimento de bens não alimentares de apoio ao assentamento de deslocados
	Gerir os recursos naturais de forma sustentável; minimizar os conflitos sobre a posse e uso de recursos naturais	Capacitação das administrações locais Capacitação das organizações da sociedade civil

Educação	Alargar o acesso à educação de base	Construção e apetrechamento de escolas do ensino básico Recuperação de crianças de e na rua Recrutamento e formação de novos professores de nível primário
	Melhoria da qualidade do ensino	Formação de professores do 1º nível (3ª fase) Formação de professores do 2º e 3º nível Melhoria curricular
	Melhorar a qualidade do ensino técnico-profissional	Formação de gestores e professores do ensino médio técnico profissional Melhoria na dotação de equipamento e material didático
	Consolidação dos sistemas de emprego e formação profissional	Formação de mão de obra básica e reintegração de jovens em várias províncias do país

CC *John*

ANEXO III – COOPERAÇÃO E ASSISTÊNCIA DA CE E DE OUTROS DOADORES INTERNACIONAIS. MATRIZ DE DOADORES

Instrumentos

A ajuda da Comunidade Europeia para Angola desde que o País entrou no grupo ACP em 1985, totalizou até 2000 um montante global de 789,6 M Euro. O FED alocou um montante de 307,2 M Euro (38,9%) dividido entre 237,3 M Euro do PIN e 69,8M Euro extra PIN. O valor restante de 482,4 M Euro foi alocado através de linhas orçamentais, sendo 271,1 M Euro de ajuda alimentar, que representa o 34,3% do montante global da cooperação, e 211,3 M Euro de outras linhas orçamentais.

A implementação dos 3 PINs sucessivos foi lenta durante todo o período. O quadro seguinte sintetiza os objectivos e os resultados atingidos.

<u>P</u>	<u>Monta</u> <u>M Eu</u>	<u>Conven</u>	<u>Assinat</u> <u>do PI</u>	<u>Áreas de concentra</u>	<u>Nível d</u> <u>Intervenc</u>
	102	Lomé I	11.198	Auto-suficiência alimen sector agro-pecuári	2
				Reabilitação de infra-est	1
	115	Lomé I	2.199	Protecção do Ambien	3
				Apoio a Pesca	3
				Desenvolvimento agro-pe	2
				Serviços a comunidades r piscatórias	2
	116,	Lomé IV	2.199	Sector primário e desenvolvimento rur	3
				Estradas e pontes	3
				Reconstrução urban	2
				Apoio a políticas globa sectoriais	3

Nota: * 1 = projectos já implementados

2 = projectos parcialmente implementados

3 = projectos ainda não implementados

Dos M€ 333,9 previstos, M€ 238,4 (71,4%) foram até agora programados, M€ 165,6 contratados e M€ 141 realmente desembolsados. O motivo principal da limitada taxa de desembolso foi a retomada da guerra civil em 1992 e 1998, que dificultou substancialmente o planeamento e a implementação de um grande número de projectos, e tornou necessários reajustes relevantes na programação. A deterioração da administração pública, ligada à transição do sistema político e à crise económica persistente, reduziu de forma significativa a capacidade de absorção através das instituições do Governo. Como resposta, unidade técnica administrativa de apoio ao ON (UTA), assumiu um papel relativamente forte na formulação e gestão de projectos, apesar do facto de que também o seu funcionamento foi igualmente afectado, o que reduziu o valor acrescentado e provocou alguns riscos de isolamento na acção de coordenação com os ministérios sectoriais. Está a ser considerada a possibilidade de alocar alguns fundos para o apoio à reorganização da UTA bem como o apoio para melhorar a capacidade administrativa nacional na implementação dos projectos com fundos do FED. Os atrasos acumulados na programação fizeram com que em 2000 a Comissão tomasse a decisão de não disponibilizar o segundo desembolso de M€ 50 do 8º FED. O balanço actual dos PINs anteriores a ser ainda programado é de M€ 64.

OR

Na década passada as ONGs e as agências das NU tornaram-se parceiros importantes na execução de intervenções de emergência e de reabilitação, não só através de fundos das Linhas Orçamentais mas também através de uma parte significativa dos recursos do FED, incluindo cerca de uma quinta parte do desembolso do PIN. Apesar das ONGs Europeias, tais como MSF, Nuova Frontiera, ICRC, Oikos, Handicap International, Molisv, Care, SCF and Halo Trust, serem os maiores recipientes de fundos, existe também um número crescente de organizações nacionais que estão a obter financiamentos directos e indirectos da CE. O Programa de Mico-Realizações (PMR) e o Programa de Re-activação da Produção Alimentar (PARPA) tem tido resultados positivos na identificação e no financiamento de pequeno volume para uma variedade de organizações locais, o que provou ser uma contribuição valiosa para o reforço da capacidade ainda limitada das ONGs nacionais.

