

Country Level Evaluation Angola

Final Report

VOLUME 2: ANNEXES

September 2009

Evaluation carried out on behalf of the European Commission





Consortium composed by
ECO Consult, AGEG, APRI, Euronet, IRAM, NCG
Leader of the Consortium: ECO Consult,
Contact Person: Dietrich BUSACKER
Dietrich.Busacker@eco-consult.com

Contract No. EVA 2007/geo-acp

This evaluation is mandated by

The Joint Evaluation Unit for:

EuropeAid Cooperation Office (AIDCO)

Directorate General for Development and

Directorate-General External Relations

The evaluation has been carried out by William Cerritelli (team leader), John Clifton, Claudio Schuftan, Mário José Aniceto do Rosário, Barbara Dequinze, Jutta Keilbach.

Quality control: Martin Steinmeyer; Evaluation Manager for the Consortium: Dietrich Busacker

The opinions expressed in this document represent the views of the authors, which are not necessarily shared by the European Commission or by the authorities of the countries concerned.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ANNEX 1	TERMS OF REFERENCE	7
ANNEX 2	COMPLEMENTARY DATA ON EC INTERVENTION LOGIC	21
ANNEX 3	EC PROJECT PORTFOLIO 2002-2007	31
ANNEX 4	ECHO LRRD PROJECT PORTFOLIO	41
ANNEX 5	EVALUATION METHODOLOGY	51
ANNEX 6	MATRIX FOR EVALUATION QUESTIONS	79
ANNEX 7	CASE STUDIES	189
ANNEX 8	COUNTRY SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA	223
ANNEX 9	OFFICIAL DONOR ASSISTANCE	249
ANNEX 10	BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION	253
ANNEX 11	LIST OF PEOPLE CONTACTED	265
ANNEX 12	MISSION CALENDAR	269
ANNEX 13	FOCUS GROUP REPORTS	273
ANNEX 14	ADDITIONAL SECTORAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	277
ANNEX 15	MINUTES OF THE SEMINAR IN LUANDA 10 JUNE, 2009	285

List of Tables

<i>Table 1</i>	<i>Evaluation Questions.....</i>	<i>53</i>
<i>Table 2</i>	<i>Evaluation Criteria and Evaluation Questions.....</i>	<i>54</i>
<i>Table 3</i>	<i>Coverage of evaluation criteria by Evaluation questions.....</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>Table 4</i>	<i>Share of selcted projects analysed of the total Commitments per sector.....</i>	<i>58</i>
<i>Table 5</i>	<i>Methodology for EQ 1.....</i>	<i>65</i>
<i>Table 6</i>	<i>Methodology for EQ 2.....</i>	<i>65</i>
<i>Table 7</i>	<i>Methodology for EQ 3.....</i>	<i>66</i>
<i>Table 8</i>	<i>Methodology for EQ 4.....</i>	<i>66</i>
<i>Table 9</i>	<i>Methodology for EQ 5.....</i>	<i>67</i>
<i>Table 10</i>	<i>Methodology for EQ 6.....</i>	<i>67</i>
<i>Table 11</i>	<i>Methodology for EQ 7.....</i>	<i>68</i>
<i>Table 12</i>	<i>Methodology for EQ 8.....</i>	<i>68</i>
<i>Table 13</i>	<i>Methodology for EQ 9.....</i>	<i>69</i>
<i>Table 14</i>	<i>Methodology for EQ 10.....</i>	<i>69</i>
<i>Table 15</i>	<i>Coherence between ECP and CSP/NIP.....</i>	<i>81</i>
<i>Table 16</i>	<i>Macroeconomic Indicators.....</i>	<i>228</i>
<i>Table 17</i>	<i>Sectoral Share of GDP.....</i>	<i>229</i>
<i>Table 18</i>	<i>Millennium Development Goals Indicators.....</i>	<i>245</i>
<i>Table 19</i>	<i>MDG Status in Angola.....</i>	<i>247</i>
<i>Table 20</i>	<i>Angola Data Profile.....</i>	<i>248</i>
<i>Table 21</i>	<i>Total ODA to Angola (Commitments and Net disbursement) by major donors 2002 - 2007.....</i>	<i>251</i>

List of Figures

<i>Figure 1</i>	<i>Intervention Logic of CSP/NIP and other EC instruments 2002-2007.....</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Figure 2</i>	<i>Phases of the Evaluation Process.....</i>	<i>52</i>
<i>Figure 3</i>	<i>Summary of the Evaluation Approach.....</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>Figure 4</i>	<i>Map of Angola.....</i>	<i>224</i>
<i>Figure 5</i>	<i>5 Real GDP% growth rates 2002-2007.....</i>	<i>228</i>
<i>Figure 6</i>	<i>Sectoral Share of GDP.....</i>	<i>229</i>
<i>Figure 7</i>	<i>Trend of Angola's external debt in% on GDP.....</i>	<i>231</i>
<i>Figure 8</i>	<i>Total net ODA to Angola, all donors and EC 1987-2006.....</i>	<i>250</i>
<i>Figure 9</i>	<i>The ten major donors of ODA in 2002-2006 (commitments).....</i>	<i>252</i>

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACRONYM	NAME
ACP	Africa Caribbean Pacific
ABC	<i>Agência Brasileira de Cooperação</i> (Brazilian Development Cooperation Agency)
ADRP	<i>Projecto de Demobilização e Reintegração de Angola</i> (Angola Demobilisation and Reintegration Program)
AEBRAN	Association of Brazilian Companies in Angola
AICEP	<i>Agência para o Investimento e Comércio Externo de Portugal</i> (Portugal Agency for International Investment and Trade)
AMU	Asset Management Unit
ANIP	<i>Agência Nacional para o Investimento Privado</i> – National Agency for Private Investment
ANU	Agostinho Neto University
APRM	Africa Peer Review Mechanism
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
ARVs	Anti-Retroviral Drugs
AU	African Union
BCP	<i>Banco Comercial Português</i> (Portuguese Commercial Bank)
BIC	<i>Banco Internacional de Crédito</i> (International Credit Bank)
BNA	<i>Banco Nacional de Angola</i> (National Bank of Angola)
BWI	Bretton Woods Institutions
CACS	<i>Conselhos de Ascolução e Concertação Social</i> (Consultation and Concertation Councils)
CIC	<i>Associação para a Cooperação, Intercambio e Cultura - Portugal</i> (Association for Interchange, Cooperation and Culture- Portugal)
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CCA	Common Country Assessment (UN)
CCB	China Construction Bank
CDD	Community-Driven Development
CEEAC	<i>Comissão Económica dos Estados da África Central</i> (Economic Commission for Central Africa States)
CSF	Child Friendly Service
CET	Common external tariff
CI	Conservation International
CNE	<i>Comissão Nacional Eleitoral</i> (National Electoral Commission)
CNIDAH	<i>Comissão Nacional Inter-Sectorial de Desminagem e Assistência Humanitaria</i> (National Commission for Humanitarian De-Mining)
CNUCED	<i>Conferência das Nações Unidas de Comércio e Desenvolvimento</i> (UN conference on Trade and Development)
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COMIFAC	Commission des Forêts d’Afrique Centrale (Central Africa Forestry Commission)
COOPENER	Cooperation in Energy (EC initiative of cooperation for renewable energies)
CPAR	Country Procurement Assessment Review
CPLP	<i>Comunidade de Países de Língua Portuguesa</i> (Lusophone Countries Community)
CRIS	Common Relex Information System
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
CU	Customs Union
DAC-OECD	Department for Assistance Committee- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Danida	Danish International Development Assistance
DDRR	Disarmament, Demobilization, Rehabilitation, Reintegration
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DNA	<i>Direcção Nacional de Água</i> (National Water Directorate)
DNRN	National Directorate for Natural Resources
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course
DPA	<i>Direcção Provincial de Água</i> (Provincial Water Directorate)
DPS	<i>Direcção Provincial de Saude</i> Provincial Health Directorate)
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAP	Environment Analysis Program
EBA	Everything but Arms Initiative
EBAS	European Business Assistance Scheme
EC	European Commission
ECHO	Commission's Humanitarian Aid Department

ACRONYM	NAME
ECOFAC	<i>Programa Regional para a Conservação e Uso Racional dos Ecossistemas Florestais na África Central (National Program for Conservation and Rational Use of Forest Ecosystems in Central Africa)</i>
ECP	<i>Estratégia de Combate à Pobreza (Strategy to Combate Poverty)</i>
ECU	European Currency Unit
EDA	<i>Estação de Desenvolvimento Agrícola (Agricultural Development Station)</i>
EDF	European Development Fund
EFA	Education For All
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
EITI	Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative
EMATER/MG	<i>Empresa de Assistência Técnica e Extensão Rural de Minas Gerais – Minas Gerais Technical Assistance and Rural Extension</i>
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMTA	Economic Management Technical Assistance
ENDIAMA	<i>Empresa Nacional de Diamantes de Angola (Angola National Diamonds Enterprise)</i>
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EPAL	<i>Empresa Pública de Águas do Angola (Angola Water Enterprise)</i>
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunisation
EPSPP	Emergency Program to support the Peace Process
EQ	Evaluation Question
ESIPP	EU-SADC Investment Promotion Program
ETR	End of Term Review
EURONAIID	European network of NGOs active in the field of Food Aid, Food Security and Emergency Relief
EU	European Union
EU-EOM	European Union –Election Observation Mission
EUWI	European Union Water Initiative
Eximbank	China Export Import Bank
FA	Financing Agreement
FAA	<i>Forças Armadas de Angola (Armed Forces of Angola)</i>
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FAS	<i>Fundo de Apoio Social (Social Support Fund)</i>
FCD	<i>Foro de Cabinda para o diálogo (Cabinda Dialogue Forum)</i>
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FFI	Flora and Fauna International
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FLEC	<i>Frente para a Libertação do Enclave de Cabinda (Cabinda Enclave Liberation Front)</i>
FONGA	<i>Forum das ONGs Angolanas (Angolan NGOs Forum)</i>
FRIDE	Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior (Foundation for International Relations and Dialogue)
FRR	<i>Fundo de Resposta Rápido (Rapid Response Fund)</i>
FS	Food Security
FSBL	Food Security Budget Line
FTA	Free Trade Area
GAERC	General Affairs and External Relations Council
GBS	General budget support
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GoA	Government of Angola
GRN	<i>Gabinete de Reconstrução Nacional (National Reconstruction Office)</i>
GURN	<i>Governo de Unidade e Reconciliação Regional (Government of National Unity and Reconciliation)</i>
HALO	Humanitarian Organisation for Mine Action
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human development Report
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Country
HIS	Health Information System
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus - Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
HRW	Human Right's Watch
HSW	Hygiene, Sanitation Waste
HTP	Harmful Traditional Practice
ICCO	Interchurch Organization for Development Co-operation

ACRONYM	NAME
IDA	International Development Association
IDCPSSB	<i>Inquérito sobre a Disposição e Capacidade no Pagamento dos Serviços Sociais Básicos</i> (Enquiry on Willingness and Capacity for paying Basic Social services)
IDDRS	Integrated Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Standards
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IDR	<i>Inquérito aos Agregados Familiares sobre Despesas e Receitas</i> (Enquiry on Family Units on Expenses and Incomes)
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IEE	Intelligent Energy Europe Programme
IEDDH	<i>Instrumento Europeo para a Democracia e os Direitos Humanos</i> (see EIDHR)
IFAL	Training Institute for Local Government
IFMS	Integrated financial management system
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INAD	<i>Instituto Nacional de Desminagem</i> (National De-mining Institute)
IMSMA	International Management System for Mine Action
INAP	<i>Instituto Nacional de Administração Pública</i> (National Public Administration Institute)
INE	<i>Instituto Nacional de Estatística</i> (National Statistic Institute)
INEFOP	<i>Instituto Nacional Estudos para Formação Profissional</i> (National Institute for Vocational training and Employment)
INEJ	<i>Instituto Nacional de Estudos Jurídicos</i> (Nacional Institute for Studies on Justice)
INIDE	<i>Instituto Nacional de Investigação e Desenvolvimento da Educação</i> (National Institute for Education Research and Development)
INFQIOM	<i>Instituto Nacional de Formação de Quadros</i> (National Institute for Training of Cadres)
	International Organisation for Migrations
I-PRSP	Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
IRSEM	<i>Instituto para a Reintegração Social dos Ex Militares</i> (Institute for Socio-Professional Reintegration of Ex-combatants)
ISCED	<i>Institutos Superiores de Ciências da Educação</i> (Higher Institutes of Education Sciences)
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
JC	Judgement criteria
LDC	Least Developed Country
LICUS	Low-Income Countries Under Stress
LIS	Landmine Impact Survey
LRRD	Linking Relief Rehabilitation and Development
LTEF	Long term expenditure framework
LUPP	Luanda Urban Poverty Program
MADR	<i>Ministério da Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural</i> (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development)
MAPESS	<i>Ministério da Administração Pública, Emprego e Segurança Social</i> (Ministry of Public Administration, Labour and Social Security)
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEC	<i>Ministério da Educação e Cultura</i> (Ministry of Education and Culture)
MDC	Municipal Development Component
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MINADER	<i>Ministério da Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural</i> (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development)
MINARS	<i>Ministério de Assistência e Reinserção Social</i> (Ministry for Assistance and Social Reinsertion)
MINCIT	<i>Ministério da Ciência e Tecnologia</i> (Ministry of Science and Technology)
MINED	<i>Ministério da Educação</i> (Ministry of Education)
MINFIN	<i>Ministério de Finanças</i> – Ministry of Finance
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
MINEA	<i>Ministério da Energia e Águas</i> (Ministry of Energy and Water)
MINFAMU	<i>Ministério da Família e da Mulher</i> (Ministry of the Family and Women’s Advancement)
MINPLAN	<i>Ministério do Planeamento</i> (Ministry of Planning)
MINPET	<i>Ministério do Petróleo</i> (Ministry of Oil)
MINSA	<i>Ministério da Saúde</i> (Ministry of Health)
MOFCOM	Ministry of Commerce of the People’s Republic of China
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPRD	Multi Country Demobilisation and Reintegration Program

ACRONYM	NAME
MTA	Ministry of Territorial Administration
MTEF	Medium term expenditure framework
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NAA	Newly Accessible Area
NAO	National Authorising Office
NDF	Nordic Development Fund
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NIP	National Indicative Programme
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NSA	Non-State Actors
OCHA	United Nations Office for Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OGE	<i>Orçamento Geral do Estado</i> (General State Budget)
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
O&M	Organisation and Management
OPEC	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting States
PAEP	<i>Programa de Apoio à Educação Pública</i> (Program in Support to Public education)
PAANE	<i>Programa de Apoio aos Atores Não Estatais</i> (Program to support NSA)
PALOP	<i>Países Africanos de Língua Oficial Portuguesa</i> (African Countries having Portuguese as official language)
PAM	<i>Programa Alimentar Mundial</i> (World Food Programme)
PAPEFSA	<i>Projecto de Apoio ao Sector Pecuário Familiar no Sul de Angola</i> (Project to support family rearing in Southern Angola)
PAR	<i>Programa de Apoio à Reconstrução</i> (Reconstruction Support Programme)
PASS	<i>Programa de Apoio ao Setor Saúde</i> (Health Sector Support Program)
PCM	Project Cycle Management
PEAPP	<i>Programme de Emergência em Apoio ao Processo de Paz</i> (Emergency Program to support the Peace Process)
PERDRP	<i>Programa da Emergência para Reassentamento das Populações Deslocadas e Refugiados</i> (Emergency Program for the resettlement of displaced and refugee populations)
PEMFAR	<i>Revisão da Gestão das Despesas Públicas e Responsabilização Financeira</i> (Review of Public Expenditure and Financial Responsibility)
PFM	Public Finance Management
PGE	<i>Programa de Geração de Emprego</i> (Employment Generation Programme)
PGDR	<i>Programa Geral de Desmobilização e Reintegração</i> - General Program for Demobilisation and Reintegration
PGG	<i>Programa Geral do Governo 2005-2006</i> (General Government Programme 2005-2006)
PHC	Primary Health Care
PLANCAD	<i>Plano Nacional de Capacitação de Professores</i> (National Teacher's Capacity Building Plan)
PMFP	Programme for Modernisation of Public Finances
PMR	<i>Programa de Micro-Realizações</i> (Micro-realizations Programme)
PNCT	National Programme for Tuberculosis Control
POA	<i>Plano Operativo Annual</i> (Annual Work Plan)
PRC	<i>Programa de Reabilitação Comunitária</i> (Community Rehabilitation Programme)
PROEX	Programme for Export Financing
PRIMA	Programme of Institutional Reform and Administration Modernisation
PROGEM	Diamond Consortium of Angola
PROFORGE	Programme de Formation de Gestionnaires Education (Education Management Training Programme)
PROINVEST	Promotion of Investment and Technology (EU Program)
PRSA	<i>Programa de Relançamento da Segurança Alimentar</i> (Food Security Revival Programme)
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTAPD	<i>Programa de transição de apoio às populações deslocadas</i> (Transition Program to support IDPs)
PWSU	Provincial Water and Sanitation Utility
REFORPA	<i>Reforço Institucional da Reforma Pública</i> (Institutional Strengthening of Public Reform)
RG	Reference Group
RIE	Recently Industrialised Economy
RIO	Regional Integration Organisation
RIP	Regional Indicative Programme
RISDP	<i>Plano Indicativo de Desenvolvimento Estratégico</i>
ROM	Result-Oriented Monitoring

ACRONYM	NAME
RSA	Republic of South Africa
RSP	Regional Strategy Programme
RWSSP	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program
SABSP	Southern Africa Biodiversity Support Project
SACU	Southern Africa Customs Union
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SDTF	Skills Development Trust Fund
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SeCoR	<i>Servico Comunitário de Referência</i> (Community Reference Service)
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SIGFE	<i>Sistema Integrado de Gestão Financeira do Estado</i> (Integrated State Financial Management System)
SIGIP	<i>Sistema Integrado de Gestão do Investimento Público</i> (Integrated System for Management of Public Investment)
SIP	Strategic Investment Programme
SONANGOL	<i>Sociedade Nacional Angolana</i> (National Angolan Society)
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
STABEX	Stabilisation of Export Earnings Scheme
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
SWAP	Sector wide approach
SYSMIN	System for Stabilising Export Earnings from Mineral Products
TA	Technical Assistance
TB	Tuberculosis
TLF	<i>Taxa Líquida de Escolarização</i> (Net Enrolment Rate)
ToR	Terms of reference
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDESA	UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN-ECA	United Nations- Economic Commission for Africa
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organisation
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNITA	<i>União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola</i> (National Union for Total Independence of Angola)
URMA	<i>Unidade de Registo, Monitoria e Avaliação</i> – (Register, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
UTCAH	<i>Unidade Técnica de Coordenação da Ajuda Humanitária</i> (Technical Unit for Coordination of Humanitarian Aid)
UTGV	Unidade Técnica para os Grupos Vulneráveis (Technical Unit for the Vulnerable Groups)
USW	Untreated solid waste
U5MR	Under-five Mortality Rate
WB	The World Bank Group
VET	Vocational Education and Training
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organisation
WPC	World Parks Congress
WSDP	Water Supply Development Program
WTO	World Trade Organisation

ANNEX 1

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Table of Content

1. MANDATE AND OBJECTIVES
 2. BACKGROUND
 3. SCOPE
 4. METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH
 - 4.1. *Preparation Phase*
 - 4.2. *Desk phase*
 - 4.3. *Field phase*
 - 4.4. *Final report-writing phase*
 - 4.5. *Dissemination and follow-up*
 5. EVALUATION QUESTIONS
 6. RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND THE MONITORING OF THE EVALUATION
 7. THE EVALUATION TEAM
 8. TIMING
 9. COST OF THE EVALUATION
 10. PAYMENTS MODALITIES
- APPENDIX 1:** Key documentation for the evaluation
- APPENDIX 2:** Overall Structure of the Final Report

1. MANDATE AND OBJECTIVES

Systematic and timely evaluation of its expenditure programmes is a priority of the European Commission (EC), as a means of accounting for the management of the allocated funds and of promoting a lesson-learning culture throughout the organisation. Of great importance also, particularly in the context of the programmes of the Relex Family of Directorates-General¹, is the increased focus on impact against a background of greater concentration of external co-operation and increasing emphasis on result-oriented approaches.

The evaluation of the Commission's co-operation with Angola is part of the 2007 evaluation programme as approved by External Relations and Development Commissioners.

The main objectives of the evaluation are:

- to provide the relevant external co-operation services of the EC and the wider public with an overall independent assessment of the Commission's past and current cooperation relations with Angola ;
- to identify key lessons in order to improve the current and future strategies and programmes of the Commission.

2. BACKGROUND AND EC CO-OPERATION OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

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

¹ Directorates General of External Relations, (RELEX), Development (DEV), Enlargement (ELARG), Trade (TRADE) and the EuropeAid Co-operation Office (AIDCO).

must be made to ensure that Community development policy objectives are taken into account in the formulation and implementation of other policies affecting the developing countries. Furthermore, as laid down in Article 20 of the Agreement, systematic account shall be taken in mainstreaming into all areas of co-operation the following thematic or cross-cutting themes: gender issues, environmental issues and institutional development and capacity building.

The EC has made Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSPs) the point of departure for its Country Strategy Papers (CSPs) in all countries that have/produce a PRSP. The PRSP approach, with its six principles: (1) national ownership, (2) results focus, (3) comprehensive, (4) prioritised, (5) long-term, and (6) partnership-oriented, forms the core for donor support, and the common framework within which all stakeholders supporting poverty reduction in a country expect to work². Furthermore CSPs are the culmination of a joint programming process, which started with the launching of the Cotonou Agreement in January 2001 and involved many actors (the European Commission, EU Member States, the Government, civil society and the private sector).

The overall policy objectives towards Africa are stated in the 2005 Communication (COM/2005/489 final). The document gives a comprehensive, integrated and long-term framework for the EU relations with Africa.

In February 2006 "The European Consensus" (2006/C46/01) - a joint statement by the Council and the representatives of the governments of the Member States meeting within the Council, the European Parliament and the Commission on the EU Development Policy – was adopted. "The European Consensus" presents common objectives and principles for development co-operation (poverty eradication, ownership, partnership, delivering more and better aid, promoting policy coherence for development) as well as it sets out the renewed European Community Development Policy.

Economic and social situation

Civil war and instability hindering its social and economic development, Angola was not able to assume the role of a regional economic powerhouse, which the vastness of its natural resources would suggest. Moreover, at the end of the war in 2002/2003, the country faced an acute humanitarian crisis: destroyed infrastructures, internally displaced, a mined country, collapsed administrative infrastructures and social institution.

