

**REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY**

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1. Executive Summary
2. The Policy Agenda of Angola
3. Update on the Political, Economic and Social Situation
 - 3.1 Update on the Political Situation
 - 3.2 Update on the Economic Situation
 - 3.3 Update on the Social Situation
4. Overview of Past and Ongoing Co-operation
 - 4.1 Focal Sectors
 - 4.2 Projects and Programmes outside Focal Sectors
 - 4.3 Utilisation of Resources for NSAs
 - 4.4 Other instruments
5. Programming Perspective for the Following Years
6. 2003 Annual Operational Reviews – Specific issues
 - 6.1 The Speeding Up of the Use of Old EDF Resources
 - 6.2 Setting Indicators and Targets for Measuring Results in Focal Sectors
 - 6.3 Dialogue in the Country with the NAO and Non-State Actors
7. Conclusions

Table of Annexes

- Annex 1: Intervention framework (including policy measures and indicators)
- Annex 2: Chronogramme of activities
- Annex 3: Indicative timetables for commitments and disbursements
- Annex 4: Financial situation for 8th EDF (grants)
- Annex 5: Financial situation for 7th EDF (grants)
- Annex 6: Financial situation for 6th EDF (grants)
- Annex 7: Regional projects

1. Executive Summary

Process of peace and reconciliation

After the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding Complementary to the Lusaka Protocol of 1994 on 4 April 2002, **Government** action in the short-term centred on the disarmament and demobilisation of the soldiers of UNITA, on their socio-occupational reintegration and on the integration of their officers in the Angolan armed forces or the national police. In August 2001, the Government announced its intention to organise **presidential and legislative elections**. However, the Government needs to take complex prior measures: the review of the Constitution (already in progress) and of the electoral law, electoral census, the resettlement of displaced populations and the guarantee of freedom of movement in the country. In December 2002, the MPLA and UNITA reached consensus in principle on a new Constitution in which the President of the Republic will retain his position as Head of State and Government (and of his own political party).

The fight against poverty

War left behind a difficult legacy. After 27 years of warfare most infrastructure is seriously dilapidated or totally destroyed. Studies and analyses indicate extremely high levels of poverty, both among the urban population and among displaced persons. One important aspect is the lack of access to social services. Restoring these services is going to require substantial funding and has to be accompanied by a strengthening of institutional capacity. Available data also indicate an increase in inequality. There were at that time large numbers of Internally Displaced Persons, ex-combatants and refugees to be resettled. In an effort to overcome this situation, the Government is preparing a Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP), which will guide Government action in five main directions: economic and institutional reform, the human capital base, the social and economic infrastructure, equitable growth and strengthening the public sector. In January 2002, the Government continued the consultation with civil society on the PRSP. The latter's focus will be on rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Perspectives for Foreign Investment

Peace came up against an **economic structure** where mining and quarrying - particularly petroleum extraction - accounted on average for almost 51% of the GDP in the 1990s. However, Angola's long-term **investment potential** is vast. Influx of foreign capital to non-oil sectors will require confidence from investors for the necessary long-term investment. A sustained peace will allow Angola to change into a regional economic power. As regards public accounts, the Government has taken a number of measures in relation to the **transparency of transactions in the public sector**, such as audits at the Central Bank and of the financial transactions of the petroleum and diamond sectors, the preparation of a plan for the delayed settlement of the national debt and the transfer of the management of customs duties and the reform of the Customs Service. The **legislation governing the foreign investment sector today** has been reviewed, eliminating the existing discrimination between foreign and domestic private investment.

Food security

Food security continued to be critical during the period under review. The number of Angolans in this situation up to April 2003, when the harvests begin, is put at 2.1 to 2.4 million. In addition to the assistance by way of food aid through WFP, the EC provided support in the supply of agricultural inputs to assist with the sowing campaigns and the resettlement of displaced populations. In 2002 alone, 107 000 families were reached. The EC provides institutional support for the preparation of that part of the Poverty Reduction Strategy covering food security. a sectoral strategy and has been trying to give impetus to the preparation of Multiannual Food Security Programme.

Overview of past and ongoing co-operation

At an initial stage, the NIP of the 8th EDF defined the primary sector and rural development, roads and bridges and development and urban reconstruction as focal sectors. Provision was also made for support for framing global and sectoral policies. Nevertheless, the war situation in the country prevented these policies from being strictly followed. The conflict also created needs for humanitarian and reconstruction needs, which could not remain unmet, so that the EC's programmes in Angola were primarily directed at the health and rural rehabilitation sectors.

The LRRD approach is structured in response to the humanitarian crisis

More than one-third of the payments to Angola in 2001 and 2002 were made by way of immediate aid for the humanitarian crisis. The continuing serious humanitarian situation during those years and the opportunities emerging with the peace agreement facilitated the use of the EC's multiple instruments - ECHO, budget lines and the EDF. ECHO operations made it possible to guarantee basic health care to approximately 1.5 million recipients. Some of ECHO's operations are going to be continued through the "Transitional programme for support for displaced populations."

Action Plan and Emergency Programme for Support of the Peace Process

Following the signature of the Memorandum of Understanding and an appeal of President dos Santos to President Prodi, the Commission drew up a short-term plan of action to support the peace process in Angola. A total of €125 million was identified from the Community budget and the EDF for a wide range of actions, including emergency relief, food aid and food security, support for displaced persons and returnees, and mine action (10M€ from ECHO, 32 M€ from the food security budget line and 83 M€ from the seventh and eighth EDF)

By way of immediate support for the peace process, €30 million were reallocated to an "Emergency Programme for Support of the Peace Process". The programme includes the components "Health, nutrition, water and sanitation", "Education, protection and emergency reintegration of children", "Humanitarian de-mining", "Resettlement and return" and "Logistics and transport." In the immediate reconstruction phase unexploded ordinance (UXO) and landmines constitute an important impediment to humanitarian assistance and reconstruction, as well as a direct and immediate threat to rural populations

Four NGOs will undertake priority mine action interventions in the provinces of Benguela, Huíla, Huambo, Bié, Moxico and Bengo thus allowing for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the return of displaced populations.

Reconstruction and institutional support in rural development programmes

Programmes with an impact in rural areas were those most affected by military conflict flaring up again in 1998. The rehabilitation projects restricted during 2001 and 2002 mainly to the rural areas with greater security, intensified after the signing of the cease-fire, in interior municipalities within the provinces identified. The *Programme for the Support of Reconstruction* [PAR], just like the *Micro-Projects Programme III* [PMR III], has institutional support as one of the main objectives. Within the framework of the PAR, Municipal Reference Operators assist the municipal authorities in drawing up diagnoses and municipal rehabilitation programmes in 19 municipalities of the Planalto Central. The PMR III, approved in 2002, provides for the capacity building of national governmental and non-governmental institutions at municipality level and will contribute to the revitalisation of food production in 5 provinces (Huila, Namibe, Cunene, Cuanza Sul and Bengo).

Reconstruction in the transport, water, sanitation and education sectors

Approximately 68 km of the Namibe-Lubango **road** were restored with EU funding. This axis is a vital link between the coastal and inland area. In the **water and sanitation** sector, the EC has concentrated significant financial resources, prominent among them being projects for “*The supply of water to the town of Tombwa*”, and “*Water and waste sanitation - Luanda*”. The PAR, the “*Transition Programme*” and the “*Programme for Support of the Peace Process*” include water components.

The support provided by the EC in the field of **education** was part of the initiative for the reconstruction of the educational system in Angola or, “*Consolidation of the educational systems of PALOP - countries with Portuguese as their official language*” and produced methodological and educational support, while “*In-service training for primary school teachers*” was a continuation of the teacher training measures carried out under two previous projects.

The last agricultural school to operate in Angola, the *Instituto Médio Agrário do Tchivinguiro (IMAT)*, has been benefiting from EC funding for rehabilitation, supply and technical assistance measures (€8.24 million), with a view to providing the IMAT with resources for training agricultural technicians capable of adapting to the different contexts of Angolan agriculture, making this institution a pilot reference centre for agricultural technical education in the country. Recent information points to serious difficulties in the management of the institute, which could endanger the sustainability of the project.

The health situation continues to cause concern

With the exception of Luanda and some provincial capitals, there is a lack of health care and at times its provision depends on the support of the NGOs which count on external funding. The rate of infection by HIV/AIDS in Luanda, which was 3.4% to 1999, was estimated as 8.6% in the adult population (15-48 years) in 2001. If this trend continues, the scenario in the next three years will be alarming. The Government's approach is based

on improving the quality of services and re-establishing basic social services in areas, which were previously inaccessible. With the “*Post-Emergency Health Project - PSPE*” (€18 million), **partnership in the health sector** is intensifying. In 2001 and 2002 it provided institutional support centrally and provincially and to the National Blood Centre. In July 2001, implementation began of the “*Project for the Support of the National Physical Rehabilitation Programme - PNRP*” (€14 million), whereby a more global and integrated response to the needs of the persons with motor deficiencies is sought.

Programming perspective for the Following Years

Bearing in mind the current transitional situation the country is going through, with the enormous needs in terms of reconstruction, rehabilitation, resettlement and socio-occupational reintegration and de-mining, readjusting financial planning will prove necessary in order to react to these imminent and urgent challenges having a major impact on the processes of reconciliation and reintegration. The resources still available total €183 million. The delegation and services of the NAO are to discuss a number of proposals:

- the socio-economic reintegration of displaced populations and of the demobilised and the reconstruction of social infrastructures (health, education and secondary roads);
- The consolidation of the peace process, via a programme with an important de-mining component;

The co-financing of existing programmes, particularly with the WB.

It is anticipated that the first funding proposals will be concluded by July 2003.

The Speeding Up of the Use of Old EDF Resources

Apart from the war one of the main causes for the slow disbursement of EDF funds was undoubtedly the weakness in staff terms of the Services of the NAO. A support project is currently being prepared which provides for the recruitment of national technicians for the NAO Services and for their technical capacity building. Most recently the Delegation has observed difficulties in obtaining residence visa for internal and external technical staff and the non-application of the custom's regime for assistance negotiated in the Lome and Cotonou Conventions. On the EC's part, attention must be drawn to the lack of human resources, which has affected the Delegation.

Setting Indicators and Targets for Measuring Results in Focal Sectors

Quality and availability of data on Angola are a particular challenge due to the long period of civil war. This goes for data collected by international organisations as well as for national data such as from the National Institute for Statistics (INE). If data are available for certain areas, they tend to vary significantly depending on the source. Furthermore the Angolan PRSP is not yet available at the moment of the drafting of this document. However, it would be highly advisable that the choice of indicators be in line with those monitored in the PRSP.

2. The Policy Agenda of Angola

The failure of two peace processes affected these efforts and led directly to a large-scale humanitarian crisis. The signing in Luena, on 4 April 2002, of a Memorandum of Understanding Complementing the Lusaka Protocol of 1994 which officially confirmed the cease-fire was an optimistic pre-announcement of the peace and reconciliation process, of which the economic reform process forms an integral part. The humanitarian crisis, however, persists in the medium term.

The **Government's strategy to take the peace and reconciliation process forward** in the short term centred on the disarmament and demobilisation of UNITA soldiers, on their socio-occupational reintegration and on the integration of their officers in the Angolan armed forces or national police. The Government, which had already taken initiatives to include in the political process those elements, which rejected a warlike stance, now granted UNITA the time and space needed for its remodelling as a political party. The National Assembly approved an amnesty law and a National Fund for Peace and Reconciliation had meanwhile already been created.

In August 2001, the Government announced its intention to **organise presidential and legislative elections**. However, those elections will not take place before 2004, since the Government needs to take prior measures, which are complex from the logistical, technical and political point of view. They include the revision of the Constitution (already in progress) and of the electoral law, electoral census, the resettlement of displaced populations and the guarantee of freedom of movement in the country. The latter three issues are interdependent and linked, in turn, to the situation as regards the mines existing on the territory. The Commission stands ready to assist the Government in this arduous task in the framework of the CSP/NIP.

The Government set up an Inter-Ministerial Committee to support and implement programmes for the consolidation of peace and reconciliation, at the same time as Parliament created a Joint Committee for the reassessment of political measures. Both the Committees hold debates with different political groups.

Until very recently, the war left no margin for Government actions on behalf of short-, medium- or long-term development. The conclusion of the **Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)** was delayed on a number of occasions on account of the reversal in the political/military situation. During the preparation of the **PRSP**, a **systematic analysis of poverty** was scheduled, which will be improved as the strategy paper is implemented. In January 2002, the Government exchanged impressions for the first time with civil society concerning the PRSP, and this contributed towards defining the way in which these consultations proceeded.

The Ministry of Planning, which is in charge of co-ordinating the preparation of the I-PRSP and the PRSP, advocates that the focus of the I-PRSP be on rehabilitation and reconstruction, covering the period 2003 to 2005. Implementation of the strategy will take place through programmes and projects, mainly the “Programma Multi Sectorial de Reabilitação e Reconstrução Pós-Conflicto [Multi-sectoral Programme for Post-Conflict Rehabilitation and Reconstruction] (PMRR)” and many small-scale projects.

3. Update on the Political, Economic and Social Situation

Millennium Development Goals – Indicators

Indicators	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1. GDP per capita	646.75	444.44	473.87	488.70	507.61	509.98	506.07
2. Prevalence of underweight children (under-five years of age)			40.6				40.6
3. Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live birth	283	295		209			295
4. Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)				34 28.3	57	27	
5. Primary Completion Rate ¹							0.88/-/-
6. Ratio of girls to boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education	0.92/-/-				0.84/0.70/0.70	0.87/0.77/0.64	23
7. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	17(1992)						
8. Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles	38	46	62	78	65	46	
9. HIV prevalence among 15-19 / 20-24 year old pregnant women, 9a. Pregnant women HIV total						2.72	
10. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source							38

Sources: UN databases, World Bank

¹ Education, percentage of pupils starting grade 1 reaching grade 5, both sexes

3.1 The political situation

As early as June 2000, the European Union had adopted a **Common Position on Angola**, which backed a political solution for the conflict on the basis of the Lusaka Protocol.

Since the end of February 2002, at the time of the death of Jonas Savimbi, the political and military scene has changed radically. The cease-fire of 4 April 2002 held and the first measures taken by the Government - in terms of quartering the UNITA soldiers and the reunion of the respective families - were concluded by the end of July 2002 and it is hoped their resettlement will be concluded in mid-2003.

The ban on moving abroad imposed on members of UNITA was abolished in May 2002 in order to allow this movement to advance in performing a political role. The cease-fire with what was left of the UNITA army was reached in exchange for guarantees as to individual safety of its members and that of their kin. In turn, the Government took the decision to stop the war even on an occasion military favourable to it. In the light of the political changes, the EU Common Position was reviewed in June 2002 and now calls for the creation of conditions for the holding of free and fair elections and measures responding to the humanitarian situation.

Conflict prevails in the Angolan enclave of Cabinda, though. There the Government still faces resistance from the two factions of the Liberation Front of the Cabinda (FLEC-FAC and FLEC- Renovada). In October 2002, the Angolan Government announced its intentions to resume dialogue over Cabinda. Also, an offensive by the FAA since seems to have broken the military back of the two rebel factions.

Angola is considered a non-negligible power, both in economic and military terms in the sub-region. Today, oil and the prestige of its army have given the country a political weight beyond what the size of its population alone would justify (estimated at 13 million). This might explain a certain rivalry with South Africa. Angola is regarded as an important actor in the resolution of the Zimbabwe crisis, through the influence of its leaders, for stability in the Great Lakes region, namely the DCR, where it has felt the need forced to intervene militarily and for the evolution of SADC, due to its economic potential.

With the end of hostilities, the international community has stressed the importance of the application of the principles of good governance, of respect for human rights and of the active participation of civil society and also, as is evident, the seriousness of the humanitarian situation and the need to demobilise and resettle populations. 2004 continues to be signposted for the holding of presidential and legislative elections. The MPLA and UNITA, which are partners in the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation (GURN), agree that this will allow time for logistical, safety and access conditions to be put in place and that it will make the implementation of initiatives by civil society possible.

In December 2002, the MPLA and UNITA arrived at a consensus of principle on a new Constitution in which the President of the Republic will retain his position as the Head of State and Government (and of his own political party).

3.2 Update on the Economic Situation

The peace came up against an extremely disjoint **economic structure** in the country. Mining and quarrying - particularly petroleum extraction - accounted on average for almost 51% of the GDP throughout the 1990s by comparison with the 9.4% of agriculture, the 4.75% of the processing industry and the 1.8% of fisheries. Trade and non-mercantile services were responsible for the creation of 21% of internal wealth, the share of construction sector activities being 4%.