A coordenação das intervenções das ONGs com o GOA foi particularmente positiva no contexto do Programa de Apoio à Reconstrução (PAR), no âmbito do qual tiveram lugar reuniões de concertação e Comitês de selecção dos projectos (que inclui representantes das ONGs presentes localmente) a nível provincial. A mesma abordagem poderia ser eventualmente aplicada para intervenções financiadas por outros programas, com o objectivo de melhorar a transparência e as sinergias, bem como a visibilidade do apoio da CE. A nível nacional, as intervenções das ONGs estão a ser coordenadas dentro da Delegação pela "Task Force", dentro do conceito "Ligando Emergência, Reabilitação e Desenvolvimento (LRRD)". A preparação recente de uma base de dados interactiva sobre todas as intervenções de ONGs em Angola financiadas pela CE oferece para a Comissão bem como para o GOA uma ferramenta que vai contribuir para melhorar a gestão da parceria com a comunidade das ONGs. Uma maior atenção deve ser prestada no diálogo estratégico com cada organização, tendo em conta o valor acrescentado que ela pode prestar e a coerência das abordagens sectoriais e geográficas, o esforço para a capacitação institucional das organizações nacionais e na melhoria da eficiência geral dos resultados dos custos alocados. A proposta para a introdução de um *forum* periódico CE/GOA-Sociedade Civil/ONGs, facilitaria a necessária discussão política neste contexto, e poderia contribuir para a definição do papel dos actores não estatais no programa da CE para Angola, conforme o previsto no acordo de Cotonou.

O aumento em volume, dispersão e diversidade das parcerias do programa da CE em Angola não foi acompanhado pela necessária expansão e descentralização da capacidade de gestão, o que afectou negativamente a qualidade e os progressos na programação e na implementação. Estes constrangimentos estão a ser solucionados através do reforço da Delegação e do Nucleo de Segurança Alimentar, bem como através de mudanças no gabinete do ON e da introdução de UGPs autónomas nos programas que envolvem um nível elevado de sub-contratação. Para além da reorganização em curso, a desconcentração e descentralização dos Serviços Externos da Comissão deveriam encurtar de forma significativa os circuitos de aprovação e de desembolso. Além disso, o problema da dispersão da ajuda será enfrentado concentrando os futuros recursos do 9º FED e das Linhas Orçamentais num máximo de dois sectores focais, de acordo com as linhas orientadoras para programação da Comissão.

Outros doadores

A composição da comunidade de doadores é muito diversificada, com 14 países mantendo um *staff* específico nas suas embaixadas para tratar da ajuda e 10 agências especializadas do sistema das NU.

A USAID elaborou em 2000 a sua estratégia para os próximos 5 anos, que prevê um modesto programa de desenvolvimento do ponto de vista de desembolsos financeiros (US\$ 14m) com a concentração nas áreas de direitos humanos e democracia, saúde e segurança alimentar. Adicionalmente os EUA têm sido os maiores fornecedores de ajuda alimentar a Angola. A Noruega está na fase de revisão do seu programa e dependendo do evoluir da situação pode ter uma maior orientação para actividades de desenvolvimento onde vai incluir o apoio nas áreas de energia, água e o desenvolvimento do sector privado.

É provável que o Banco Mundial aumente a sua participação, após ter reduzido o seu programa de forma drástica em 1999, dependente do progresso a registar nas reformas económicas. Actualmente, o seu programa consiste no apoio á reabilitação de infra-estruturas comunitárias e na revitalização a nível comunitário de actividades económicas e sociais em 9 províncias e no reforço institucional ao sector financeiro. Está em preparação um projecto para o sector de educação avaliado em US\$ 40m. O Banco Africano de Desenvolvimento, na sequência dos pagamentos atrasados referentes á dívida que o GOA mantinha com esta instituição, está a avaliar o seu programa de apoio a Angola depois de 8 anos de ausência. O BAD está a preparar também um projecto no sector da educação com um montante provável de cerca de US \$ 20 m.

As Nações Unidas asseguram a coordenação das intervenções de emergência e reabilitação em Angola, com um forte apoio operativo a partir da OCHA e do PAM e em directa colaboração com o Ministério de Assistência e Reinserção Social (MINARS). O sistema das NU tem montada uma rede para monitorar a situação de segurança e as operações humanitárias nas províncias e mantém uma estrutura de serviços de transportação aérea para o interior do país que é fundamental nesta fase. Assume uma importância especial nas operações desenvolvidas pelas NU, o processo anual para a realização do Apelo Consolidado. Mais do que uma simples lista das necessidades anuais de fundos, constitui um importante exercício de coordenação com o envolvimento dos doadores, das organizações de emergência e de desenvolvimento e dos representantes do governo, fazendo análises detalhadas sobre a situação humanitária a nível nacional e provincial.

A coordenação sectorial, ao nível das intervenções dos doadores é, de uma forma geral, frágil. Algumas iniciativas foram tomadas no período de 1996-98, mas não tiveram sequência devido á mudança no contexto. Relativamente á segurança alimentar a FAO em colaboração com o MINADER, reforçou recentemente o apoio á coordenação de operações de emergência, com a nomeação de um coordenador específico. Está em funcionamento um grupo de trabalho sectorial para a área da saúde, em colaboração com o MINSA e com uma participação activa da Delegação. A Divisão de Direitos Humanos das NU começou recentemente a organizar encontros regulares com a comunidade doadora.

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ANEXO IV - AS ORGANIZAÇÕES DA SOCIEDADE CIVIL EM ANGOLA.