In recent years Angola's economy has undergone a period of transformation, moving from the disarray caused by a quarter century of war to being the fastest growing economy in Africa and one of the fastest in the world. For the moment the ODA counts only for less than 1% of the Government budget. Economical growth is almost entirely driven by rising oil production which surpassed 1.4 million barrels per day in late-2005 and which is expected to grow to 2 million barrels per day by 2007. Control of the oil industry is consolidated in Sonangol Group http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sonangol_Group, a conglomerate which is owned by the Angolan government. In December 2006, Angola was admitted as a member of OPEC. The economy grew 18% in 2005; growth is expected to reach 26% in 2006 and stay above 10% for the rest of the decade. The security brought about by the 2002 peace settlement has led to the resettlement of 4 million displaced persons, thus resulting in large-scale increases in agriculture production.

The economic structure of the country is thus extremely disjointed. Extractive industries – mainly oil – provided an average of almost 55% of GDP throughout the decade (the oil sector alone accounted for 85% of exports in 2002), compared to 9.4% for agriculture, 4.75% for processing,

² PRSP review: key issues: http://www.cc.cec/home/dgserv/dev/body/theme/docs/B2/PRSP_review_key_issues.pdf#zoom=100

and 1.8% for fisheries. As regards diamonds Angola is the world's fourth largest producer with estimated reserves of 180 million carats.

Political Situation

After gaining independence from Portugal in 1975 Angola lived through three decades of almost continuous civil war. The death of rebel group UNITA's leader Jonas Savimbi during a confrontation with the national armed forces in February 2002 finally led to the signing of a peace agreement between the Government of Angola and UNITA on 4 April 2002.

President dos Santos was originally elected (in 1979) without opposition under a one-party system and stood for re-election in Angola's first multiparty elections in 1992. Since then there have been no further elections due to the resumption of the civil war, the composition of the parliament is thus still based on these election results.

Beyond the problems of a political nature which affect the economic and social development of the country and the democratisation process, there is an important problem concerning the management and lack of transparency of public resources as well as full accountability in particular of the oil sector accounts.

External and regional environment

Angola is a member of several regional organisations, such as SADC and COMESA. Furthermore it also belongs to PALOP, the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries in Africa.

The country's relationship with the Bretton Woods Institutions is difficult. The Government reaffirmed its intention to pursue the application of the measures foreseen in the framework of the reform process and contacts with the IMF are maintained. The World Bank is engaged in fields such as poverty reduction (a poverty reduction strategy paper is being finalised) and demobilisation.

Relations with the EU

The EU's objectives and priorities vis à vis Angola are stated in the conclusions of the General Affairs and External Relations Council of 13th October 2003. These envisage the regular conduct of a political dialogue (Art. 8, Cotonou Agreement). Furthermore the EU undertakes to

- Assist GoA to strengthen democratic institutions and practices as to hold free and fair elections,
- Provide assistance to develop pluralistic democracy, foster dynamic participatory civil society and reinforce overall administrative capacity,
- Assist GoA's efforts to reform the economy through co-operation with the IMF and the fight against corruption, to encourage and assist GoA in its efforts to prepare a PRSP,
- Continue to contribute to the efforts to improve the humanitarian situation,
- Assist GoA in reconstruction of the country

Economic and trade relations between the EU and Angola are important, mainly due to the engagement of European companies in the oil sector. Angola in 2002 exported €2,265m (oil products 73.1%, diamonds 23.1%) to the EU, while imports from the EU were worth €1,375m. In

2001 the EU was Angola’s main trade partner for imports and the second trading partner for exports behind the US and before China.

3. SCOPE

The scope of the evaluation is the Commission’s co-operation strategies and their implementation for the period 2002 – 2007. The Consultant should assess:

- the relevance, effectiveness, coherence and complementarity of the Commission’s co-operation strategies for the period ;
- the consistency between programming and implementation for the same period;
- the implementation of the Commission’s co-operation, focusing on relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability and EC added value for the period 2002 – 2007 and on intended effects for the period 2008 – 2013 ;
- the following co-operation areas linked to EDF 7/8/9 implementation : Health, Education, Food Security, Development of Civil Society, Good Governance, DDRR (Disarmament, Demobilisation, Rehabilitation, Reintegration), Water/ sanitation.

It looks that Angola has not been very intensively evaluated country by the EC in last years, still in order to avoid overlaps with the already completed Angola related evaluations the evaluation team should carefully investigate the evaluations and case studies concerned (see Annex 1).

4. METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

The evaluation services of Spain are managing a country level evaluation exercise for Angola at the same time as the EC, on the Spanish side they have started the desk phase in November 2007. The evaluation team is requested to contact the Spanish counterparts to investigate the possible synergies which could be utilised for mutual benefit in the course of the Angola evaluation.

The evaluation basic approach will consist of **five phases** in the course of which several methodological stages will be developed. The Consultant’s contribution is essentially the area marked grey in the table below, to which the launch note should be added.

Phases of the evaluation:	Methodological Stages ³ :
1. Preparation Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference group constitution • ToR’s drafting • Launch Note (Consultant)
2. Desk Phase ⁴ 3. Field Phase 4. Synthesis phase (seminar in the country)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structuring of the evaluation • Data Collection⁵, verification of hypotheses • Analysis • Judgements on findings
5. Feedback and Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality Grid • Summary for the Commissioners concerned • Evinfo (summary for OECD and Commission databases) • <i>Fiche contradictoire</i> (a statement of key recommendations followed by the Commission’s response)

³ These components are not entirely sequential.

⁴ It includes interviews in Brussels and could include a short mission to the country

⁵ The study will draw on the contents of (i) all relevant documentation supplied by the Commission Services, and (ii) documentation from other sources (to be detailed).

4.1. Preparation Phase

The evaluation manager identifies the Commission services to be invited to be part of the reference group, taking care that the objectives are met: an input of expertise and information, the expression of a range of pertinent opinions from the Commission and the legitimacy of the evaluation process.

The reference group acts as the main professional interface between the Consultant and the Commission services. The group's principal functions will be:

- to provide an opinion on the Terms of Reference prepared by the Evaluation Unit ;
- to provide the Consultant with all available information and documentation about the object of the evaluation;
- to examine the inception note and subsequent reports produced by the Consultant;
- to provide a judgement on the quality of the work of the Consultant;
- to assist in assuring feedback and the update of the findings and recommendations from the evaluation into future programme design and delivery.

The evaluation manager prepares the ToR of the evaluation and sends it to the Consultant.

The Consultant will present a *launch note*⁶ which should contain: (i) his understanding of the ToR; (ii) the provisional composition of the evaluation team with CVs; (iii) a budget proposal. The launch note will be referred to the reference group for comments.

4.2. Desk phase

4.2.1. Inception report

Upon approval of the launch note by the Evaluation Unit, the Consultant proceeds to the structuring stage, which leads to the production of an inception report.

The main part of the work consists in the analysis of all key documents which are to the Commission's co-operation (past and present) with Angola (in particular the strategy and programming documents). The Consultant will also take account of the documentation produced by other donors and international agencies.

On the basis of the information collected and analysed, the Consultant will:

- a) reconstruct the intervention logic of the EC in the framework of its co-operation with Angola. The reconstructed logic of the intervention will be shaped into one or more logical diagrams of effects which must be based strictly on official texts. Prior to the elaboration of the effects diagram(s), the Consultant will have (i) identified and prioritized the co-operation objectives as observed in official texts; (ii) translated these specific objectives into intended effects. These intended effects will form the "boxes" of the diagram(s). Possible "gaps" in the intervention logic should be indicated and filled on the basis of assumptions to be validated by the reference group. The logical diagram(s) of effects will help to identify the main evaluation questions;
- b) propose evaluation questions and prepare explanatory comments for each. The choice of the questions determines the subsequent phases of information and data collection, elaboration of the methods of analysis, and elaboration of final judgements;

A first meeting will be held with the reference group to explain and approve the logical diagram(s) and the evaluation questions.

⁶ In the case of a tender procedure, the launch note will be replaced by the financial and technical proposal of the tender

- c) identify appropriate judgement criteria and preliminary indicators for each evaluation questions selected. For each question, at least one judgement criterion should be identified, and for each such criterion appropriate a limited number of quantitative and qualitative indicators should be identified;
- d) include a description of the development/co-operation context of the Commission with Angola;
- e) propose suitable working methods to collect data and information in the Commission's headquarters and in the country and present appropriate methods to analyse the collected data and information, indicating any limitations.

The report will also confirm if necessary, (i) the final composition of the evaluation team and (ii) the final calendar. These two latter points will be agreed and confirmed through a formal exchange of letters between the Consultant and the Commission.

This phase may include a short preparatory and exploratory visit in the field by the Consultant and/or a representative of the Evaluation Unit.

4.2.2. Desk phase report

Upon approval of the inception report, the Consultant proceeds to the final stage of the desk phase during which he will:

- present the finalised quantitative and qualitative indicators;
- present the first elements of responses to the evaluation questions and the first hypotheses to be tested in the field;
- present suitable methods of data and information collection in the country indicating any limitations and describing how the data should be cross-checked ;
- propose appropriate methods of analysis of the information and data collected, again indicating any limitations of those methods in Angola;
- propose a list of activities, projects and programmes for in-depth analysis in the field.

At the conclusion of this work, the Consultant will present a draft desk phase report setting out the results of this first phase of the evaluation including all the above listed tasks (the major part of the Inception report will be put as an annex of the desk phase report). **The field mission may not start until the proposed methodology will be approved by the evaluation manager.**

4.3. Field phase

Following acceptance of the desk phase report, the Consultant undertakes the field mission. The fieldwork shall be undertaken on the basis set out in the desk phase report and approved by the reference group in accordance with the Delegation. If during the course of the fieldwork any significant deviations from the agreed methodology and/or schedule are perceived necessary, the Consultant must have received the approval of the Evaluation Unit before they can be applied. At the conclusion of the field study, the Consultant presents the preliminary findings of evaluation:

- (1) during a de-briefing meeting with the Delegation;
- (2) to the reference group, shortly after his return from the field.

4.4. Final report-writing phase

The Consultant will submit the draft final report in conformity with the structure set out in annex 2 with account being taken of comments received during de-briefing meetings with the Delegation and the reference group (cf.4.3).

If the evaluation manager considers the report of sufficient quality (cf. annex 3), he will circulate it for comments to the reference group, which will convene to discuss it in the presence of the evaluation team.

On the basis of comments expressed by the reference group and the Evaluation Unit, the Consultant will make the appropriate amendments. The revised draft final report will be presented at a seminar in Angola. The purpose of the seminar is to present the results, the conclusions and the preliminary recommendations of the evaluation to the National Authorities, to the Delegation as well as to all the main stakeholders concerned by the co-operation (representatives of civil society organisations, other donors, etc.). As indicated in the multi-annual evaluation programme 2007-13 by Commissioner Ferrero-Waldner the respective EC Delegation is in charge of organising the dissemination seminar in the field.

50 reports have to be sent to the Evaluation Unit and 10 reports with full printed annexes. If several languages, as Portuguese in this case, are needed, the quantity and the distribution between languages have to be agreed upon by the Evaluation Unit.

The Consultant should prepare a presentation (*power point*) for the seminar. This presentation shall be considered as a product of the evaluation in the same way as the reports.

On the basis of the comments expressed at the seminar and on the basis of further comments from the reference group, the Delegation and/or the evaluation manager, the Consultant will prepare the final report. The Consultant may either accept or reject the comments but in case of rejection he must motivate (in writing) his reasons (the comments and the Consultant's responses are annexed to the report).

The presentation (*power point*) will be revised in accordance to the final report.

100 copies of the final report have to be sent to the Evaluation Unit + 10 reports with all printed annexes, a CD-Rom with all documents has to be added to each printed report. In case of reports being printed in various languages, the quantity has to be increased and the distribution between languages has to be agreed upon by the Evaluation Unit.

4.5. Dissemination and follow-up

After approval of the final report, the Evaluation Unit proceeds with the dissemination of the results (conclusions and recommendations) of the evaluation. The Evaluation Unit (i) makes a formal judgement on the quality of the evaluation (cf. annex 3); (ii) prepares an evaluation summary following the standard DAC format (EvInfo); (iii) prepares and circulates a "Fiche contradictoire". The final report, the quality assessment grid, the EvInfo and the "Fiche contradictoire" will be published on the Website of the Evaluation Unit.

Further information:

http://ec.europa.eu/comm/europeaid/evaluation/methodology/examples/exp_en.htm

5. EVALUATION QUESTIONS

The evaluation will be based on the criteria endorsed by the OECD-DAC: relevance, impact, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability. The criteria will be given different weightings in based on the priority accorded to the evaluation questions.

In general, questions (to a maximum of 10) will refer to the following main areas:

- **Relevance of the strategy/programme:** this includes both relevance to the general objectives of the EC and relevance to the needs and priorities of Angola (including the choice of target groups).
- **Design of the intervention strategy/programme:** this mainly concerns the extent to which the resources foreseen are adequate in relation to the objectives set out in the programming documents. The Consultant will also verify the extent to which the intervention modalities (instruments, aid delivery channels, etc.) are appropriate to the objectives.
- **Consistency of the implementation in relation to the strategy:** the Consultant shall verify the extent to which the calendar and implementation of the intervention programming (type of interventions, geographical and sector distribution, instruments, aid delivery channels, etc.) are consistent with the strategy. He shall demonstrate who are the real beneficiaries, direct or indirect, of the intervention and compare them to the target population(s) in the programming documents.
- **Achievement of main objectives:** the Consultant shall identify all recorded results and impacts, including any unintended ones, and compare these to the intended. The Consultant will also identify the changes with occurred in the areas on which EC programmes were supposed to produce an impact.
- **Efficiency of the implementation:** for the activities which were effective, it will be necessary to question to what extent funding, human, resources, regulatory, and/or administrative resources contributed to, or hindered, the achievement of the objectives and results.
- **Sustainability of the effects:** an analysis of the extent to which the results and impact are being, or are likely to be, maintained over time.
- **Key cross-cutting issues:** for example gender, environment human rights, HIV/AIDS, institutional capacity building, etc. Verification should be undertaken, on the one hand, of the extent that account has been taken of these priorities in the programming documents and, on the other hand, to what extent these issues have been reflected in the implementation modalities and in the effects of the intervention.
- **The 3Cs (co-ordination, complementarity and coherence):** Co-ordination and complementarity with EU Members States, and other donors; coherence with EU policies (including the Member State own policies).

Further information:

http://ec.europa.eu/comm/europeaid/evaluation/methodology/methods/mth_qes_en.htm

6. RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND THE MONITORING OF THE EVALUATION

The Evaluation Unit (AIDCO 03) is responsible for the management and monitoring of the evaluation with the assistance of the reference group (cf.4.1).

Further information:

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/evaluation/methodology/methods/mth_stg_en.htm

7. THE EVALUATION TEAM

The evaluation team should possess a sound level of knowledge and experience in:

- evaluation methods and techniques in general and, if possible of evaluation in the field of development and cooperation;
- the country and/or the region;

- the following fields: Health, Education, Food Security, Civil Society, Governance, DDDR (Disarmament, Demobilisation, Rehabilitation, Reintegration), Water/ sanitation.

Additional expertise could be requested after the drafting of the specific evaluation questions.

The Evaluation Unit strongly recommends that the evaluation team should include local consultants (notably, but not only, during the field phase) with in-depth knowledge of key areas of the evaluation.

8. TIMING

The dates mentioned in the following section are indicative and may be changed with the agreement of all concerned.

<i>Evaluation Phases and Stages</i>	<i>Notes and Reports</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Meetings</i>
RG Composition	Notes	November 2007	
ToR	Draft	November 2007	
Starting Stage	Launch Note	December 2007	
Desk Phase		Starts December 2007	
Structuring Stage	Short presentation (logical diagram and EQ)	January 2008	RG Meeting (kick off meeting)
	Draft Inception Note	February 2008	
	Final Inception Note	March 2008	
	Draft Desk Report	April 2008	RG Meeting
	Final Desk Report	May 2008	
Field Phase		From June to July 2008	
	Presentation	July 2008	RG Meeting
Final Report-Writing Phase	Draft Final Report	September 2008	
	1 st draft Final	September 2008	RG Meeting
	2 nd draft Final	October 2008	
	Seminar	October 2008	
	Final Report	November 2008	

9. COST OF THE EVALUATION

The overall cost of the evaluation cannot, in principle, exceed €200.000.

This amount includes provisions for the organisation of the seminar in the country and for quality control costs, (2.5% of the evaluation costs).

The budget for the seminar (fees, per diems and travel) will be presented separately in the launch note.

10. PAYMENTS MODALITIES

The payments modalities shall be as follows: 30% on acceptance of the inception note; 50% on acceptance of draft final report; 20% on acceptance of final report.

Seminar related costs are to be invoiced, and paid, separately.

APPENDIX 1: KEY DOCUMENTATION FOR THE EVALUATION

NB: the following list is indicative

- All legal texts and political commitments for the periods covered
- All Country Strategy Papers/National Indicative Programmes (and equivalent) for the periods covered
- Annual reports 2000 - 2007 from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the EC development policy and the implementation of the External Assistance: http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/reports/index_en.htm
- Mid-term reviews for the evaluation period
- Relevant documentation from local authorities and other local partners
- The relevant Commission Regulations
- Other Commission/Government Agreements
- Key Local Organisations and Government Policy and Planning Documents
- PRSPs
- Previous Evaluations and Monitoring Reports relating specifically to Angola Evaluations: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/evaluation/index.htm> , as
- Evaluation of the Regional Co-operation between the PALOP countries and the EU, 2001
- Evaluation of the EC's assistance to Third Countries supporting Good Governance, 2006
- Evaluation of the EC's support to Southern African Development Community – SADC, Regional Level Evaluation (will be published in November 2007)
- Previous Evaluations and Monitoring Reports (ROM database) relating specifically to Angola (see Annex 4 : " On access to the information contained by the ROM system for an evaluation "
- Relevant documentation from other donors
- Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness
- The EU Code of Conduct on Complementarity and Division of Labour in Development Policy
- LRRD projects by DG ECHO and the ECHO evaluations of 2000 and 2003 (http://ec.europa.eu/echo/evaluation/country_en.htm)

APPENDIX 2: OVERALL STRUCTURE OF THE FINAL REPORT

The final report should not be longer than approximately 50/60 pages. Additional information on overall context, programme or aspects of methodology and analysis should be confined to annexes.

The detailed report structure will be agreed during the evaluation process, taking into account the lessons learnt from the ongoing Country strategy evaluations and the specificity of the present evaluation.

1. Executive summary (5 pages maximum)
2. Evaluation framework: brief background to the evaluation, the purpose of the evaluation, evaluation questions and evaluation methodology.
3. Context (including Commission objectives, overall political economic social situation in Angola, Commission strategies and programmes for Angola, regional programmes if relevant)
4. Findings: they should be presented through answers to the evaluation questions. The analysis leading to findings must be clearly visible in the report.
5. Conclusions: they will be organised by clusters (not necessarily following the order of the evaluation questions). Each conclusion should both include a synthesis of the related findings and express a judgement on the aspect of the EC support considered. This part will also include an overall assessment on the EC support to Angola.
6. Recommendations: they should be clearly linked to the conclusions and prioritised, options should be presented)

Annexes should include:

- logical diagrams of EC strategies;
- judgement criteria forms;
- list of the projects and programmes specifically considered;
- project assessment fiches;
- list of people met;
- list of documentation;
- ToRs;
- any other info which contains factual basis used in the evaluation or tables

ANNEX 2

**COMPLEMENTARY DATA
ON EC INTERVENTION LOGIC**

Main Objectives and Characteristics of the Intervention Logic

The logic of EC interventions is based on a realistic and flexible approach in order to maximise the impact EC development aid. It is particularly concerned about coherence and complementarity between projects carried out in the different situations across the country and among different beneficiary groups. It also fosters closer dialogue with the Government, civil society and the private sector over questions of development policies and resource management, while insisting on the active role the private sector must adopt in national reconstruction and reconciliation.

A main feature of difference to other country strategies are the choice to distinguish between a short term period and medium-long term period of implementation with different scopes and expected outcomes, the broad sectoral openness, and the flexibility to utilise uncommitted resources to support the LRRD strategy.