Sectoral discrepancies can most clearly be seen when looking at exports; throughout the 1990s, oil and oil products accounted for an average of almost 90% of the total, or 62% of the GDP. In 2000, a surplus balance of payments - USD 637 million - was recorded for the first time, with petroleum exports totalling USD 7 119.6 million and other exports - mainly diamonds - amounting to USD 766.7 million.

Agriculture was greatly affected by the war, in terms of the collapse of traditional and non-traditional systems of production.

The **multiplying effect** of the growth in the petroleum sector is limited, since that sector is not linked to the rest of the economy in terms of either inter-sectoral relations or employment. On account of the war, employment-generating economic activities practically disappeared, being replaced by a capital-based economy offering few opportunities of employment (or even income) for the vast majority of the population. This **radical change** in economic specialisation underlies the major deterioration in the situation of poverty affecting most of the population and a more marked social imbalance. The general environment for the implementation of **private sector activities** (administrative, legal and commercial) is not yet favourable for the creation of more diversified economic activities and the creation of jobs and income.

Some efforts appear to be started by the Government by way of legislative reform intended to bring the advantageous conditions offered to the petroleum sector in line with those of other sectors of the economy. Such efforts have been manifested recently, particularly in the new private investment bill and a Consumer Protection Code, as well as new draft laws for the fisheries' sector and land legislation. However, in some cases framework legislation adopted still needs to be transposed in detail. This has evidently caused delays in implementation. In future more attention must also be given to the justice sector, for it to be in a position to effectively apply the laws that are being reviewed and updated today. This is the only way to bring about the level of transparency which will allow economic operators to come forward with the investments to create the substantial employment the country so needs.

Angola's long-term **investment potential** is vast. The oil industry contributes has made the country the largest recipient of foreign direct investment among all the African countries in recent years. However, the comprehensive mining of *kimberlite* would need confidence on the part of investors for the additional long-term capital investment. A sustained peace will allow Angola to realise this potential and grow into a regional economic power. There are indications that these changes have already begun.

Inflation came to be controlled better as from 1997 (there was a decrease from an average of 977 percent in the 1990s to 268,4% in 2000, 116,1% in 2001 and 105,6% in 2002). The oligopolistic nature of the commercial network and the limited size of the internal market contribute towards this high inflation.

In April 2000, Angola and the IMF reached an agreement on a **Staff-Monitored Programme - SMP**. Delays took place in implementing the measures provided for in the SMP, which explains the fact that not many of the quantitative objectives have yet been achieved. Meanwhile, the SMP was suspended in February 2002. The Government has, however, reaffirmed its intention to proceed with implementing the measures provided for as part of the process of economic reform.

On 17 December 2002, the National Assembly approved the General State Budget (GSB) for 2003. A special feature of the 2003 GSB is that it is the first part of the two-year programme for transition from war to peace referred to above. The aim of the programme is to tackle the most immediate problems revealed by the cessation of hostilities, namely the fight against hunger and poverty. The transition programme will be followed by a medium-term programme to be implemented from 2005 to 2009, which will in turn be integrated in the (25-year) long-term development strategy now in preparation.

The forecast of **public expenditure** included in the GSB for 2003 is that total expenditure will have to rise from approximately 39.8% of the GDP in 2002 to 50.7% in 2003. **Revenue**, which stood at 49.2% of the GDP in 2000, 44.3% in 2001 and 33.3% in 2002, will have to increase to 50.2% of the GDP in 2003 in line with the GSB as a result of the increase both in petroleum, and non-petroleum, receipts. Public expenditure management can be greatly affected by fluctuations in the price of petroleum (the budget has been prepared on the basis of an oil price of 22 US\$/barrel)

It is calculated that in 2002, **external debt** is 90% of the GDP, i.e. US\$ 9.5 billion. Most of this debt is short-term: 75% has to be paid or renegotiated by 2005. In the former year, the debt service absorbed approximately 30% of total exports, which is sustainable according to international standards.

Until recently, the **costs of the war** and the **service of the debt** absorbed some 50% of the State's tax receipts and this prevented any sustained increase in social expenditure. The consequence was a critical situation in terms of the operation of social sectors. The reallocation of funds previously spent on defence to social sectors may be one aspect of the dividends of peace in Angola. In the 2003 GSB, the defence budget is limited to

4.71% of the GDP whereas education stands at 7.16%, health 5.06%, social security 1.26% and expenditure on housing and community services, 1.36%.

From the point of view of **budget deficits**, there was an improvement in public finance management resulting from changes in connection with control, taxation, procedural reforms and the diversification of the basis of assessment. According to official estimates, the 2002 deficit has not exceeded 1.2% of the GDP (compared with -0,2% stated in the budget) - the primary surplus standing at 3.5% (compared with 3,9% stated in the budget)

With regard to public accounts, the Government has taken a number of steps in regard to the **transparency of transactions in the public sector**, like audits at the Central Bank and of financial transactions in the petroleum and diamond sectors, the preparation of a plan for the overdue settlement of the national debt and the transfer of the management of customs duties and reform of Angola's customs to the British undertaking Crown Agents. The Government also approved a **privatisation plan** for 2001-2005 covering strategic economic sectors, together with measures to improve bank supervision and the financial system. The **legislation currently governing the foreign investment sector has been** reviewed in mid-2003 with a view to ending the existing discrimination in favour of national as opposed to foreign investment. In addition, a **tax reform programme** has been approved which is expected to introduce a single tax on property and income and a value added tax. An **administrative reform programme** is under way to reduce the number of public officials with a low standard of training by 20% and to offer training to the others.

3.3 Update on the Social Situation

As regards the level of poverty in Angola, existing studies and analyses and empirical observation of the situation point to extremely high levels, both among the urban population and among those displaced by war. Another important aspect of poverty is the lack of **access to social services**. Having regard to the seriousness of the effects of the war, especially in areas which were the scene of violent conflicts, restoring those services has to be a gradual process, is going to require considerable funding and needs to go hand in hand with institutional capacity building. Poverty also has to do with the **distribution of wealth**. Available data indicate an increase in social imbalance due to high inflation, unemployment and under-employment and to the permanent vulnerability caused by the war and by crime. A UNDP study of 1998 revealed that 10% of the richest families had 45% of total family income while 50% of the poorest had barely 14%. Between 1995 and 1998, the income of the richest increased by 43%, while that of the poorest decreased by 55%. Women, many of them widows, are affected most by poverty and by the vicious circle of reproduction and social exclusion. The difficult conditions which children - many of them orphans - and those who are handicapped are in are going to aggravate the situation. While MINARS recognises children as a separate category, such as displaced persons and refugees, the lack of capacity of the public sector, especially outside the capital affects the management of public finances and has a negative effect on the supply of services to the population in general. The quality of the services provided in the fields

of health and education is very critical; in some regions those services are even non-existent.

In addition to performing tasks to consolidate the peace process, the Government has responsibility for promoting national reconciliation, the social reintegration of the demobilised and their families and those displaced by war, ensure a functioning state administration throughout the national territory and restore infrastructures for the provision of health and education services. These tasks will continue in 2003 and 2004 in accordance with the Economic and Social Transition Programme.

The health situation continues to be worrying and, with the exception of Luanda and some provincial capitals, there is a lack of health care and its provision at times depends on the support of NGOs, which count on external financing. The deficient cover and quality of health care is the result of a combination of factors, such as the unstable institutional environment, the shortage of human resources, inadequate management systems, deficient co-ordination within the sector (between central and provincial/municipal levels), with other sectors and with donors, with the private sector and with other non-State actors. The effects of the war, continuing food insecurity, low levels of education, insufficient access to water and sanitation of the environment and the inadequate provision of health care give rise to a high-risk situation reflected in unacceptable levels - even in an African context - of high mortality among children under five, maternal mortality, poor and chronic nutrition and endemic diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis, quite apart from epidemic outbreaks of measles and meningitis. There is a growing incidence of sleeping sickness. The rate of HIV/AIDS infection in Luanda, which was 3.4% in 1999, was estimated in 2001 at 8.6% in the adult population (15-48 years). Were this trend to continue, the scenario in the next few years would be alarming, with an impact on the demographic structure of the population and on the chief indicators of human development. The main factors in the dissemination of HIV in Angola are directly related to the aftermath of the war, the expansion of poverty, poor information and the limitation of resources and socio-cultural and geographical determinants. One of the most important socio-economic determinants - resulting from the free movement of persons and goods in the post-war period - is the mobility of populations within the country (internal displaced persons) and relations with neighbouring countries (especially the return of the population which sought refuge in neighbouring countries with high incidence of HIV). From the current review of the national strategic plan, an endeavour will be made to exploit existing opportunities in order to propose a more effective multi-sectoral response.

Food insecurity continued to be **critical** during the period under review, even though there were some improvements in the availability of foodstuffs produced locally in some regions of the country in the months following the signing of the cease-fire. Over the last two years, roughly one-and-a-half million people have been dependent on food aid. From the second half of 2002, it was possible to conduct rapid analyses of the vulnerability situation in areas, which were accessible on account of the conflict having ended. These revealed, particularly in some municipalities in the north and centre of the country, high indexes of under-nutrition and food insecurity. Displaced populations represented the

most vulnerable group of the population followed by the poorest resident family units with limited resources to acquire factors of production. Persons newly displaced as a result of population movements to areas with better access to basic social services and family members of demobilised personnel were also identified as vulnerable. According to the vulnerability analyses carried out at the end of 2002 after the sowing periods of the main farming season (September/October), between 2.1 and 2.4 million Angolans were estimated to be affected by food insecurity up to April 2003, the time of the beginning of the harvests.

In 2001, 405 000 tonnes of food had to be imported commercially in addition to the 176 000 tonnes or so received as food aid. In accordance with an analysis by the FAO and WFP mission carried out between 15 May and 6 June 2002, the cereal harvest in that year was put at 504 000 tonnes. The needs to be covered from outside in 2002/2003 were estimated at 725 000 tonnes, of which 504 000 were to be met from commercial imports and approximately 221 000 through emergency food aid.

The permanent instability making itself felt in rural areas up until April 2002, the presence of large mined areas, the inadequate provision of basic social services in vast areas of the country, the poor state of highway infrastructures, which are in some cases impassable during the rainy season, and the destruction of bridges, are reflected in the quantities of food produced locally and available on the market being further reduced. The purchase of food accounts for approximately 77% of the budget of the poorest family units and this is indicative of their vulnerability.

The progress recorded in the field of **education and literacy** over the first 15 years after independence was not sustained due to a lack of public funding during the last decade. The low salaries caused a mass exodus of teachers and adversely affected the quality of teaching, a problem further aggravated by the lack of technical training and by the recruitment of unqualified teachers. Most of the school infrastructures were damaged by the war, through sacking and through vandalism or simply through lack of maintenance and at the same time the investment in the construction of new classrooms was not sufficient to cater for the explosion in the number of pupils. Yet a number of provinces (Luanda, Benguela, Namibe and especially Cabinda) are showing better results in terms of access; the national averages are particularly low - today barely 55% of children have primary education certificates and 30% secondary ones. Approximately 50% of men and 70% of women are illiterate.

The return of displaced populations to their areas of origin following the cease-fire in April 2002 increased the availability of land for resident communities, which did not feel the need to move. However, up until the end of 2002, the distribution of factors of production was still not sufficient to meet the needs of these populations and of those, which voluntarily decided to return to the areas of origin during the year. The situation of transition towards stability for the rural populations means that account must be taken of the need to guarantee **access to the land** for traditional communities, with the legal framework of ownership being clarified, including the traditional rights to its use. In this sense, the Government, with a view to preventing any negative impact on food

production potential and ensuring the regulation and adequate fulfilment of land rights, drew up a **Land Bill**, which began to be the target of consultation with civil society as from 2002.

The gender inequality is continuing, despite the legislation approved since independence, which sought to eliminate it. There are traditional pre-concepts, which prevent equality, while the many years of war, the displacement of populations and the increase in poverty aggravated the situation for the majority of women. In addition to having a lower human development index, women in rural areas are currently the heads of one in three households. As well as undertaking their normal tasks, they also have to perform other tasks, which fall to men, such as tillage, since they are especially affected by the food security situation. In towns, it is they who control a large part of the **informal commercial sector**, which requires them to spend a lot of time outside the home yet at the same time trying to fulfil their domestic responsibilities. To aggravate the problem further, the education of girls is lower than that of boys. It is generally acknowledged that if acceptable conditions for the basic family unit to function and reproduce are not provided, there is the risk of the institutional and economic system perpetuating the degrading situations referred to earlier.

Environmental challenges are represented by the degradation of arable land in regions near to towns where there is the greatest population pressure, deforestation and the consequent shortage of timber, destruction of biodiversity even in supposedly protected areas, and the degradation of marine ecosystems due to over-exploitation and pollution. However, the damage caused to the soil is of a local nature and it may generally be said that the environmental situation is good or easily remediable, thanks to the low population density in most of the country and the vast forest cover. The management of natural resources is not efficient and adequate legislation does not exist. The Government has drawn up a national strategy and action plan for environmental management and also drafted basic environmental legislation in areas like the assessment of environmental impact, taxation and audits, and also inter-and intra-sectoral measures, in partnership with civil society, which are intended to broaden and disseminate knowledge on environmental questions in different spheres. There is no systematic scientific evaluation of fish resources, although there is evidence that industrial catches of fish suffered a one-third reduction by comparison with the 600 000 tonnes caught yearly before independence. This is not only due to the reduction in the capacity of the national fleet but also to the absence of precise data on the catches of foreign fleets in Angolan waters.

4. Overview of past and ongoing co-operation

In an initial stage and for the objective of supporting rehabilitation in the country, the NIP of the 8th EDF defined the primary sector and rural development, roads and bridges and development and urban reconstruction as focal sectors. Provision was also made for support for framing global and sectoral policies. Nevertheless, the state of war in the country did not allow these guidelines to be followed strictly. The disbursement of EDF funds in particular has been very slow and problematic and the second instalment of the 8th EDF was therefore not released. In consequence the advisability of the different

operations needed to be re-examined. The civil conflict also created humanitarian and reconstruction needs, which could not remain unmet.

Accordingly, the EC programmes in Angola were primarily directed towards the sectors of health, development and rural rehabilitation, making the transition between multi-sectoral community development and food security, including food aid to the most vulnerable segments of the population. In addition, the EC is also financing the education sector. Key areas of support to institutional strengthening were recently identified in partnership with the Government.

Although the bulk of EC funding has been concentrated in Luanda and in the most accessible coastal areas, including the province of Huíla, most of the activities of the EC's humanitarian agency, ECHO, took place outside these regions. The prolonged humanitarian crisis and the need to support the rehabilitation of the central highlands (Planalto Central) - the region with the greatest population density and the one most affected by the war – has meant that half of the 7th EDF funds have also targeted the interior of the country.

More than one-third of the payments to Angola in 2001 and 2002 were made by way of immediate food aid for the humanitarian crisis, specifically food aid, emergency aid, actions associated with mines, and social reintegration, or as an important component of support for emergency and rehabilitation activities, such as health and agriculture.

The LLRD approach is structured on the response to the humanitarian crisis. The continued existence of the serious humanitarian crisis during 2001 and 2002 and the opportunities arising with the peace agreement facilitated the use of multiple instruments of the EC: ECHO, budget lines and the EDF - in response to the socio-humanitarian crisis. Emergency operations (ECHO - €12 million in 2002) made it possible to guarantee basic health care to approximately 1.5 million beneficiaries (through more than 80 health units), the protection and alleviation of other emergency needs in terms of water, sanitation and non-food items. In addition, the access facilitated by the termination of the conflict made it possible to meet basic health needs, especially through programmes for rehabilitation and nutritional supplementation (44 rehabilitation and nutritional supplementation centres) for approximately 130 000 highly vulnerable persons not accessible until 2002. In addition to national bodies, 16 international NGOs, three UN agencies/services (UNICEF, WFP and the OCHA) and the ICRC were involved in this programme.

Some of the ECHO operations are going to be continued via the transitional programme for the support of displaced populations with funding from the EDF (Article 255 of the Lomé IV Convention relating to support for displaced and refugee populations), due to the peace situation as from 2002. In parallel, the “**Transition Programme for the Support of Displaced Populations**” (€16.3 million) is focused on meeting basic health needs and improving water supply conditions and sanitation. The implementation of the operations, via eight international NGOs, began in the last quarter of 2002 in five provinces in the interior following ECHO's initial strategy.

Following the signature of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government and UNITA on 4 April 2002 and an appeal of President dos Santos to President Prodi, the Commission drew up a short-term plan of action to support the peace process in Angola. The main objective was to quickly make available funds, which could not be committed or implemented thus far, for emergency actions. A total of 125 M€ was identified from the Community budget and the EDF for a wide range of actions including emergency relief, food aid and food security, support for displaced people and returnees, and mine action (10 M€ from ECHO, 32 M€ from the food security budget line and 83 M€ from the seventh and eighth EDF).