O processo de paz, democratização e liberalização iniciado em finais de 80, permitiu criar o espaço para uma maior participação da sociedade civil e em particular das organizações não governamentais no processo de desenvolvimento. A partir de 1991, começam a ser aprovadas algumas leis que reconhecem o direito da organização de partidos políticos, liberdade de organizar associações, realizar greves, liberdade de imprensa etc.

Até esta altura, as associações e organizações de massas desempenharam funções importantes mas sob o controle do governo e do partido. De entre as mais importantes, é de referir a *Organização da Mulher Angolana* (OMA), a *União Nacional dos Trabalhadores* (UNTA), a *CARITAS de Angola* e o *Conselho Angolano das Igrejas Evangélicas*, a *Cruz Vermelha de Angola*, a *Liga de Amizade e Solidariedade dos Povos* (LASP). Em 1990, é proclamada formalmente a Associação Cívica de Angola (ACA), com objectivos de advocacia para a abertura política e início do processo de paz.

De acordo com um estudo realizado em 1999 pelo PNUD, 61% das organizações cívicas em Angola, tinham o estatuto de ONGs, 16% organizações religiosas, 11% associações culturais, 4% associações profissionais e 3,5% sindicatos. No início de 2001, a Unidade Técnica de Coordenação de Assistência Humanitária (UTCAH), tinha registado 365 ONGs nacionais e 95 ONGs internacionais. A actividade das ONGs é regulamentada pela lei das associações, aprovada em Maio de 1991. Estas assumiram um papel importante nas intervenções de apoio humanitário, em complemento às intervenções do governo.

Em 1991 é constituído o FONGA, *Forum das ONGs Angolanas*, uma organização "umbrella" aberta apenas às ONGs nacionais. Existem outras redes que agrupam organizações cívicas, com objectivos diversos, como por exemplo a *Rede Mulheres/Angola* a *Rede das Crianças*. Mais recentemente regista-se um movimento deste tipo de organizações, ligadas ao processo de PAZ e reconciliação, Dívida Externa e defesa de direitos dos cidadãos.

As organizações da sociedade civil angolana são ainda frágeis do ponto de vista organizativo e financeiro. A comunidade internacional tem canalizado algum apoio para aumentar a sua capacidade de intervenção e algumas delas desempenham já um papel importante no processo de reconciliação e estabilização política do país.

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ANNEX IV
RÉSUMÉ OF CIVIL SOCIETY CONSULTATION PROCESS

1. Consultation period: 16 to 30 April 2002

2. Targets of the consultation (in alphabetical order):

Professional associations
Foundations
Churches
Media
State institutions
Non-Governmental Organisations
EU Member States and other donors
Universities
Parliamentary Commissions

3. Main results:

- a. Increased awareness of the EC, and of the importance, necessity and possibility of civil society participation (civil society in the broader sense) in the identification, development, implementation and evaluation of the support strategy for Angola.
- b. The same applies to other strategies, programmes and agreements that bind Angola to other regional and international organisations.

4. Suggestions and conclusions:

- a. Civil society praised the initiative of consulting civil society and public and private entities on the EC's Country Strategy Paper for Angola. The following results are expected:
 - a.1. better information of the participants regarding the mechanisms for drafting, implementation, accompaniment and control of the CSP and its efficiency in terms of national socio-economic development;
 - a.2. greater possibility for those organisations participating in the consultation process, and society in general, to gain access to and benefit from projects that can be integrated into the CSP.
- b. The document presented is of high quality and covers, in general, all pertinent issues. Nevertheless, in the light of the changed military, political, social and economical situation resulting from the end of the war, the version of the strategy presented for consultation will have to be revised to correspond to the new reality.
- c. In particular, funds could be redirected towards a) consolidation of peace and peace building, b) national reconciliation, c) resettlement of populations, and d) rehabilitation of infrastructure, roads in particular.
- d. Coordination of international aid needs to be improved. UTA-MINPLAN is asked to continue its evaluation of the impact of cooperation projects with a view to guaranteeing greater efficiency. Granting additional funds might be considered to allow this unit to be strengthened via institutional support for the cabinet of the NAO.



- e. Issues related to good governance should be given extra emphasis on support for regional, political and economic integration and adequate use of natural resources.
- f. Activities linked to privatisation programmes should be stepped up and funding directed towards "support for the services responsible for the legalisation of companies", "drafting of legislation" for integrated, dynamic privatisation of public assets, and "support for the judiciary system". Questions related to foreign investment should equally be prioritised.
- g. Still in the field of legislation, standards and institutional support, funding might be considered for the institutional, legal and financial support of the cooperative movement and the creation of solidarity networks. A seminar aiming to establish for what purposes funds are needed should be organised immediately.
- h. As regards the €29m allocated for unforeseen needs ("B-envelope"), it was suggested that an effort should be made to ensure that they are programmed. It was made clear that this amount would only be considered in the B envelope and after full use of the A envelope.
- i. FONGA is the platform and intermediary between the different non-governmental organisations and the EC Delegation in Angola and the Government. This communication network will facilitate future consultation processes and the extension of the process to the entire national territory.
- j. It was suggested that priority be given to the provision of rural areas with sanitary personnel and schools using the services of churches and NGOs. Social assistance should be receive aid geared to training social assistants, educators and monitors.
- k. As far as water and sanitation is concerned, aid in Huambo and Kuito should be included. Studies on the master plans for the provision of water and sanitation to the towns in question are being carried and are expected to be completed before the end of 2002. The estimated cost for the most important works will be in the area of €15m.
- l. Higher education should be considered in the CSP, above all the training of professors and managers for the system as a whole.
- m. The importance of agriculture in Angola for food production and job creation justifies more attention being given to the sector in the CSP. Institutional reform should also benefit this Ministry. Farmers' associations should be explicitly considered in the CSP.
- n. The restructuring of the central bank – BNA – should be considered in the CSP given its importance to the entire financial system, and the latter's to the national economy.