The **overall objective** of the intervention strategy⁷ is to **reduce poverty** of i.e. vulnerable groups (rural populations and people living in suburban areas of major towns) and to **consolidate the 2002 peace process** by helping the country to overcome the post-war difficulties by promoting

- **social development** in terms of better social services, improved health and improved rural livelihoods;
- **economic development** through improved access to employment opportunities, food security and diversified economic growth in areas with high percentage of vulnerable populations;
- **creation of basic governance capacities** at local level by introducing institutional support components in most of the sector process and specific institutional support project at national level.⁸

The **driving forces** of the EC Intervention Logic can be identified as follows:

- **Consolidation of peace:** support to peace and conflict resolution activities and measures is aimed at fostering a political solution by contributing to the dialogue with the Government, with particular emphasis on the issue of rule of law, to consolidate the military resolution of the conflict, which allows for a lasting peace in Angola to create an enabling environment for facing the challenges of reconstruction and recovery.
- **Support for the post-emergency transition:** to support displaced people and their resettlement, to begin rehabilitation of accessible social infrastructure in areas where the level of security is increasing, to reconstruct social capital and social networks in the areas of re-settlement and to reinforce the capacity of local administrations and promote more stable partnerships with Angolan civil society organisations.
- **Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD):** aiming to take advantage of synergies between the different financial instruments, to have GoA more and more engaged in the process in the LRRD logic, and to draw on the lessons learned of the long-lasting humanitarian support by conceiving short, medium and long term interventions based on the continuity between different phases and thorough attention to the transition between one phase and the next supported by different instruments or in complementarity. LRRD as well as efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian aid are explicitly mentioned as expected results and effects of the EC strategy.
- **Good Governance as a focal cross-cutting issue:** in the short, medium and long term, to promote democracy and human rights, reform of public finance management, the development of civil society, political and economic integration at regional level, and sensible use of natural resources.
-

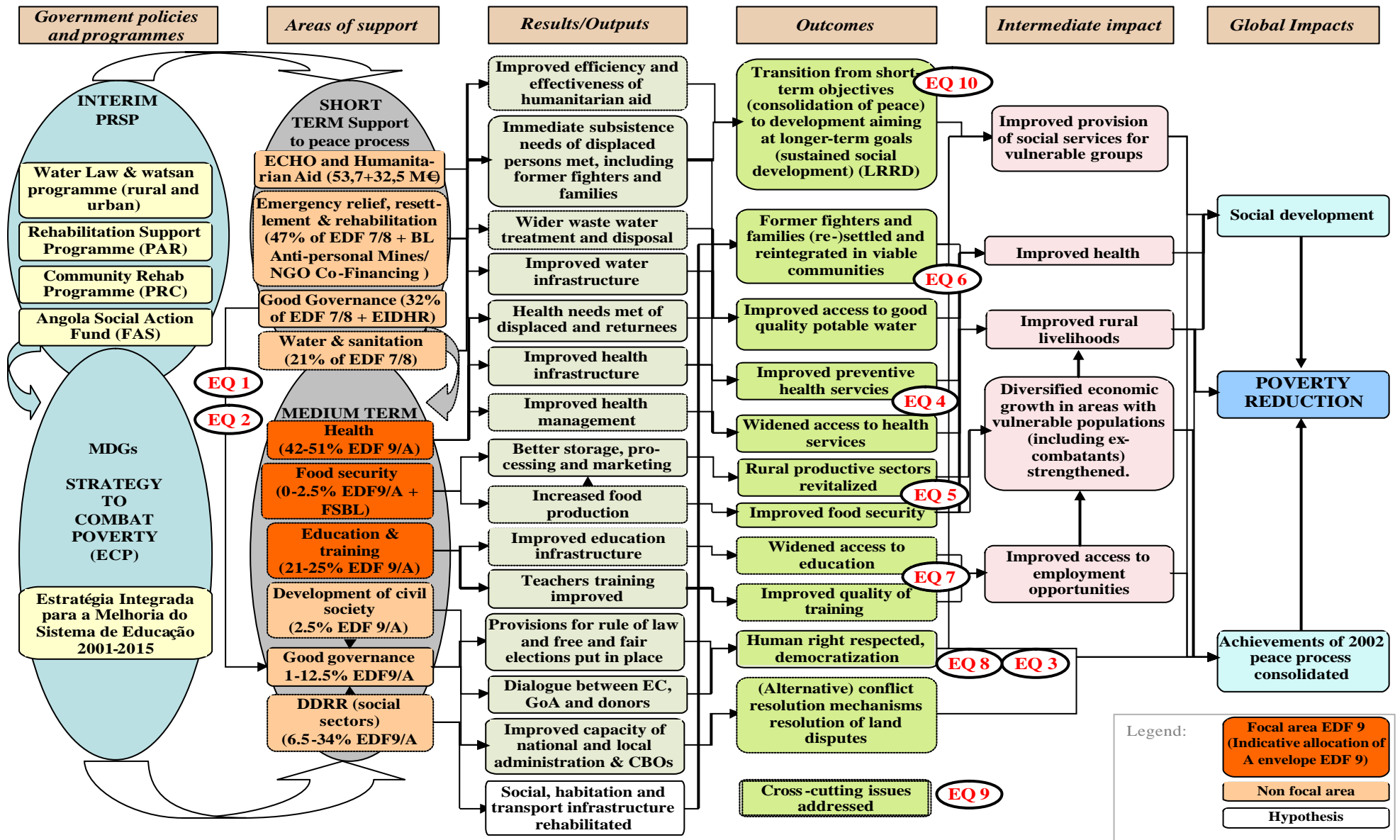
Graph of General Intervention Logic

Figure 1 overleaf is aimed at resuming and visualising the intervention logic of the EC intervention over the period 2002-2007. It is designed in forms of chains of effects (explicitly stated in the CSP/NIP) from GoA policies and EC support over results to impacts.

⁷ This element has been confirmed by almost all the official interviewed in Brussels, mostly by those who where in Angola in the early phase of the implementation of the CSP.

⁸ In the CSP 2008-2013 Governance will be a main focal issue and this can be interpreted as a signal of GoA's political will to improve Governance.

Figure 1 Intervention Logic of CSP/NIP and other EC instruments 2002-2007



White boxes in the diagram are necessary hypotheses to the fill eventual gaps in the logic of the chain of effects; here it's the effective infrastructure rehabilitation as prerequisite to re-settlement. The schema shows not only the interventions funded by the 7th, 8th, and 9th EDF but includes the other instruments mobilised by the EC, mainly those related to the LRRD approach, such as DG ECHO interventions, Budget Lines and post-war emergency response. In fact these interventions have been ongoing over the programming period 2002-2007. It also shows the placement of the Evaluation Questions (EQ, see chapter 4).

Sectoral and Thematic Intervention Strategy

Sectors covered by the Intervention Strategy are the following:

Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation, including Support for the immediate Phases of the Disarmament, Demobilisation, Rehabilitation and Reintegration (DDRR) Process (short term)

Numerous EU policy statements have identified DDRR of former combatants as a key area for the EU's engagement in post-conflict peace building⁹. The CSP/NIP attributes the highest share of EDF 7 & 8 resources to this emergency relief and rehabilitation (47%). Funds are to be made available as needed, to cover gaps in the financing of the initial phases of the Government of Angola's plans for, particularly in terms of support for the relief, resettlement and rehabilitation of former fighters and their families.

At the time of drafting of CSP/NIP, the needs of this sector were not clear, so that it was not possible to define the response parameters beyond stating that support to the peace process would be the over-riding priority. The CSP recognised that over and above the activities of DG ECHO, the EC would need to complement humanitarian assistance with support for post-emergency transition. This was to include rehabilitation of social infrastructure, capacity building of local administrations and promotion of partnerships with civil society organisations and NGOs.

The use of LRRD approach has oriented the activities put into place in the post war- situation to encompass issues of long-term development and to ensure that development activities have included questions of prevention and crisis preparation.

Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration, Rehabilitation (medium term)

While DDRR in the past was perceived as a purely military and technical issue, there is increased recognition today that it will be most successful when properly linked to an overall peace process, the establishment of democratic governance structures, including the set-up of a transitional justice system and a long-term development agenda.

In this field, the Angola/EC Co-operation – Activity Timeline (8th NIP, 9th NIP, extra-NIP) clearly states that objectives are "(...) *to be identified coherent with the DDRR strategy and that it could include support for resettlement.*" In the intervention logic therefore the rehabilitation of social and habitation infrastructure was introduced as a hypothesis.

The reintegration has been predominantly agricultural, for example, the delivering of seeds, tools, fertilisers, as well as training and technical assistance. Demobilised soldiers have also been involved in community work and in the reconstruction of essential infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, roads and bridges - all in their home communities.

The combatants were asked to work alongside returning refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs), be given access to apprenticeships and on-the-job training in income-generating activities, and be taught about business management and micro-credit schemes.

⁹ This has been highlighted, inter alia, in the EU Development Policy Statement, "The European Consensus on development", in the European Security Strategy and in the EU Strategy for Africa ("efforts to achieve coherent regional and national strategies for *disarmament, demobilisation, reintegration and reinsertion [sic!] (DDRR) should be supported in order to contribute to the reintegration of ex-combatants – including child soldiers – and stabilisation of post-conflict situations*" EU Strategy for Africa: Towards a Euro-African pact to accelerate Africa's development {SEC(2005)1255}).

Other activities where aimed at producing the following results:

- income generation activities of vulnerable groups;
- reunification of children with their families and reinsertion of former war-affected and vulnerable children;
- improve the health status of target populations as well as sanitation and water provision;
- to foster fast reconciliation of vulnerable population;
- foster return and reinsertion processes, providing agricultural inputs and tools and humanitarian demining.

Good Governance (short and medium-long term)

The EC response strategy¹⁰ identifies good governance as a ‘focal cross cutting issue’¹¹ for short, medium and long term assistance to Angola. Important specific funds are also allocated to “Good governance” as a non focal area. The CSP considers good governance to be a keystone of social and economic revival of the country that would have to back up any development process and the consolidation of peace. “Good Governance” is understood as the promotion of democracy, human rights, reform of the judicial sector (rule of law), the reform of public administration the reform of public finance management, strengthening of civil society, more effective regional integration and sensible use of natural resources.

In the short term, the programme is aimed at targeting specific areas such as:

- to consolidate the development of an independent judiciary;
- to support capacity building for civil society in the promotion of human rights (in conformity with the EU Common Position).

In the medium term, the strategy foresees support to Good Governance to focus more on:

- rapid strengthening of areas which have a horizontal impact on the functioning of the public sector in Angola, mainly public finance management and public sector reform;
- support for the National Institute of Statistics.

Water & Sanitation / Infrastructure (short and medium-long term)

Water & Sanitation (WATSAN) has been a very important non-focal sector during the period 2002-2007. As a continuation of DG ECHO emergency support to WATSAN CSP aimed to support GoA policies (although sector support which began as an emergency humanitarian response as the first part of a LRRD strategy predated such national policies). Thus WATSAN was a component of the Reconstruction Support Programme (PAR)¹² although with continuing hostilities, disbursements of 7th and 8th EDF funds were disrupted except for budget line support (mainly NGO co-financing and implementation) which also included WATSAN components.

CSP/NIP envisages the continuation of WATSAN projects including supply to the peripheral areas of Luanda (€13.5 million, 8th EDF), and to Lubango/Namibe¹³.

Although interventions have focused on infrastructure rehabilitation and drilling of boreholes, from 2005 onwards programs have included institutional support components such as technical support to water institutions at central and provincial level, improvements in management of *Empresa Publica de Aguas do*

¹⁰ CSP p24

¹¹ The scope of support to good governance with “parallel actions” includes the promotion of democracy, freedom of expression, consolidation of rule of law, justice, human rights, reform of PFM, civil society, political and economic integration at regional level). The country strategy evaluation considers governance specifically under EQ8.

¹² 7.ACP.ANG.62.

¹³ Earlier support (under various instruments) included water distribution in Luanda and Tombwa (the latter being implemented at the time of writing of the CSP) plus rehabilitation of Water & Sanitation infrastructure in small towns and rural areas including Moxico, Kuando Kubango, Lunda Sul, Malanje, Kwanza Norte e Sul, Uige, Huila and Huambo.

Angola (EPAL), start-up of public water utility companies and upgrading of information systems (jointly with UNICEF).

More recently¹⁴ EC sector support has been linked to MDGs¹⁵, gender and environmental issues aiming to improve living conditions and well-being of beneficiaries whilst adequate sector capacity and human resources are identified as essential for sustainability¹⁶. Donor coordination and collaboration will be necessary as essential features of the sector support.

GoA has prioritised (under Law6/02 & ECP) water supply systems in urban areas and master plans were prepared. A strategy for sector development up to 2016 was adopted in 2003 which later included ‘Agua para Todos’ aimed at extending water supply in rural areas.

CSP/NIP 2002-2007 committed 21% of the uncommitted balances of 7th and 8th EDF (~€13.5 million) for WATSAN in Luanda and Tombwa¹⁷. This allocation was subsequently raised to ~€22 million and later, an additional €10 million was allocated bringing the total EC investment to this non-focal sector to ~€40 million.

Health (Focal Area; medium-long term)

The objectives and goals set by the CSP of the 9th EDF and the commitments the GoA itself made for the sector included a) to improve the delivery of health services ;b) to set up new health facilities at community level especially to serve displaced and returning people; c) to control major endemic diseases; d) to carry out the needed preventive health campaigns; e) to strengthen the availability and quality of Primary Health Care (PHC) services; f) to decrease the maternal and infant mortality rates; g) to improve the skills of health personnel in different domains; h) to improve the preventive services for the poverty-related diseases; i) to improve the nutritional status of the population, especially children; j) to set up five working programmes on maternal health, child health, HIV/AIDS/STIs, communicable diseases, and the strengthening of the health network in 60 municipalities.

EC intervention on health is in line with the overall objective of EU cooperation with the developing countries and with the MDGs¹⁸.

At the beginning of the period under review, DG ECHO, budget and EDF financial instruments were being mobilized to respond to the social and humanitarian crisis. Consequently, DG ECHO operations played a major role. Large-scale health operations were undertaken throughout the country (nutritional rehabilitation, epidemiological surveillance, essential medicines, support for vaccination programs and anti-malaria campaign). DG ECHO operations also supported displaced populations with funding from the EDF to strengthen municipal systems. With those, it focused on meeting basic health needs and improving water supply and sanitation. Moreover, one should note that out of 94 DG ECHO projects funded from 2002-2006, a large number was dedicated to health and included support to combat two epidemics, Marburg fever and cholera, for which DG ECHO disbursed €4.6 million.

During this period, EC-funded health interventions followed five axes, namely a) PHC for areas of difficult access including availability of medicines and immunization services; b) support of the handicapped (the EC was/is the principal donor in this area); c) training of trainers and on-the-job training of non-qualified health personnel; d) construction and rehabilitation of health centres and health posts; and e) specialized technical assistance for the elaboration of the national health strategy and of the regulation of medicines and blood products document.

Between 2002 and 2007, in the health sector, the EC focused its efforts in Angola on a wide variety of areas of high priority to the GoA, namely: (All of these areas are part of the intervention logic of EC aid.)

¹⁴ Seminario sobre o Diagnostico do Sector das Aguas e Saneamento, Luanda, 7/03/08

¹⁵ MDG Target 10 aims at halving the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water by 2015

¹⁶ Earlier support concentrated on reconstruction and restoration of services. Only more recently have issues of institutional capacity, sanitation and community involvement received any attention

¹⁷ Earlier support (under various instruments) included water distribution in Luanda and Tombwa (the latter being implemented at the time of writing of the CSP) plus rehabilitation of Water & Sanitation infrastructure in small towns and rural areas including Moxico, Kuando Kubango, Lunda Sul, Malanje, Kwanza Norte e Sul, Uige, Huila and Huambo.

¹⁸ European Consensus on Development, 2005

- Strengthening and improving access to quality PHC services (both preventive and curative) and providing health services for displaced populations,
- Supporting health services in post-emergency situations and improving the access to essential medicines, to contraceptives and to needed laboratory supplies;
- Promoting the rational use of drugs and helping to set up a medicines quality control laboratory;
- Supporting decentralization efforts and strengthening the capacity of cadres in the *Ministério da Saúde* - Ministry of Health (MINSa) and in the provincial health offices;
- Contributing to the construction/rehabilitation/equipping of health facilities and encouraging community participation;
- Supporting the prevention of HIV/AIDS and assuring the safety of blood for transfusions;
- Strengthening the management of hospital operations and strengthening the planning skills of health teams at different levels;
- Encouraging better programme budgeting and supporting the comprehensive care of the handicapped, especially landmine victims and their social reintegration;
- Setting up orthopaedic centres and contributing to the training of nursing staff and of general practitioners;
- Supporting continuing education of staff and on-the-job-training including the improvement of diagnostic capacities, as well as contributing to the training of traditional birth attendants;
- Supporting new approaches to health care financing and strengthening the health information system and computerizing aspects of it, as well as introducing support supervision functions at different levels.

As said, many of the activities depicted above are, in part, bona-fide post-conflict LRRD operations as others are the EC's contribution to rebuild a health system that was shattered during the conflict period.

Gaps that could be imputed to the EC's direct support of the health sector in Angola could be the support to the combating of malaria and tuberculosis. It could well be that at this desk report phase we are missing what the Global Fund has been doing in Angola - since the EC and the EU member states are responsible for roughly 50% of the Global Fund's budget. This issue will be explored in the field phase.

The critical issues chosen in the 8th EDF support to the health sector are still true for the 9th EDF, but the strengthening of capacities needed to implement health strategies and plans at central and provincial level is also to be considered a critical issue for the EC's cooperation in health.

Education (Focal Area; medium-long term)

In the CSP, the EC role in the Education Sector continues and increases also proposing co-financing agreements with other donors. The EC proposes to channel additional support as a priority to more structural areas, particularly where the EC can provide value added. The intention is to improve the level of education and access to employment through better quality general education, improved school infrastructure and professional training.

Planned interventions include:

- a. Continuity of primary teacher training projects and training of new teachers;
- b. Extending training to second and third level teachers;
- c. Professional training, including in agriculture;
- d. Building and rehabilitating first-level schools, including equipment and educational material;
- e. Reintegrating street children and other vulnerable groups into general education;

At the policy level the EC intends to support the policy making process to improve general education and extend the potential of the education system. Thus, specific intervention lines are to:

- Increase annual budgetary allocations to the education and training sector to 10% of the State budget by 2003;

- Promote increasing of budget execution to 100% by 2004;
- Strengthen the system defining roles and responsibilities at central and local level;
- Contribute to synergy between the different partners in the education sector;
- Support the policy making for the development of the sector;
- Support implementation of the Education Sector Plan “Estratégia Integrada para a Melhoria do Sistema de Educação 2001-2015”.

Food security (Focal Area; medium-long term)

EC support to Angola aims at putting into operation a permanent strategy to reduce food insecurity. This strategy encompasses the prevention of **short term**, **medium term** and **long term** support to the government and civil society to prevent crises (including an LRRD approach).

According to the CSP, these objectives aimed at revitalising agriculture, livestock and fisheries by supporting enterprises and households. This included access to land by traditional communities, the development of marketing/processing of commodities, training, the provision of credit, and support to agricultural research.

The main food security interventions included: a) road rehabilitation and de-mining and resettlement operations; b) rehabilitation of the social infrastructure, community development, support to municipalities, social and economic reintegration of ex-combatants and of vulnerable groups; and c) agricultural development through NGO projects financed from the food security budget line (2005-2008) in Benguela and Huila.

Initiatives have been aimed not only at increasing food security amongst poor and vulnerable households, but also increasing the links between users and the market, as well as increasing diversification of the household diet through the following activities:

- Institutional support to strengthen effectiveness and efficiency of agricultural services;
- Training and support of land register services and consolidation of land register services;
- Implementing of participatory and decentralised land management systems and revival of agricultural structures to be responsive to food security needs;
- Promoting coherence between the bottom-up approach and municipal plans and building the planning capacity of municipal structures related to food security;
- Rehabilitation of infrastructure and support to rural trade;
- Contributing to conservation and sustainable management of forests.

Early in the period under review, rural development and food security programmes were confined mainly to the safest areas; these operations were then extended to areas in the interior.

In addition to the food aid provided through the WFP in roughly the first half of the period under review, the EC financed agricultural inputs and provided institutional support to prepare a) the food security component of the PRSP, and b) a sectoral strategy.

At the beginning of 2003, most of the feeding centres were able to close. Instead, the EC’s priority shifted to assisting people to return home by providing them with seeds and tools and rehabilitating the health infrastructure. The reestablishment of a public health administration, including reconstruction/rehabilitation work was another priority.

By 2003 too, the **de-mining** program had not only opened up previously isolated areas, but it also had opened up access to social infrastructure, water points and farming areas. The de-mining component of the EC’s Emergency Program for the support of the peace process got under way in early 2003. Four grant contracts with international NGOs specializing in de-mining were signed.

Although **transport** has not been a specific intervention area, Multi-Sector Programmes have funded interventions in road sectors which have contributed for an amount of €18 million over the period 2002-2005. Interventions have been focused on rehabilitation of feeder roads and construction of bridges, as pre-

condition for market access and food security hampered by gradual degradation of the transport infrastructure.

Food security activities in rural areas in the central provinces (Huambo, Bié, Huíla and Benguela) were revised in early 2001 refocusing them on support for municipal rehabilitation programs. [The PMR III is a project that was designed to restore productive activities in rural areas in five provinces (Bengo, Cuanza Sul, Namibe, Huíla and Cunene) through support for rural extension services, the supply of inputs, including seeds, and the rehabilitation of small social and economic infrastructure. The program began its work at the beginning of 2003].

The Emergency Program also financed two projects to distribute seeds, fertilizers and agricultural tools through EuronAid and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). This additional aid went to a total of 240,000 families and 1,440,000 individuals increasing the total number of beneficiaries to around 2.1 million persons.

In the last three years the need for actual food distribution has substantially decreased, so much that EC support to the WFP finished in 2005, the same year DG ECHO closed its office in Angola.

Despite a period of drought being a problem in the South of the country, after two or three harvests, most EC-supported communities were able to recuperate, not needing the distribution of new seeds and agricultural tools.

Civil Society (Medium-long term)

The EC considers Civil Society as an outstanding and essential partner in the development process particularly with regard to democracy and human rights (closely linked to “Good Governance”). In the medium term, the support to Civil Society will be an area of intervention by itself, aimed at enhancing the contribution of CSOs to the development process.

The EC’s intention is to support the creation of mechanisms - to be developed in the medium term - which will enable Civil Society to participate in the definition, implementation and evaluation of development strategies and programme by strengthening the capacities to act as development actors (project Implementation) and representation actors (dialogue partners), improve access to information, strengthening capacity for policy advocacy and policy dialogue, strengthening capacity for the development of internal democracy, organisation and management, stimulating sector and geographic partnership and networking and strengthening capacity for project design, implementation, management and monitoring.

Cross-cutting Issues (short and medium term)

EC cooperation objectives¹⁹ refer to mainstreaming of thematic or cross-cutting issues including gender, environment, institutional development and capacity building. The Statement “*The Development Policy of the European Commission*” of November 2000 identifies institutional capacity building as one of the policy areas where the EC can explicitly add value in the global efforts to reduce poverty²⁰.

In the *short term* response, the EC strategy plans to focus on capacity issues in relation to Disarmament, Demobilisation, Rehabilitation and Reintegration, humanitarian aid effectiveness, local administrations, *Instituto Nacional de Estatística*²¹ (National Statistics Institute), civil society and gender.

In the *medium term*, the EC response includes capacity building and institutional strengthening and support in focal areas (food security, health and education). It is not clear whether gender disaggregated data is available.

¹⁹ Cotonou Agreement, June 2000 – Article 20

²⁰ Statement on EC Development Policy, November 2000

²¹ CSP Page 26 says (para 4 in the page) “EC support for the National Institute of Statistics was approved recently. It sets out in particular to improve the availability of statistical information on poverty in Angola. This support is timely, given the imminent approval of a 5-Year Development Plan for the Institute, to be financed by other donors, and given the huge task lying immediately ahead of establishing a post-conflict data photograph of the situation in the country.”

As already mentioned, the EC response strategy identifies Good Governance and the involvement of Civil Society as ‘focal cross cutting issues’. The document also mentions the sensible use of natural resources and refers to a range of different subtopics for support that the EC had identified in consultation with civil society, including support to the National Authorising Office (NAO), legislation, standards, cooperative movements and farmers associations.

EU policy measures which inform the CSP are:

Gender – COM(2000)212 [gender inequality hinders growth, impedes poverty reduction and adversely influences progress in health and education improvement]; COM(2000)295 [integration of gender issues into priority areas of development cooperation i.e. Monitoring & Evaluation, poverty reduction, social sectors, FS and rural development, capacity building, good governance and rule of law, trade, regional integration and institutional development].