As immediate support for the peace process, the services of the NAO and of the Commission identified an amount of the €30 million left over from the 7th and 8th EDF, which were reallocated to an “**Emergency Programme for the Support of the Peace Process**”. The respective Funding Agreement was signed in September 2002 and the first decisions were taken at the end of 2002. The programme includes the components “*Health, nutrition, water and sanitation*” (€8.5 million), “*Education, protection and emergency reintegration of children*” (€5 million), “*Humanitarian de-mining*” (€7 million), “*Resettlement and return*” (€7 million) and “*Logistics and transport*” (€1 million).

In the health component, United Nations agencies, namely the WHO (epidemiological vigilance and essential medicines), the OCHA (water and sanitation), UNICEF (essential medicines, support for vaccinations, nutritional rehabilitation and malaria control measures) benefiting approximately 2.0 million persons, are involved in addition to national bodies.

In the immediate reconstruction phase, unexploded ordinance (UXO) and landmines constitute a major obstacle. Although figures have been corrected downwards it is being estimated that about 6 million landmines still exist on Angolan soil. Moreover, in many cases there are no records on their location. This constitutes an important impediment to humanitarian assistance and reconstruction, as well as a direct and immediate threat to rural populations.

The Emergency Programme establishes the EC as the major donor for humanitarian mine action. Four NGOs will undertake priority mine action interventions in the provinces of Benguela, Huíla, Huambo, Bié, Moxico and Bengo thus allowing for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the return of displaced populations. Combined with the large-scale provision of agricultural inputs, which is financed by a separate component of the Emergency Programme and the Food Security Budget Line, and implemented by Euronaid and FAO, these operations will greatly support the reintegration and return process. This process will be further assisted with the construction of bridges at crucial points by WFP and the support to UNHCR’s refugees programme.

Institutional support provided to the national de-mining body (CNIDAH) via UNDP intends to create a large co-ordination capacity for e-mining activities in Angola and is an

integral part of a longer term strategy. CNIDAH consists of an association of services and it is therefore essential that a competent national body be in place, if Angola wants to overcome and solve the mine problem. The inclusion of the respective project in the Emergency Programme made it possible to quickly start with this priority task.

The Co-operation Strategy with the country, which includes the National Indicative Programme, was negotiated in this period. These documents were finally signed on 28th January 2003. The indicative allocation from the 9th EDF for Angola amounts to 117M€ (A-envelope) and 29 M€ (B-envelope). At the same time an amount of 64M€ is available from previous EDFs, which will be used in accordance with the EC response strategy for the co-operation with Angola. This 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.

4.1. Focal Sectors

4.1.1 Rural development

a) Results

The programmes with an impact in rural areas were the ones most affected by the military conflict flaring up again in 1998. As a consequence of the war, most rural infrastructures have been destroyed and reconstruction/rehabilitation of the rural environment is consequently a matter of priority. The building of schools, health posts, a secondary road, etc. which the PAR and PMR have carried out have a major impact on the life of the people.

b) Activities

The **Programme for the Support of Reconstruction (PAR)**, with the incidence of activities in rural areas of the provinces of the centre of the country (Huambo, Bié, Huíla, Benguela) was reformulated taking into consideration the lessons learned from past experience, following a reprogramming mission carried out at the beginning of 2001. Following the request from the National Authorising Officer, the Financing Agreement due to expire in at 2001 was extended for a further two years.

The rehabilitation projects carried out during 2001 and 2002 had an impact on rural areas with greater security, with support having been provided for food security and the revitalisation of social services. Prominent among the measures were the beginning of the construction of 31 schools for elementary and secondary education, a school for arts and trades and a school for special education for the physically handicapped. Developments in support of health services were mainly the refurbishing of two municipal health centres and the entry into service of 40 water supply points. A start was made on restoring a

secondary road with a 112 km extension and a number of measures for de-mining operations with humanitarian objectives in the provinces of Huambo and Bié were supported.

As from the second half of 2001 and in the course of 2002, the recommendations of the reprogramming mission began to be implemented, with the second stage of the Programme being commenced. The Financing Agreement allocated global funds to the value of €55 million for the second stage, while approximately €28 million are still available (not committed).

After the signing of the cease-fire, activities were resumed in the municipalities in the interior of the provinces identified and the reorganisation of the Programme was undertaken, particularly the conclusion, in early 2001, of the first Technical Assistance contract and the preparation of the international public competition for TA pre-selection for the support of this second stage, launched in the second half of 2002.

In 2001, a National Co-ordinator was appointed and in 2002 a Management Unit with local technicians was constituted. During the two years, a mechanism was introduced for decentralising the power of decision-making and the monitoring of projects for provinces with a greater involvement by the provincial governments and local authorities. The PAR now has a greater focus on support for municipal rehabilitation programmes, with priority being given to revitalising basic social services linked to the sectors of education, health, water and sanitation, leaving for support for the rehabilitation of other sectors the possibilities of other lines of funding from the EC and from the General State Budget and other donors.

At the end of 2002, the PAR was to implement action in 19 municipalities, with the respective support operators for local authorities and international and national NGOs, which began drawing up basic diagnoses for the preparation of Municipal Rehabilitation Programmes, having been selected and awarded contracts.

The “Micro-Projects **Programme II**” was closed in July 2001 with a balance of approximately €1.2 million. The value of the one-year Financing Decision was €2 million. The delay in commencing its implementation was due to management organisations problems resulting from the Programme passing from the auspices of Ministry of Planning (National Authorising Officer) to those of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, a process which lasted approximately seven months. During 2002, eight small-scale projects were concluded, namely six rural schools and two small-scale dams for irrigation and the watering of livestock.

In December 2001, the programming study, which served as the basis for the technical proposal and for the preparation of the “**PMR III**” Financing Decision, was embarked upon. €7.4 million have been allocated for the three-year implementation period. The aim of the programme is to revitalise production activities in rural areas in five provinces, through support for rural extension services, the supply of inputs, the rehabilitation of small social and economic infrastructures and the institutional capacity building of

governmental and non-governmental institutions at municipality level (grassroots organisations, churches, local NGOs, etc.). The Management Unit of this programme began its activity at the end of 2002.

c) Horizontal matters

The PAR, like the PMR III, has institutional support as one of its main objectives. Under the PAR, Municipal Reference Operators assist the municipal authorities in drawing up diagnoses and Municipal Rehabilitation Programmes. In the second stage, they will continue to support the authorities in monitoring and inspecting rehabilitation and reconstruction works. The PMR III provides for the capacity building of national governmental and non-governmental institutions at municipality level (grassroots organisations, churches, local NGOs, etc.).

4.1.2 Roads and bridges

a) Results

The **function of the transport sector** is of fundamental importance for national reconstruction, not only in terms of services to the other sectors of production but also as a mechanism for extending development and economic activities throughout the country. This means that the transport system must be modernised in terms of infrastructures, operations, regulations and institutional strengthening. The strategic reference framework is based on measures for the rehabilitation of the existing transport network, on the involvement of the private sector, on the integration of transport and competitiveness, on financial security and on restructuring institutions. A *National Strategy for Transport in Angola (ENTA)* for the period 2000-2015 was defined in 1999.

In the case of the **road sub-sector**, the short-term action plan provides for (i) the rehabilitation of priority roads of the fundamental network, with a total length of approximately 8 600 kilometres; (ii) the institutional strengthening of the INEA, with a view to increasing its capacity for maintaining and establishing a viable Road Fund; and (iii) a review of the regulation and involvement of the private sector (concessions) in transport services. The permanent **lack of maintenance** in the road infrastructure sector will have to be overcome by making the Road Fund operational through increasing financial resources and improving management capacity.

The **Road Fund** was created in June 1994 and its revenue was defined in November 1995, including the charges to road users and contributions from the General State Budget. No body was created to manage the Fund and, as a result, it has been difficult for the INEA to collect the receipts from the different sources of contribution (fuel and lubricant consumption tax, customs service taxes, taxes on traffic, road inspection and transit fines). The INEA has benefited from the Road Fund since 1998, but few resources could be collected during this period. For example, in 2000 approximately USD 3 million were applied to the conservation programme from the Road Fund. In addition to receipts from the Fund, the INEA also benefits from additional resources from the GSB. Very recently, the INEA submitted to the Ministry of Finance an economic study on the

application of a new tariff system for fuels - the Fund's main source of receipts. The study proves the viability of collecting annual funds of the order of USD 20 million.

With the signing of the peace agreement in April 2002, the Government has made efforts to reopen the main axes, seeking funding from the main donors for implementing actions defined in the short-term Action Plan for this purpose, particularly the rehabilitation of the priority roads of the fundamental network, the institutional strengthening of the INEA, with a view to increasing its capacity to maintain and establish a viable Road Fund, reviewing regulations and involving the private sector (concessions) in transport services.

b) Activities

In the field of the road sub-sector, the EU has been supporting actions for rehabilitation and development. Mention should be made of the following main projects:

As part of the project for “*Rehabilitation of Major Road Axes in the South-West of the Country*”, approximately 68 km of the Namibe-Lubango Road were reinstated with EU funding, the amount involved being €12.5 million - €2.5 million being from the NIP (6th EDF) and €10 million from the PIR (6th EDF). The rehabilitation works commenced in April 2000 are in their final stage with the supply and installation of a weighbridge to check the load per axis of the weighed vehicles. The axis constitutes a link of great importance between the coastal area of the province of Namibe, where the preponderant activity is fishing, and the inland area of the province of Huila, with its large-scale farming. The Namibe-Lubango road forms part of a major international Luanda-Windhoek axis and is vital for establishing links between provincial centres in the south-west of the country (Namibe, Lubango and Ondjiva).

As regards the rehabilitation of main roads with a regional connection studies have been elaborated financed by Italian Co-operation and a financing proposal has been prepared for the rehabilitation of the Lubango-Santa Clara road (425 km). This project was suspended in the meantime due to divergences between the parties as to its sustainability. Most recently there have been exploratory contacts with a view to a possible reactivation of this initiative in the regional approach.

As part of the Programme for Support and Reconstruction (PAR), the EU has been supporting the **rehabilitation of secondary and tertiary earth roads** on the central plateau; such as the rehabilitation of the secondary road from Lubango to Quipungo (approximately 112 km).

c) Horizontal matters

Projects and programmes in the transport sector make provision for dealing with crosscutting issues. In road rehabilitation projects the emphasis is usually on environmental matters. The respective environmental impact studies were also provided for the rehabilitation of the Lubango-Namibe road. During the rehabilitation of the Lubango-Quipungo road the project provided technical and professional training to seconded provincial Government staff.

4.1.3 Urban reconstruction and development - Water and sanitation

a) Results

The existing infrastructures in the urban centres in the **water supply and sanitation sector**, which were constructed before independence, are at present in a bad state and today serve on a daily basis less than 20% of a rapidly-growing population. Recently, there have been major investments in infrastructures in water supply with a view to increasing production and improving distribution. In Luanda, the intervention of the private sector is reflected in higher costs for the poorest sectors of the population, which live in places not served by the channelled water network and spend 15.4% of their income on water by comparison with the 3.3% spent by those living under better conditions. Wells, rivers and lakes are the main sources of water supply in rural areas. The lack of drinking water for human beings and animals is an extremely serious problem at particular times of the year in the semi-arid grazing areas in the south.

The policy for the water and sanitation sector will be supported by the recent approval of the Water Law, a new strategy and plan for the development of the sector, the creation of Public Undertakings for Water and Sanitation and the creation of a Water Supply and Sanitation Fund. The Ministry for Energy and Water recently prepared the “*Strategy and Development Plan for the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector*”, the foundations of which will have to be implemented during the period 2001-2005.

With the central objective of improving the quality of life of populations and their general standard of human development, the Government defined a strategy and an action programme including the *Master Plans for the Supply of Water and Urban Sanitation*, the *Programmes for Rehabilitation and the Expansion of Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Systems*, the *Rural Water and Sanitation Programme* and the *Institutional Strengthening Programme*.

In relation to the production and distribution of drinking water, the rehabilitation of water systems in the cities or towns of Negage, Uíge, Malange, Huambo, Luena, Catete and Baía Farta is being concluded with Government funding.

b) Activities

With a view to supporting the Government in implementing measures so as to improve the current water supply and sanitation situation of urban centres and rural environments, the European Commission has concentrated significant financial resources in this sector; the following main projects/programmes are to be singled out:

Under the project “*Water supply for the town of Tombwa*”, the construction of a new water supply system (to back up the current system) is in progress, involving an amount of €7.6 million (8th EDF), including a strong institutional and support component for the construction of the tertiary network, the installation of meters and the implementation of a tariff system. With this investment, it is intended to contribute towards improving the living conditions of the population of the town of Tombwa, creating a favourable

framework for its socio-economic development and for activities linked to fishing. The project began in December 2001.

In its final stage of preparation, the cost of the project “*Supply and Community Use of Water and Waste Sanitation in the Suburban Districts of Luanda*” is put at €20 million; the aim is to supply drinking water to approximately 1 360 000 people in the areas of Cazenga and Mulemba, to improve the sanitation situation for approximately 150 000 persons and to implement a system for the collection of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) to benefit approximately 800 000 persons. The technical viability studies are in their final stage and it is intended to present the financing proposal to the EDF Committee in 2003.

In addition to these projects, the EC has been supporting the water and sanitation sector with various rehabilitation operations under the “*Programme for the Support of Reconstruction (PAR)*”, which financed the rehabilitation of municipal water systems on the central plateau (Benguela, Huíla, Huambo and Bié). The “*Transition Programme for the Support of Displaced Populations*”, with a water and sanitation component costing €5 million began supporting actions in 2002 in the provinces of Uíge, Malange, Moxico, Kwanza Norte, Bengo and Kuando Kubango. The “*Programme for the Support of the Peace Process*” has also supported emergency measures in newly accessible areas with a water and sanitation component of a value of €1.39 million through the OCHA.

c) Horizontal matters

The preparations of projects for the supply of Tombwa and of water and sanitation in Luanda will include environmental impact analyses. It is nevertheless in the framework of the “*Transition Programme for the Support of Displaced Populations*” that the recruitment of specific technical assistance to be installed in the National Water Directorate is in progress. The TA will also provide technical support during implementation of the projects in the water and sanitation sector.

4.2. Projects and Programmes Outside Focal Sectors

4.2.1 Education

a) Results

In the CSP/NIP the Government undertook to increase the allocation to the health sector to 10% of the state budget in 2003 and to increase budget execution to 100% in 2004. In the last three years until 2002, the State Budget allocations to the sector accounted for an average of 6.3% of total expenditure. By way of dealing with the situation, the Government approved the so-called **Integrated Strategy for the Improvement of the Educational System**, which seeks to relaunch the sector, giving priority to teacher training, the organisations of the system and the rehabilitation of school infrastructures. The World Bank contributed to this programme by strengthening institutional capacity, the rehabilitation and construction of schools and drawing up a strategy for the rehabilitation of the educational system. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is financing a project seeking to extend access to basic education (rehabilitation and reconstruction of schools), improve the quality of primary and secondary education (capacity building of teachers and educational administrative staff) and develop access to vocational training (rehabilitation of two training centres for young people).

b) Activities

The support granted by the EC in the field of education is part of the initiative for the reconstruction of the educational system in Angola conducted by the Government as a crucial stage in the process of national reconstruction and consolidation of peace. Its objective is to contribute to the development of access to education services and to the improvement of the standard of general education, particularly through institutional strengthening.

The operations supported aim to extend and broaden the experience gained and the results achieved in support for the training of primary education teachers. The project “**Consolidation of the educational system of countries with Portuguese as their official language (PALOP)**” produced methodological and teaching support, installed local training centres and trained, among others, 170 Angolan primary education teacher trainers, who, in turn, trained approximately 4 000 teachers in all provinces of the country under the national project for the “*Rationalisation of the number of training courses for elementary education teachers.*”

The current programme for the “**In-service training of primary education teachers**”, which began at the end of 2001, is the continuation of teacher training measures carried out through two earlier projects with a view to improving the quality and educational effectiveness of this teaching. It is proposed to achieve the improvement, through continuing vocational training, of the qualifications, effectiveness and motivation of over 14 250 teachers. Another aim is to provide equipment and create conditions for the operation of local training centres in 16 new provinces for the continuing training of teachers and to implement a specific statistical system for monitoring the results obtained in training centres and schools. Under a programme budget, measures to prepare

technical and logistical conditions were implemented in 2002. The equipping of the training centres and the commencement of international technical assistance operations are planned for 2003.