Annex V- ODA Disbursements to Angola (US\$m) 1990-99

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Grand Total	90-99 Tot (%)	1999 Tot (%)
Total ODA: bilateral + multilateral	267,8	278,1	345,5	288,0	449,7	417,8	473,1	354,7	335,2	390,0	3599,8	100,0	100,0
Bilateral ODA	164,4	158,9	194,0	151,4	224,0	241,7	294,4	227,0	214,5	261,8	2122,1	59,0	64,6
EU	139,4	132,6	176,2	122,7	163,1	172,3	228,0	156,7	135,6	152,3	1578,9	43,9	39,1
Austria	0,6	0,5	0,8	0,5	0,3	2,2	3,1	1,9	1,0	1,0	11,8	0,3	0,3
Belgium	4,1	0,8	2,5	2,6	3,3	0,8	11,5	5,8	3,8	2,0	37,0	1,0	0,5
Denmark	0,1	2,5	1,4	0,0		0,0	1,4	0,8	1,6	1,8	9,7	0,3	0,5
Finland	1,1	1,4	0,4	0,8	1,5	1,7	3,8	0,7	1,2	3,6	16,0	0,4	0,9
France	11,1	10,6	27,0	18,6	27,4	35,1	11,9	5,6	7,1	8,7	163,0	4,5	2,2
Germany	10,0	8,9	6,8	8,4	18,2	17,0	25,3	15,7	11,8	18,0	140,1	3,9	4,6
Greece								0,0			0,0	0,0	0,0
Ireland	0,1	0,1		1,2	1,1	0,6	0,8	1,5	0,6	1,7	7,6	0,2	0,4
Italy	37,7	30,0	46,6	34,5	19,2	11,7	12,5	9,2	11,0	25,0	237,4	6,6	6,4
Luxembourg	0,3		0,2			0,5		0,3		0,0	1,3	0,0	0,0
Netherlands	12,6	2,2	1,2	0,7	5,9	23,3	30,1	21,7	15,2	13,7	126,5	3,5	3,5
Portugal	11,7	12,9	16,3	19,8	18,1	24,0	33,5	29,4	23,9	19,8	209,4	5,8	5,1
Spain	9,8	27,7	34,0	12,7	11,0	7,5	41,8	30,9	25,2	35,8	236,5	6,6	9,2
Sweden	38,3	31,7	36,2	18,1	32,0	26,5	36,2	27,8	22,5	17,8	287,1	8,0	4,6
United Kingdom	2,2	3,3	3,0	4,8	25,1	21,5	16,2	5,4	10,6	3,6	95,7	2,7	0,9
Other DAC	25,0	26,3	17,8	28,7	60,9	69,5	66,5	70,3	78,8	99,5	543,2	15,1	25,5
Australia	1,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	1,9	2,0	1,1	1,5	1,3	0,8	10,7	0,3	0,2
Canada	11,2	8,3	4,1	2,8	6,0	3,8	2,2	4,6	2,6	3,1	46,6	1,3	0,8
Japan		0,1	3,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	5,2	12,0	17,9	22,0	60,4	1,7	5,6
New Zealand					0,1	0,1	0,1				0,3	0,0	0,0
Norway	7,3	7,8	5,8	8,9	14,9	28,8	25,2	24,5	23,1	19,8	166,0	4,6	5,1
Switzerland	4,2	1,9	1,7	2,8	3,9	3,6	7,7	5,7	5,2	5,8	42,4	1,2	1,5
United States	1,0	10,0	3,0	14,0	34,0	31,0	25,0	22,0	28,8	48,1	216,9	6,0	12,3
Multilateral ODA	103,4	119,2	151,5	136,6	225,7	176,1	178,7	127,7	120,7	138,2	1477,7	41,0	35,4
EC	53,9	56,8	60,8	45,6	56,5	71,4	94,3	70,2	65,4	53,0	627,9	17,4	13,6
IDA			5,7	9,7	33,3	30,3	37,8	27,9	35,8	38,8	219,4	6,1	10,0
IFAD								0,9	0,6	1,2	2,7	0,1	0,3
UNDP	8,5	14,5	8,7	1,2	0,7	2,3	3,7	7,7	7,8	7,5	62,2	1,7	1,9
UNFPA	0,7	1,0	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,8	1,2	2,1	2,2	2,1	12,7	0,4	0,5
UNHCR	3,2	1,9	11,8	4,2	5,9	4,6	0,5	0,1	0,5	1,6	34,3	1,0	0,4
UNICEF	7,3	11,4	12,4	14,4	18,4	20,1	15,9	3,9	4,9	4,7	113,3	3,1	1,2
UNTA	1,3	1,7	1,2	1,5	1,4	2,8	0,6	1,3	0,9	1,5	14,2	0,4	0,4
WFP	10,2	26,0	46,6	57,4	106,9	42,4	10,4	13,5	2,7	27,6	343,6	9,5	7,1
Other UN	2,5	1,2	1,5	0,9	1,6	1,5	14,0	0,2		0,1	23,4	0,6	0,0
ARDF	16,0	4,8	2,0	1,0	0,1		0,3				24,1	0,7	0,0