Environment – 6th Environment Analysis Program (EAP) (Decision 1600/2002) [environmental policies and integration into sector policies with respect to climate change, nature and biodiversity, environment, health and quality of life, natural resources and waste]; COM(2005)17 final [dialogue with emerging economies to address environmental problems, avoid competition on reducing environmental standards, promote uptake of eco-innovations, introduce more sustainable procedures, promote global cooperation].

Children – Cotonou Agreement (Art 20) [child labour standards]; EU Consensus on Development (Joint Statement of Council, Dec 2005, para 9.7) [child labour and poverty]; EU Parliament, June 2005 [exploitation of children]; ACP/AE Joint Parliamentary Assembly, 15/10/03 [child slave labour, trafficking, sex trade, child soldiers];

ANNEX 3
EC PROJECT PORTFOLIO
2002-2007

EDF Projects concerning the period 2002-2007

Sector	EDF	nat/reg	Program Code	Title	Planned	Contracts	Paid	Date closed
Health	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 09	Rapatriés angolais, épidémie rougeoles	2,151,116.07	2,151,116.07	2,151,116.07	14-June-2007
DDRR	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 10	AU en fav rapatriés angolais et pers touchées par conflit	718,154.70	718,154.70	718,154.70	14-June-2007
Support to productive activities	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 24	Angorochas : exploitation de granits noirs	1,553,020.00	1,553,020.00	1,553,020.00	09-Nov-2004
DDRR	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 28	Urg/ang/7-92/400 in favour of persons affected by conflict	878,768.64	878,768.64	878,768.64	09-Nov-2004
DDRR	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 30	Urg/ang/7-93/100 en faveur des populations angolaises	891,660.53	891,660.53	891,660.53	14-June 2007
Health	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 35	POST- EMERGENCY HEALTH PROJECT.	17,424,888.62	17,424,888.62	17,424,888.62	25-Aug-2008
DDRR	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 41	Urg/ang/7-93/500 Guerre civile	753,715.73	753,715.73	753,715.73	14-June-2007
DDRR	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 44	Return and Reintegration of qualified African Nationals Phase III	502,500.00	502,500.00	272,763.07	-
DDRR	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 50	Programme de Micro-Projets	4,500,000.00	4,491,740.00	4,452,457.00	-
Education	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 51	Programme Bourses d'études et stage	226,574.98	226,574.98	226,574.98	27-Apr-2006
Governance	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 55	Appui à l'ON dans le cadre des actions de réhabilitation	103,846.11	103,846.11	103,846.11	26-Mar-2003
Governance	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 57	Action de Formation: Personnels de l'Unité auprès de l'ON	139,630.16	139,630.16	139,630.16	20-Dec-2002
Education	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 61	REHABILITATION OF THE AGRARIAN INSTITUTE OF TCHIVINGUIRO.	7,840,823.15	7,840,823.15	7,840,823.15	-
Social Sectors	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 62	Programme d'Appui à la restructuration	53,407,404.28	52,614,654.67	52,115,437.70	-
Culture	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 63	Appui au Projet « Memorias intimas marcas »	180,322.68	180,322.68	180,322.68	26-Aug-2008
Education	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 64	Trainings for Lawyers and Academics in Fduan	728,337.97	715,412.97	715,412.97	-
Health	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 66	Coordination & suivi actions dans le domaine de la santé	157,684.67	157,684.67	157,684.67	17-Mar-2004
Education	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 71	Consolidation des Systèmes éducatifs	689,356.32	689,356.32	689,356.32	25-June-2007

Sector	EDF	nat/reg	Program Code	Title	Planned	Contracts	Paid	Date closed
Rural development	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 72	Appui Coordination acteurs secteur agricole & développement rural	140,000.00	140,000.0	95,102.95	-
Infrastructure	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 74	AT au secteur Génie civil et infrastructures	204,000.00	204,000.00	204,000.00	26-Dec-2005
Infrastructure	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 76	Programme de Microréalisations	910,837.00	910,837.00	910,837.00	19-June-2008
Governance	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 77	Appui Institutionnel à l'Assemblée Nationale	961,542.17	961,542.17	961,542.17	05-Dec-2005
Watsan	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 82	Etude Eau et Assainissement Luanda	105,962.46	105,962.46	105,962.46	26-Dec-2005
Education	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 83	FORMAÇÃO CONTÍNUA DOS PROFESSORES PRIMÁRIOS. R	4,925,406.98	4,924,378.98	4,789,309.53	
Education	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 86	EVALUATION OF 7.ANG.71 - TRAINING OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	21,799.98	21,799.98	21,799.98	12-Jul-2002
Governance	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 87	IDENTIF.MISSION IMPROVEMENT MANAGEMENT PUBLIC SECTOR	58,096.18	58,096.18	58,096.18	27-Jun-2002
Governance	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 88	AUDIT TO WORK PROGRAMS	18,400.00	18,400.00	9,167.50	25-Aug-2008
Governance	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 89	AT PROGRAMMATION CADRE ART.255 LOME IV REVISEE	14,831.44	14,831.44	14,831.44	27-Apr-2006
Governance	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 90	CONSOLIDACAO SISTEMA INFORMACAO/MELHORIA ESTRUTURAS DA BASE DE DADOS	38,650.11	38,650.11	38,650.11	27-Apr-2006
Governance	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 91	APPUI A LA REFORME DE L'ADMINISTRATION DE LA JUSTICE	65,644.84	65,644.84	65,644.84	27-Apr-2006
Governance	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 92	TA FOR THE INTERIM POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPER	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	26-Mar-2003
Governance	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 93	MISSAO DE VIABILIDADE DE APOIO INSTITUTIONAL AO ON	42,649.80	42,649.80	42,649.80	26-Dec-2005
Governance	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 94	APPUI INSTITUTIONNEL A L'INEJ. RENFORCEMENT CAPACITES TECHNI QUES ET PEDAGOGIQUES	321,000.00	321,000.00	288,015.00	
Governance	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 95	CONSULTATION PROCESS ON CSP	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	7-Apr-2003
Governance	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 96	APPUI PREPARATION POLITIQUES, COORDINATION, MISE EN OUEVRE	93,413.00	93,413.00	93,413.00	31-Mar-2003
Culture	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 97	APPUI A LA PRODUCTION DU FILM "COMBOIO DA CANHOCA"	350,000.00	350,000.00	280,000.00	

Sector	EDF	nat/reg	Program Code	Title	Planned	Contracts	Paid	Date closed
DDRR	7	nat	7 ACP ANG 98	Programme of emergency Support to the Peace Process	1,913,684.53	1,913,684.53	1,913,684.53	23-Jan-2008
Agriculture	7	regional	7 ACP RPR 146	SADC SOUTHERN AFRICAN ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME. R , volet ANGOLA	978,243.00	978,243.00	978,243.00	-
Health	7	regional	7 ACP RPR 350	REGIONAL CENTER FOR TRAINING OF NURSING STAFF. R	2,570,065.00	2,537,720.00	2,528,652	-
Total EDF7					90,972,631.10	90,125,323.49	89,055,834.59	
Support to productive services	8	Reg.	8 ACP ANG 1	SADC Regional Monitoring, Control & Surveillance of Fishing	2,320,000.00	2,175,255.77	1,922,279.77	-
DDRR	8	nat	8 ACP ANG 2	ECHO/AGO/254/1999/01000 - Aide humanitaire d'urgence Angola	9,330,551.30	9,330,551.30	9,330,551.30	-
Health	8	nat	8 ACP ANG 4	Etude Santé Programmation 8ème FED	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	26-June-2002
Watsan	8	nat	8 ACP ANG 5	WATER SUPPLY TO THE TOWN OF TOMBWA.	7,600,000.00	7,589,055.00	6,526,841.90	
Health	8	nat	8 ACP ANG 6	Appui au Programme National de réhabilitation des handicapés	14,000,000.00	11,185,902.74	8,481,896.33	
Health	8	nat	8 ACP ANG 8	PROGRAMME DE SOUTIEN AU SECTEUR DE LA SANTE	25,000,000.00	17,801,006.12	11,081,157.89	
Health	8	nat	8 ACP ANG 9	ETUDE FAISABILITÊ SECTEUR SANTÊ 8 FED (VOIR 8 ANG 4)	9,360.65	9,360.65	9,360.65	27-Jun-2002
Watsan	8	nat	8 ACP ANG 10	ETUDE EAU ET ASSAINISSEMENT LUANDA (SEE ALSO DAGT/00202 - EDF7)	113,860.13	113,860.13	113,860.13	26-Dec-2005
DDRR	8	nat	8 ACP ANG 11	PROGRAMME DE TRANSITION ET SOUTIEN AUX POPULATIONS DEPLACEES	16,300,000.00	15,934,623.39	14,814,124.62	
Infrastructure	8	nat	8 ACP ANG 12	PROGRAMME MICRO REALISATION PHASE 3	7,329,563.10	7,329,563.10	7,028,522.11	
Governance	8	nat	8 ACP ANG 13	APPUI A L'INSTITUT NATIONAL STATISTIQUE-ELABORATION PROFILS DE PAUVRETE	843,962.64	843,962.64	843,962.64	
DDRR	8	nat	8 ACP ANG 15	PROGRAM OF EMERGENCY SUPPORT TO THE PEACE PROCESS	30,000,000	25,306,382.22	25,306,382.22	23-Jan-2008
DDRR	8	nat	8 ACP ANG 16	Echo/ago/254/2002/01000 - emerg.relief, nutrition & health ASSISTANCE TO RETURNEES AND VULNERABLE POPULATIONS	1,918,271.09	1,918,271.09	1,918,271.09	12-Jun-2007
Culture	8	nat	8 ACP ANG 17	PRODUCTION DU FILM "NA CIDADE VAZIA"	291,711.00	291,711.00	291,711.00	26-Dec-2005
Governance	8	nat	8 ACP ANG 18	APPUI INSTITUTIONNEL AU MINISTERE DU PLAN	181,598.63	181,598.63	181,598.63	26-Dec-2005

Sector	EDF	nat/reg	Program Code	Title	Planned	Contracts	Paid	Date closed
Infrastructure	8	nat	8 ACP ANG 19	AT AU SECTEUR GENIE CIVIL ET INFRASTRUCTURES	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	26-Dec-2005
Governance	8	nat	8 ACP ANG 21	EVALUATION 7 ACP ANG 94 - APPUI INSTITUTIONNEL A L'INEJ	26,886.06	26,886.06	26,886.06	26-Dec-2005
Governance	8	nat	8 ACP ANG 24	AT A ORDONNATEUR NATIONAL DANS LE DOMAINE DE L'APPUI INSTITUTIONNEL	190,500.00	190,500.00	190,500.00	15-Dec-2006
Governance	8	nat	8 ACP ANG 25	ETUDES DANS LE DOMAINE DE L'APPUI INSTITUTIONNEL.ET DE LA GOOD GOVERNANCE	78,633.09	78,633.09	78,633.09	8-Dec-2006
Governance	8	regional	8 ACP MTR 4, 8 ACP TPS 123	SUPPORTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF JUDICIARY SYSTEMS. R	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	-
Total EDF8					123.764.897,69	107.884.732,93	95.724.149,43	
Social Sectors	s	nat	9 ACP ANG 1	Programme of Support to the social action fund FAS III	29,000,000.00	29,000,000.00	22,500,000.00	-
De-mining	9	nat	9 ACP ANG 2	PROGRAMA DE EMERGENCIA ANTI - MINAS PARA RETORNO E REASSENTAMENTO - Programme of emergency mine action for sustainable return and settlement	26,000,000.00	25,649,469.24	22,531,437.61	-
Social Sectors	9	nat	9 ACP ANG 3	Programme of Support to the social action fund FAS III	16,000,000.00	16,000,000.00	13,500,000.00	-
Watsan	9	nat	9 ACP ANG 4	Water supply and sanitation for the suburban areas of Luanda	20,000,000.00	18,796,760.39	14,460,431.68	-
Governance	9	nat	9 ACP ANG 5	SUPERVISION DE PROJETS/PROGRAMMES - AUGMENTATION DE PLAFOND DU PROJET 8 ACP ANG 19 ET PROLONGATION DATE DE FIN	39,065.88	39,065.88	39,065.88	26-Dec-2005
Governance	9	nat	9 ACP ANG 7	AT AU MINISTERE DU PLAN - STRATEGIE DE LONG TERME	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	26-Dec-2005
Governance	9	nat	9 ACP ANG 8	Identification appui cadre du renforcement minist. du plan	64,077.00	64,077.00	64,077.00	23-Jan-2008
Governance	9	nat	9 ACP ANG 9	Institutional strengthening of the Ministries of Fisheries	570,000.00	355,213.26	296,113.26	-
Governance	9	nat	9 ACP ANG 10	Facilité de Coopération Technique FCT	1,687,559.79	1,670,714.79	1,391,656.51	-
Humanitarian Aid	9	nat	9 ACP ANG 11	Humanitarian Aid to vulnerable populations in Angola who are food insecure (ECHO/ AGO/ EDF/2004/01000)	698,481.09	698,481.09	698,481.09	-
Watsan	9	nat	9 ACP ANG 12	Water supply to the town of Tombwa (prolongation)	1,400,000.00	1,296,157.10	614,246.48	-
Governance	9	nat	9 ACP ANG 13	Appui institutionnel aux services de l'ON	3,800,000.00	2,990,753.63	1,818,985.54	-

Sector	EDF	nat/reg	Program Code	Title	Planned	Contracts	Paid	Date closed
DDRR	9	nat	9 ACP ANG 14	Socio-economic reintegration assistance to vulnerable groups	15,000,000.00	14,863,702.47	7,870,960.00	-
Education	9	nat	9 ACP ANG 15	Project in Support of Primary Education	22,000,000.00	9,814,997.22	2,754,631.54	-
Governance	9	nat	9 ACP ANG 16	Train for trade Strengthening institutional capacity	3,000,000.00	2,939,986.00	748,078.00	-
DDRR	9	nat	9 ACP ANG 17	Programme for the Generation of Employment	3,500,000.00	838,779.00	48,305.08	-
Governance	9	nat	9 ACP ANG 18	Strengthening the planning and budget process	13,500,000.00	0.00	0.00	-
Governance	9	nat	9 ACP ANG 19	Programme d'appui aux acteurs non étatiques	3,000,000.00	2,719,002.75	350,157.00	-
DDRR	9	nat	9 ACP ANG 20	Programme de transition et soutien aux populations déplacées	3,260,000.00	3,260,000.00	2,745,853.43	-
De-mining	9	nat	9 ACP ANG 21	PROGRAMA DE EMERGENCIA ANTI - MINAS PARA RETORNO E REASSENTAMENTO - Programme of emergency mine action for sustainable return and settlement	5,000,000.00	4,366,266.74	2,745,853.43	-
Watsan	9	nat	9 ACP ANG 22	Water supply and sanitation for the suburban areas of Luanda	2,000,000.00	1,946,002.75	0.00	-
Governance	9	nat	9 ACP ANG 23	TCF II	2,080,000.00	199,500.00	0.00	-
Governance	9	regional	9 ACP MTR 2	Supporting the development of Judiciary Systems	3,000,000.00	2,347,610.00	1,089,784.00	-
Total EDF9					171.674.183,76	136.885.448,22	95.253.333,53	-

NB: Not included projects cancelled.

Budget Lines:

Budget line	Year	Program code	Title	Planned	Paid	Decision number	Closing Date
CDC	2005		Decentral cooperation Programme 2005	454,977	419,264	CDC/2004/017-047	11-Sept.-2007
CDC	2006		Decentral cooperation Programme 2006	478,227	382,581	CDC/2005/017-274	
				933,203	801,846		
FOOD	1998	MULTI	FOOD SECURITY 1998 ANGOLA	9,443,168	7,773,541	FOOD/1998/003-485	03-Oct-2006
FOOD	2001	BGUE-B2006-21.020200-C8-AIDCO	FOOD SECURITY 2001 ANGOLA PROGRAMME TRANSITOIRE AT	25,798	25,798	FOOD/2001/002-344	26-Jun-2006
FOOD	2001	BGUE-B2008-21.020100-C8-AIDCO	FOOD SECURITY 2001 FAO ANGOLA	1,942,000	1,555,115	FOOD/2001/002-480	
FOOD	2002	BGUE-B2008-21.020100-C8-AIDCO	Actions 289-290/01 Euronaid Contrat 2002/049-208	110,507	6,632	FOOD/2001/002-516	05-Nov-2004
FOOD	2003	MULTI	ACT.38/02 2.000 MT HUILE VEGETALE WFP/ANGOLA	4,754,753	4,754,753	FOOD/2002/002-482	23-May-2003
FOOD	2004	BGUE-B2008-21.020100-C8-AIDCO	Relançamento da Economia Agrária do Município da Ganda	5,793,454	4,098,201	FOOD/2003/004-953	
FOOD	2004	BGUE-B2005-21.010401-C8-AIDCO	PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT IN AGRICULTURE	116,150	116,150	FOOD/2004/006-248	10-Nov-2005
FOOD	2004	MULTI	Huambo Agricultural Recovery - Flood Response, ANGOLA	3,851,631	3,502,548	FOOD/2004/016-934	30-May-2007
FOOD	2005	BGUE-B2008-21.020100-C8-AIDCO	Programa de Segurança Alimentar nos Municípios de Caimbambo e Chongorói	3,484,907	2,513,673	FOOD/2004/017-016	
FOOD	2004	MULTI	Food Security Programme 2004 Angola	10,000,000	3,246,822	FOOD/2004/017-018	
FOOD	2005	BGUE-B2008-21.020100-C8-AIDCO	Food Security Programme 2005 - NGO Programme Angola	4,000,000	748,685	FOOD/2005/017-304	
FOOD	2006	BGUE-B2008-21.020100-C8-AIDCO	PAPEFSA - Programme d'appui à l'élevage familial dans le sud de l'Angola	10,000,000	2,235,583	FOOD/2006/018-307	
				53,522,368	30,577,500		
REH	2000	BGUE-B2004-19.020400-C8-AIDCO	Primary Health Care Program in Cuanza Sul Province	991,673	892,506	REH/2000/003-853	24-Jun-2006
				991,673	892,506		
MAP	2000	BGUE-B2008-19.040500-C8-AIDCO	APL 2000 ANGOLA - Mine surveying and clearance in support of feeder road rehabilitation and resettlement	600,000	600,000	MAP/2000/003-843	24 -Aug -2004

Budget line	Year	Program code	Title	Planned	Paid	Decision number	Closing Date
MAP	2003	BGUE-B2008-19.060102-C8-AIDCO	Angola Landmine Impact Survey: Phase II – Completion of Training and Beginning of Data Collection	1,500,000	1,489,006	MAP/2003/005-808	
MAP	2004	BGUE-B2008-19.060102-C8-AIDCO	Implementation of the Ottawa Convention through the disposal of stockpiled anti-personnel landmines in Angola	1,500,000	1,350,000	MAP/2004/088-043	
MAP	2006	BGUE-B2008-19.060102-C8-AIDCO	Programa de reabilitação a base comunitária (RBC) para as pessoas vítimas de minas (PVDM) nas províncias de Benguela, Huíla e Namibe	799,684	231,496	MAP/2005/016-971	
				4,399,684	3,670,502		
DDH	2003	BGUE-B2008-19.040500-C8-AIDCO	The Church and the Construction of Peace in Angola	600,000	540,000	DDH/2002/004-201	
DDH	2003	BGUE-B2008-19.040500-C8-AIDCO	For the Human Rights in Angola	450,000	178,561	DDH/2003/005-696	
DDH	2003	DDH/2003/075-537	Projet de l'Observatoire de la Terre pour la prévention des conflits en Angola.	353,722	353,722	DDH/2003/005-931	29-Aug-2007
DDH	2003	BGUE-B2004-19.010411-C1-AIDCO	B7-701 EIDHR-Microprojects 2003, Angola	500,000	44,332	DDH/2003/005-937	
DDH	2004	BGUE-B2008-19.040500-C8-AIDCO	19 04 03 EIDHR Microprojects 2004, Angola	435,000	323,520	DDH/2004/016-734	
DDH	2005	BGUE-B2008-19.040500-C8-AIDCO	EIDHR Microprojects Angola Campaigns 3 and 4	645,000	514,343	DDH/2005/017-259	
DDH	2005	BGUE-B2008-19.040500-C8-AIDCO	A police for Human Rights	70,482	56,386	DDH/2005/107-667	
DDH	2006	BGUE-B2008-19.040500-C8-AIDCO	EIDHR Microprojects 2006	584,624	476,117	DDH/2006/018-141	
DDH	2005	BGUE-B2008-19.040500-C8-AIDCO	Enhancing the Capacity of Media and Civil Society to Contribute to Sustainable Peace in Angola	634,662	571,196	DDH/2005/112-938	
DDH	2005	BGUE-B2008-19.040500-C8-AIDCO	Aumentar a capacidade dos Media e da Sociedade Civil para contribuir para uma paz sustentável em Angola.			DDH/2005/112-938	
				5,273,490	3,490,488		
PVD	1997	PVD/1997/010-665	Ocikembe: Vocational Training Centre 1997-2000, Huambo	235;155	235;155	PVD/1997/542	19-May-2006
PVD	1997	PVD/1997/010-671	Health Care Development Centre – Complexo social e de formação, Luanda/ Kikolo, Angola	450,000	450,000	PVD/1997/570	12-Feb- 2008