The IMAT (Instituto Medio Agrario de Tchivinguro) comprising the main structures of an agricultural school, a boarding school and three farms, is the last agricultural education establishment to operate in Angola after the closure of the Institutes of Huambo and Malange. Due to the precarious situation they were in, the IMAT, under the “*Rehabilitation of the Secondary Agricultural Institute of Tchivinguro (IMAT)*” project, has been benefiting since mid-1998 from rehabilitation measures, supplies and technical assistance financed by the European Commission, with funds from the 7th EDF, the amount involved being €8.24 million, with a view to the IMAT being provided with resources for the training of agricultural technicians capable of adapting to the different contexts of Angolan agriculture, making this Institute a reference pilot centre for agricultural and technical teaching in the country. Recent information points to serious difficulties in the management of this institute, which could endanger the sustainability of the project.

In connection with this funding, the main buildings (agricultural school, boarding school, secondary school, infirmary and 18 dwellings for teachers) were rehabilitated and new phytotechnical and zootechnical laboratories and new external technical networks (water, drains and electrical energy), including new water reserves, a new electrical sub-station, an emergency generator and external lighting) were constructed. The project provided furniture (school, boarding school, secondary school and living quarters) and equipment (teaching and laboratory material, farming equipment and multi-disciplinary technical assistance) with a view to re-establishing the IMAT's administrative, financial, technical and educational management.

The initial assessment report recently concluded recommends a number of immediate measures to be funded using resources left over from the project. For this purpose, it plans for a new extension of the Financing Agreement for a further six months. The assessment also recommends a number of medium- and long-term actions, possibly to be financed by funds from the 9th EDF.

4.2.2 Health

a) Results

The Government's approach in attempting to resolve the serious health situation is based on improving the quality of service and on re-establishing basic social services in those areas, which were previously inaccessible, with priority being given to the health of mothers and infants, HIV/AIDS and the prevention and control of other transmissible and endemic diseases.

In the Country Strategy Paper and National Indicative Programme the Government undertook to increase the allocation to the health sector to 10% of the state budget in 2003 and to increase budget execution to 100% on 2004. Expenditure in the health sector in the years 2000 and 2001 rose to USD 177.9 million (USD 13.3 per capita) and USD 263.5 million (USD 19.1 per capita), accounting respectively for 7.1 and 7.7% of total State expenditure according to the SIGFE (3.3 and 5.4% according to the IMF, who comes to lower figures based, however, on the same study by UNDP/UNICEF/OIM/WHO as the authorities, due to the consideration of extra-budgetary expenditure, which amounts to approx. 50% of the total). The breakdown of expenditure in 2001 was 47% on staff, 32% on goods and services, 10% on transfers (National Health Council - evacuation and treatment abroad) and 11% on investments. The situation could even be more worrying if the inequality of distribution of the resources available at national level were taken into account. Expenditure per capita in 2003 amounted to USD 13.08 in the coastal provinces, to USD 4.6 in the provinces in the interior which were the most affected by the war and to USD 11.08 in the Eastern provinces, which are the least populated.

Despite the recent approval of the general regulation of health units of the national health service and of the *Medium-Term Health Development Plan*, a consistent global strategy for the sector which puts the principles of the Basic Health Act approved in 1992 into practice remains to be formulated.

b) Activities

With the “**Project for Post-Emergency Health – PSPE**” (€18 million), which was reprogrammed in 1999, **partnership is intensifying in the health sector**. In 2001 and 2002, the project implemented the following main activities:

i) at central level: institutional support for the General Secretariat and accounting - diagnostics, the introduction of methodology and operational instruments, and in-service training. A basic instrument for the allocation of funds for goods and services and for the redefinition of the new approach to financing the sector was introduced. Training in annual budget drafting, monitoring and assessment. Operational support for the implementation of the Plan for the Development of Human Resources 1997-2007 in the fields of: new instruments for health training, the reorganisations of postgraduate training and the development of human resources and institutional support, particularly school management and the assessment of teaching staff. A project for the regulation of hospitals was drawn up and hospital indicators, not yet approved, were defined.

ii) *support at provincial level (Luanda and other provinces)*: The plan for health development in Luanda was drawn up. Measures for imparting skills and for training in the information system, epidemiological vigilance, HIV/AIDS and assessing and monitoring children involving 20 doctors and 178 other health technicians were carried out. Two contracts were awarded for the supply of 2 275 essential medicine kits and complementary medication for support for Luanda's primary health network. A start was made on the construction of three new health centres in less served peripheral areas and on the rehabilitation of the Provincial Directorate for Health. Competitions were launched for supplies and the equipping of the new health units and municipal health structures. Seven small-scale operations were carried out in the spheres of health education and nutrition education, individual and collective hygiene and the supply of water and sanitation of the environment.

iii) *support of the National Blood Centre - the CNS (as part of HIV/AIDS control)*. The physical rehabilitation of the CNS was initiated and a tender was awarded for the supply of reagents and other resources for equipping the CNS. A campaign was conducted to promote the donating of blood. Two senior technicians taking a specialisation abroad in the fields of immunohaemotherapy and clinical haematology and the management of blood centres. In-service training of doctors on the rational use of blood. Basic documents were drawn up on a National Blood Policy (including comparative legislation with other countries) but have not yet been approved: Act on the therapeutic use of blood; Statute of the National Blood Centre and of the National Blood and Blood Transfusion Regulation network.

Following the EC's multiple dispersed interventions in support of operations targeting persons with motor deficiencies, the implementation of the Ministry of Health's "**Project for the Support of the National Programme for Physical Rehabilitation - PNRF**" (€14 million), whereby a more global and integrated response to the needs of such persons is sought on the one hand and developing national capabilities which gradually ensure the full management of the PNRF on the other, began in July 2001. With the delays, which took place in contracting TA, only the component of support for the management of Orthopaedic Centres by the NGOs Handicap International (B) - Benguela and Lubango and Viana and Intersos (Menongue) is being implemented. By means of it, the production/repair of prostheses and pre- and post-fitting support for more than 500 persons with motor deficiencies of the lower limbs and technical training in support of the management of local teams in the provinces involved, were provided. Short-term TA supported the process for the creation of organisational and institutional conditions for the full development of the project.

The start of the "**Programme for the Support of the Health Sector**" (€25 million) took concrete form with the publication of the announcement of the pre-qualification tender for TA in September 2002. Dialogue and partnership in a more structured perspective with the health sector will be stepped up through this programme.

The “*Transition Programme for the Support for Displaced Populations*”, with a health component in the amount of €9.14 million, began supporting actions in the provinces of Uíge, Malange, Kwanza Sul, Bengo and Kuando Kubango through NGOs in 2002.

c) Horizontal matters

See a) Results

4.2.3 Institutional support

Results

The Government has tried to establish more consistent policies but is faced with **structural difficulties** aggravated by the war, one of the main ones being a **lack of human resources** and systems (for example, statistical data) to frame an economic policy. The management of **public sector careers** requires urgent reform making economic policy more sustainable, including a wage review, which attracts and retains qualified staff for administration. This lack of human resources is a major limitation on the reorganisations of public services. Since the long period of war forced workers to take refuge in Luanda or in the most accessible provincial capitals, most of rural areas where the difficulties have been greatest in terms of access and safety continue not to benefit from social services provided by the local authority.

The basis for the reorganisations of an independent legal system is fragile. Some inspection institutions which are fundamental in terms of the management and control of public funds have, in fact, a legal basis, namely the **Constitutional Court**, the **Anti-Corruption Authority** and the **Office of the Public Prosecutor**. The **Court of Auditors** was effectively appointed in 2001.

Activities

Provision is made for a significant amount from the 8th EDF and, if necessary from the 9th, in accordance with the EU's Common Position on Angola, for the promotion of good governance and institutional support.

It should be noted that the preparation of the governance projects had started in a pre-peace context. At the present time, governance is very much on the agenda again and is an essential aspect of the reconciliation process. However, the implementation and preparation of these programmes continue to be very slow. A different perception by the Government of current priorities, with institutional reforms being placed behind physical rehabilitation, could lead to the conclusion that the authorities are not sufficiently committed to advance in this area.

Following the mid-term evaluation in mid-2002 recommending a strategic reorientation, the project “*Institutional Support for the National Assembly*” remained suspended as there was no reaction from the National Assembly on the proposals arising from the evaluation and the new programme of work presented by Technical Assistance. The second stage of the project, which was extended from 12 to 18 months, ought now to

commence in 2003 with a more realistic approach integrated into the NAO's schedule. With this in mind, a rider to the Financing Agreement is in preparation.

In the justice sector the project of “*Institutional Support for the Instituto Nacional de Estudos Judiciários* [National Institute for Legal Studies] (*INEJ*) was able to create the necessary conditions within that body to guarantee the training of magistrates and other holders of legal office. All the activities of the project ended in 2002, except for the final evaluation which will determine whether the Institute will be capable of accepting the justice programme of countries with Portuguese as their official language (PALOP).

A preliminary identification study for “*Support for the Reform of the Administration of Justice*” in 2001/2002 reviewed the justice sector and proposed certain possible areas of support. Despite follow-ups on different occasions, this study has not provoked any reactions from the technical ministry and is in abeyance.

The Financing Agreement for the project “*Institutional Support for the National Statistical Institute*” was signed in September 2002, the amount concerned being €1.9 million. Its objective was to enhance statistical capabilities with a view to contributing towards drawing up the strategy to combat poverty. Due to the political context developing positively, there have been some delays in the start-up of this particularly important project and a slight change in focus is now necessary.

The second stage of a viability study for a programme of “*Support for the Reform of Public Administration*” is also in progress.

Support to improve the management of **public finances** is also considered a priority. The level and nature of the aid to be granted (estimated at between €5 and 10 million, although a larger amount may be necessary) will be determined in the context of a co-ordinated framework to be defined with the Government and other donors. The World Bank has been the major actor in this area and has been preparing a programme aiming to improve and render more transparent public management, including that of the oil sector.

The project “*Institutional Support for the Services of the National Authorising Officer*” is of greater direct importance for co-operation between the Government of Angola and the European Commission. A project for institutional support is in preparation, which provides for the competitive recruitment of national technicians for the NAO services and also their technical capacity building as well as in EDF procedures through substantial technical assistance. A study in 2000 resulted in a proposal for preliminary financing which, after ample discussions and changes, is to allow a Financing Agreement to be reached at the end 2003. Nevertheless, the situation will continue to be difficult during 2003 and 2004 and temporary measures (TA) need to be taken for this period.

4.3 Utilisation of Resources for NSAs

A substantial proportion of the financial resources allocated by the EC in response to the emergency situation was used in programmes and projects implemented by national and

international NGOs and churches. The micro-projects programme was also, and continues to be, an important instrument for the capacity building of a non-State institutions, including local NGOs, small associations and interest groups organised for the production and revitalisation of services, which implement small-scale projects using the funds allocated to this programme.

With the beginning of the preparation of the CSP in mid-2001, the EC established more systematic contacts with the NSAs, a broad process of consultation on the draft CSP involving members of parliament, the university, trade unions, journalists, churches, professional associations and services, having been embarked upon in April and May 2002 jointly with the services of the National Authorising Officer.

These contacts will be maintained in the framework of the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) and the future initiatives in support of civil society, based on the indicative allocation of funds and the anticipated areas to be selected for possible support, from 2002 onwards, through various budget lines and the EDF. In 2002, COIEPA, a consortium formed by the Catholic and Evangelical churches most represented in Angola, in collaboration with the EC-Delegation and AIDCO F/4, identified a project of a value of €600 000 to be funded by the EIDHR, its objectives being to facilitate and strengthen the participation of churches belonging to the consortium and the Peace Network, a network of national NGOs, in the national peace and reconciliation process.

4.4 Other instruments

4.4.1 European Investment Bank

The **European Investment Bank** (EIB) has had a minor role under the 8th EDF, because the business conditions in the country - still under the civil war situation - and the arrears with the Bank - which are yet to be settled - were major constraints for re-launching long-term financing activities in Angola. Therefore, no projects were financed over the last few years.

In December 2002 the EIB carried out a mission in Angola to analyse the possibility of resuming its activities in this country. A specific project on air navigation and safety is currently under evaluation by the Bank's services.

Under the 9th EDF, the EIB will manage the Investment Facility (IF), a large financial instrument of EUR 2.2bn aiming primarily at supporting investments of the private and the commercially-run productive public sectors in the ACP countries. This Facility will be complemented with up to a further EUR 1.7bn from the Bank's own resources. Post conflict countries, such as Angola, may benefit from long-term concessionary conditions and a multitude of financial instruments available from the IF. Following the first approach to the Angolan authorities in December 2002 the EIB intends to intensify its financial activities targeting essentially the reconstruction and rehabilitation of major infrastructure affected by the prolonged war and the financial sector.

4.4.2 Regional co-operation

The PALOP and SADC regional programmes have acquired a certain importance in recent years, although progress has been curbed by the political/military situation.

As a **PALOP** member, Angola benefits from PIR I and II and, more specifically, from the regional project “**Regional Training Centre for the Training of Nursing Administrators**” (€2.6 million). This centre is operating in the Higher Nursing Institute in Luanda and it carried out the training of management administrators for health units and services. Training has been concluded for 25 trainees, who have returned to their countries of origin (second promotion). Following the meeting of the Steering Committee (October 2001), the first meeting of nursing professionals from countries with Portuguese as their official language was held, involving professionals, training institutions and nursing associations from the five countries (June 2002). The PALOP “**Nursing and Midwife Network**” has been set up and priority areas of work defined: training, class organisations and the regulation of professional practice and research.

Angola is preparing to receive the PALOP regional project “**Support for the Development of the Legal System**”. With this in view, institutional support has already been provided to the receiving institute, the INEJ (see 4.2.3). The preparations began in 2002 in the context of a budget programme for start-up and the contracting of the management unit, and in particular of the legal co-ordinator, is in progress.

At **SADC** level, it is hoped that after the 8th Meeting of the “**Drug Control Committee**” held in Luanda (November 2002), Angola's involvement can be more active, as in the regional actions to control HIV/AIDS, in which it has not been involved.

The Angolan component of the regional project “**Support for the Control of Animal Diseases in the SADC Region**”, which began in mid-2000 with a planned duration of two years, has only completed the implementation of the first Budget of the Programme. The activities, centred in the southwest provinces of the country, concentrated on logistical support for livestock vaccination campaigns and on the capacity building of livestock farming technicians. Nevertheless, the launch and award of the tender for the supply of basic vehicles for the support of vaccination campaigns was achieved.

4.4.3 Budget

ECHO

Since 1993, ECHO has provided more than €135 million for victims of the Angolan crisis. In March 2001 the Commission adopted a EURO 9 M€ humanitarian “Global Plan” and in February 2002, another one amounting to 8 M€ “Global Plan” for projects in the areas of primary health, nutrition, emergency relief, protection and air transport. As with all ECHO activities, the funding was channelled through various international organisations and NGOs, which are ECHO's partners in the region.

ECHO's priority was to target areas most directly affected by the war with the largest concentration of IDPs and the highest rates of malnutrition. It was also continuing to ensure that aid is supplied to provinces not supported by other donors, such as the east of the country, and to intervene in zones recently opened to the humanitarian community. From May to September 2002 a further 6 M€ has been provided by the Commission through ECHO in response to the nutritional crisis revealed as new areas of Angola became accessible as a result of the cease-fire.

Subsequent to the cease-fire, and in the context of the review by the Commission of all of its assistance to Angola, ECHO's funding strategy was closely coordinated with that of the EDF and other budget lines in order to ensure coherence and complementarity, to avoid duplication and to create synergies among the different funding sources. Thus, with the agreement of the Government, € 30 million of 8th EDF funds were used for humanitarian interventions in the context of an Emergency Programme in Support of the Peace Process.

In terms of horizontal issues, peace in Angola has offered a real chance to promote the link between relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD), a process in which ECHO actively participates. As of the second half of 2002, ECHO has been introducing, where possible, elements of sustainability into its interventions, as well as accelerating the handing over of certain projects to other sources of funding. The huge population movements inside the country, the increase in road transport, and the prospect of thousands of refugees coming back from surrounding countries are all elements propitious to the spread of HIV-AIDS. ECHO is examining this issue both in the context of its own emergency interventions and in that of LRRD, as the first step in a wider EC/Government of Angola policy approach.

Food security – Budget Line B7/20

a) Results

As regards the budget lines, that of **food security** appears to be the most important. Between 1996 and 2001 aid supplied via this budget line amounted to 93M€.

Until recently, sending food aid by air made heavy demands on resources. This has been an inevitable situation and one which in 2002 began to change, offering the prospect of obtaining better results - and of reaching more people – with the same financial resources.