Source: Prepared by UNDP (2001) from OECD DAC Table 2a

See p. 10

Annex - Donor Matrix

Year 2000 Disbursement by Sector (1.000 €)

	EC	EU Member States										EC + EU M.S.	USA	Norway	Others	Total
		France	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	UK	Other EU M.S.						
Food aid	20.772	3.765	4.950	4.135	2.222	1.617	601	3	324	2.084	40.473	104.252	1.622	19.902	166.248	
Non food items	2.720	-	979	3.007	920	-	-	10.891	858	-	19.375	4.725	3.561	886	28.547	
Health	16.856	1.543	1.032	3.066	3.687	457	1.153	3.931	-	-	31.725	5.499	2.546	7.504	47.274	
Agriculture	10.532	221	-	1.836	1.575	47	1.186	242	503	-	16.143	1.348	2.717	375	20.583	
Education	3.608	1.737	-	1.317	134	5.792	597	79	-	-	13.264	-	2.025	637	15.926	
Human rights & democracy	-	-	-	3.223	1.132	1.186	712	1.539	436	-	8.228	4.313	797	84	13.422	
Productive sector	537	-	-	3.771	-	2.925	-	-	2.310	-	9.543	-	404	49	9.997	
De-mining	3.769	-	-	809	1.118	-	-	25	-	-	5.722	-	1.889	482	8.093	
Public administration	253	-	-	4.562	-	1.697	11	160	-	-	6.684	-	-	915	7.598	
Social reinsercion	594	1.612	2.100	-	-	312	200	-	186	-	5.004	-	731	1.635	7.371	
Water & sanitation	886	-	-	20	2.061	-	-	62	1.292	-	4.322	-	785	24	5.131	
Transport	3.017	-	-	10	-	1.215	-	-	-	-	4.242	-	-	527	4.769	
Energy	-	-	-	-	-	-	601	-	-	-	601	-	1.115	-	1.716	
Others	-	200	-	1.210	-	5	-	868	-	-	2.283	-	-	2.022	4.304	
Not specific	1.367	-	60	492	522	81	-	964	549	-	4.036	-	839	396	5.270	
Total	64.912	9.079	9.121	27.458	13.373	15.334	5.062	18.765	6.459	2.084	171.645	120.137	19.030	35.436	346.249	

	EU Member States											Total			
	EC	France	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	UK	Other EU M.S.	EC + EU M.S.		USA	Norway	Others
Lunda	3 125	2 772	1 129	6 766	780	5 247	2 773	3 536	4 069	41	30 237	4 979	492	1 281	36 989
Bé	6 811	687	792	510	1 832	259	96	97	370	333	11 789	20 182	636	3 184	35 790
Huambo	11 209	532	519	697	1 987	170	63	181	717	219	16 294	14 437	1 628	2 067	34 446
Malange	6 024	492	862	258	480	282	105	1 461	44	363	10 371	19 300	440	3 466	33 577
Huíla	8 500	439	595	984	2 678	320	72	96	124	250	14 058	13 311	727	2 558	30 653
Benguela	6 043	1 385	707	2 134	789	1 262	287	76	-	87	12 771	5 148	118	1 196	19 232
Moxico	1 813	201	362	176	1 133	115	43	85	-	148	4 055	8 023	182	1 415	13 886
Lunda S/L	2 360	217	380	83	172	124	46	21	-	160	3 552	7 996	52	1 526	13 127
Kwanza S/L	2 660	105	784	1 765	66	68	22	-	243	77	5 790	5 007	632	1 122	12 550
Cuanbo	2 363	143	250	715	633	82	30	144	168	106	4 634	5 275	215	1 007	11 131
Cubango	1 236	78	584	2 011	701	610	671	227	121	35	6 275	2 121	681	1 681	10 758
Bengo	1 792	162	231	678	154	76	28	322	-	97	3 540	4 869	86	1 871	10 365
Uíge	1 007	371	238	173	150	78	29	38	44	100	2 227	5 784	686	955	9 652
Kwanza Norte	1 127	45	78	212	275	26	94	13	-	33	1 902	1 647	208	688	4 455
Namibe	2 526	21	38	136	67	12	5	13	-	16	2 833	792	20	284	3 929
Cunene	134	55	43	77	16	14	5	93	121	18	577	907	1 302	620	3 406
Zaire	-	-	-	42	-	-	84	-	-	-	126	369	55	394	923
Cabinda	373	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	445	-	248	-	692
Lunda Norte	5 821	1 374	1 539	9 972	1 458	6 591	609	12 362	436	-	40 160	-	10 622	10 103	60 885
Nation-wide															
Total	64 912	9 079	9 121	27 458	13 373	15 334	5 082	18 765	6 459	2 084	171 845	120 137	19 030	35 436	346 249

Annex V - Donor Matrix

Year 2000 Disbursement by Sector and Province (1.000 €)