Budget line	Year	Program code	Title	Planned	Paid	Decision number	Closing Date
ONG-PVD	1998	PVD/1998/010-732	APOIO A REABILITACAO SANITARIA NA COMUNA DE DOMBE GRANDE NAPROVINCIA DE BENGUELA - ANGOLA	491,829	491,829	PVD/1998/115	25-Feb- 2003
PVD	1998	PVD/1998/015-091	Bildungsprogramm für Behinderte und Flüchtlinge in Luena Angola	125,740	125,740	PVD/1998/423	29-Mar-2002
PVD	1998	PVD/1998/010-873	Rehabilitation, Medical and Technical Training, Saurimo, Angola	150,000	150,000	PVD/1998/506	15-Jan- 2004
PVD	1998	PVD/1998/010-919	Improved Community Sanitation Programme in Peri-Urban Luanda, Angola	434,880	434,880	PVD/1998/635	11-Sept- 2006
PVD	1998	PVD/1998/010-931	Primary Health Care and Second Level Health Activities in Bairro Golf, Kilamba Kiayi, Luanda, Angola	413,177	413,177	PVD/1998/678	12-Sept- 2006
PVD	1998	PVD/1998/010-980	Project Kucingila, Acção para o Desenvolvimento rural e ambiente 1997-2000, Angola	372,528	372,528	PVD/1998/977	11-Sept- 2006
PVD	1998	n/a	Institutional Strengthening of Non-Governmental Organisations in Northern Angola	430,002		PVD/1999/446	
PVD	1998	PVD/1998/012-908	Programa de Desenvolvimento Integrado para a população pobre semi-urbana de Catumbela, Angola	442,143	442,143	PVD/1999/71	29-Mar-2002
ONG-PVD	1999	PVD/1999/011-142	INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS IN SOUTHERN ANGOLA	413,177	413,177	PVD/1999/446	12-Sept- 2006
ONG-PVD	2000	BGUE-B2004-21.020300-C8-AIDCO	PROJET REGIONAL DE FORMATION AGRISUD EN AFRIQUE CENTRALE	209,178	209,178	PVD/2000/394	02-Feb- 2006
PVD	2001	ONG-PVD/2001/011-767	Jango- Formação para a Transformação em Angola	1,779,906	1,601,915	PVD/2001/378	
PVD	2001	ONG-PVD/2001/011-821	Onjila, Contextual Basic Education in Angola	2,252,000	2,026,800	PVD/2001/534	
PVD	2002	ONG-PVD/2002/011-740	Projet pour le developpement de l'éducation primaire, de l'assistance sanitaire et d'appui à l'emploi dans la banlieue de Luanda, à travers le renforcement des services nés suite à l'urgence et la formation des cadres locaux- Angola	3,359,586	3,023,627	PVD/2001/297	
ONG-PVD	2003	BGUE-B2008-21.030100-C8-AIDCO	SUPPORT AND PROMOTION OF WOMEN IN KUITO AREA, BIE PROVINCE, ANGOLA	608,840	191,489	ONG-PVD/2002/001-092	23-Oct- 2007
PVD	2003	BGUE-B2008-21.030100-C8-AIDCO	Projet régional d'extension et de pérennisation des dispositifs de formation professionnelle de micro-entrepreneurs des ONG sud opérant en Afrique centrale (Angola-Congo-Gabon/ Secteurs agricole et para-agricole)	693,147	623,835	ONG-PVD/2002/020-972	
ONG-PVD	2003	BGUE-B2008-21.030100-C8-AIDCO	BLOCK GRANT 2002	680,860	612,774	ONG-PVD/2002/002-554	
ONG-PVD	2003	BGUE-B2008-21.030100-C8-AIDCO	BLOCK GRANT 2002	608,229	608,229	ONG-PVD/2002/002-554	29-Aug-2007
ONG-PVD	2003	BGUE-B2008-21.030100-C8-AIDCO	DONATION GLOBALE 2002	558,781	558,781	ONG-PVD/2003/004-913	
ONG-PVD	2004	BGUE-B2008-21.030100-C8-	BLOCK GRANT 2004	348,500	313,482	ONG-PVD/2003/004-564	

Budget line	Year	Program code	Title	Planned	Paid	Decision number	Closing Date
		AIDCO					
PVD	2004	BGUE-B2008-21.030100-C8-AIDCO	Projecto de apoio a la reinserción sociolaboral de mutilados víctimas del conflicto en la provincia de Luanda-Angola	166,500	149,850	ONG-PVD/2003/065-245	
PVD	2004	BGUE-B2008-21.030100-C8-AIDCO	Projecto de desenvolvimento rural sustentado no município da Ekunha -Angola	748,900	674,010	ONG-PVD/2004/065-341	
ONG-PVD	2005	BGUE-B2008-21.030100-C8-AIDCO	Reabilitação dos serviços municipais de saúde de Damba e Maquela do Zombo (provincia de Uíge) - Angola	750,000	675,000	ONG-PVD/2004/006-239	
ONG-PVD	2005	BGUE-B2008-21.030100-C8-AIDCO	DOAÇÃO GLOBAL	718,730	646,857	ONG-PVD/2004/006-240	
ONG-PVD	2006	BGUE-B2008-21.030100-C8-AIDCO	Network of services for vulnerable girls and young women in the cities of Luanda and Lobito, Angola	747,432	230,003	ONG-PVD/2005/017-215	
ONG-PVD	2006	BGUE-B2008-21.030100-C8-AIDCO	Projecto de Apoio ao Relaçamento e ao Desenvolvimento Agrícola do Norte Do Cubal. ANGOLA	630,080	207,570	ONG-PVD/2005/017-215	
ONG-PVD	2006	BGUE-B2008-21.030100-C8-AIDCO	Reabilitação integrada e global dos Serviços Municipais de Saúde no Município de Ombadja (Província do Cunene), Angola	750,000	411,980	ONG-PVD/2005/017-215	
ONG-PVD	2006	BGUE-B2008-21.030100-C8-AIDCO	Prevention of HIV, support and care for people affected by the epidemic in Cunene, Angola	748,581	195,011	ONG-PVD/2005/017-215	
ONG-PVD	2007	BGUE-B2008-21.030100-C8-AIDCO	Relançamento Sustentável da Produção e Comercialização do Sector Pecuário Privado, Familiar e Empresarial, no Município da Ecuinha	749,751	325,105	ONG-PVD/2006/018-227	
				20,832,477	16,578,969		
SANTE	2006	BGUE-B2008-21.030100-C8-AIDCO	THEME II/Partnerships for minimising transmission and impacts of HIV/AIDS in rural Angola	4,096,771	738,193	SANTE/2005/017-352	
				4,096,771	738,193		

NB: Not included projects cancelled.

ANNEX 4

ECHO LRRD PROJECT PORTFOLIO

Compiled by and courtesy of the EC (DG ECHO)

Organisation	Location	Duration		Budget	Beneficiaries	Title	Description
HEALTH AND NUTRITION							
ACH-E							
ECHO/AGO/210/2002/01010	Huila; Caconda	01/05/02	31/12/02	€ 215.000	65.200	Emergency Health programme in Caconda Municipality, Huila Province	Facilitate free access to basic healthcare through the provision of curative and preventative services in collaboration with the Ministry of Health structures.
ECHO/AGO/210/2003/01011		01/06/03	31/03/04	€ 443.333			Reduction of mortality and morbidity of the population in Caconda. Ensure treatment of severe and acute malnutrition and access to primary health care. HIV/AIDS education in cooperation with the UNICEF project.
ECHO/AGO/BUD/2004/01011		01/05/04	30/04/05	€ 604.614		Health, nutrition and WATSAN programme in Caconda Municipality	Facilitate access to basic health and nutrition services, Minimum Health Package - focus on children under 5, pregnant and lactating women. Reduce risk of water related diseases. Monitor humanitarian situation in the community.
ADRA-D							
ECHO/AGO/210/2002/01012	Malanje	01/06/02	31/12/02	€ 200.000	109.000	Primary health care for newly accessible populations in Malanje province.	Primary health care for newly accessible populations. Support three HPs in new accessible areas. Light support to the old newly accessible area supported by ADRA.
ECHO/AGO/254/2002/01004	Huambo; Tchicala Tcholo-hanga, Katchiungo and Boas Aguas.	01/10/02	31/03/03	€ 150.000	35.000	Tchicala emergency primary health care project.	Primary health care in HPs of Tchicala Tcholo-hanga, Katchiungo and Boas Aguas.
ECHO/TPS/210/2003/07007	Huambo; Catabola, Chilata, Bongo	01/09/03	30/04/04	€ 201.130	35.000	Emergency health care in Catabola-Chilata, Huambo province.	Primary health care to populations returning to areas of origin.
ECHO/AGO/BUD/2004/01010	Malanje, Cuale and Massango	01/06/04	31/03/05	€ 349.997	47.000	Emergency Primary Health Care in Cuale, Massango, Malanje Province	Rehabilitation of 4 HP's, training of nurses, community health workers, and Traditional birth attendants. Common disease and STD/HIV/AIDS awareness. Monitoring of health situation.
Caritas-E							
ECHO/AGO/210/2002/01014	Lunda Norte; Chitato, Cambulo and Cuango Lunda Sul; Saurimo	01/07/02	28/02/03	€ 330.000	198.500	PHC in Lunda North & South, in the Municipalities of Chitato, Cambulo and Cuango (LN) and Saurimo (LS)	Primary health care in Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul Provinces.
ECHO/AGO/210/2003/01012	Lunda Norte; Cambulo, Cuango, Capenda Lunda Sul; Saurimo, Carteira, Caquele	01/06/03	31/01/04	€ 200.000	123.000	Primary health care in Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul Provinces.	Medical assistance, provision of medicines and medical equipment. Basic vaccination in 6 health posts. Support to HIV/AIDS campaign in cooperation with the UNICEF project.
ECHO/AGO/BUD/2004/01007	Lunda Norte: Caungula, Cuango, and Capenda Camulemba	01/05/04	28/02/05	€ 244.226	98.500	Primary health care in Lunda Norte.	Establishment of qualified and sustainable primary health care service delivery in 13 Health Posts in municipalities of Caungula, Cuango, and Capenda Camulemba in Lunda Norte.
CONCERN-IRL							
ECHO/AGO/210/2002/01002	Huambo, Bié	01/04/02	31/12/02	€ 475.000	16.370	Emergency nutrition project in Bié and Huambo provinces.	Emergency nutrition programme
ECHO/AGO/210/2002/01007	Bié; Camacupa	15/05/02	15/01/03	€ 200.000	80.000	Emergency health project in Camacupa, Bié province.	To contribute to the reduction of the over all mortality and morbidity related to hygiene diseases, amongst IDPs living in camps in Camacupa.
ECHO/AGO/210/2002/02002	Huambo	15/05/02	14/11/02	€ 145.000	2.700	Therapeutic Feeding Centre II in Huambo City.	Medical and nutritional assistance. 1 TFC in Huambo.

Organisation	Location	Duration		Budget	Beneficiaries	Title	Description
ECHO/AGO/210/2002/02004	Huambo; Loundimball, Malanje; Calandula, Caculama and Gangasol, Bié; Q.A., Capecta and Chitembo	01/06/02	31/12/02	€ 161.000	12.000	Emergency nutrition programme.	Medical and nutritional assistance. Reduction of maternal and child mortality. Distribution of food rations. Medical assistance, vitamin A distribution and training of health personnel.
ECHO/AGO/210/2003/01014	Huambo; Huambo, Londuimbali, Ekunha Bié; Kuito, Kunje, Chitembo	01/04/03	31/08/03	€ 240.345	15.000	Emergency nutrition programme in Bié and Huambo provinces.	Reduction of childhood and maternal mortality and morbidity in response to under-nutrition. Therapeutic feeding centres, supplementary feeding centres, MUAC, training of MINSA staff, health and hygiene information.
CIC-P							
ECHO/AGO/210/2002/01019	Huambo; Tchindendje Kwanza Sul; Menga Qas	01/10/02	31/03/03	€ 73.991	1.985	Emergency humanitarian aid, nutrition and health, Huambo and Kwanza Sul provinces.	Emergency nutrition, TFC and SFC.
ECHO/TPS/210/2002/16021	Huambo; Tchindendje	15/11/02	30/06/03	€ 140.690	40.000	Emergency health and food security in Tchindjenje, Huambo Province	Food security and medical and nutritional assistance to IDP's and vulnerable resident population.
ECHO/AGO/210/2003/01015	Huambo; Ukuma, Longonjo Kwanza Sul; Menga, Panbagala, Cassongue, V. Franca.	15/05/03	30/04/04	€ 239.000	106.000	Emergency nutrition and health programme in Longonjo and Ukuma (Huambo) and Menga (Kwanza Sul).	Medical and nutritional assistance, rehabilitation of emergency health posts. Provision of medicines and medical equipment. Vaccination support and campaigning against HIV/AIDS with the UNICEF project.
CUAMM-I							
ECHO/AGO/210/2002/01008	Uige; Negage and Songo	01/06/02	28/02/03	€ 420.000	135.000	Expanding of health assistance in Uige Province.	Restart of the Songo Municipal Hospital as referral point for Primary Health care system, provide Primary Health Care coverage to Songo municipality and set up a structured nutritional service annexed to Songo Municipal Hospital. Improve the quality and functioning of the nutritional structures of Negage hospital and provide Primary Health Care to people in the Negage municipality.
ECHO/AGO/210/2003/01017	Damba	01/07/03	30/04/04	€ 421.196	70.910	Restarting health assistance in Damba municipality, Uige Province.	Rehabilitation of Damba Municipal hospital, pharmacy, laboratory and generator. Construction of latrines, and bathrooms, water collecting tank. Medical equipment to paediatric and obstetric ward.
ECHO/AGO/BUD/2004/01008	Maquela do Zombo	01/04/04	31/03/05	€ 525.274	3.700	Restarting hospital care in Maquela do Zombo	To improve the quality of health assistance offered at Maquela Municipal Hospital (MMH), and by this reduce both the maternal and paediatric mortality in Maquela do Zombo. Management and supervision of MMH, equipment supply, emergency rehabilitation
GoAL -IRL							
ECHO/TPS/210/2003/07001	Lunda Sul	01/06/03	30/04/04	€ 504.473	250.000	HIV/AIDS awareness raising for returning populations at risk.	HIV/AIDS awareness, public information campaigns, training, sanitation supervision, STI case management.
GVC-I							
ECHO/AGO/210/2002/01018	Kwanza Norte; Ambaca, Samba-Cajú	01/10/02	31/03/03	€ 140.000	57.000	Emergency nutrition and sanitation programme in Ambaca and Samba Cajú.	Emergency nutrition and sanitation programme
ECHO/AGO/BUD/2004/01012	Malanje; Calandula, Kiwaba N'Zogi, Kwanza Norte; Ambaca and Samba Cajú	01/07/04	31/03/05	€ 355.000	13.800	Urgent medical relief support, Malanje, Kwanza Norte	Improving the health conditions of the population living in the Provinces of Malanje and Kwanza Norte and in particular of displaced persons and returnees located in those areas by improving the access of the local population to appropriate health care.
Malteser-D							
ECHO/TPS/210/2003/07009	Kuando Kubango; Longa, Cuchi,	01/09/03	30/04/04	€ 217.110	165.000	Emergency primary health care support in Cuando Kubango	Basic sanitation assistance, distribution of NFI to demobilised families, nutritional assistance to children under

Organisation	Location	Duration		Budget	Beneficiaries	Title	Description
	Menongue					province.	5, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
Medair-UK							
ECHO/TPS/210/2003/12022	Moxico ; Lumbala N'Guimbo and Luchazes	01/10/03	31-05-04 new end date: 30-06-04	€ 230.770	30.000	Health component of emergency Relief and Rehabilitation project in Lumbala N'Guimbo and Luchazes, Moxico.	Primary health, medical equipment and medicines, assistance and supervision of traditional birth attendants and health centres, distribution of mosquito nets and malaria awareness training, repair of low water crossings. The project was an important component of the integrated approach of Medair in the area.
Movimondo-I							
ECHO/AGO/210/2002/01016	Kwanza Sul ; Waku-Kungo and Huambo	01/07/02	30/10/02	€ 200.000	38.500	Emergency relief for malnourished children in the IDP camps of Wako Kungo and Huambo Municipalities.	To improve the nutritional status of children 6 to 59 months in the IDPs population of Caxongono and Kissanga Kungo Camps and Quando Cruzeiro.
ECHO/TPS/210/2002/16032	Huambo ; Lounduimbali, Alto Hama and Ussoque	01/01/03	30/06/03	€ 150.000	134.000	Support to Health services in Lounduimbali municipality, Huambo Province.	Emergency medical assistance. Reduction of morbi-mortality of IDP and resident population of Lounduimbali. Vaccination of children < 5 and pregnant women. Hospital in Lounduimbali and 2 HPs.
ECHO/TPS/210/2003/12023	Kuando Kubango ; Cuangar, Calai, Dirico	01/11/03	30/06/04	€ 264.204	52.000	Support to health system in southern municipalities of Cuando Kubango province.	Basic sanitary assistance, rehabilitation, medicines and medical equipment for three health posts and training of health personnel. Beneficiaries of the activities are returning and resettling populations in the border areas.
ECHO/AGO/BUD/2004/01018	Kuando Kubango : Cuangar, Dirico, Calai, Moccusso.	01/09/04	31/12/04	€ 57.000	56.964	Assistance to local population and training of Public health staff in Southern Municipalities of Kuando Kubango.	To reduce mortality and morbidity rate improving patient attendance capacity and the general quality of public health services provided to the population of Kuando Kubango with a positive impact both on organisation and assistance. To increase the local health staff knowledge and technical capacity in order to deliver a better quality of medical services in the referral area. The programme covers areas bordering with Namibia.
MDM-F							
ECHO/AGO/210/2003/01004	Huambo ; Mungo	01/03/03	30/11/03	€ 126.848	59.000	Restoring access to health care in the newly-accessible area of Mungo	Restoring access to emergency primary healthcare in Mungo municipality. HIV/AIDS campaign in cooperation with the UNICEF project.
ECHO/TPS/210/2003/12031	Bailundo and Mungo	01/12/03	30/06/04	€ 499.048	25.800	Improve mother and child health in Bailundo and Mungo municipalities.	To improve in the course of 2 years the health of mothers and children residing in the municipalities of Bailundo and Mungo in the Huambo province, by restoring various elements of reproductive health care and by treating moderate malnutrition. To prevent excess maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity, and to reduce the prevalence of malnutrition in the municipalities. This is a 24 month programme of which ECHO has funded the 7 first months.
ECHO/AGO/BUD/2004/01016		01/07/04	31/12/04	€ 389.000	61.490		
MSF-B							
ECHO/AGO/210/2002/01001	Moxico ; Luena	06/02/02	05/01/03	€ 500.000	155.000	Support to primary health care system, nutrition programme and epidemiological surveillance and emergency preparedness	Support to primary health care system, nutrition programme and epidemiological surveillance and emergency preparedness. To reduce the mortality/morbidity of the resident, returnee and displaced population in Luena town and surrounding villages, and in Luau and Cazombo

Organisation	Location	Duration		Budget	Beneficiaries	Title	Description
ECHO/AGO/210/2003/01006	Luena, Luau and Cazombo	01/03/03	31/01/04	€ 956.441		Support to health care system, WATSAN, epidemiological surveillance and emergency preparedness, Moxico Province.	municipalities. Access to quality curative and preventive health care with 15 health posts in the province. Emergency preparedness by monitoring of pop. movement, nutritional and health situation among IDP and returnee population.
ECHO/AGO/210/2003/02002	Luau	01/02/04	31/03/04	€ 350.000		Support to health care system, water and sanitation, epidemiological surveillance and emergency preparedness, Luau.	HIV/AIDS awareness campaign in cooperation with the UNICEF project. Support to three health posts and a mobile team. Support to Luau hospital. Ensure vigilance on human rights.
ECHO/AGO/BUD/2004/01002	Luau and Cazombo	01/04/04	31/03/05	€ 800.000		Health care support to returning, resettling and resident populations in Moxico province.	Provision of Primary health care through MINSA HP's, transit camp clinics and mobile teams. Provision of health care in Luau hospital. Epidemics and medical crisis response.
MSF-CH							
ECHO/AGO/210/2002/02005	Kuando Kubango; Menongue	01/05/02	31/08/02	€ 285.000	8.900	Nutritional/medical emergency in Cuando Cubango province.	Medical and nutritional assistance. Reduction and prevention of mortality in TFC and SFC. Provision of water. Epidemiological surveillance.
ECHO/TPS/210/2002/16005	Mavinga, Matungo and Capembe	01/10/02	31/03/03	€ 1.207.893	135.000		Medical and nutritional assistance to IDP's and other vulnerable people.
ECHO/TPS/210/2003/12008	Mavinga and surrounding areas	01/09/03	30/06/04	€ 875.000	100.000		Primary health assistance at the Hospital in Mavinga, utilisation of two mobile clinics. Provision of potable water.
MSF-E							
ECHO/AGO/210/2002/02001	Huíla; Chipindo	01/05/02	31/07/02	€ 520.000	20.000	Emergency health and nutritional assistance to IDPs and local population of Chipindo.	Medical and nutritional assistance. 1 SFC, 1 TFC and 1 HP. Vaccination of 9 000 children. Provision of medicaments and blankets.
ECHO/AGO/210/2003/01002	Huíla; Chicomba, Kuvango Uíge; Quimbele	01/02/03	30/11/03	€ 615.030	181.000	Support to primary health care in Chicomba and Kuvango (Huila) and Quimbele (Uige).	Reduction of mortality and morbidity by means of medical support to local health centres. Provision of medicine and medical equipment. Vaccination coverage in cooperation with PAV and UNICEF. HIV/AIDS education in cooperation with the UNICEF project. Training of health personnel.
MSF-F							
ECHO/AGO/210/2002/01009	Huambo; Kaala/Bunjei	26/03/02	25/09/02	€ 590.000	45.000	Medical and nutritional emergency assistance.	Emergency health, nutrition assistance
ECHO/AGO/210/2002/02006	Bailundo	01/06/02	31/08/02	€ 329.000	8.000		Medical and nutritional assistance. Opening of one TFC. Mobile medical teams and referrals to municipal hospital.
ECHO/AGO/254/2002/01003		01/09/02	31/12/02	€ 905.000	61.000		Emergency medical and nutritional assistance to populations in newly accessible areas surrounding Bailundo.
ECHO/AGO/210/2003/01003	Bailundo, Mungo, Cululu, Luvemba	13/02/03	12/06/03	€ 182.274	44.000		Reduction of mortality and morbidity as a result of medical and nutritional assistance from one TFC and one SFC in Bailundo. Complimentary support to the Municipal hospital in Bailundo and 2 health posts. HIV/AIDS campaign in cooperation with the UNICEF project.
MSF-NL							
ECHO/AGO/210/2002/02003	Malanje	01/05/02	31/10/02	€ 560.000	1.800	Emergency nutrition intervention in Malanje.	Medical and nutritional assistance. 1 TFC. Provision of supplementary nutritional assistance in transit camps.
ECHO/AGO/210/2003/01016	Lunda Norte; Xa-Muteba, Kwanza Sul; Mussende	15/05/03	14/01/04	€ 258.200	48.000	Integrated healthcare to vulnerable displaced and refugee populations in Mussende (K. Sul) and Xa-Muteba (L. Norte).	Reduction of mortality and morbidity by means of medical and epidemiological assistance to the population. Provision of medicines and medical equipment. Rehabilitation, information and education about sanitation. Improved access to quality health care for the population in the areas of Mussende, Xa-Muteba (and if access possible in Cambundi Catembo.)
ECHO/AGO/BUD/2004/01015		01/06/04	31/05/05	€ 300.000	53.340	Integrated healthcare in Mussende and Xa-Muteba	