Guaranteeing and prioritising road transport for humanitarian aid, opening, protecting and maintaining the roads to the main urban centres in the interior continue to be relevant. In this way, the costs of humanitarian actions can be reduced by 30-40%. With this objective and that of revitalising economic activity in those regions, a number of support projects for the removal of mines and the rehabilitation of secondary roads funded via the EDF and budget lines were identified in 2002 and included in programmes in progress (PAR and the Emergency Programme for Support of the Peace Process).

b) Activities

EC assistance towards emergency food aid: In 2001, 405 000 tonnes of food had to be imported commercially in addition to the 176 000 tonnes or so received as food aid. In accordance with an analysis by the FAO and WFP mission carried out between 15 May and 6 June 2002, the cereal harvest in that year was put at 504 000 tonnes. The needs to be covered from outside in 2002/2003 were estimated at 725 000 tonnes, of which 504 000 were to be met from commercial imports and approximately 221 000 through emergency food aid. Faced with this situation, the EC, in co-ordination with WFP and with financial resources from the respective budget line, allocated €14.4 million in 2001 to the acquisition and transport of food and €15 million in 2002 (the food reached Angola as from the first quarter of the following year), being the second provider of support of this kind following USAID.

Support for the supply of agricultural inputs: The EC also allocated significant resources by way of support for the sowing campaigns and for the resettlement of displaced populations through the distribution of agricultural seeds, tools, fertilisers and foods for the protection of seeds. For this programme, implemented by EURONAIID and by the member NGOs of this consortium, €12 million was allocated in 2001 and €14.9 million in 2002 for the support of 107 000 peasant families. A mission to assess the programme was carried out in the second half of 2002, orientating its continuity with a view to the transition from the emergency phase, to integrate basic food products into the internal market.

c) Horizontal matters

Institutional support: Bearing in mind that poverty and food insecurity are more problematical in rural areas, a food security policy in Angola naturally has to accord priority to **relaunching the agricultural and stockfarming sector**. The country's potential in this area needs to be exploited with a view to generating income for the most vulnerable; those most affected by the armed conflict. At this stage, support for the rehabilitation of the marketing/processing networks for agricultural products, the improvement of access to the factors of production, the increase in the range of new employment opportunities through training and access to credit and, additionally, consolidating national capacity for research in agriculture are measures having a major impact.

A number of these concerns were included in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper which the Government is to draw up following the support given by the EC through contracting a consultant for a three-month period in response to a request from the Ministry of Planning. The consultant provided support for drawing up the food security strategy to be included in that paper. The results of this support are reflected in the draft presented by the Government in September 2002. A new draft is expected for June 2003.

The EC is continuing to fund support for the Food Security Office within the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, with technical assistance recruited by FAO. The first stage of this project, begun in 1998, was closed in 2001. After its assessment, it was decided to continue with the project, a new contract having been signed with FAO in 2002 for an amount of €1 951 000 with a planned duration of three years.

The CSP identified food security as one of the focal sectors. At the end of 2002, a start was made on contracting the Technical Assistance, which is going to support the Government in framing a sectoral strategy and commencing the preparation of a “*Multiannual Food Security Programme*”.

Other budget lines

In the reporting period Angola also benefited from funds from the NGO Co-financing, Rehabilitation, Landmines and Human Rights and Democracy budget lines.

Funds from the Co-financing and Rehabilitation BLs were used to give additional support to the rehabilitation of municipal health systems, including orthopaedic centres for the production of prostheses and orthoses.

Under the Co-financing BL, the European Community in the reporting period co-financed 11 projects in Angola for a total amount of €10 456 022, of which 7 are in the area of education/training, 2 in the area of sanitation, one in rural development and one in capacity building. Angola is also covered by one regional project in the area of education/training (covering also Congo & Gabon) co-financed under this budget line

No new mine action projects were funded in 2001 and 2002, but ongoing projects continued to be implemented.

4.4.4 Commercial relations and Fisheries

As regards commercial relations, the Fisheries Agreement was renewed in 2002 for a period of two years. Under this protocol, Angola received €15.5 million in 2002, €9.975 million of it by way of financial compensation and €5.525 million for specific actions for the development of the sector. Following a mission of the EC inspection services (SANCO) to Angola in 2002 an auto-suspension of exports of fish products to the EU has been declared until measures to meet the recommendations as regards the sanitary context of fish processing are implemented.

Angola could also benefit from a programme to support capacity building of its fishery sector in the framework of EU/ACP co-operation.

5. Programming perspective for the following years

In the near future the publication of the PRSP for Angola is expected for final discussion and adoption. This document is all the more important as it is generally seen as being essential for the holding of a donors' conference, which shall produce significant results.

The great priority at the present time is support for the consolidation of the 2002 peace process with resources from the 8th EDF and earlier EDFs. The capacity to **disarm, demobilise and reintegrate the combatants**, to deal with the **essential needs of populations at risk** and to allow for the partisan and political liberties necessary for a democratic climate favouring the holding of **free and fair presidential and legislative elections** is decisive.

In the context of the transition from humanitarian assistance towards development co-operation the CSP strong emphasis on the LRRD approach is of particular importance. While the focus of development co-operation has been on humanitarian assistance in the last years, it is in 2003 that the step from relief to rehabilitation should be envisaged. Transition funds need to be made available to rapidly take over as areas open up and the emergency stabilises. Areas relevant in this context are the resettlement of IDPs, the return of refugees, de-mining activities and rehabilitation of social infrastructure (hospitals and schools). But the focus must also be on issues such as HIV/AIDS and institutional capacity building at all levels, as they are essential for the country's future economic and social development.

Bearing in mind the current transitional situation the country is going through, with the enormous needs in terms of reconstruction, rehabilitation, resettlement, socio-occupational reintegration and de-mining, readjusting financial planning in order to react to these imminent and urgent challenges with a major impact on the reconciliation and reintegration processes is proving to be necessary. This readjustment must also make it possible to accelerate the commitments and disbursements of the EDF.

The resources still available from all the NIPs today total €183 million. The Delegation and the NAO's services are discussing a number of proposals:

The socio-economic reintegration of displaced populations and demobilised personnel and the reconstruction of social infrastructures (health, education and secondary roads);

The peace process through a programme with an important de-mining component;
The co-financing of existing programmes, specifically with the WB.

The proposals in preparation with the NAO are at present estimated to cost €75-90 million. It is anticipated that the first financing proposals (support for the Social Support Fund - FAS) will be concluded by July 2003.

6. 2003 annual operational reviews – specific issues

6.1. The Speeding Up of the Use of Old EDF Resources

The disbursement of EDF funds in particular has been very slow and problematical and the second instalment of the 8th EDF was not released. The prolonged conflict - and the associated difficulty of carrying out development programmes - was, without doubt, one of the main reasons for this. In Angola, the basis of policies needs to be strengthened in order to achieve the maximum impact of institutional support measures. However, that same effort of institutional support has also sustained long delays, so much so that the EC is to consider abandoning some projects in different areas, specifically justice and the reform of the public service. Major infrastructure projects are particularly vulnerable to this lack of sustainability in terms of the absence of adequate funding by the State for fixed expenditure and maintenance costs. In addition, the severe shortage of capacities at central level and, much more specifically, at provincial and local administrative level, obviously had a negative impact on the payment of EDF funds. **Public administration** has been **severely affected** by the depreciation of wages and the best qualified workers continue to be attracted by the more advantageous remunerations in the private sector, including in the missions of donors and NGOs.

Apart from the political situation the country has gone through, the most widely-felt difficulty for the Delegation is the weakness in staff terms of the NAO services. The problem also arises in relation to the provincial authorities, which interact with difficulty among them and with the central power. The civil conflict resulted in a heavy concentration of power in Luanda - a process, which has still to be reversed. The Commission must be prepared to assist the Angolan authorities in this de-concentration effort.

If similar deficiencies were to be detected also in relation with other ministries, with whom EC/Angola co-operation is being implemented, the option to assist these institutions with TA must be kept open, for example by creating and building the capacity of units within the ministries, which would serve as facilitators for this co-operation. In the period covered by this report difficulties regarding the granting of permanent visa have been observed, which concern technical staff assigned to public institutions and

emergency projects and activities financed through the NIP and the RIP of the EDF. This problem has extended to non-diplomatic personnel within the delegation, for which the Commission has, as it is entitled, requested the status of Technical and Administrative Staff in accordance with the stipulations of article 37.2 of the Vienna Convention, and which has been denied.

In the case of the TA these have been repeatedly obliged to meet requests for the payment of customs duties for equipment needed for projects, in contradiction to the tax and customs regime foreseen in the Lome and Cotonou Conventions, which is integral part of their contracts. These impediments have had serious practical consequences for the adequate implementation of the EC's humanitarian and development aid.

For the EC's part, attention must be drawn to the lack of human resources, which has also affected the Delegation.

Accordingly, the committed but unpaid residues of the 7th EDF (RAL) now stand at €53 million. In the 8th EDF, primary commitments have already reached 75%. Meanwhile, the secondary ones are small and the disbursements even smaller, so that a residue for commitment (RAC) is €69 million. The experience of the Emergency Programme to Support the Peace Process (EPSPP), which contributed substantially to accelerate the commitment of funds in 2002 could be repeated in 2003 with an EPSPP II. The identification of programmes in the context of the 9th EDF remains to be completed.

The rapid finalisation of the proposals referred to in Chapter 5 will make it possible to reverse this trend and drastically increase the new commitments and disbursements.

6.2. Setting indicators and targets for measuring results in focal sectors

Quality and availability of data on Angola are a particular challenge due to the long period of civil war. This goes for data collected by international organisations as well as for national data such as from the National Institute for Statistics (INE). If data are available for certain areas, they tend to vary significantly depending on the source. Data on trends for the last years will be almost impossible to obtain in many areas. The setting of indicators and targets at this stage is therefore an exercise of only limited value. It is not a simple exercise of choosing the most suitable indicators for the performance of the different sectors, but rather a matter of taking what is available. The situation should, however, improve with the normalisation of the country's situation.

Furthermore the Angolan PRSP is not yet available at the moment of the drafting of this document. However, it would be highly advisable that the choice of indicators be in line with those monitored in the PRSP. At this stage the discussion of refinement of indicators can therefore be only preliminary and should evolve with the publication of the PRSP and the increasing availability and quality of data. Furthermore the choice of indicators will also have to be further discussed with line ministries and the INE in order to obtain a comprehensive, verifiable and acceptable framework.

The intervention framework of the CSP/NIP serves as a reasonable basis for the time being, as it was signed in early 2003, but further reformulation and refinement as well as the setting of intermediate targets is required to allow for a more precise measurement of sectoral performance. It is expected that a table taking up the indicators of the CSP/NIP and adding several new indicators, in particular in the focal sectors health, education and food security/rural development areas will be included in this report (see Annexes I and VIII). These tables will only be available in an updated version following the presentation of the new draft of the PRSP expected for mid-July 2003. While disaggregation of data depends on their availability, it would nevertheless be particularly rewarding to look not only at national, but where possible also at regional data, as national data often hide considerable regional disparities. HIV/AIDS is not directly addressed in the CSP/NIP, as infection levels are still moderate compared to those in neighbouring countries. However, it is suggested to monitor developments here as well, taking into account that with the opening of the country HIV/AIDS may very quickly become an imminent threat.

6.3. Dialogue in the Country with the NAO and Non-State Actors

In addition to the regular dialogue between the NAO and the EC at the time of high level visits, the Delegation meets with the Technical Assistance Unit of the NAO monthly in order to review progress on all the fronts of Angola/EC co-operation. A follow-up table is updated with tasks, responsibilities and deadlines after each meeting.

7. Conclusions

Process of peace and reconciliation

By 2001 sporadic attacks and the prevalence of unmarked minefields throughout the country made vast tracts of the country inaccessible. After the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding complementary to the Lusaka Protocol of 1994 on 4 April 2002, the Government's short-term actions focused on the disarmament and demobilisation of the UNITA soldiers (80.000 ex-soldiers, 300.000 if family members are included), on their social and professional reintegration and on the integration of their officers into the Angolan armed forces or the national police. As foreseen in the memorandum 5.000 ex-UNITA soldiers have been integrated into these forces. This will be followed by the resettlement of the internally displaced (IDPs) and refugees from neighbouring countries. In August 2001; the Government announced its intention to organise **presidential and legislative elections**. However, the Government needs to implement a number of complex measures beforehand: to review the Constitution (already in progress) and the electoral law, to carry out an electoral census, to resettle displaced populations and guarantee freedom of movement within the country.

Starting in August 2002 all UNITA military personnel were absorbed administratively into the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA). UNITA's Armed Forces ceased to exist formally. The Joint Commission created through the Lusaka Protocol to follow its implementation, was dissolved on 21st November 2002, when the parties considered that the essential tasks foreseen in the Protocol had been completed. Both parties agreed on the establishment of a bilateral mechanism in its place, to follow up and supervise the completion of the medium and long-term tasks. In December 2002 the Political Commissions of MPLA and UNITA held a high level meeting to discuss questions of national interest, particularly constitutional review. The parties agreed that the president shall be head of state and government as well as leader of his own party; that the president will appoint the provincial governors upon recommendations from the majority party in those provinces, that the legislative body shall have a single chamber and that in tandem a National Council, where the "traditional powers" shall be represented will be set up. It is not expected that the final document will be adopted earlier than 18 months from that date.

Elections should take place no later than 2004. Some members of both UNITA and the MPLA have suggested they be postponed for one or two years. This would enable the development of a more appropriate set-up in which to implement the national objectives. The other opposition parties, who call for elections at an early date, have begun their preparations and have been working towards creating a more united opposition. However, it seems to be a confirmed today that they will not take place after 2005.

The fight against poverty

After 27 years of warfare most infrastructure is seriously dilapidated or totally destroyed. There are large numbers of IDPs, ex-combatants and refugees to resettle. In an effort to overcome this situation, the Government is preparing a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). The PRSP is expected to guide Government action in five main directions:

economic and institutional reform, the creation of a human capital base, the social and economic infrastructure, equitable growth and strengthening the public sector. Its focus will be on rehabilitation and reconstruction. Meanwhile, existing studies and analyses indicate extremely high levels of poverty, both among the urban population and among displaced persons. One important aspect is the lack of access to social services. To re-establish these services will require substantial funding and this process will have to go hand in hand with the strengthening of institutional capacity. What little data there is indicate an increase in inequality. The delays in concluding the PRSP are due in part to the overturn in the political and military situation. In January 2002 the Government had already completed its first consultation of civil society on the PRSP project. The last version presented to society in general and donors in particular dates back to September 2002. A new version including their contributions is expected in September 2003. The adoption of this document should be of particular importance to the authorities, as it is generally seen as a precondition for the holding of a donors' conference on the reconstruction of Angola.

However, the adoption of this as well as other documents does not make sense, without the existence of a solid and lasting political commitment by the Government as regards their implementation. This commitment includes also the willingness to use the resources generated by the country's vast mineral wealth in a transparent way and to strengthen the competent national institutions.

Perspectives for Foreign Investment

The advent of peace came up against an **economic structure** where mining and quarrying – especially oil - accounted on average for almost 51% of the GDP in the 1990s. However, Angola's long-term **investment potential** is vast. The initiation of other activities will require confidence from investors for the necessary long-term investment. Sustained peace is a fundamental factor, which will allow Angola to realise this potential, but it is not the only one. A favourable and - above all - a stable legal and financial climate must also be in place. As regards public accounts, the Government has taken a number of measures in relation to the **transparency of transactions in the public sector**, such as audits to the Central Bank and of financial transactions in the oil and diamond sectors, the preparation of a plan for the overdue settlement of the national debt and the transfer of the management of customs duties and the reform of the Customs Service. The existing **legislation on foreign investment** was revised and the formal discrimination between foreign and domestic investment, which favoured the latter, was removed. However, there is still a lot to be done, in particular with regard to improving the management of public finance and consequently controlling inflation and lowering interest rates; the proper functioning of existing public audit institutions, such as the Court of Auditors; the creation of others, such as an independent competition authority; and eventually the adaptation to and adoption of international standards in the field of production and trade through the World Trade Organisation.

Overview of past and ongoing co-operation

At an initial stage, the NIP of the 8th EDF defined the primary sector and rural development, roads and bridges and development and urban reconstruction as focal

sectors. Support for framing global and sector policies was also foreseen. Nevertheless, war prevented these policies from being strictly adhered to. The conflict also created humanitarian and reconstruction needs, which had to be addressed, which resulted in that the EC's programmes in Angola were primarily directed at the health and rural rehabilitation sectors.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that co-operation in the past was implemented on a case by case basis and that resources were dispersed among many sectors and isolated projects. Increased sector and geographic concentration of interventions, that will allow for important complementarities and synergies between the financed projects, started in 2002 and will continue in the framework of the 9th EDF. In the coming years the main challenge is to go beyond emergency needs and to create the conditions for development. This will require the fast reopening of the lines of communication through de-mining actions, rehabilitation and consequent maintenance of infrastructure, and implies continuous investments in the basic social services. Establishing the different branches of government (health, education, justice, etc.) throughout the country and the qualification and training of its staff is of particular importance.