Sector Province	Food aid	Non food items	Health	Agriculture	Education	Human rights & democracy	Productive sector	De-mining	Public administration	Social reinsertion	Water & sanitation	Transport	Energy	Others	Not specific	Total
Luanda	3.487	1.135	10.259	1.585		5.089	2.317	-	-	3.224	1.183	658	601	181	1.012	38.889
Bié	24.804	2.829	4.580	1.457	183	359	-	1.350	-	94	141	-	-	-	192	35.780
Huambo	18.439	3.534	4.298	4.369	895	359	-	1.350	-	131	810	-	-	-	290	34.446
Malange	27.957	-	2.622	873	-	1.721	-	-	-	-	248	-	-	-	158	33.877
Huíla	18.572	811	2.438	1.847	1.469	-	-	1.247	-	-	1.567	2.227	-	133	544	30.853
Benguela	9.175	188	3.468	1.477	493	758	1.477	400	-	974	88	-	-	534	224	19.232
Moxico	10.990	383	1.176	953	-	-	-	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	13.886
Lunda Sul	11.914	233	770	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	91	13.127
Kwanza Sul	8.767	248	1.211	1.728	-	761	402	-	-	889	-	10	-	534	-	12.850
Cuando Cubango	8.372	254	1.551	425	-	-	-	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	411	11.131
Bengo	3.157	447	1.140	1.734	69	785	418	867	-	788	7	733	-	591	222	10.758
Uíge	7.238	143	1.828	33	104	38	21	42	-	55	223	228	-	85	333	10.365
Kwanza Norte	7.704	-	1.571	228	-	-	-	-	-	38	111	-	-	-	-	9.852
Namibe	2.804	318	225	153	-	-	-	-	-	251	-	738	-	133	36	4.455
Cunene	2.808	130	-	495	-	-	-	-	-	38	277	12	-	133	36	3.929
Zaire	1.478	1.343	139	24	35	12	7	-	-	18	3	75	-	181	111	3.408
Cabinda	42	55	-	84	-	359	-	-	-	251	-	-	-	133	-	923
Lunda Norte	71	481	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	682
Nation-wide	888	18.255	9.880	3.208	8.361	3.204	5.358	2.808	7.598	617	474	89	1.115	1.702	1.551	60.885
Total	188.248	28.547	47.274	20.583	15.928	13.422	9.987	8.093	7.598	7.371	5.131	4.789	1.718	4.304	5.270	348.249

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ANEXO VI - PARTICIPAÇÃO DE OUTROS DOADORES NO SECTOR DA EDUCAÇÃO

O objectivo deste documento é condensar os dados disponíveis relacionados com as áreas de intervenção de doadores potenciais do sector da educação na República de Angola. Este exercício não tem sido fácil, pois nem sempre as estruturas competentes detentores de informação se dispõem a prestar informações ou facultar os dados necessários a um estudo comparativo de projectos existentes no domínio de cooperação bilateral ou multilateral.

As informações que se seguem são dispersas, as vezes incompletas e sem ordem alfabética, nem de grandeza, nem lógica.

A Comissão Europeia participa na formação contínua de professores do Ensino Básico, primeiro nível; tendo iniciado esta actividade com a formação de 170 formadores e abrangido em quatro anos a partir do projecto 7.ANG.071, cerca de 4.000 professores em todas as 18 províncias do país. Neste momento está se trabalhar para iniciar o arranque do projecto 7.ANG.083 com o objectivo abranger durante quatro anos cerca de 14.250 professores, estando ainda previsto a fase final que abrangerá cerca de 17.000 professores para prefazer um total de cerca de 34.000 professores deste nível. As actividades principais dos projectos em referência tratam, para além da formação, a elaboração de suporte pedagógico e o equipamento dos centros de formação.

No âmbito do programa de reabilitação de populações deslocadas (PAR), a CE participa na formação de professores e construção de escolas do Ensino Básico I Nível, nomeadamente nas províncias do Huambo, Huíla e Benguela.


Para os próximos anos, a CE igualmente levará acabo acções relativas à formação de professores, construção e equipamento de escolas dos II e III níveis do Ensino Básico, estenderá a sua acção ao nível do Ensino Médio Técnico-profissional, formação profissional, ensino superior e educação informal com os fundos do 9º FED.

O Banco Mundial (BM) tem contribuído no reforço institucional do Ministério da Educação e Cultura e Universidade Agostinho Neto, na reabilitação física e construção de escolas. Nos próximos anos, esta instituição pretende levar acabo as acções que se relacionam com a formação, construção e equipamento de escolas do ensino básico primeiro nível.

O Banco Africano de Desenvolvimento (BAD) pretende igualmente contribuir para a melhoria do sistema educativo através de formação de professores, construção e equipamento de escolas do ensino básico primeiro nível. Esta instituição limitará a sua acção unicamente nas províncias de Benguela, Kwanza Sul, Luanda e Namibe através de reabilitação de escolas e capacitação dos seus respectivos professores.

O PAM apoiará a construção de escolas do ensino básico primeiro nível e participará no programa "merenda escolar" destinado a distribuir o leite a certas escolas escolhidas nesta primeira fase.

A UNESCO apoiará pequenas actividades dentro do "programa de participação" dos estados membros, relacionadas com a formação e seminários de capacitação sobre a cultura, comunicação e através do programa UITWIN/UNESCO participa na instalação de um centro de formação em enfermagem e na formação de pós-graduação.