Organisation	Location	Duration		Budget	Beneficiaries	Title	Description
Spanish Red Cross							
ECHO/TPS/210/2003/12017	Bié; Chitembo and Chinguar	01/10/03	30/06/04	€ 207.500	20.207	Post-conflict basic rehabilitation of primary health and sanitation in rural Bié.	Rehabilitation of health posts, medical equipment and medicines; training of personnel, medical assistance, nutrition and vaccination; construction of 200 latrines.
UNICEF							
ECHO/AGO/210/2002/01017	Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Moxico, Cuando Cubango	01/05/02	30/11/02	€ 600.000	753.518	Supplementary vaccination against measles in 4 provinces in East-Angola	To contribute to child survival, protection and development through supporting efforts to increase measles immunisation coverage of children in four Eastern Angola Provinces and children from IDP's in the high-risk areas of these provinces.
ECHO/AGO/210/2003/01005	Angola nationwide	01/04/03	31/07/03	€ 350.000	The majority of beneficiaries of ECHO funded projects are covered by this campaign	Integration prevention of HIV in Angola.	To increase the knowledge of the Angolan population regarding HIV/AIDS through the creation of information, education and communication (IEC) materials and the building of capacity of NGOs in the thematic area.
NON-FOOD ITEMS SEEDS AND TOOLS							
ACH-E							
ECHO/AGO/EDF/2004/01001	Benguela: Ganda, Huila: Caconda and Chipindo	01/07/04	31/12/04	€ 410.977	98.085	Humanitarian nutrition and food security programme in Ganda, Caconda and Chipindo Municipalities for population affected by the recent rainfalls, Benguela and Huila provinces.	To provide nutritional support through the treatment of severe and moderate malnutrition cases. To support the recovery of the agriculture production through the distribution of agriculture and food items. To monitor the humanitarian situation in the affected target areas.
DCA-DK							
ECHO/AGO/210/2002/01005	Moxico; Luena Lunda Sul; Saurimo	01/04/02	31/12/02	€ 900.000	45.000	Humanitarian aid to displaced populations in the Moxico, Lunda Sul, Lunda Norte, Malange, Cuanza Sul, Bengo, Uige and Zaire provinces.	NFI distribution, temporary shelter and water/sanitation facilities provided. Protection awareness, basic health awareness.
ECHO/AGO/254/2002/01002	Lunda Sul, Bié, Moxico and Zaire	01/09/02	28/02/03	€ 500.000	49.000	Humanitarian aid to returning IDPs and refugees in the Moxico, Luanda Sul, Zaire and Bié provinces.	Distribution of NFI to IDP's and returnees. Creation of minimum conditions for families returning to areas of origin. Provision of potable water. Training of local personnel as leaders of community based development.
ECHO/TPS/210/2002/16007	Moxico and Lunda Sul	01/12/02	31/05/03	€ 257.566	27.500	Humanitarian aid to returning IDPs, refugees and local populations in Moxico and Lunda Sul Provinces.	
ECHO/AGO/210/2003/01010 DCA-DK / LWF partnership		01/04/03	31/12/03	€ 458.442	32.500		
DRC-DK							
ECHO/AGO/210/2002/01006	Uige; Uige and Negage	01/05/02	28/02/03	€ 140.000	16.000	Emergency assistance to IDPs arriving to the towns of Uige and Negage.	NFI distribution and water/sanitation facilities provided.
ECHO/TPS/210/2002/16022	Uige	01/12/02	31/07/03	€ 259.534	27.500	Emergency assistance to returning IDPs in Uige Province.	Assistance to IDP's and returnees. NFI distribution to 5 500 families returning to areas of origin. Nutritional and sanitary assistance, water and sanitation.

Organisation	Location	Duration		Budget	Beneficiaries	Title	Description
ECHO/AGO/210/2003/01001	Uige; Puri, Sanza Pombo, Cangola, Songo, Quitexe Bengo; Bula-Atumba, Quibaxe Malange; Cahombo, Massango, Calandula Kwanza Norte; Samba Caju, Camabatela	01/03/03	31/12/03	€ 700.000	105.000	Emergency assistance to returning IDPs and repatriated refugees	Distribution of seeds and tools to IDPs/refugees arriving at place of origin. Basic HIV/AIDS awareness education.
ECHO/TPS/210/2003/07008	Kwanza Norte; Samba Caju' and Camabatela	01/09/03	31/12/03	€ 204.313	30.000	Emergency seeds and tools assistance in 2 municipalities of Kwanza Norte	
ECHO/TPS/210/2003/07011	Uige; Quitexe and Damba Kwanza Norte; Bolongongo, Quicolungo, Banga, Samba Caju' and Ambaca	01/11/03	29/02/04	€ 413.609	30.000	Emergency assistance to IDPs and refugees returning to Uige and Kwanza Norte provinces	
ECHO/TPS/210/2003/12034	Kwanza Norte; Ambaca, Malanje; Calandula	01/04/04	30/06/04	€ 436.560	15.000	Transition programme for support to resettlement of IDPs and refugees	Ensure that returnee families have access to school, water and sanitation and health commodities to ensure a basic living standard, and sufficient agricultural inputs to increase the food security level.
ECHO/AGO/BUD/2004/01005	Malanje: Calandula, Caombo, Massango, and Kiwaba Nzogi, Kwanza Norte: Ambaca and Samba Caju'	01/06/04	31/03/05	€ 700.000	75.000	Transition programme for assistance to returning IDPs and refugees	Distribution of NFI and seeds and tools, rehabilitation of Health Posts, WATSAN facilities and latrines. Agricultural activities and committees, wat/san committees, elaboration of Community activity plans. Evolution of activities in same areas as before to reach durable solutions
Johanniter-D							
ECHO/AGO/210/2002/01003	Huila, Namibe, Cunene, Cuando Cubango	15/04/03	14/01/03	€ 485.000	35.000	Urgent support of IDPs in South Angola with Non Food Relief Items	Assistance with NFI to IDP's and returnees. Creation of minimum conditions for families returning to areas of origin. Transport and distribution of NFI.
ECHO/AGO/254/2002/01001	and Huambo	01/09/02	28/02/03	€ 445.000	37.500	Urgent support of returnees/resettled in South Angola with Non Food Relief Items	
NRC-N							
ECHO/AGO/210/2003/01007	Uige; Maquela do Zombo Zaire; M'Banza Congo Huila; Matala Kuando Kubango; Mavinga, Menongue	01/05/03	31/12/03	€ 591.712	105.000	Emergency assistance to resettling returnees and IDPs in northern Uige, Zaire, Huila and Cuando Cubango Provinces	Distribution of NFI. Support to families returning to place of origin.
ECHO/TPS/210/2003/07010	Huila; Chicomba, Jamba Kuando Kubango; Cuchi, Mavinga, Menongue Kwanza Sul; Quibala e Gabela Zaire; M'Banza Congo Uige; Maquela de Zombo	01/09/03	30/04/04	€ 440.022	82.500	Creating conditions for return in Huila, KK, KS, Zaire and Uige provinces	Creation of minimum conditions for population returning to place of origin. Distribution of seeds and agricultural tools. Support integration of children into school system.

Organisation	Location	Duration		Budget	Beneficiaries	Title	Description
ECHO/TPS/210/2003/12030	Huila ; Chicomba, Jamba Kuando Kubango ; Cuangar, Mavinga, Menongue Huambo ; Caala, Bailundo Bie ; Kuito Zaire ; M'Banza Congo Uige ; Maquela do Zombo	01/12/03	30/06/04	€ 451.848	70.030	Creating conditions for return in Huila, K, Huambo, Bié, Uige and Zaire provinces	
ECHO/AGO/BUD/2004/01017	Zaire, Uige, Huila, Kuando Kubango, Malanje, Bié, Huambo, Kuanza Sul, Benguela and Moxico	01/08/04	30/06/05	€ 700.000	102.862	To improve conditions for returnees in accordance with MINOPS in the provinces of Zaire, Uige, Huila, Cuando Cubango, Malanje, Bié, Huambo, Kuanza Sul, Benguela and Moxico.	Evolution of activities in same areas as before to reach durable solutions. Sponsorship of an agriculture cooperative with seeds and livestock. Distribution of seeds and draught animals. Rehabilitation of houses. Construction of water points and wells. Transport of 1.750 former IDP families from Matala to Jamba. Providing 20.000 pupils, being part of the TEP education program, with Human Rights/Protection awareness, as well the teachers being aware of/capable of assisting traumatised children.
Solidarites-F							
ECHO/TPS/210/2003/07006	Huambo ; Mungo	01/08/03	30/04/04	€ 523.139	40.000	Emergency food security programme for vulnerable populations in Mungo, Huambo Province	Improvement of food security in Mungo, an area affected by chronic malnutrition. Distribution of seeds and tools and livestock. Integration of demobilised households into the economy and society.
ECHO/TPS/210/2003/12024	Kuanza Sul ; Mussende	15/10/03	30/06/04	€ 655.900	35.000	Emergency food security for vulnerable population of Mussende, Kuanza Sul	Improvement of food security, distribution of tools, support creation of cooperatives and associations for population returning to place of origin.
ZOA - NL							
ECHO/AGO/EDF/2004/01002	Huambo ; Caconda and Chipindo	01/09/04	31/05/05	€ 388.906	26.750	Resettlement and Reintegration of IDP's and Returnees in Caconda and Chipindo	Support of returnee population in order to assure auto-sufficiency. Assist 26 750 vulnerable persons to attain basic living conditions and to be able to start re-building their communities through services and inputs for agriculture, animal husbandry, access improvement and creation of Village Management Committees (VMC).
WATER and SAN ITATION							
ACH-E							
ECHO/TPS/210/2003/12032	Huila ; Caconda	15/12/03	30/06/04	€ 303.831	19.000	Water and Sanitation programme in Caconda (Huila province)	Decrease risk of mortality among vulnerable groups in Caconda municipality by improving water and sanitation conditions for vulnerable communities.
Oxfam-UK							
ECHO/TPS/210/2003/12033	Moxico ; Cazombo, Luau Bie ; Cinkuar, Cuemba Uige ; Maquela do Zombo	01/01/04	30/06/04	€ 735.407	51.750	Humanitarian Public Health Intervention: Mobile Response	Mitigate risks to public health in transit or resettlement areas. Improve access to water and sanitation facilities and public health awareness, and improve local capacity to respond to public health needs in target municipalities.
Solidarites-F							
ECHO/AGO/BUD/2004/01009	Huambo ; Mungo Kwanza Sul ; Mussende	01/05/04	28/02/05	€ 600.000	53.000	Emergency water programme in Mungo and Mussende Municipalities.	Facilitate access to drinking water and strengthen local capacity in sustaining safe water sources. Improve hygiene conditions and increase number of sanitation constructions. Improve knowledge and practice of basic hygiene and hygienic water use.

Organisation	Location	Duration		Budget	Beneficiaries	Title	Description
ACCESS AND DEMINING							
Halo Trust-UK							
ECHO/TPS/210/2003/12009	Kuando Kubango	01/10/03	30/06/04	€ 556.457	100.000	Integrated humanitarian quick response survey, marking and UXO disposal and emergency manual mine clearance, Kuando Kubango Province	Demarcation of mines, mine awareness education, monitoring of the situation on a provincial level. Provide emergency mine clearance to save lives, return land to productive use and reduce casualties in order to support the process of refugee and IDPs resettlement in Kuando Kubango.
ECHO/AGO/BUD/2004/0101		01/07/04	31/12/04	€ 159.244	72.238	Emergency demining in Cuando Cubango province.	
MAG-UK							
ECHO/TPS/210/2003/07004	Moxico; Luau	01/07/03	31/04/04	€ 348.000	28.800	Emergency Mine Action Support to refugee repatriation	Reduce impact of mines and UXOs. Mine awareness education and demarcation of dangerous zones.
ECHO/TPS/210/2003/12026		01/12/03	30/06/04	€ 164.574	70.000	Mechanical Support to Emergency Road Clearance, Moxico Province	
ECHO/AGO/BUD/2004/01006	Luau, Luena and Cazombo	01/05/04	31/01/05	€ 170.000	30.000	Mine action support to repatriation and resettlement	Mine risk education in bairros and villages, MRE in transit centres, technical surveys, demarcation and EOD. Training of personnel.
NPA							
ECHO/AGO/210/2003/02003	Malanje; Massango, Caombo, Calandula	01/02/04	30/06/04	€ 343.939	140.000	Facilitate access for vulnerable populations in Northern Malanje province.	Facilitate for and contribute to the sustainable development of the living conditions for the vulnerable population in northern Malange in coordination with ADRA, GVC and DRC. Allow free movement of the population, ensuring access for the humanitarian organisations to make possible the rehabilitation of infrastructure and improving sustainability for the target groups. Approx. 30.000 families will return to their areas of origin.
ECHO/AGO/BUD/2004/01013	Malange; Calandula, Caombo, Massango	01/07/04	31/12/04	€ 450.009	150.000		
REPATRIATION							
ECHO/TPS/210/2003/12019	Moxico; Cazombo and Luau	09/09/03	30/06/04	€ 596.700	33.000	Onward Logistics and Transport Assistance to Angolan Refugees returning from Zambia & DRC, within Moxico Province in Angola	Coordination of logistics with regards to transport of refugees returning from Zambia and DRC. Reception centres, creation of conditions for families to return to place of origin.
ECHO/NAM/EDF/2004/01001	From Osire refugee camp (Namibia)	01/07/04	30/06/05	€ 1.000.000	6.935	Transport and Logistics Assistance for Repatriating Angolan Refugees.	Safe & orderly return of 6 935 Angolan refugees from Osire refugee camps in Namibia to points of first reception and transit in Angola. Returnees provided with assistance such as food, NFI, shelter, medical assistance, HIV/AIDS awareness and mine awareness.
ECHO/ZAM/EDF/2004/01001	From Maheba/ Mayukwauykwa/ Ukwimi/ Nangweshi refugee settlements and from Mongu (in Zambia).	01/07/04	30/06/05	€ 2.000.000	20.000	Transport and Logistics Assistance to Angolan Nationals Returning from Zambia.	To transport 20,000 returnees from Zambia to their communities of origin or choice in Angola. From Maheba/ Mayukwauykwa/ Ukwimi/ Nangweshi refugee settlements by road to Jimbe border post with final destination Luau and Luena. From Mayukwauykwa and Nangweshi refugee settlements to Mongu. Transport by air from Mongu with final destination Lumbala Nguimbo, Huambo and Bie and other destinations. HIV/AIDS awareness prior to departure from Zambia. Establishment of transit facilities in Lusaka.

Organisation	Location	Duration		Budget	Beneficiaries	Title	Description
UNHCR							
ECHO/AGO/210/2003/01013	Zaire and Uige	07/03/03	06/12/03	€ 300.402	17.910	Assistance to Angolan Refugees returning from DRC to Zaire and Uige Provinces, Angola	Assistance to return of Angolan refugee families from DRC.
ECHO/TPS/210/2003/12018		01/07/03	31/12/03	€ 1.500.000			
PROTECTION							
ICRC							
ECHO/AGO/210/2002/01004	Huambo; Kuitc	06/02/02	05/12/02	€ 645.000	145.000	Assistance and protection programme	Provide beneficiaries with assistance designed to promote self-sufficiency Make representations to authorities regarding violations of IHL, while seeking to identify and visit those detained in connection to the conflict
ECHO/AGO/210/2003/01008	Angola nationwide	01/03/03	31/12/03	€ 287.509	109.476	ICRC protection programme	To provide possibility of restoring family links and treatment in accordance with basic humanitarian principles to individuals or groups affected by the civil war.
ECHO/TPS/210/2003/12027		01/07/03	31/12/03	€ 594.492	26.500		
Save the Children-UK							
ECHO/AGO/210/2003/02001	Uige; Sanza Pombo, Kwanza Sul; Quibala, Huambo; Tchicala Tcholoanga	01/02/04	31/12/04	€ 205.406	1.500	Support to vulnerable groups (as part of the Angola Child Reintegration Programme).	Enhance child protection, reduce abuse and increase access to basic services. Targeted especially at vulnerable children, child headed households. Creation of child protection networks.
ORGANISATION AND LOGISTICS							
OCHA							
ECHO/AGO/210/2002/01013	Angola nationwide	01/05/02	31/10/02	€ 300.000		Coordination of humanitarian activities	To mobilise and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.
ECHO/AGO/210/2003/01018		01/07/03	31/12/03	€ 318.370			
ECHO/AGO/BUD/2004/01001		01/01/04	30/06/04	€ 445.606			
WFP							
ECHO/AGO/210/2002/01015	Angola nationwide	01/06/02	31/07/02	€ 1.400.000	300 NGOs, local and international	Passenger air transport and air and road logistics services to the humanitarian community	Passenger air service and NFI air transport. Providing safe and reliable, cost effective air transport service to the humanitarian and donor community, and to carry out medical evacuations when required.
ECHO/AGO/210/2003/01019		15/09/03	14/12/03	€ 850.833			
ECHO/AGO/BUD/2004/01004		01/05/04	31/03/05	€ 800.000			
ECHO Technical assistance							
ECHO/AGO/210/2002/01011	Angola nationwide	01/06/02	28/02/03	€ 186.000			Technical Assistance
ECHO/AGO/210/2003/01009		01/04/03	30/04/04	€ 456.000			
ECHO/AGO/BUD/2004/01003		01/04/04	30/06/05	€ 350.000			

ANNEX 5

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

METHODOLOGY

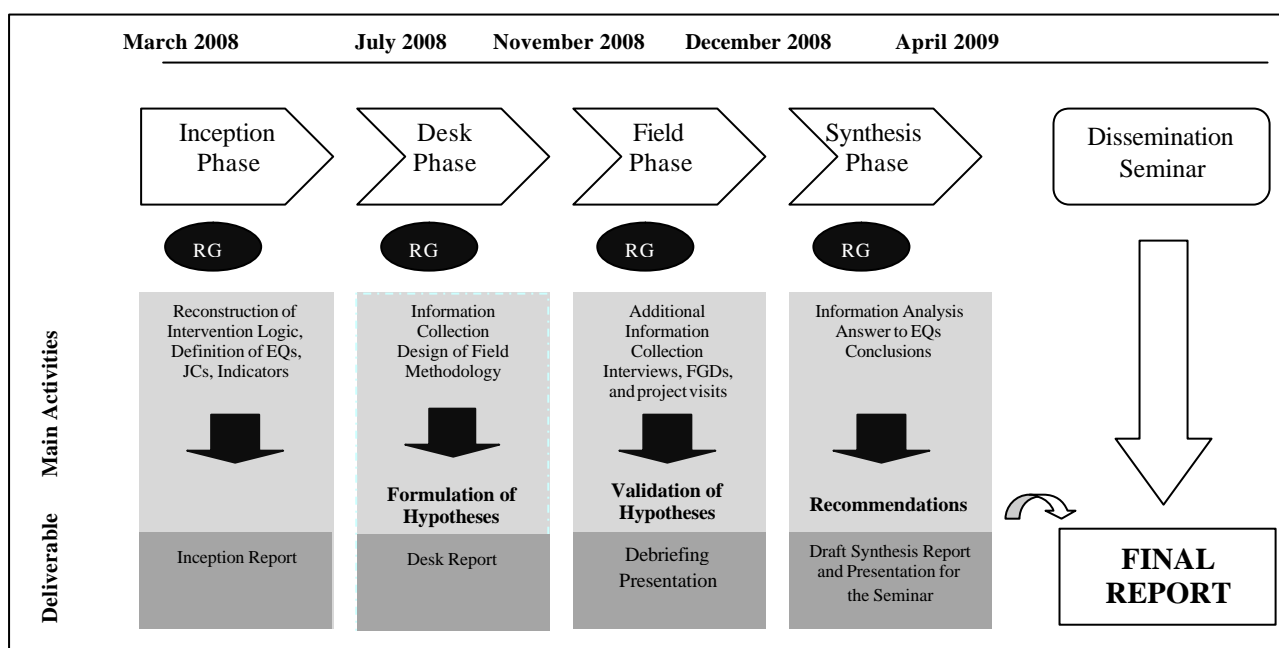
This annex presents the methodology adopted for the evaluation.

Below are shown the phases of the evaluation, the intervention logic and the evaluation questions adopted, the methodology for data collection and analysis and formation of judgement, the limitations of the evaluation process.

5.1. Phases of the evaluation process

The evaluation has been developed in four phases each one with specific tasks resumed in Figure 1.

Figure 2 Phases of the Evaluation Process



In the **inception phase** the Evaluation Team has examined the EC strategic documents for cooperation with Angola as well as other documents available which have allowed to identify precisely the intervention logic and to formulate the ten evaluation questions approved by the Reference Groups.

In the **desk phase** the Evaluation Team has collected documents available on CRIS as well as from other sources, project documents etc. and interviewed all the RG member as well as other knowledgeable EC Officers in Brussels with the aim to take stock of the interventions and to formulate preliminary evaluation answers and hypotheses and to identify missing information to be collected in the field phase.

The **field mission** has been aimed at collecting information and gathering needed to complete available information to answer the evaluation questions by confirming or reversing preliminary hypotheses and conclusions formulated during the desk phase.

The **synthesis phase** has been aimed at analysing quantitative data and qualitative information, check their reliability, making - cross analysis and formulate conclusions and recommendations. Nine conclusions have been drawn and, in case of need recommendation has been formulated to address the factors pointed out by the conclusions. Some very sector-specific conclusions and recommendations are shown in Annex 13.

5.2. From identification of intervention logic to formulation of evaluation questions.

In the inception phase the evaluation team has examined the EC strategic documents relevant to cooperation with Angola to identify the intervention logic.

The intervention logic related to the 9th EDF, funds leftover by the 7th and 8th EDF, EC Budget lines and other forms of intervention are presented in a summarised way in Annex 2. This summary presentation highlights cause-effect relations which allow to link Governments engagement, activities related to strategic orientations, specific impacts, intermediate impacts, to identify global impact expected by EC interventions, namely to promote peace and conflict resolution and to alleviate poverty.

The diagram highlights Government policies and commitment as basis for the whole country. Political shortcomings weaken implementation of cooperation and undermine global impact.

The core part of the evaluation are the ten evaluation questions. The questions are based on the DAC-OECD criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability and are additionally considering the two specific EC criteria of Coherence and EC Added Value. Evaluation Questions have been validated by the Reference Group which has been guiding the evaluation process and has provided comments at the different stages. Each evaluation question includes several Judgement Criteria measured by Indicators.

The Evaluation Matrix (Annex 6) has allowed to identify data and information related to indicators and judgment criteria and guided search in further phases.