The LRRD approach is structured in response to the humanitarian crisis

More than one-third of the payments to Angola in 2001 and 2002 were made by way of immediate aid for the humanitarian crisis. The continuing serious humanitarian situation during those years and the opportunities arising with the peace agreement enabled the use of the EC's multiple instruments - ECHO, budget lines and the EDF. ECHO operations made it possible to guarantee basic health care to approximately 1.5 million recipients. Some of ECHO's operations are going to be continued through the "Transitional Programme for the Support of Displaced Populations."

For the duration of its presence in Angola, ECHO's main objective will be that of saving lives and ensuring the survival of vulnerable populations. With the general stabilisation (though still at emergency levels) of the nutritional situation at the end of 2002, ECHO's interventions in the immediate future will be to contribute to the minimum conditions for the resettlement of war-affected populations, in line with the Government's own legislation. At the same time, ECHO will be ready to intervene on an ad hoc basis in response to new pockets of emergency. Emergency health and education services could gradually be taken over by the various line ministries and absorbed into sectoral programmes. In order to do so, actions aiming at more extensive rehabilitation of infrastructures and training/building capacity of national staff need to be implemented through development cooperation funding (EDF). In this transitional phase, widespread mine infestation is not only the main humanitarian challenge, but also the central constraint to gain access to large tracts of the country. It is also the biggest obstacle to the resettlement of populations, the extension of agricultural production and economic development in general. It deserves special attention in current and future cooperation, in the short- and longer term.

There can be no hard and fast rules on the timing of the different phases of the LRRD process. Indeed, in a few areas of Angola which have been less affected by the war, development interventions can begin immediately, and are in fact already underway. In other parts of the country, such as the Central Highlands, where some areas have been accessible for longer than others, ECHO interventions can take place alongside development interventions, with the prospect of the linkage to development interventions being accomplished more quickly. In yet other areas, such as the eastern provinces, which were completely isolated for many years, it will more than likely be feasible to implement only emergency interventions funded by ECHO for some time to come.

Reconstruction and institutional support in rural development programmes

Following the reprogramming mission in early 2001 the 2nd phase of PAR (Programme for the Support of Reconstruction) was launched. Activities were to be directed at 19 municipalities in the 4 provinces of the Planalto Central, one of the areas most affected by the military conflict. This phase will include institutional support to provincial governments and local administrations. This should enable them to prepare municipal diagnoses with the participation of non-state actors locally, municipal rehabilitation programmes and the implementation of projects focused on revitalising the delivery of basic social services. Pragmatically, some activities have been adjusted to facilitate the circulation of persons and goods (support to de-mining and repair of secondary roads) and the reestablishment of public administration in the communes and municipalities. Other co-operation instruments have been used in a more co-ordinated fashion with the PAR, in particular the activities carried out through the "Emergency Programme for the Support of the Peace Process" and the programme to support the revitalisation of the agricultural production, which is financed via budget lines and implemented by EURONAIID and its European NGO members.

The implementation of the Micro-Projects programme PMR III was begun at the end of 2002 in 5 provinces, in regions where the capacity to revitalise production and market activities can be increased. It involves institutional capacity building of local NGOs, farmers' associations and technical public farm support structures. This was recommended in the evaluation of previous programs.

Reconstruction in the transport, water, sanitation and education sectors

a) Transport

After decades of armed conflict, Angola faces serious problems in the transport sector, namely: (i) destruction of an important part of the existing infrastructure (roads, railways and associated administrative structures); (ii) deterioration of the remaining infrastructure due to lack of maintenance; (iii) obsolete vehicles; (iv) undercapitalised maintenance structure; (v) excessive numbers of underqualified officials; (vi) poor financial performance; (vii) high investment costs; (viii) collapse of demand for transportation services due to the war; (ix) lack of a commercial culture. With the end of the war and the signing of the peace agreement in April of 2002, the Government has undertaken efforts towards implementing short term measures (2002-2005), contained in the National Strategy for Transportation in Angola (ENTA) for the period 2000-2015.

In **the road subsector**, the Government has been trying to reopen the major road axes. It is seeking funding from the main donors for implementing measures defined in the short-term action plan. The repair/reconstruction of infrastructure, in particular of the roads that make up the basic network, the institutional consolidation of INEA, the establishment of a viable Road Fund to allow the collection by INEA of the revenues from different available sources, the review of legislation and the involvement of the private sector in transport services through concessions, are the main Government tasks for the next 5 years.

The implementation of these measures is very costly and can be financed by the Government from its own resources with the greatest difficulty only. Uncertainty related to the investments' sustainability represent important obstacles to obtaining external financing.

b) Water and Sanitation

The infrastructure of the water supply and sanitation sectors, built before independence, are at present in a state of disrepair. They serve currently less than 20% of the population. Wells, rivers and lakes are the main sources of water supply in the rural areas. The lack of pure drinking water for humans and cattle is an extremely serious problem during particular times of the year in the semi-arid grazing areas in the south.

The recently approved water legislation is meant to support Government policy for the water and sanitation sector. It encompasses a new strategy and plan for the development of the sector, it sets out to create public water and sanitation providers and a fund for the sector. The implementation of these measures will create a favourable framework for the development of the sector, in particular recent legislation, which establishes the essential principles for an efficient, co-ordinated and sustainable management of the water resources.

To increase production and improve distribution, the Government has recently made substantial investments in water supply and sanitation infrastructures. With the central objective of improving the living conditions of the population and their general standard of human development, the Government defined a strategy and an action plan, which include important sub-programmes, namely the definition of master plans, the repair/expansion of water supply and sanitation systems, the provision of water and sanitation in rural areas, renewal of equipment and institutional strengthening.

The main constraints in the water and sanitation sector derive essentially from the absence of a regulatory and normative framework capable to cover the various aspects related to water; the fragmented management and weak co-ordination between the different intervening sub-sectors; of dilapidated, insufficient and/or inadequate infrastructures; the scarcity of both human and financial resources; the difficult or even impossible access to several regions, hindering the completion of the programmed actions (studies, works, evaluation of the potential in water resources, etc.) and of the inadequate information systems.

c) Education

In 2001, the Government of Angola approved an Integrated Strategy for the Improvement of the Educational System for the period 2001-2015. This plan foresees a development phase of the new educational system (2002 – 2006) based mainly on the strengthening of basic education and on the promotion of technical and professional competencies at national level, on the reform and reorganisation of the management of the educational system, and on the revision of the curriculum on the basis of internationally accepted educational standards. In a second phase (2006-2015) consolidation and expansion of the new system through continuity, improvement and development of the programmes launched in the previous phase is expected.

In this context, co-operation with Angola in the education sector has as specific objectives the improvement of the standard of education and access to employment through better quality of general education, the improvement of school infrastructures and of professional training. In the framework of the 7th EDF the implemented programmes concentrated on technical-professional agricultural training, and on the improvement of primary education through institutional support to execute educational policies and to develop in-service training for primary school teachers.

In the perspective of continuation and reinforcement of the sustainability of activities in support of the education sector and its expansion to other areas (secondary and third level teachers, vocational training), a new programme will be identified (9th EDF) in the second semester of 2003, probably in the framework of a co-financing agreement with other donors active in this sector (African Development Bank, World Bank).

The health situation continues to cause concern

The new opportunities emerging with the cease-fire accelerated the use of the various EC instruments - ECHO, budget lines and EDF –, formulated and co-ordinated in a reply to the still persistent social and sanitary crisis. The national administration, the UN system and NGOs are all involved in this process. The co-ordination mechanism between all actors is, however, still weak and the steps taken by the Government towards the definition of a more effective intervention strategy and a bigger mobilisation of resources for the social sectors remain insufficient.

The existing institutional constraints and weaknesses at the level of the development and quality of human resources will gradually be minimised in the framework of a more structured dialogue and partnership between the parties. This will be achieved through a programme of support to the health sector whose main elements are basic health care, enhanced integration of services for the disabled and the fight against HIV/AIDS (including the security of blood transfusion).

Programming perspective for the following years

Bearing in mind the current transitional situation the country is going through, with the enormous needs in terms of reconstruction, repair, resettlement and socio-occupational reintegration and de-mining, readjusting financial planning will prove necessary in order to react to these imminent and urgent challenges having a major impact on the processes

of reconciliation and reintegration. This will also enable EDF commitments and disbursements to be accelerated. The resources still available total €183 million. The Delegation and services of the NAO are discussing a number of proposals including the socio-economic reintegration of displaced populations and of the demobilised and the reconstruction of social infrastructures (health, education and secondary roads); support to the peace process, via a programme with an important de-mining component, the co-financing of existing programmes, particularly with the WB. It is anticipated that the first financing proposals will be concluded by July 2003.

The Speeding Up of the Use of Old EDF Resources

The disbursement of EDF funds in particular has been very slow and problem ridden and the second instalment of the 8th EDF was not released. The prolonged conflict was, without doubt, one of the main reasons for this. Apart from the political situation the country has gone through, another difficulty is the weakness in staff terms of the services of the NAO. A project for institutional support is currently being prepared, which provides for the competitive recruitment of national technicians to support the NAO Services and to help them build their capacity. Furthermore, difficulties regarding the granting of permanent visa have been observed, which concern technical staff assigned to public institutions and emergency projects and activities financed through the NIP and the RIP of the EDF. This problem has extended to non-diplomatic personnel within the delegation. The practical implications for the implementation of EC aid are serious. On the EC's part, attention must be drawn to the lack of human resources, which has affected the Delegation.

Setting Indicators and Targets for Measuring Results in Focal Sectors

Quality and availability of data on Angola due to the long period of civil war pose a particular challenge. This may change with the adoption of the Angolan PRSP. It is not yet available at the moment of the drafting of this document (a new draft, which shall replace the version of September 2002 is expected for September 2003). However, it would be highly advisable that the choice of indicators be in line with those monitored in the PRSP.

The text of this Joint Annual Revue prepared by the services of the National Authorising Officer – the Planning Ministry - and the European Commission was agreed by the parties on 4 December 2003.

Done in Luanda by,

(signed)

Mr. Eduardo Severim de Morais
Deputy Minister of Planning
And Deputy NAO

(signed)

Mr. Glauco Calzuola,
Ambassador,
Head of EC Delegation in Angola

Annex 1:

Intervention Framework results and intermediate indicators at macro and sector level – 9th EDF.

(N.B. To be completed from the PRSP once available.)

General Objectives

		Source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Target (2006)
Prevalence of poverty	68.2%	MINPL AN							58%
Real annual GDP/per capita growth	-3.3% (1989- 2000)	MINPL AN							2% (2007)
Human Development Index		UNDP	0.42 2	0.37 7					To be specified
U5MR per 1,000 live births		INE/UN ICEF	295 (199 9)						200
Maternal mortality per 100,000 live births	+ 1850	INE/MI NSA							-30% of 2000 figure

Health

Indicator		Source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Target (2006)
Input									
Budget allocation to education (% of total expenditure)	5,4% (1999- 2001)	Annual budget				10%			
Budget execution (%of total sector allocation)							100		

<i>Possible new indicator: Condom usage rate in young people. (Percentage of people aged 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular sexual partner.)</i>									
<i>Possible new indicator: Percentage of orphans 10-14 (who have lost the mother, father, or both parents) who are in school</i>									
<i>Possible new indicator: The percent of adults, who have ever voluntarily requested an HIV test, received the test and received their results.</i>									
U5MR per 100 000 births (CSP, general objectives)			295						200 (2006)
Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births (CSP, general objectives)			1850						-30% of 2000 figure

Legislative/administrative measures	ACTOR	DATE			
Strategic guidelines of the national health policy					
Adoption of position on financing of the health system					
Approve and implement					

national					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pharmaceuticals and • blood policies 					

Education

Indicator		SOURCE	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Input									
Budget allocation to education (% of total expenditure)	6,3% (1999-2001)	1990/91 it was 10,7 %							10%(2003)
Budget execution (% of total allocation to sector)							100		
Output									
Number of pupils per class at level 1	90 (1998)								70/80 (2006)
Pupil teacher ratio at primary level	40/1								To be determined
Number of primary education teachers	4.414								25.000 (2006)
<i>Possible new indicator: number of primary schools operational</i>									
Outcome									
<i>New: Net enrolment rate of primary school (classes 1-6, if possible per gender)</i>		<i>1999/2000 the figure was 27,3 (male</i>							

		29,2 and female 25,4)							
Gross enrolment rate of primary school (classes 1-6, possibly by gender)	59,3%								65% (2006)
Survival rate in primary school (either grade 5 or 6, here 6)	45/50% (1990)								50/60% (2006)
<i>Possible new indicator: Gross VET enrolment rate per gender</i>									
<i>Possible new indicator: VET completion rate per gender</i>									
Impact									
<i>Possible new indicator: Youth literacy rate per gender (G/B) – 1990-2000</i>									
<i>Possible new indicator: Adult literacy rate per gender (G/B) – 1990-2000</i>									

Legislative/administrative measures	Actor	date			Target date
Implementation of the development plan (2001)					
<i>Any other legislation planned/under development (eg school fees, reform of assessment and testing, etc</i>					<i>Adoption date</i>

Legislative/administrative measures	Actor	date			
Conception and implementation of strategy					
Conception and implementation of medium term action plan					
Adoption of land law					

Annexe II: Chronogramme prévisionnel de la mise en oeuvre de la cooperation**ANGOLA**

Dotations: enveloppe A:	€ 117 mio	+	
enveloppe B:	€ 29 mio		
	€ 37,5 mio		estimation <u>minimum</u> des transfert FEDs antérieurs vers enveloppe A (solde sur les 6,7 et 8° FED et dégagements sur engagements primaires)
Total 9° FED:	€ 183,5 mio		

9e FED (y inclus transferts FEDs antérieurs)	2003			2004												2005	2006	2007	Total
	oct	nov	dec	jan	fev	mars	avril	mai	juin	juillet	aout	sept	oct	nov	dec				
Water and sanitation Luanda		20																	20
Contribution au Fond d'Appui Social - Banque Mondiale		45																	45
Program of emergency mine action for sustainable return and resettlement		26																	26
Facilité de Coopération Technique (TFC)			***			3,6													3,6
Appui insitutionnel aux services de l'Oï			***			3,8													3,8
Appui à la réforme de la fonction publique		*			**		***			5									5
DDRR (1)									***			20							20
Education				*			**		***				25						25
Health					*			**		***			25						25
Support to civil society (2)						*		**		***			3						3
Good governance / Elections (3)												*		**		3			3
Appui au Ministère des Finances (2)							*		**		***			3					3
Programme de création d'emplois - Luanda				*				**		***				3,5					3,5
Appui secteur Judiciaire										*		**		***		5			5
Food Security (4)																0-4			0-4
Humanitarian(4)																0-4			0-4
Total	-	91	-	-	-	7,4	-	-	-	5	-	20	53	7	-	8-16	-	-	191-199

% de la Dotation enveloppes A+B+soldes FEDs antérieurs	-	49,6%	-	-	-	4,0%	-	-	-	2,7%	-	10,9%	28,9%	3,5%	-	4,4-8,7%	-	-	104-108,5%
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Indiqué dans les colonnes (mois et années)

- Lancement des études: *
- Fiche d'identification établie: **
- Proposition de financement envoyée au siège: **
- Montant: Valeur estimée de la Proposition de Financement et mois de présentation au Comité du FED

(1) Chronogramme et montant indicatif: selon le CSP, il peut varier entre 9-36 M€ et peut aussi être destiné au renforcement des secteurs sociaux ou un 2ème appui au processus de démobilisation/réinstallation.