No âmbito do sistema das Nações Unidas, o **UNICEF** e o **FNUAP** têm participado na formação de professores, elaboração e distribuição de material pedagógico às províncias do país. Para 2002, estas instituições desenvolverão acções relacionadas com a educação pré-escolar, a formação de professores, construção de escolas e equipamento do primeiro nível e educação para matéria de população respectivamente.

Portugal e Brasil têm desenvolvido e desenvolverão acções no âmbito de acordos e protocolos de cooperação bilateral relacionadas com formação do pessoal docente e gestores de todos os níveis de ensino e no ensino especial e superior respectivamente.

A América e a França têm ações no domínio de formação de professores universitários e professores de língua francesa para todos os níveis de ensino respectivamente.

A Itália dedica-se a projectos conjuntos de pesquisa e formação em ciências, engenharia e medicina e apóia formação de quadros do ensino especial do primeiro nível. Estas actividades manter-se-ão para os próximos anos.

A Espanha participa na formação de quadros universitários.

É de salientar a colaboração no domínio de educação de algumas ONG'S que participam na formação de professores, construção de escolas e fornecimento de equipamento tais como Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de povo para o povo (**ADPP**), Acção para o Desenvolvimento Rural e Ambiente (**ADRA**), **OPEN SOCIETY** e Instituto para o Estudo e Desenvolvimento (**IED**).

GE
plan

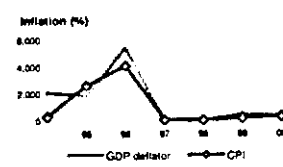
Áreas de intervenção de doadores potenciais – 2001

SUBSISTEMAS	CE	BM	BAD	UNESCO	UNICEF	FNUAP	PORTUGAL	ITALIA	FRANÇA	BRASIL	USA	ESPAÑA
Alfabetização				X								
Pré-escolar			X									
Ensino Básico												
I Nível	F	X	P		X	X	X					
	C	X	P		X							
	E	X	P		X							
II Nível	F	P					X		X			
	C	P										
III Nível	E	P							X			
	F	P					X					
	C	P										
Formação Profissional	E	P										
	F											
	C											
Ensino Médio Técnico-Profissional	E											
	F	P					X		X			
	C											
Ensino Superior	E	P										
	F	P					X	X	X	X	X	X
	C											
Ensino Especial	E									X		
	F							X				
	C											
Educ. Informal	E							X				
	F	P										
	E											

F= formação, C= construção, E= equipamento, P= projecto, X= acção em curso

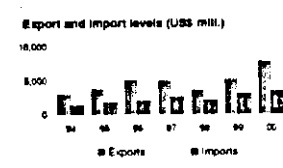
PRICES and GOVERNMENT FINANCE

	1980	1990	1999	2000
Domestic prices				
(% change)				
Consumer prices	..	2.4	248.0	344.4
Implicit GDP deflator	..	10.9	550.2	402.0
Government finance				
(% of GDP, includes current grants)				
Current revenue	..	25.6	44.0	55.7
Current budget balance	..	-17.4	-4.0	13.0
Overall surplus/deficit	..	-26.8	-16.6	0.2



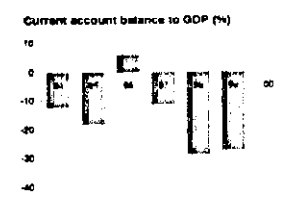
TRADE

	1980	1990	1999	2000
(US\$ millions)				
Total exports (fob)	..	3,854	5,157	7,802
Crude oil	..	3,525	4,406	6,867
Diamonds	..	242	629	739
Manufactures	..	56	75	132
Total imports (cif)	..	1,578	3,109	3,430
Export price index (1995=100)	..	130	111	168
Import price index (1995=100)	..	98	82	78
Terms of trade (1995=100)	..	135	135	215



BALANCE of PAYMENTS

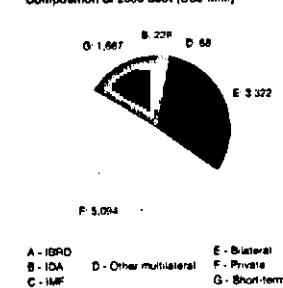
	1980	1990	1999	2000
(US\$ millions)				
Exports of goods and services	..	3,993	5,294	7,919
Imports of goods and services	..	2,105	3,620	3,932
Resource balance	..	1,888	1,674	3,987
Net income	..	-2,046	-3,438	-4,081
Net current transfers	..	-77	63	89
Current account balance	..	-236	-1,702	-4
Financing items (net)	..	236	2,341	635
Changes in net reserves	..	0	-639	-631
Memo:				
Reserves including gold (US\$ millions)	..	156	496	1,198
Conversion rate (DEC. local/US\$)	..	2.99E-8	2.8	10.0



EXTERNAL DEBT and RESOURCE FLOWS

	1980	1990	1999	2000
(US\$ millions)				
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	..	8,452	10,915	10,377
IBRD	..	0	0	0
IDA	..	0	214	228
Total debt service	..	318	981	1,179
IBRD	..	0	0	0
IDA	..	0	1	2
Composition of net resource flows				
Official grants	32	192	..	..
Official creditors	..	106	56	-5
Private creditors	..	628	39	-492
Foreign direct investment	..	389	3,105	2,115
Portfolio equity	..	0	..	..
World Bank program				
Commitments	..	0	0	33
Disbursements	..	0	39	24
Principal repayments	..	0	0	0
Net flows	..	0	39	24
Interest payments	..	0	1	2
Net transfers	..	0	38	22

Composition of 2000 debt (US\$ mill.)