The table below summarizes the 10 Evaluation Questions:

Table 1 Evaluation Questions

N°	Evaluation Question
EQ 1	<i>Relevance:</i> To what extent are EC strategies relevant and responsive to GoA short and medium term recovery and development policies and to what extent are these EC strategies adapting to the evolving situation in Angola?
EQ 2	<i>Coherence and complementarity:</i> To what extent is EC support coherent with and complementary to relevant Community policies, other EC and other donors' interventions (i.e. of EU member states)? To what extent is the EC support coordinated and brings an added value?
EQ 3	<i>DDRR (Disarmament, Demobilisation, Rehabilitation and Reintegration):</i> To what extent has EC support, including in particular its support to demobilisation, disarmament, rehabilitation and reintegration of ex-combatants, contributed to peace consolidation in Angola?
EQ 4	<i>Health:</i> To what extent has EC support to the health sector contributed to better health service delivery through operational strategies, better management and coordination?
EQ 5	<i>Food Security:</i> To what extent has EC support to Food Security contributed to reduce food insecurity and strengthen productive capacity for sustainable rural development and the alleviation of rural poverty?
EQ 6	<i>Water & Sanitation:</i> To what extent has EC support to Water & Sanitation improved the quality of life for target populations in peri-urban areas of Luanda and Lubango/Namibe in the context of national sector policies and strategies?
EQ 7	<i>Education and training:</i> To what extent has EC support to education and training improved school infrastructure and professional/technical training, thus leading to more accessible, better quality education and greater access to employment opportunities?
EQ 8	<i>Good Governance:</i> To what extent has EC support in the area of Governance contributed to the consolidation of peace, the resolution of conflict and the creation of institutional prerequisites for sustainable development interventions in key social sectors?
EQ 9	<i>Cross-cutting issues:</i> To what extent have cross-cutting issues been mainstreamed in all sectors of EC support?
EQ 10	<i>Impact, sustainability – LRRD (Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development):</i> To what extent has EC support contributed to combining satisfaction of immediate needs of vulnerable populations with establishing conditions for long-term sustainability of development activities?

The ten evaluation questions show the combined approach based on DAC and EC evaluation criteria and sectors.

The table below identifies the criteria:

Table 2 Evaluation Criteria and Evaluation Questions

EVALUATION QUESTIONS	CRITERIA	WHAT IS MEANT
EQ 1	Relevance, internal and external coherence	<u>Relevance</u> relates to the objectives of a development intervention as regards: consistency with beneficiaries' requirements, country needs, global priorities, and partners' and EC's development policies.
EQ 2	Coherence, EU/EC Added Value	<u>Coherence</u> is the extent to which the intervention logic is not contradictory/the intervention does not contradict other intervention with similar objectives. EC development programme should be internally coherent, with no contradictions in objectives and activities; there should be convergence between the EC policy in the sphere of development cooperation and the objectives of other Community policies likely to affect developing countries, and policy and interventions should be coherent and coordinated with interventions pursued by the Member States and other development partners. <u>Added Value</u> is the added benefit – in the partner country – of an EC intervention to those resulting from EU Member States' interventions. The criterion relates to the principle of subsidiarity and the specific benefits the intervention generates being funded and implemented by EC, to the coverage of areas which have been de-prioritised by other donors or to the fact that the nature of EC makes the intervention more likely to be accepted.
EQ 3-8	Efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability	<u>Efficiency</u> measures how economically resources/inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc.) are converted into results.
EQ 3-8	EQ 3	DDRR (includes conflict resolution)
	EQ 4	Health
	EQ 5	Food Security
	EQ 6	Water and Sanitation
	EQ 7	Education and training
	EQ 8	Good governance (includes justice, human rights, rule of law, democracy, public administration)	Effectiveness is the extent to which the development intervention's objectives were achieved, or are expected to be achieved, taken into account their relative importance. Intermediate Impacts (relates to medium-term effects) are positive or negative, primary and secondary effects produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended.
EQ 9	Cross-cutting issues (includes gender, environment, HIV/AIDS, capacity building, institutional development)	<u>Cross-cutting Issues</u> touch on general principles applicable to all initiatives and demand multi-sectoral response. Cross-cutting issues are at once objectives in themselves and vital factors in strengthening the impact and sustainability of cooperation. EC has formulated specific policies and guidelines for the different issues.
EQ 10	Impact, sustainability – LRRD (Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development)	<u>Impact</u> : primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a development intervention, and the long-term changes in the situation which justified the intervention. <u>Sustainability</u> is the continuation of benefits from a development after major development assistance has been completed (perennial benefits) and beneficiary's capacity to continue activities or to self-generate resources.

The general EQs focus on specific criteria such as Relevance (for EQ 1), Coherence/Complementarity and Added Value (for EQ 2), Impact and Sustainability to which is added the evaluation of the mainstreaming of LRRD strategy (for EQ 10).

Questions from 3 to 8 are focused on Food Security and Social Sectors, focal areas for the 9th EDF, on Water and Sanitation (non-focal sector of intervention) and on (Governance Issues focal cross-cutting issue) and cover Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impact and Sustainability.

EQ 9 focuses on cross-cutting issues.

The following table resumes the coverage of the evaluation criteria by the different EQs:

Table 3 Coverage of evaluation criteria by Evaluation Questions

Criteria		EQ 1	EQ 2	EQ 3	EQ 4	EQ 5	EQ 6	EQ 7	EQ 8	EQ 9	EQ 10
DAC CRITERIA	Relevance	X								X	X
	Effectiveness			X	X	X	X	X	X		
	Efficiency			X	X	X	X	X	X		
	Sustainability			X	X	X	X	X	X		X
	Impact			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
EC CRIT.	Coherence	X	X							X	
	Value Added		X								

Along the evaluation process judgement criteria and indicators have been progressively fine-tuned as follows:

Modifications of the JCs decided during the Desk Phase

The Desk Phase has allowed for a fine-tuning of the EQs, in particular by eliminating redundant Judgement Criteria, namely:

- In EQ 2, the first Judgement Criteria (JC) has been eliminated, because EQ 10 (JC 10.3) specifically analyses the coherence between different instruments (EDF and Budget Lines essentially). Another JC has been eliminated (Angola ranking in NEPAD peer review) because Angola has not yet been reviewed in the context of NEPAD. JC 2.4 and its indicators about China's financial support to Angola have been slightly reformulated to ensure their focus on the topic.
- In EQ 4, JC 2, dependant indicators on access and distance have been merged, JC 3 the use of new skills is not likely to be measurable, as well as the early recovery on JC 5.
- In EQ 5, JC 1, some indicators have been merged and simplified, in JC4 market access has be replaced by permanent road access, and the level of productive recovery has been eliminated from JC since it is already covered in JC1. In JC 5 and indicator has been identified.
- In EQ 6, a) previous indicators 2 and 7 of JC 1 have been merged since both were related to enactment of the legislative regulations; b) an indicator of JC 5 has been deleted, because its contents are included in other indicators of the same JC.
- EQ 7 has been slightly rephrased adding wayward adjectives.
- In EQ 8, a) previous indicators 1 and 2 of JC 1 have been eliminated to avoid redundancy since their contents are already discussed in EQ 3; b) Indicator 1 of JC 3 has been eliminated because its contents are covered by other indicators for the same JC; c) Indicator 4 of JC 3 has been moved to JC 4 as Indicator 1; d) JC 5 has been eliminated because the issue of Land Tenure is a possible source of conflict and is thus already discussed in EQ 3.
- In EQ 10, a) previous indicator 2 of JC 2 has been eliminated because it is already covered by EQ 9; b) JC3 and JC4 have been merged since they are related to different characteristics of the same issue (Coordination and continuity between relief and development activities). JC6 has been eliminated since all aspects have already been considered on the level of sectoral EQ.

Modification of the JCs after the Field Mission

1. **EQ 1:** Reduced the number of JCs and indicators to avoid repetition and fine-tune with elements emerged in the field phase and comments received.
2. **EQ 4:** In JC 4.3. Indicators reduced to avoid duplication and since no data were available
3. **EQ 5:** Indicator a) 5.1 partially rephrased to improve analysis; b) reduced to 1 indicator for better use of information; c) see above, JC 5.3 and 5.4 eliminated for lack of quantitative data and complete qualitative information
4. **EQ 8:** a) JC 8.1 reduced to 2 indicators to avoid repetition; b) in 8.2. JC indicators reduced to 3 and slightly rephrased to avoid repetition and better cover analysis of governance phenomena; c) in 8.4. Indicators reduced by merging for better analysis of institutional problems
5. **EQ 10:** JC 10.2 slightly changed to include some important elements emerged during the field visit

5.3. Methods for data collection and analysis and process to define judgements

Methodological approach, coherent with EC methodology, was aimed at collecting reliable information useful for the analysis needed to formulate judgements and grounded answers to the EQs.

There have been three principal channels through which information has been sourced:

- Ongoing analysis of relevant documents and web sites and collection of missing project information for key projects;
- Field visit to Angola for visiting projects and programmes and for interviews;
- Direct interviews Focus group discussions with parties involved in the cooperation, either as actors or stakeholders.

A huge amount of document have been used in the inception and desk phases, and during the field mission documentation has been integrated with other documents coming from the EC, from other donors, from implementing partners and from projects.

A total of almost 300 documents have been analysed (see Annex 10). The evaluators have eventually completed the documentation during the field visit. The documents can be classified in five categories:

1. Angola Country Documents
2. EC Documents (including Global Documents, Regional and National documents, strategic documents, evaluations etc);
3. Project Documents (including FA, contribution agreements, ROM, evaluation, reviews;
4. Non EC evaluations
5. Other documents and publications.

Stakeholders and informants interviews were:

- Members of the Reference Group and of relevant services in Brussels;
- Staff of the EC Delegation to Angola;
- National Authorities at Central Level;
- Local Authorities (Provincial, Municipal);
- Non-State Actors (CSOs, CBOs, Private Sector etc);
- Project Staff; and
- Donors (World Bank, UNICEF, UNDP, FAO, WHO).

Given the high number of projects implemented during the period under evaluation a sample group of project has been identified to be specifically analysed during the field visit. The list of projects has been partially amended according to the comments received by the RG. The selection of interventions that have been studied in greater depth in order to gain lessons learned illustrative of the EC portfolio as a whole has been based upon the following broad criteria:

- Overall they should represent the coverage and scope of the EC activities in Angola and be relevant for the CSP;
- Focal and non-focal areas should be covered;
- Documentation may reasonably be expected to be available (FAs, ROM reports, evaluation reports, progress reports);
- Projects should be in significant size (> €2 million) or be special flagship projects of EC intervention in Angola with potential for lessons learnt for the strategy. An exception to this criterion have been made by adding to the 17 initial case the project DDH/2005/112-938 to have at least a project funded by the EIDHR;
- Visits to the intervention are logistically feasible during the limited time available during the field visit or major stakeholder can be encountered in Luanda.

During the field visits some modifications have been made on the basis of the following elements:

- a. Logistical problems: some projects were located in provinces where visit was impossible since the time for travel would have been too long (e.g. Tombwa was too far to be visited for a single project visit);
- b. Availability of project staff: in some projects project staff was not in the country any longer or the NGO had phased-out and closed the office in Angola;
- c. Importance given to the project: EC delegation staff has requested to take into consideration some projects;
- d. Characteristics and state of the art of some projects (e.g. PAPEFSA has started a few months ago so implementation is at the inception phase).

The 18 Case studies (see Annex 7) are listed below:

DDRR

1. 9 ACP ANG 014/ 1 Support to the Socio-economic Re-integration of Vulnerable Groups in Angola
2. 9 ACP ANG 2 and 9 ACP ANG 21 Program of Emergency Mine Action for return and settlement
3. 8 ACP ANG 15 Emergency Program to support the peace process

Food Security

4. ANG/027/EC-FAO Assistance to the FS Department , GCPS
5. FOOD/2004/084-17 Projecto de melhoria da SA das populaces do Municipio de Quilenques

Health and HIV-AIDS

6. 8 ACP ANG 8 Programme de Soutien au Secteur Santé PASS
7. 8ACP/ANG6Appui au programme national de réhabilitation des handicapés

Water & Sanitation

8. 8ACP ANG005 and 9ACP ANG012 Water Supply to the Town of Tombwa
9. 9ACP ANG004 (ANG/6030/001) 9ACP ANG 022 Water Supply and Sanitation for the Suburban Areas of Luanda

Education

10. 7ACP ANG083 Formação Continua de Professors – Ensino Primario
11. 7ACP ANG061 Rehabilitation of Agrarian Institute of Tchivinguiro

12. 9ACP ANG015 Support to Primary Education
13. PVD/2001/011-821ONJILA – Contextual Basic Education in Angola

Governance

14. 9 ACP ANG 1 and 9 ACP ANG 3 Program to support FAS III
15. 9 ACP ANG/05/05 PAANE
16. 9 ACP ANG 13 Institutional support to NAO
17. 9 ACP ANG 16 TRAINFORTRADE in Angola
18. DDH/2005/112-938 Aumentar a capacidade dos Media e da Sociedade Civil para contribuir para uma paz sustentável em Angola

The financial percentage of the above project on the overall amount disbursed is the following:

Table 4 Share of selected projects analysed of the total Commitments per sector

SECTOR	Share of total commitments %
DDRR	74,5
Social Sectors	83,0
Water & Sanitation	100,0
Governance	75,8
Fisheries	0,0
Food Security	3,4
Humanitarian Aid	0,0
EIDHR	33,9
NGO Co financing	0,0
Decentralised Cooperation	0,0
TOTAL	57,5

A specific fiche for case studies has been used for all the 18 projects examined. To obtain information the evaluation team has crossed information collected in the desk phase (FA, ROM reports evaluation, Contribution Agreements etc), of interviews with Program Officers and Heads of Sector in the EC Delegation, interviews with Government Official, project staff (where available), implementing partners and beneficiaries. (see Annex 11)

Focus groups have been difficult to organise, so only three mini-focus group have been organised with different categories of beneficiaries (Food Security, DDRR) in the province of Huambo) (see Annex 11)

Many of the projects analysed are not from EDF but from EC Budget Lines (mainly FSBL) and Water facility, but given the specific conditions of Angola this has been a requirement since a considerable part of the EC intervention 1002-2007 has been financed by EC Budget Lines.

In the field phase the evaluators have gathered further information needed to complete the preliminary answers formulated during the desk phase.

In fact the field visit has allowed to:

- Complete the analysis of document gathered in the field phase and collect documents not available on CRIS or Internet ;
- Obtain qualitative information and opinions by the management of national program, from knowledgeable informants, from program officers in the EC delegation, donors and their technical advisors, beneficiaries etc
- Cross-check information

Field activities (see Annex 12) have been individual and collective interviews, document analysis, focus groups (see Annex 13), field visit to projects and consultation of Ministries’ and other stakeholders’ databases.

5.4. Methodologies for data analysis

Primary and Secondary documents have been taken into examination utilising the Evaluation Matrix (see Annex 6).

Each interview has been prepared utilising a set of indicators specified for each category of interlocutors (see below point 5.6.) Reports from interviews and focus groups (see annex 13 for focus group s results) have been prepared with the aim to fill the matrix. The same approach has been adopted for information extracted by the documents collected.

This methodology was aimed at:

- o Organising data collection using an homogeneous format for all the evaluators;
- o Unifying information processing to facilitate analyses and testing of hypotheses and preliminary answers.

All available data has been utilised, not only official data, which has proven to be very poor (see chapter 1) but also specific surveys carried out by sectoral vertical programs (such as the Global Fund).

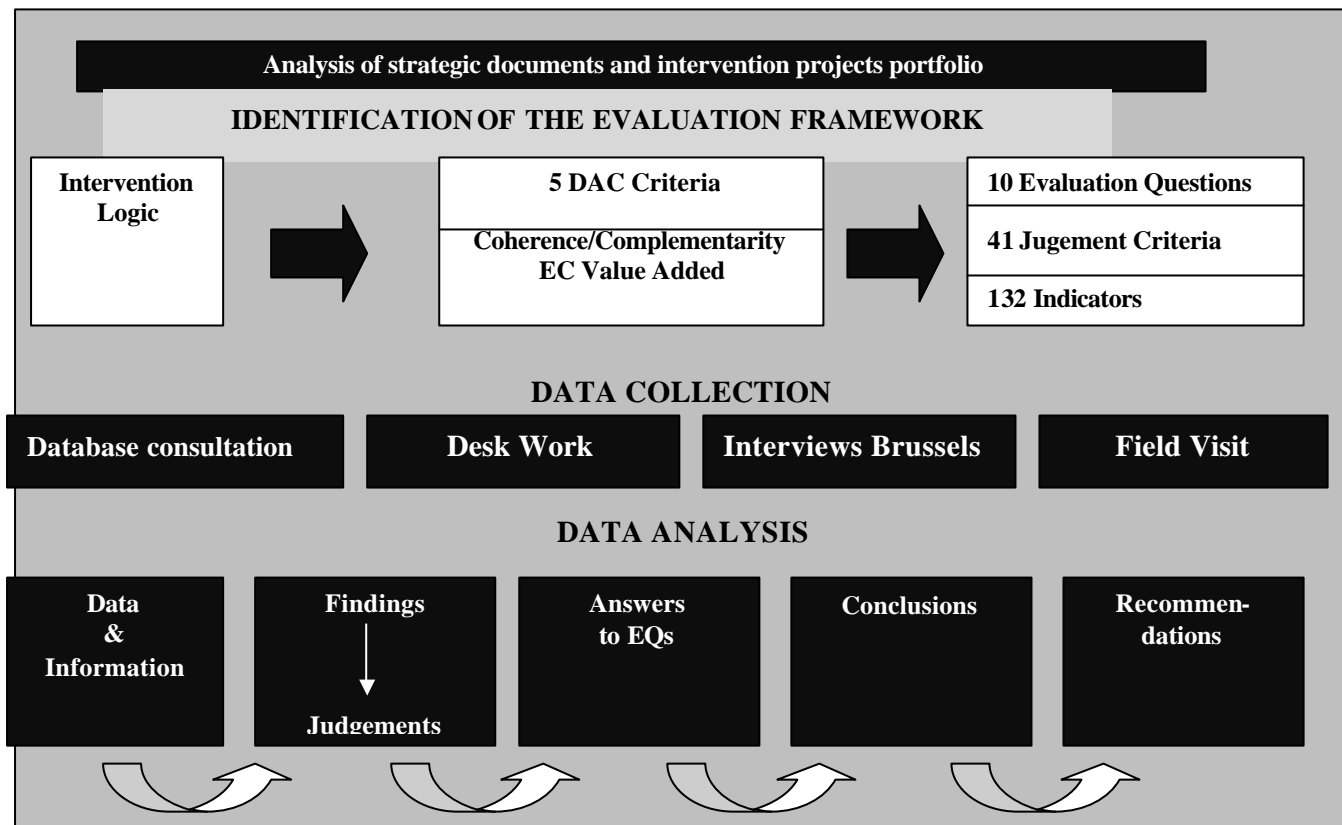
Data analysis has been based on the following steps:

- a. For all Evaluation Questions, Judgement Criteria and the corresponding indicators supporting data and information have been collected through documentation, interview, analysis of specimen interventions and focus group discussions as appropriate; a mix of instruments has been used in order cross-check as far as possible adequate information (triangulation);
- b. This collected information has been synthesised for each Indicator using the evaluation matrices for each evaluation question;
- c. This product has been reviewed for coverage, completeness, plausibility and adequacy of base data: in case of inadequacy action has been taken to obtain additional information, or comments have been made referring to reasons and implications;
- d. Assuming soundness, the base data have been analysed, clustered and ranked according to priority and importance, by combination of indicators a justified judgement could be made for all Judgement Criteria;
- e. Consideration of all components of Judgement Criteria (eventually through ranking, multifactor or SWOT analysis) allowed for justified answers to all Evaluation Questions.

In a situation where there are very few official baseline and monitoring data to be used for decision-making and evaluation, the solution adopted has been:

- a. to use the few quantitative data to produce sectoral inferences
- b. to classify quantitative information in problem and solution trees to identify logical pathways
- c. to build wider connections to formulate sectoral judgements,
- d. gradually evaluate global impacts to answer to the EQs as indicated above.

Figure 3 Summary of the Evaluation Approach



For each of the evaluation question a short SWOT analysis has been prepared on the basis of the following methodological approach:

SWOT MATRIX

	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
OPPORTUNITIES	Elements related to the short term in project life-cycle	Elements related to the medium term in project life-cycle
THREATS	Elements related to the medium term in project life-cycle	Elements related to the long term in project life-cycle

For each combination, the following points are covered in the narrative analysis:

1. Which have been the main strengths which have facilitated or potentiated the benefit of opportunities in the short term?
2. Which have been the main strengths which have prevented the manifestation of threats in the medium period?
3. Which have been the main weaknesses which have hindered the opportunities and what are the consequences in the medium period?
4. Which have been the main weaknesses which have facilitated the manifestation of threats in the long period?

5.5. Reconstruction of the Intervention Logic

The evaluation has generally followed the approach recommended in EuropeAid's evaluation guidelines.

The intervention logic has been reconstructed on the basis of a multi-stage exercise of the Evaluation Team. The Reference Group has advised the Team and reviewed the final output at each stage.

Operational steps have been the following:

1. Document's Collection

- Strategic Documents have been collected in DG Relex and DG Dev and through a Desk Analysis on CRIS.
- Sharing of documents collected has been assured by a dedicated website.
- Angola Strategic Planning Documents have been considered (mainly the Interim-PRSP called ECP Strategy to Combat Poverty and the PGG General Government Program as well as some sectoral strategies (e.g. Education and DRR).

2. Documental Analysis

- Identification of References from Programming Documents (CSP/NIP and sectoral documents)
- Identification of objectives from general references (Cross-Check between Global Documents, strategic regional documents (EU Consensus on Africa, Cotonou Agreement) and strategic documents related to the national context of Angola (EU Consensus on Angola)
- Classification of objectives and identification of cause-effects links (cause-effect links have been reconstructed by interpreting mainly the CSP/NIP for the period 2002-2007 as well as other few documents available mainly related to the contextualisation of the LRRD strategy to Angola)
- Check of the logical links against the information and judgements contained in the JAR from 2003 to 2006 and the two review documents (MTR 2004 and ETR 2006)

3. Diagram Design and testing

- Design of provisional diagram (based on the above indicated logical links)
- Discussion of the diagram with the RG and incorporation of comments
- Design of the final version of the diagram

5.6. Data Collection Tools

Data collection tools can be identified as follows:

INTERVIEWS

Interviews have not been based on a structured questionnaire, but instead made use of a flexible interview grid (see below 5.8.) to help ensure that the interviews focused on JC and indicators allow to introduce and discuss issues which they deem relevant.