(2) Stade de diagnostic du secteur. Estimation encore incertain

(3) Le montant pourra éventuellement être augmenté, dans la perspective d'un appui à l'organisation des élections présidentielles en 2005

(4) Montants et nature des opérations encore à clarifier

ANNEX III - 1: Forecast of primary commitments
Country: Angola

Unit AIDCO	EDF or BL (1)	Sector Title of project/programme	IP (2)	Total 2003	2004												2005	2006	2007	Comments
					Jan	Feb	Mars	Avril	Mai	Juin	Juill.	Août	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Focal Sector: Social sectors																				
C7	9 EDF	Programme: Water and Sanitation Luanda	11/2003	20																
C5	9 EDF	Program of emergency mine action for sustainable return and resettlement	11/2003	26																
C5	9 EDF	Programme: Socio-economical reinsertion / suport to the FAS program (WB)	11/2003	45																
C5	9 EDF	Programme: Education	06/2004							25										
C6	9 EDF	Programme: DRRR	06/2004							20										
C5	9 EDF	Programme: Health	07/2004								25									
s/total focal sector A				91	0	0	0	0	0	45	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Focal Sector: Food security																				
F5	BL	?	?																	
F5	9 EDF	Food security program	01/2005															0-4		
F3	B7-700	Democray and Human Rights	06/2004							1,5						0,5				
s/total focal sector B				0	0	0	0	0	0	1,5	0	0	0	0	0,5	0	0	0	0	
Non focal sector activities																				
C1	9 FED	Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF)	12/2003	3,6																
C4	9 EDF	Program: Insitutional support of NAO services	12/2003	3,8																
C4	9 EDF	Program: Appui Reforme Fonction Publique	04/2004				5													
C4	9 EDF	Support to civil society	07/2004							3										
C5	9 EDF	Programme de création d'emplois - Luanda	07/2004							3,5										
C4	9 EDF	Programme: Appui Ministère Finances	08-2004								3									
C4	9 EDF	Programme: Appui secteur judiciaire	11/2004											5						
C4	9 EDF	Programme: Good govern. / Elections (*)	01/2005															3		
	9 EDF	Humanitarian aid	01/2005															0-4		
F4	B7-611	Anti personal landmines	02/2004			1,5														
s/total non focal sector activities				7,4	0	1,5	0	5	0	0	6,5	3	0	0	5	0	3-11	0	0	
Total				98,4	0	1,5	0	5	0	46,5	31,5	3	0	0	5,5	0	3-11	0	0	

(*) Le montant pourra éventuellement être augmenté, dans la perspective d'un appui à l'organisation des élections présidentielles en 2005

Estimates take into account recommitment of resources released by closing down old projects/contracts and decommitments.

(1) Budget Line number or the EDF number (6th,7th,8th or 9th for 2003, until ratification Cotonou Agreement, and 9th after 2003).

(2) IP: Date of submission of the Identification Proposal.

(3) Amount of the project/programme in the year/month column.

Years and months correspond to the date that delegations sent/will send in the draft Financing Proposals to headquarters.

ANNEX III - 2: Payments
PAYS : ANGOLA

N° Comptable (6, 7 and 8 EDF)	Title	Total prim. commit.	Situation (30/06/03)		1st semester 2003		2nd semester 2003		Total 2003 (31/12/03)		1st semester 2004		2nd semester 2004		Total 2004		Situation (31/12/2004)		
			Total sec. commit. (A)	Total payments (B)	Total sec. commit. (C)	Total payments (D)	Sec. commit. (E)	Payments (F)	Sec. commit. (C)+(E) (G)	Payments (D)+(F) (H)	Sec. commit. (I)	Payments (J)	Sec. commit. (K)	Payments (L)	Sec. commit. (I)+(K) (M)	Payments (J)+(L) (N)	Total sec. commit. (E)+(M)	Total payments (F)+(N)	
6 ACP ANG 42	Prog bourses stage & étude	0,30	0,29	0,29					0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,29	0,29	
6 ACP ANG 50	Urgent sanitation oper Luanda	13,00	9,44	9,06					0,11	0,11					0,00	0,00	9,44	9,17	
6 ACP ANG 56	Aliment eau ville de tombwa	0,36	0,36	0,33					0,03	0,03					0,00	0,00	0,36	0,36	
6 ACP ANG 66	Rehabilitation of major roads in the sw region of Angola	2,50	2,49	2,43				0,01	0,06	0,00	0,07				0,00	0,00	2,49	2,49	
6 ACP ANG 74	Programme de réhabilitation.	15,68	15,59	15,39	-0,08	0,67			0,19	-0,08	0,85				0,00	0,00	15,59	15,57	
6 ACP RPR 486	Rehabilitation of major roads in sw region of angola	10,00	9,70	9,15		0,57	0,01		0,53	0,01	1,10				0,00	0,00	9,72	9,68	
7 ACP ANG 24	Angorochas: exploitation de granit noir	2,70	2,70	1,55					0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	2,70	1,55	
7 ACP ANG 35	Projet de santé post urgence (réhabilitation)	18,00	15,86	13,43	0,19	1,12	1,89		2,10	2,08	3,22		1,70		0,00	1,70	17,75	17,23	
7 ACP ANG 44	Return & reintegration qualified african nationals -phase III	0,50	0,50	0,27					0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,50	0,27	
7 ACP ANG 50	Programme de microprojets	4,50	4,50	4,49					0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	4,50	4,49	
7 ACP ANG 51	Programme bourses d'étude et stage.	0,30	0,24	0,21					0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,24	0,21	
7 ACP ANG 60	Réhabilitation en milieu rural a huambo.	0,30	2,90	2,80					0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	2,90	2,80	
7 ACP ANG 61	Réhabilitation de l'institut de tchivingiro.	8,24	7,90	7,46	0,16	0,25			0,28	0,16	0,53				0,00	0,00	7,90	7,74	
7 ACP ANG 62	Programme d'appui a la reconstruction (PAR)	55,00	32,59	25,45	1,32	3,74	4,76		5,00	6,08	8,74	10,00	4,00	4,00	6,50	14,00	10,50	51,35	40,95
7 ACP ANG 63	Appui au projet "memorias intimas marcas"	0,19	0,19	0,18					0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,19	0,18	
7 ACP ANG 64	Training for lawyers and academics in fduan	0,80	0,73	0,73					0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,73	0,73	
7 ACP ANG 66	Coordination & suivi actions dans le domaine de la santé	0,18	0,16	0,16	-0,02	0,01			-0,02	0,01					0,00	0,00	0,16	0,16	
7 ACP ANG 71	Consolidation des systèmes éducatifs	0,69	0,69	0,69					0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,69	0,69	
7 ACP ANG 72	Appui coordination actions secteur agricole & devlpmt rural	0,14	0,14	0,10					0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,14	0,10	
7 ACP ANG 76	Programme de microréalisations II	2,00	2,00	0,97					0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	2,00	0,97	
7 ACP ANG 77	Appui institutionnel a l'assemblée nationale	1,30	0,44	0,44	-0,05	0,09	0,62		0,12	0,57	0,21		0,14		0,14	0,00	0,29	1,06	0,85
7 ACP ANG 78	Appui institutionnel au ministère du plan	0,36	0,36	0,36	-0,02				-0,02	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,36	0,36	
7 ACP ANG 82	Étude eau et assainissement luanda	0,19	0,15	0,11					0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,15	0,11	
7 ACP ANG 83	Formation continue des professeurs de l'enseignement primaire	6,00	2,20	1,84			1,70		0,20	1,70	0,23		0,63	1,00	0,63	1,00	1,27	4,90	3,30
7 ACP ANG 88	Audits de devis programmes	0,05	0,02	0,01					0,01	0,00	0,01				0,00	0,00	0,02	0,02	
7 ACP ANG 89	At programmation cadre art.255 tome iv révisée	0,02	0,02						0,02	0,00	0,02				0,00	0,00	0,02	0,02	
7 ACP ANG 90	Consolidation du système d'information des services de l'ON pour le suivi des projets financés par la CE	0,04	0,04	0,04		0,04			0,00	0,04					0,00	0,00	0,04	0,04	
7 ACP ANG 91	Appui à la réforme de l'administration de la justice	0,08	0,07	0,04		0,00			0,03	0,00	0,03				0,00	0,00	0,07	0,07	
7 ACP ANG 92	Ta for the interim poverty reduction strategy paper	0,06	0,06	0,06					0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,06	0,06	
7 ACP ANG 93	Missao de viabilidade de apoio institucional ao on	0,05	0,05	0,04					0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,05	0,04	




Situation (30/06/03)	1st semester 2003	2nd semester 2003	Total 2003 (31/12/03)	1st semester 2004	2nd semester 2004	Total 2004	Situation (31/12/2004)
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N° Comptable (6, 7 and 8 EDF)	Title	Total prim. commit.	Total sec. commit. (A)	Total payments (B)	Total sec. commit. (C)	Total payments (D)	Sec. commit. (E)	Payments (F)	Sec. commit. (C)+(E) (G)	Payments (D)+(F) (H)	Sec. commit. (I)	Payments (J)	Sec. commit. (K)	Payments (L)	Sec. commit. (I)+(K) (M)	Payments (J)+(L) (N)	Total sec. commit. (E)+(M)	Total payments (F)+(N)
7 ACP ANG 94	Appui institutionnel l'inej. Renforcement capacités techniques	0,38	0,32	0,32					0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,32	0,32
7 ACP ANG 95	Consultation process on csp.	0,01	0,01	0,01					0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01
7 ACP ANG 96	Appui préparation de politiques, coordination, et mise en oeuvre	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,00				0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,09	0,09
7 ACP ANG 97	Appui a la production du film "comboio da canhoca"	0,35	0,35	0,21					0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,35	0,21
7 ACP ANG 98	Program of emergency support to the peace process	2,00	2,00	1,90		1,90			0,00	1,90		0,10			0,00	0,10	2,00	2,00
7 ACP RPR 349	Promotion du commerce extérieur et des investissements.	2,60	2,01	1,88					0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	2,01	1,88
7 ACP RPR 350	Centre régional de formation de cadres infirmiers.	2,60	2,60	2,33		0,19		0,09	0,00	0,28					0,00	0,00	2,60	2,42
7 ACP RPR 680	Assistance technique générale	0,30	0,28	0,28	-0,02				-0,02	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,28	0,28
7 ACP RPR 761	Instruction de projets du 8eme fed	0,15	0,15	0,14					0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,15	0,14
8 ACP ANG 1	Sadc regional monitoring, control & surveillance of fishing	2,32	1,29	0,13		0,10	0,46		0,46	0,10					0,00	0,00	1,75	0,13
8 ACP ANG 5	Approvisionnement en eau potable de la ville de tombwa	7,60	5,59	2,18	0,46	0,06	0,63	0,06	0,06	1,09	0,65	1,19	0,83	0,82	1,48	2,00	7,12	4,82
8 ACP ANG 6	Appui au programme national de réhabilitation des handicapés	14,00	3,26	1,06	1,17	0,16	2,50	2,25	3,67	2,41		1,17	3,00	2,15	3,00	3,32	8,76	6,64
8 ACP ANG 8	Programme de soutien au secteur de la santé	25,00	0,00	0,00			5,00	1,00	5,00	1,00	2,00	1,32	2,00	1,48	4,00	2,80	9,00	3,80
8 ACP ANG 10	Étude eau et assainissement Luanda	0,12	0,11	0,08	0,11	0,08	0,02	0,03	0,14	0,10		0,02			0,00	0,02	0,14	0,13
8 ACP ANG 11	Programme de transition et soutien aux populations déplacées	16,30	7,43	3,90	0,00	0,43	4,25	2,55	4,25	2,98	4,45	1,21		2,82	4,45	4,02	16,13	10,47
8 ACP ANG 12	Programme micro réalisation phase 3	7,41	0,05	0,05	0,00	0,05	2,75	1,41	2,75	1,46	2,75	1,30		1,38	2,75	2,68	5,55	4,13
8 ACP ANG 13	Appui l'institut national statistique-elaboration profils	1,90	1,33	0,66	1,33	0,66		0,66	1,33	1,33	0,55	0,55			0,55	0,55	1,88	1,88
8 ACP ANG 15	Program of emergency support to the peace process	28,00	25,93	14,00	11,50	11,43	2,00	1,20	13,50	12,63				3,46	0,00	3,46	27,93	18,66
8 ACP ANG 17	Production du film "na cidade vazia"	0,30	0,30	0,18					0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,30	0,18
8 ACP ANG 18	Appui institutionnel au ministère du plan	0,19	0,19	0,10		0,08		0,09	0,00	0,17					0,00	0,00	0,19	0,19
8 ACP ANG 19	At au secteur génie civil et infrastructures	0,08	0,08	0,03		0,03		0,05	0,00	0,08					0,00	0,00	0,08	0,08
8 ACP ANG 20	Audits devis-programmes et projets FED	0,07					0,07		0,07	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,07	0,00
8 ACP ANG 21	Évaluation 7.ACP.ANG.94 appui institutionnel INEJ	0,03					0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03					0,00	0,00	0,03	0,03
8 ACP ANG 22	Étude complémentaire identification secteur justice	0,05					0,05		0,05	0,00	0,05				0,05	0,00	0,09	0,00
8 ACP ANG 23	Étude complémentaire identif. administration publique	0,08							0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
8 ACP ANG 24	AT transitoire à l'ON domaine appui institutionnel	0,21					0,21	0,06	0,21	0,06		0,07		0,05	0,00	0,12	0,21	0,18
8 ACP ANG 25	Études appui institutionnel et bonne gouvernance	0,25					0,08	0,04	0,08	0,04	0,09	0,06	0,09	0,09	0,17	0,14	0,25	0,18
8 ACP MTR 4	Support to the development of the judicial system	3,50	0,14	0,09	0,05	0,00	2,10	0,93	2,15	0,93		0,93	1,26	0,24	1,26	1,17	3,50	2,19
8 ACP TPS 123	Support to the development of the judicial system	1,50							0,00	0,00			0,74	1,00	0,74	1,00	0,74	1,00
Total		260,92	165,90	127,69	15,63	22,08	28,56	19,71	44,19	41,79	20,53	14,39	12,92	20,75	33,45	35,14	227,90	182,54

N° Comptable (9 EDF)	Title	Total prim. commit.	Situation (30/06/03)		1st semester 2003		2nd semester 2003		Total 2003 (31/12/03)		1st semester 2004		2nd semester 2004		Total 2004		Situation (31/12/2004)	
			Total sec. commit. (A)	Total payments (B)	Total sec. commit. (C)	Total payments (D)	Sec. commit. (E)	Payments (F)	Sec. commit. (C)+(E) (G)	Payments (D)+(F) (H)	Sec. commit. (I)	Payments (J)	Sec. commit. (E)	Payments (L)	Sec. commit. (I)+(K) (M)	Payments (J)+(L) (N)	Total sec. commit. (A)+(G)+(M)	Total payments (B)+(H)+(N)
	Appui au secteur judiciaire (1)	2,50	0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Appui au Ministère des finances (1)	1,50	0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Appui à la réforme de la fonction publique (1)	2,50	0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Appui aux services de l'ON	3,40	0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	1,60	0,61		0,15	1,60	0,76	1,60	0,76
	Water and sanitation Luanda (9 FED) (1)	20,00	0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,65	0,24	8,05	3,01	8,70	3,25	8,70	3,25
	Bonne gouvernance (1)	3,50							0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Société civile (1)	3,50	0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Programme d'appui du Fond Social - FAS III	45,00	0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	45,00	22,50			45,00	22,50	45,00	22,50
	Education (9 FED) (1)	25,00	0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	DDRR (1)	3,50	0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Technical cooperation facility	2,69	0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,34	0,18	0,34	0,18	0,67	0,37	0,67	0,37
	Appui intégration soldats démobilisés (1)	17,00	0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00						0,00	0,00	0,00
	Action humanitaire anti-mines	26,00	0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	4,50	2,20	21,00	10,50	25,50	12,70	25,50	12,70
	Appui au processus electoral (1)		0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total		156,09	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	52,09	25,73	29,39	13,85	81,47	39,58	81,47	39,58

Total 6,7,8,9 EDF	417,01	165,90	127,69	15,63	22,08	28,56	19,71	44,19	41,79	72,62	40,12	42,30	34,60	114,92	74,72	309,37	222,12
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(1) Pour le 9FED, les estimations d'engagements primaires sont approximatives, et celles d'engagements secondaires et paiements sont encore impossibles, ces programmes étant encore en phase pré-études (Appui au secteur judiciaire, Appui au Ministère des finances, Appui à la réforme de la fonction publique, Société civile, Education, DDRR, Appui intégration soldats démobilisés, Appui au processus electoral)

 Projets gérés directement à par le siège
 Prévision de clôture du projet
 8.ACP.ANG.1 Suivi de l'exécution: Délégation de Namibie

ANNEX IV

Financial situation: 8th EDF grants - national projects (open commitments)