Ge

Angola at a glance

POVERTY and SOCIAL

2000

Population, mid-year (millions)
GN: per capita (Atlas method, US\$)
GN: (Atlas method, US\$ billions)

Angola	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income
12.7	650	2,450
240	480	420
3.1	313	1,030

Average annual growth, 1994-00

Population (%)
Labor force (%)

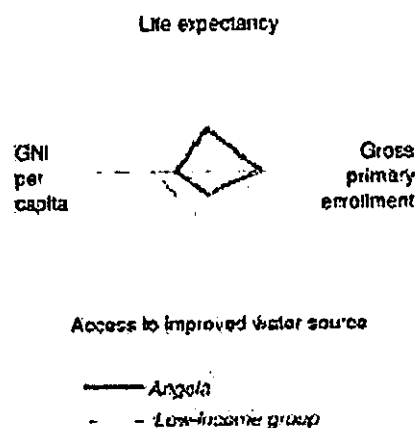
3.0	2.6	1.9
3.1	2.6	2.4

Most recent estimate (latest year available, 1994-00)

Poverty (% of population below national poverty line)
Urban population (% of total population)
Life expectancy at birth (years)
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)
Child malnutrition (% of children under 5)
Access to an improved water source (% of population)
Literacy (% of population age 15+)
Gross primary enrollment (% of school age population)
Male
Female

"	"	"
34	34	32
47	47	59
124	92	77
95	"	"
32	55	76
58	38	38
88	78	86
"	85	102
"	71	86

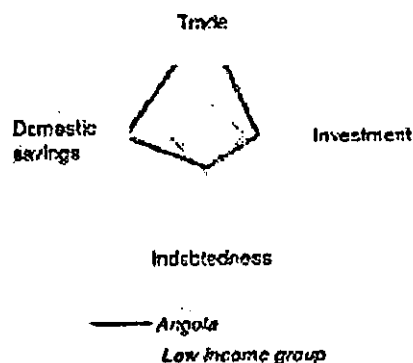
Development diamond*



KEY ECONOMIC RATIOS and LONG-TERM TRENDS

	1980	1990	1999	2000	
GDP (US\$ billions)	..	10.3	6.2	8.8	
Gross domestic investment/GDP	..	7.3	30.2	26.3	
Exports of goods and services/GDP	..	39.0	86.1	90.2	
Gross domestic savings/GDP	..	13.3	29.4	44.2	
Gross national savings/GDP	..	-7.4	25.1	-1.0	
Current account balance/GDP	..	-2.3	-27.5	0.0	
Interest payments/GDP	..	7.0	3.5	3.1	
Total debt/GDP	..	82.5	176.1	117.5	
Total debt service/exports	..	7.9	18.0	14.8	
Present value of debt/GDP	..	..	137.0	..
Present value of debt/exports	..	..	156.3	..
	1980-90	1990-00	1999	2000	2000-04
(average annual growth)					
GDP	3.4	1.3	3.4	2.1	11.6
GDP per capita	0.6	-1.8	0.5	-0.8	7.4
Exports of goods and services	2.2	2.8	1.3	-0.9	14.7

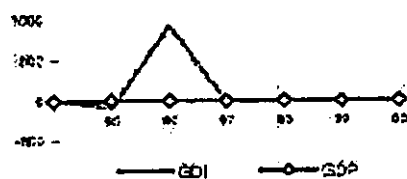
Economic ratios*



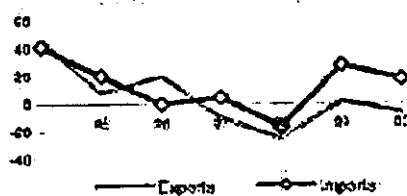
STRUCTURE of the ECONOMY

	1980	1990	1999	2000
(% of GDP)				
Agriculture	..	17.9	6.2	6.7
Industry	..	40.7	72.4	76.1
Manufacturing	..	6.0	3.2	2.9
Services	..	41.4	21.4	16.2
Private consumption	..	39.7	24.1	10.5
General government consumption	..	47.0	46.5	39.2
Imports of goods and services	..	33.0	94.9	74.2
(average annual growth)	1980-90	1990-00	1999	2000
Agriculture	0.5	-1.4	1.3	9.3
Industry	6.4	3.7	6.5	1.9
Manufacturing	-11.1	-0.3	7.1	8.0
Services	0.0	0.1	-0.5	2.7
Private consumption	-0.3	1.0	..	..
General government consumption	5.8	3.0	..	..
Gross domestic investment	-4.4	9.7	..	..
Imports of goods and services	-2.6	9.0	27.8	17.5

Growth of investment and GDP (%)



Growth of exports and imports (%)



Note: 2000 data are preliminary estimates.

* The diamonds show four key indicators in the country (in bold) compared with its income-group average. If data are missing, the diamond will be incomplete.

ECF