Service responsable	N° Comptable	Intitulé	montants en € (Nov-2003)					date décision	date debut	date fin	Actions prises/à prendre et délais
			Total eng. prim.	Total eng. sec.	Total payé	RAC	RAL				
AIDCO/C/6	8 ACP ANG	1 Sacc regional monitoring, control & surveillance of fishing	2.320.000	1.748.809	360.325	571.191	1.959.675	19980101	19990701	20040630	Nouveau devis-programme en préparation
AIDCO/C/7	8 ACP ANG	5 Approvisionnement en eau potable de la ville de Tombwa	7.600.000	5.704.460	2.588.509	1.895.540	5.011.491	20000101	20011231	20060630	Prévision de réalisation d'engagements secondaires (prévision: 80% fin 2003). Mesures: - Contractation de l'assistance technique (04/2004) - Conclusion des derniers engagements (fournitures) mi-2004
AIDCO/C/5	8 ACP ANG	6 Appui au programme national de rehabilitation des handicapes	14.000.000	3.258.969	1.813.595	10.741.031	12.186.405	20001220	20011231	20071231	Accélération de la mise en oeuvre du programme, et des engagements secondaires, avec la contraction de l'assistance technique depuis mi-2003.
AIDCO/C/5	8 ACP ANG	8 Programme de soutien au secteur de la sante	25.000.000	0	0	25.000.000	25.000.000	20011227	20030101	20071231	Accélération de la mise en oeuvre du programme, et des engagements secondaires, avec la contraction de l'assistance technique fin 2003
AIDCO/C/7	8 ACP ANG	10 Étude eau et assainissement à Luanda	120.000	113.960	0	6.040	120.000	20000101	20010201	20010930	cf. 7.ACP.ANG.82. Dernier paiement fait. Délai de clôture prévu: 12/2003
AIDCO/C/5	8 ACP ANG	11 Programme de transition et soutien aux populations deplacees	16.300.000	10.861.621	5.235.987	5.438.380	11.064.013	20020327	20021130	20051130	Prévision de conclusion des engagements secondaires (sauf évaluation, audit): début 2004. Mesures d'accélération de la mise en oeuvre: -Recrutement local de l'unité de gestion en cours. -Consultation restreinte en cours pour une Assistance technique auprès de la Direction Nationale des eaux
AIDCO/C/5	8 ACP ANG	12 Programme micro realisation phase 3	7.405.000	2.752.073	1.457.950	4.652.927	5.947.050	20020517	20020901	20060301	Accélération des engagements secondaires prévue avec la fin du devis programme n°1 et la mise en oeuvre du DP2 à partir de 10/2004.
AIDCO/C/4	8 ACP ANG	13 Appui l'institut national statistique-elaboration profils	1.900.000	1.391.350	675.575	508.650	1.224.425	20020722	20030701	20050630	Prévisions d'engagements secondaires: environ 90% fin 2004.
AIDCO/C/5	8 ACP ANG	15 Program of emergency support to the peace process	28.000.000	27.927.407	19.359.897	72.593	8.640.103	20020101	20021231	20050101	Prévision de conclusion des engagements secondaires: début 2004. Mesures: accélération de la finalisation des derniers contrats, en coordination avec le siège. cf. 7.ACP.ANG.98
ECHO	8 ACP ANG	16 Aide d'urgence, nutrition et santé	2.000.000	2.000.000	1.859.338	0	140.662	20020101	20021231	20050101	
AIDCO/C/5	8 ACP ANG	17 Production du film "na cidade vazia"	300.000	300.000	180.000	0	120.000	20020806	20030131	20050131	Gestion siège
AIDCO/C/4	8 ACP ANG	18 Appui institutionnel au ministère du plan	193.830	193.830	149.613	0	44.217	20020812	20000401	20031231	Dernier paiement en cours. Délai de clôture prévu: 12/2003
AIDCO/C/7	8 ACP ANG	19 At au secteur g nie civil et infrastructures	80.000	80.000	53.907	0	26.093	20011012	20021015	20031015	Tous engagements secondaires faits. Délai de clôture prévu: 12/2003
AIDCO/C/8	8 ACP ANG	20 Audits de devis-programmes et projets	70.000	0	0	70.000	70.000	20030318	20030701	20041031	Adjudication de contrats d'audits en préparation
AIDCO/C/4	8 ACP ANG	21 Evaluation appui institutionnel INEJ (7.ACP.ANG.94)	32.000	26.000	22.158	6.000	9.842	20030318	20030822	20040331	Dernier paiement en cours. Délai de clôture prévu: 12/2003
AIDCO/C/4	8 ACP ANG	22 Étude complémentaire d'appui au secteur de la justice	45.000	0	0	45.000	45.000	20030321			A réaliser vers mi 2004
AIDCO/C/4	8 ACP ANG	23 Étude d'identification appui à la réforme administration publique	79.800	0	0	79.800	79.800	20030321	20031015	20040630	Prévision de conclusion de l'étude: avril 2004
AIDCO/C/4	8 ACP ANG	24 Assistance technique à l'ON dans le domaine de l'appui institut.	205.000	0	0	205.000	205.000	20030321	20040115	20041231	Adjudication du contrats en cours
AIDCO/C/4	8 ACP ANG	25 Études dans le domine de l'appui institutionnel	250.000	0	0	250.000	250.000	20030326	20031015	20041231	Première étude lancée en 10/2003
Total			105.900.630	56.358.479	33.756.853	49.542.152	72.143.777				

Projets en cours de clôture

ANNEXE V

Financial situation: 7th EDF grants - national projects (opened commitments)

Service responsable	N° Comptable	Intitulé	montants en € (Nov 2003)					date décision	date debut	date fin	Actions prises/à prendre et délais
			Total eng. prim.	Total eng. sec.	Total payé	RAC	RAL				
											Prévision de conclusion des engagements secondaires: 06/2003 Mesures: Adjudication des contrats de fournitures pour les centres de santé et le centre national du sang -Préparation d'avenants aux contrats de construction en cours -Préparation du devis-programme final
AIDCO/C/5	7 ACP ANG 35	Projet de sante post urgence (rehabilitation)	18.000.000	17.317.364	14.658.700	682.636	3.341.300	19930922	19940101	20031231	
AIDCO/C/4	7 ACP ANG 44	Return & reintegration qualified african nationals -phase III	502.500	502.500	272.763	0	229.737	19940112	19940112	19991231	A clôturer après résolution de contentieux. Délai: 03/2004
AIDCO/C/5	7 ACP ANG 50	Programme de micro-projets	4.500.000	4.500.000	4.491.740	0	8.260	19940511	19950201	19990531	A clôturer après apurement des avances et règlement de contentieux. Délai: 03/2004
AIDCO/C/5	7 ACP ANG 51	Programme bourses d'etude et stage.	300.000	237.738	212.410	62.262	87.590	19940606			Gestion siège (2). À clôturer par le siège après vérification de la situation. Délai: 06/2004
AIDCO/C/6	7 ACP ANG 60	Rehabilitation en milieu rural a huambo.	2.903.579	2.903.579	2.803.671	0	99.908	19950623	19950701	19970201	A clôturer après apurement des avances. Délai: 03/20034
AIDCO/C/7	7 ACP ANG 61	Rehabilitation de l'institut de tchivingiro.	8.240.000	7.902.354	7.784.453	337.646	455.547	19951218	19960207	20030815	Achèvement en août 2003. Derniers paiements prévus en 01/2004. Mesures: Audit en 03/2004 et clôture en 05/2004
AIDCO/C/6	7 ACP ANG 62	Programme d'appui a la reconstruction (PAR)	55.000.000	33.920.029	27.313.591	21.079.971	27.686.409	19951218	19960207	20051231	Reprogrammation réalisée, et prorogation de la CF obtenu jusqu'en 12/2005. Cadre et modalités de mise en oeuvre de la nouvelle phase définis. Accélération prévue des engagements secondaires grâce à la révision de l'approche et de la structure du programme pour la nouvelle phase. Estimations: 90% d'engagements secondaires avant la fin du second semestre 2004.
AIDCO/C/5	7 ACP ANG 63	Appui au projet "memorias intimas marcas"	186.000	186.000	180.323	0	5.677	19970630	19970701	19980701	Gestion siège (2). À clôturer par le siège. Délai: 06/2004
AIDCO/C/4	7 ACP ANG 64	Training for lawyers and academics in fduan	800.000	728.338	728.338	71.662	71.662	19970120	19970120	20010120	Dégagement partiel proposé: EUR 71.662,03 (1) À clôturer après dernier apurement des avances Délai: 05/2004
AIDCO/C/5	7 ACP ANG 66	Coordination & suivi actions dans le domaine de la sante	181.798	157.685	157.685	24.114	24.114	19970306	19970306	19991231	Dernier paiement fait. Lettre de l'ON pour clôture sollicitée. Délai de clôture: 12/2003
AIDCO/C/6	7 ACP ANG 72	Appui coordination actions secteur agricole & devlpmt rural	140.000	140.000	95.103	0	44.897	19980428	19980515	20010714	A clôturer après résolution de contentieux. Délai: 04/2004
AIDCO/C/6	7 ACP ANG 76	Programme de microrealisations II	2.000.000	2.000.000	967.640	0	1.032.360	19990826	19990816	20000815	Dégagement partiel proposé: EUR 1.032.360 (1). À clôturer après apurement. Délai: 02/2004
AIDCO/C/4	7 ACP ANG 77	Appui institutionnel a l'assemblée nationale	1.300.000	1.068.533	442.533	231.467	857.467	19991214	20010101	20050630	Mesures d'accélération de la mise en oeuvre, centrées sur la préparation de la seconde phase du programme: - Evaluation de la 1ère phase faite - Prorogation de la validité de la CF jusqu'en juin 2005 - Assistance technique pour la 2nde phase commencée en 09/2003.
AIDCO/C/7	7 ACP ANG 82	Etude eau et assainissement luanda	190.000	149.000	105.962	41.000	84.038	20000101	20010201	20010930	Dernier paiement fait. Lettre de l'ON pour clôture sollicitée. Délai de clôture: 12/2003.
AIDCO/C/5	7 ACP ANG 83	Formation continue des professeurs de l'enseignement primaire	6.000.000	2.898.614	1.987.736	3.101.386	4.012.264	20010406	20011001	20061231	Accélération prévue de la mise en oeuvre (75% d'engagements secondaires en 04/2004) au travers du prochain devis-programme. Rapport final sollicité. À clôturer après dernier paiement. Délai: 02/2004
DEL/ANG	7 ACP ANG 88	Audits de devis-programmes	46.500	18.400	9.168	28.100	37.333	20010406	20010622	20021231	Dégagement partiel proposé: EUR 2.000,00 (1). Rapport final sollicité. À clôturer après paiement. Délai: 03/2004
AIDCO/C/5	7 ACP ANG 89	At programmation cadre art.255 lome iv revisee	24.000	22.000	0	2.000	24.000	20010517	20010521	20010710	Rapport final sollicité. À clôturer après dernier paiement. Délai: 05/2004
DEL/ANG	7 ACP ANG 90	Consolidation du système d'information des services de l'ON pour le suivi des projets financés par la CE	39.775	39.775	0	0	39.775	20010816	20011005	20020815	A clôturer après approbation du rapport final par les services de l'ON et dernier paiement. Délai: 03/2004
DEL/ANG	7 ACP ANG 91	Appui à la réforme de l'administration de la justice	75.000	66.300	35.520	8.700	39.480	20010823	20010924	20020524	Dernier paiement fait. Lettre de l'ON pour clôture sollicitée. Délai de clôture: 12/2003
DEL/ANG	7 ACP ANG 93	Missao de viabilidade de apoio institucional ao on	50.000	45.400	42.650	4.600	7.350	20010809	20011220	20020520	Rapport final sollicité. À clôturer après apurement des avances Délai: 01/2004
AIDCO/C/4	7 ACP ANG 94	Appui institutionnel l'inej. Renforcement capacités techniques	380.000	321.100	317.900	58.900	62.100	20010906	20020101	20021231	Gestion siège
AIDCO/C/5	7 ACP ANG 97	Appui a la production du film "comboio da canhoça"	350.000	350.000	210.000	0	140.000	20020226	20020429	20040428	Engagements secondaires achevés.
AIDCO/C/5	7 ACP ANG 98	Program of emergency support to the peace process	2.000.000	2.000.000	1.900.000	0	100.000	20020101	20021231	20050101	
Total			103.209.152	77.474.708	64.717.885	25.734.444	38.491.268				

Projets en cours de clôture

Anexo 5

- (1) Propositions transmises au siège, cf. note relative à la réduction du RAC réf 2494/02/JLA du 06/12/02, et accord de l'ON
- (2) Eclaircissement de la situation financière par les services du siège requise pour définir et procéder aux clôtures ou dégagements

ANNEXE VI

Financial situation: 6th EDF grants - national projects

Service responsable	N° Comptable	Intitulé	montants en € (Nov 2003)					date décision	date debut	date fin	Actions prises/à prendre et délais
			Total eng. prim.	Total eng. sec.	Total payé	RAC	RAL				
AIDCO/C/7	6 ACP ANG 25	Rehab boavida hospital luanda	22.230.072	22.204.650	22.204.647	220.350	223.277	19880725	19881115	20021231	À clôturer après dernier paiement. Délai: 04/2004
AIDCO/C/5	6 ACP ANG 42	Prog bourses stage & etude	300.000	290.819	289.202	9.181	10.798	19900312	0	0	Gestion siège (2). À clôturer par le siège après vérification de la situation. Délai: 03/2004
AIDCO/C/7	6 ACP ANG 50	Urgent sanitation oper luanda	13.000.000	9.444.443	9.064.843	3.555.557	3.937.284	19900622	19900901	20011231	Dégagement partiel de EUR 3.555.557,24 proposé (1). Délai: 12/2003
AIDCO/C/7	6 ACP ANG 56	Aliment eau ville de tombwa	359.334	359.334	333.172	15.666	41.828	19910425	19910425	19990301	À clôturer après dernier paiement. Délai: 03/2004
AIDCO/C/7	6 ACP ANG 66	Rehabilitation of major roads in the sw region of angola	2.500.000	2.494.664	2.425.171	5.336	81.821	19900921	19920611	19940311	À clôturer après résolution de contentieux. Délai: 04/2004
AIDCO/C/6	6 ACP ANG 74	Programme de rehabilitation.	15.683.244	15.587.130	15.385.437	96.114	297.807	19940520	19940722	20011231	Rapports finaux sollicités. À clôturer après dernier paiement. Délai: 05/2004
Total			54.072.649	50.381.039	49.702.472	3.902.206	4.592.816				

Projets en cours de clôture

(1) Propositions transmises au siège, cf. note relative à la réduction du RAC réf 2494/02/JLA du 06/12/02, et accord de l'ON

(2) Eclaircissement de la situation financière par les services du siège requise pour définir et procéder aux clôtures ou dégagements

ANNEXE VII

Financial situation: 6th, 7th, 8th EDF grants - Regional projects

Service responsable	N° Comptable	Intitulé	montants en € (Nov 2003)					date décision	date debut	date fin	Actions prises/à prendre et délais
			Total eng. prim.	Total eng. sec.	Total payé	RAC	RAL				
AIDCO/C/6	6 ACP RPR 486	Rehabilitation of major roads in sw region of angola	10.000.000	9.716.952	9.634.817	295.648	1.414.571	19900921	19920611	19940311	A clôturer après réception définitive (travaux) Délai: 02/2004
AIDCO/C/4	7 ACP RPR 349	Promotion du commerce extérieur et des investissements.	2.007.478	2.007.478	1.876.736	592.522	723.264	19931019	19950207	20001231	Audit réalisé. A clôturer après apurement des avances et règlement de contentieux. Délai: 05/2004
AIDCO/C/4	7 ACP RPR 350	Centre regional de formation de cadres infirmiers.	2.600.000	2.455.717	2.422.367	144.283	458.610	19931019	19950104	20030731	A clôturer après apurement des avances. Délai: 04/2004
AIDCO/C/4	7 ACP RPR 761	Instruction de projets du 8eme fed	150.000	148.700	139.994	1.300	10.006	19990907	19990915	20000314	Gestion siège. Vérification de la situation sollicitée après du siège (2). Délai: 12/2003
AIDCO/C/3	8 ACP TPS 123	Support to the development of the judicial system	1.500.000	0	0	1.500.000	1.500.000	20011107	20020630	20070630	cf. 8.ACP.MTR.4. Mesures d'accélération de la mise en oeuvre en cours avec la mise en oeuvre des DP annuels depuis 09/2003.
AIDCO/C/3	8 ACP MTR 4	Support to the development of the judicial system	3.500.000	2.240.300	98.780	3.407.700	3.407.000	20011107	20020630	20070630	cf. 8.ACP.TPS.123. Mesures d'accélération de la mise en oeuvre en cours avec la mise en oeuvre des DP annuels depuis 09/2003.
Total			19.757.478	16.569.147	14.172.694	5.941.453	7.513.451				

Projets en cours de clôture

(1) Propositions transmises au siège, cf. note relative à la réduction du RAC réf 2494/02/JLA du 06/12/02, et accord de l'ON

(2) Eclaircissement de la situation financière par les services du siège requise pour définir et procéder aux clôtures ou dégagements