Interviews have been conducted (depending on the situations and the opportunities) with:

- **Individuals** about their individual situation;
- **key informants** : people with specific knowledge to gain insights
- **groups**, either randomly encountered (during visits on the field) or systematically selected to allow a focused discussion of issues related to their specific experience, view or opinion

FOCUS GROUPS DISCUSSIONS:

FGD have served as a tool for:

1. addressing a particular issue (involving different interest groups);
2. discuss issues to be explored in-depth and collect different angles;
3. highlight their various concerns, any conflicting interests, and potential common ground among the groups;
4. cross-check information that has been collected.

Focus Groups Discussions have been mainly conducted with groups of beneficiaries or NGO staff involved in the implementation of EC funded projects randomly encountered in the field visits.

The specific limitations (see below 5.7.) have not allowed to organise FGDs with other key stakeholders.

CASE STUDIES

Functions and characteristics

Case studies have been used to bring evaluators to an understanding of the complexity of the issues or related to sample project listed below. Case studies emphasize detailed contextual analysis of specific events or conditions and their relationships.

Projects to be adopted as case studies have been selected to represent all sectors and specific sectoral areas, size parameters (budget, duration, expected size of beneficiary populations, geographical areas and critical issues). Attention has been focused on cases and evidence that satisfy the purpose of the evaluation and answer the evaluation questions asked.

Decisions on use of the different tools have been taken on the basis of the following criteria:

- **Characteristics of the specific data and information to be gathered.** Given the poor state of official statistic data interviews have been aimed at gathering as many quantitative data as was possible from specific surveys, the few baseline studies available at sectoral level and to cross-check and frame these information by using conceptual frameworks identified by gathering as many qualitative information as it was possible and as differentiated as it was possible;
- **Familiarity with the techniques.** The consultants were familiar with the interviewing techniques
- **Logistic and operational conditions for the usage of specific tools.** The limitation of the specific context of Angola have limited the possibility to use techniques, so as a typical example FGDs have been mainly organised with randomly gathered people on the basis of the advice of key informants and local supporters.
- **Implementation time.** Some tools, such as the surveys and some types of focus group investigations and expert panels, need a preparation stage before their implementation on-site which couldn't be used due to time limitations and the organisational difficulties

The following table summarizes the methodological characteristics of the tools used:

Evaluation tools check list

Tools	Organisational problems	Potential for Data Collection	Potential for Analysis	Potential for Judgement formulation
Document Analysis	None	? ?	? ? ?	? ?
Interviews with key informants	? ?	? ? ?	? ?	? ?
Interviews with beneficiaries	? ?	? ? ?	? ?	? ? ?
Interviews with implementation partners	? ? ?	? ? ?	? ?	?
Group Interviews	? ? ?	? ? ?	? ?	
FGD	? ? ?	? ? ?	? ? ?	? ? ?
Case Studies	None	? ?	? ? ?	? ?

Legend:

? ? ? High

? ? Medium

? Low

5.7. Limitations and difficulties encountered

The following table summarizes the main limitations and difficulties encountered in the evaluation process, their effects and the solutions adopted by the Evaluation Team.

Limitations and difficulties	Effects	Solutions adopted
Availability of Data	<p>Difficult appreciation of impact</p> <p>Very low level of quantitative data available</p>	<p>Proxy information and cross-check of partial data and other information available has been made.</p> <p>A large amount of documents have been made available and searched by the Evaluation Team and all categories of stakeholders have been met as well as implementation data accessed in institutions and implementing partners.</p> <p>Impact has been analysed mainly by information gathered through the interviews and the visits to projects in the fields, which have provided qualitative insights</p> <p>Quantitative data from high coverage, reliable and update surveys from vertical activities have been largely used Estimates from International Organisms (mainly the EC, the UN and UN Agencies</p>

Limitations and difficulties	Effects	Solutions adopted
		and World Bank but also international think-tanks and INGOs- see bibliography in Annex 10) Triangulation with qualitative information provided by knowledgeable informants have been used to shape judgements In some cases some institutions have provided good quality of data
Low interest in evaluation motivation at Ministerial Level	Delays in organisation of the field visit Difficulties in documents collection	The local consultant has been assigned mainly to organisational tasks and has mobilised a network of professional contacts
Logistical difficulties	Delays in organisation of the field visit Communication problems Difficulties in transport	Almost all the contacts have been taken by direct contact with the stakeholders Good support from the EC Delegation
Limits of institutional memory	In many cases data and information were not available Several INGOs involved in project implementation had closed shop or the expatriate staff involved in project had left the country	Secondary sources of information Review of large amount of project document from the archives of the EC Delegation, UN Agencies, The World Bank, IRSEM, several INGOs and NNGOs Discussion with the beneficiaries when available Meeting with local staff
Duration of the mission	Very short time for field visits	In-depth analysis of a province (Huambo) where a considerable amount of EC initiatives had been implemented and preparation of the visit with contact with the main INGOs at national level and previous contact with the beneficiaries and Local Authorities

5.8. Formulation of Judgements

The judgements have been shaped on the basis of the following orientations and inputs:

- Information gathered on each of the indicators;
- Coherence between the indicators integrating the same EQ;
- Straightforward and clear formulation of the judgements;
- Judgements driving to thorough answers to the EQs;
- Quantified visualisation of the judgements (see answers to questions in chapter 3);
- Comments from the Reference Group.

5.9. Global Summary methodologies used per evaluation question and Judgment Criterion

Table 5 Methodology for EQ 1

	<u>Document Analysis</u>	<u>Interviews</u>	<u>Interviews with beneficiaries</u>	<u>Electronic interviews</u>	<u>Focus Groups</u>	<u>Project case study</u>	<u>Visit to projects</u>	<u>Reliability of judgement basis</u> XXX – high XX – with minor restrictions X – limited	<u>Comments</u>
JC 1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	XXX	Availability of Data
JC 2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	XXX	Low motivation at Ministerial level Logistical difficulties Duration of the mission

Categories of Documents

EC Strategy and Policy Documents	X	Other studies and reports from EC and EC Del	X
Global Documents	X	Country Strategy and Policy Documents	X
Project Documents	X	Donors' Documents	X
ROM Reports	X	NSA Documents and Analysis	X
Evaluation Reports	X	Bibliography and other documents	X

Database and statistics : CRIS, UN-ECA Geographic System

People met: 119

Focus Groups : 3 focus group beneficiaries

Case Studies : 19

Table 6 Methodology for EQ 2

	<u>Document Analysis</u>	<u>Interviews</u>	<u>Interviews with beneficiaries</u>	<u>Electronic interviews</u>	<u>Focus Groups</u>	<u>Project case study</u>	<u>Visit to projects</u>	<u>Reliability of judgement basis</u> XXX – high XX – with minor restrictions X – limited	<u>Comments</u>
JC 1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	XXX	Lack of reliable data
JC 2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	XXX	Lack of motivation at Ministerial level Duration of the mission (difficulties in meeting Donors)
JC 3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	XXX	
JC 4	X	X			X	X	X	XX	There is an initial disclosure of information from the Ministry of Finance- The Embassy of the Popular republic of China didn't provide any information

Categories of Documents

EC Strategy and Policy Documents		Other studies and reports from EC and EC Del	
Global Documents		Country Strategy and Policy Documents	X
Project Documents		Donors' Documents	
ROM Reports		NSA Documents and Analysis	X
Evaluation Reports		Bibliography and other documents	X

Database and statistics : CRIS, Ministry of Finance

People met: 119

Focus Groups : 3 focus group beneficiaries

Case Studies : 19

Table 7 Methodology for EQ 3

	<u>Document Analysis</u>	<u>Interviews</u>	<u>Interviews with beneficiaries</u>	<u>Electronic interviews</u>	<u>Focus Groups</u>	<u>Project case study</u>	<u>Visit to projects</u>	<u>Reliability of judgement basis</u> <u>XXX – high</u> <u>XX – with minor restrictions</u> <u>X – limited</u>	<u>Comments</u>
JC 1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	XXX	A large amount of documents have been made available and searched by the Evaluation Team and all categories of stakeholders have been met as well as implementation data accessed in institutions and implementing partners
JC 2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	XXX	
JC 3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	XXX	
JC 4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	XXX	
JC 5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	XXX	

Categories of Documents

EC Strategy and Policy Documents	X	Other studies and reports from EC and EC Del	X
Global Documents	X	Country Strategy and Policy Documents	X
Project Documents	X	Donors' Documents	X
ROM Reports		NSA Documents and Analysis	X
Evaluation Reports	X	Bibliography and other documents	X

Database and statistics : CRIS, IRSEM, CIC, Development Workshop, World Vision International

People met: 30

Focus Groups : 3 focus group beneficiaries

Case Studies : 3

Table 8 Methodology for EQ 4

	<u>Document Analysis</u>	<u>Interviews</u>	<u>Interviews with beneficiaries</u>	<u>Electronic interviews</u>	<u>Focus Groups</u>	<u>Project case study</u>	<u>Visit to projects</u>	<u>Reliability of judgement basis</u> <u>XXX – high</u> <u>XX – with minor restrictions</u> <u>X – limited</u>	<u>Comments</u>
JC 1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	XX	Lack of baseline data, weakness of HIS and of monitoring and report systems have made difficult evaluation of impact. Quantitative data were very poor and incomplete. Quantitative data from high coverage, reliable and update surveys from vertical activities have been largely used. Triangulation with qualitative information provided by knowledgeable informants have been used to shape judgements.
JC 2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	XX	
JC 3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	XX	
JC 4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	XX	
JC 5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	XX	

Categories of Documents

EC Strategy and Policy Documents	X	Other studies and reports from EC and EC Del	X
Global Documents	X	Country Strategy and Policy Documents	X
Project Documents	X	Donors' Documents	X
ROM Reports	X	NSA Documents and Analysis	X
Evaluation Reports	X	Bibliography and other documents	X

Database and statistics : CRIS

People met: 23

Focus Groups : NO

Case Studies : 2

Table 9 Methodology for EQ 5

	<u>Document Analysis</u>	<u>Interviews</u>	<u>Interviews with beneficiaries</u>	<u>Electronic interviews</u>	<u>Focus Groups</u>	<u>Project case study</u>	<u>Visit to projects</u>	<u>Reliability of judgement basis</u> <u>XXX – high</u> <u>XX – with minor restrictions</u> <u>X – limited</u>	<u>Comments</u>
JC 1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	XX	Lack of baseline data, weakness of HIS and of monitoring and report systems have made difficult evaluation of impact. Quantitative data were very poor and incomplete. Triangulation with qualitative information provided by knowledgeable informants have been used to shape judgements.
JC 2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	XX	
JC 3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Categories of Documents

EC Strategy and Policy Documents	X	Other studies and reports from EC and EC Del	X
Global Documents	X	Country Strategy and Policy Documents	X
Project Documents	X	Donors' Documents	X
ROM Reports	X	NSA Documents and Analysis	X
Evaluation Reports	X	Bibliography and other documents	X

Database and statistics : CRIS

People met: 38

Focus Groups :

Case Studies : 2

Table 10 Methodology for EQ 6

	<u>Document Analysis</u>	<u>Interviews</u>	<u>Interviews with beneficiaries</u>	<u>Electronic interviews</u>	<u>Focus Groups</u>	<u>Project case study</u>	<u>Visit to projects</u>	<u>Reliability of judgement basis</u> <u>XXX – high</u> <u>XX – with minor restrictions</u> <u>X – limited</u>	<u>Comments</u>
JC 1	X	X	X			X	X	XXX	Lack of baseline data, weakness of EMIS and of monitoring and report systems have made difficult evaluation of impact. Quantitative data were very poor and incomplete. Triangulation with qualitative information provided by knowledgeable informants have been used to shape judgements.
JC 2	X	X	X			X	X	XX X	
JC 3	X	X	X			X	X	XX	
JC 4	X	X	X			X	X	XX	
JC 5	X	X	X			X	X	XXX	

Categories of Documents

EC Strategy and Policy Documents	X	Other studies and reports from EC and EC Del	X
Global Documents	X	Country Strategy and Policy Documents	X
Project Documents	X	Donors' Documents	X
ROM Reports	X	NSA Documents and Analysis	
Evaluation Reports	X	Bibliography and other documents	X

Database and statistics : CRIS

People met: 19

Focus Groups :

Case Studies : 2

Table 11 Methodology for EQ 7

	<u>Document Analysis</u>	<u>Interviews</u>	<u>Interviews with beneficiaries</u>	<u>Electronic interviews</u>	<u>Focus Groups</u>	<u>Project case study</u>	<u>Visit to projects</u>	<u>Reliability of judgement basis</u> XXX – high XX – with minor restrictions X – limited	<u>Comments</u>
JC 1	X	X	X			X	X	XXX	Lack of baseline data, weakness of EMIS and of monitoring and report systems have made difficult evaluation of impact. Quantitative data were very poor and incomplete. Triangulation with qualitative information provided by knowledgeable informants have been used to shape judgements.
JC 2	X	X	X			X	X	XX	
JC 3	X	X	X			X	X	XX	
JC 4	X	X	X			X	X	X	
JC 5	X	X	X			X	X	X	
JC 6	X	X	X			X	X	XXX	

Categories of Documents

EC Strategy and Policy Documents	X	Other studies and reports from EC and EC Del	X
Global Documents	X	Country Strategy and Policy Documents	X
Project Documents	X	Donors' Documents	X
ROM Reports	X	NSA Documents and Analysis	
Evaluation Reports	X	Bibliography and other documents	X

Database and statistics : CRIS

People met: 42

Focus Groups : 1

Case Studies : 5

Table 12 Methodology for EQ 8

	<u>Document Analysis</u>	<u>Interviews</u>	<u>Interviews with beneficiaries</u>	<u>Electronic interviews</u>	<u>Focus Groups</u>	<u>Project case study</u>	<u>Visit to projects</u>	<u>Reliability of judgement basis</u> XXX – high XX – with minor restrictions X – limited	<u>Comments</u>
JC 1	X	X	X	X		X	X	XXX	UTCAH and ad-hoc surveys have provided good quality of data. Updated qualitative information was available. Interviews, Focus Groups and Independent analysis have provided the basis for a reliable triangulation
JC 2	X	X	X	X		X	X	XXX	
JC 3	X	X	X	X		X	X	XXX	
JC 4	X	X	X	X		X	X	XXX	

Categories of Documents

EC Strategy and Policy Documents	X	Other studies and reports from EC and EC Del	X
Global Documents	X	Country Strategy and Policy Documents	X
Project Documents	X	Donors' Documents	X
ROM Reports	X	NSA Documents and Analysis	
Evaluation Reports	X	Bibliography and other documents	X

Database and statistics : CRIS

People met: 30

Focus Groups :

Case Studies : 5

Table 13 Methodology for EQ 9

	<u>Document Analysis</u>	<u>Interviews</u>	<u>Interviews with beneficiaries</u>	<u>Electronic interviews</u>	<u>Focus Groups</u>	<u>Project case study</u>	<u>Visit to projects</u>	<u>Reliability of judgement basis</u> <u>XXX – high</u> <u>XX – with minor restrictions</u> <u>X – limited</u>	<u>Comments</u>
JC 1	X	X	X	X		X	X	XXX	
JC 2	X	X	X	X		X	X	XX	
JC 3	X	X	X	X		X	X	XX	
JC 4	X	X	X	X		X	X	XX	
JC 5	X	X	X	X		X	X	XX X	

Categories of Documents

EC Strategy and Policy Documents	X	Other studies and reports from EC and EC Del	X
Global Documents	X	Country Strategy and Policy Documents	X
Project Documents	X	Donors' Documents	X
ROM Reports	X	NSA Documents and Analysis	
Evaluation Reports	X	Bibliography and other documents	X

Database and statistics : CRIS

People met: 119

Focus Groups : 3

Case Studies : 19

Table 14 Methodology for EQ 10

	<u>Document Analysis</u>	<u>Interviews</u>	<u>Interviews with beneficiaries</u>	<u>Electronic interviews</u>	<u>Focus Groups</u>	<u>Project case study</u>	<u>Visit to projects</u>	<u>Reliability of judgement basis</u> <u>XXX – high</u> <u>XX – with minor restrictions</u> <u>X – limited</u>	<u>Comments</u>
JC 1	X	X	X	X		X	X	XXX	LRRD is clearly identifiable in most of the sectors of intervention and information gathered was reliable and complete
JC 2	X	X	X	X		X	X	XXX	
JC 3	X	X	X	X		X	X	XXX	
JC 4	X	X	X	X		X	X	XXX	
JC 5	X	X	X	X		X	X	XX	

Categories of Documents

EC Strategy and Policy Documents	X	Other studies and reports from EC and EC De l	X
Global Documents	X	Country Strategy and Policy Documents	X
Project Documents	X	Donors' Documents	X
ROM Reports	X	NSA Documents and Analysis	
Evaluation Reports	X	Bibliography and other documents	X

Database and statistics : CRIS

People met: 119

Focus Groups : 3 focus groups with beneficiaries

Case Studies : 3

5.10.INTERVIEW GRID

EQ 1 (Relevance) To what extent do the objectives of EC support to Angola correspond to GoA's short and medium term recovery and development priorities and beneficiary needs? To what extent is the EC adequately adapting its cooperation objectives to the evolving situation in Angola?	Ministries	Implementing Agencies	National and Local directorates	Beneficiaries and Stakeholders	EC Delegation	EC Brussels	Donors and Funding Agencies	Experts and TA	NSA	NGOs	Others
JC 1.1 EC focal and non-focal areas of support coincide with GoA recovery and development priorities.	X		X	X	X	X		X			X
JC 1.2 EC/ global, regional and national cooperation objectives contribute to alleviation (and eventual eradication) of poverty and responds to the need of the population	X		X	X	X	X		X			X

EQ 2 (Coherence, complementarity and value added) To what extent is EC support coherent with and complementary to relevant Community policies, other EC and other donors' interventions (i.e. of EU member states)? To what extent is the EC support coordinated and brings a value added?	Ministries	Implementing Agencies	National and Local directorates	Beneficiaries and Stakeholders	EC Delegation	EC Brussels	Donors and Funding Agencies	Experts and TA	NSA	NGOs	Others
JC 2.1.NIP interventions are coordinated with those of other donors (especially EU member states).		X			X	X	X	X			
JC 2.2. CSP is coherent with EU global and regional policies and AU/NEPAD strategic frameworks	X	X	X		X	X				X	X
JC 2.3.Evidence of EC value-added to support EU member states coordination, dialogue with government	X	X			X	X	X	X			
JC 2.4. Influence of China's financial assistance and interventions of other non-EU Development Partners, mainly the World Bank	X			X	X	X	X		X		

EQ 3 (Efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability) To what extent has EC support, including in particular its support to demobilisation, disarmament, rehabilitation and reintegration of ex-combatants, contributed to peace consolidation in Angola?	Ministries	Implementing Agencies	National and Local directorates	Beneficiaries and Stakeholders	EC Delegation	EC Brussels	Donors and Funding Agencies	Experts and TA	NSA	NGOs	Others
JC 3.1. Adequate consideration of specific issues such as: the balance of political and economic power, the control of the security forces, the ethnic composition of the government for ethnically-divided countries, the representation of women in decision-making bodies, the potential degradation of environmental resources	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
JC 3.2. Progress in resettlement of former combatants		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
JC 3.3 Viability of livelihoods of ex-combatants and their families.	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	
JC 3.4. Level of social integration of former fighters and their families in new communities	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	
JC 3.5. Robustness of overall social and institutional environment in former conflict zones.		X	X	X					X	X	X

EQ 4 (Efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability) To what extent has EC support to the health sector contributed to better health service delivery through operational strategies, better management and coordination?	Ministries	Implementing Agencies	National and Local directorates	Beneficiaries and Stakeholders	EC Delegation	EC Brussels	Donors and Funding Agencies	Experts and TA	NSA	NGOs	Others
JC 4.1. Wider availability and access to health services	X		X	X			X	X	X	X	X
JC 4.2. Improved delivery and quality of health and preventive services, essential medicines and contraceptives.	X		X	X			X	X	X	X	X
JC 4.3. Strengthened management capacity, clinical skills of health sector cadres and health information systems.		X	X	X	X		X	X		X	
JC 4.4. Improved health indicators	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
JC 4.5. Rehabilitation activities have re-established operational and institutional mechanism which have facilitated the starting of developmental approaches approach)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X

EQ 5 Efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability) To what extent has EC support to Food Security contributed to reduce food insecurity and strengthen productive capacity for sustainable rural development and alleviation of rural poverty?	Ministries	Implementing Agencies	National and Local directorates	Beneficiaries and Stakeholders	EC Delegation	EC Brussels	Donors and Funding Agencies	Experts and TA	NSA	NGOs	Others
JC5.1. Food self-sufficiency and production of marketable surpluses for local and national markets	X		X	X	X		X	X		X	X
JC 5.2. Better food storage, processing and marketing.	X		X	X	X		X	X		X	X
JC 5.3. Improved capacity in food security issues for sector stakeholders.	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
JC 5.4. Improved rural access (rural feeder roads).	X		X	X						X	
JC 5.5. Coordinated use of EDF funds, EC Budget Lines and other instruments to re-establish operational and institutional mechanism which have facilitated the starting of developmental approaches (Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development approach)		X	X	X	X						

EQ 6 Efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability) To what extent has EC support to Water & Sanitation improved the quality of life for target populations in peri-urban areas of Luanda and Lubango/Namibe in the context of national sector policies and strategies?	Ministries	Implementing Agencies	National and Local directorates	Beneficiaries and Stakeholders	EC Delegation	EC Brussels	Donors and Funding Agencies	Experts and TA	NSA	NGOs	Others
JC 6.1. Sector policy and strategy measures are in place and operational	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
JC 6.2. Improved access to good quality, reliable potable water supply	X	X	X	X						X	X
JC 6.3. Wider waste water treatment and disposal	X	X	X	X						X	X

JC 6.4. Fewer infections due to water borne disease	X	X	X	X						X	X
JC 6.5. EC interventions have addressed financial and economic sustainability	X		X		X		X	X			

EQ 7 Efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability) To what extent has EC support to education and training improved school infrastructure and professional/technical training, thus leading to better quality education and access to education and access to employment?	Ministries	Implementing Agencies	National and Local directorates	Beneficiaries and Stakeholders	EC Delegation	EC Brussels	Donors and Funding Agencies	Experts and TA	NSA	NGOs	Others
JC 7.1. Improved access to primary education	X		X	X	X		X			X	
JC 7.2. Improved quality of teaching	X	X	X	X						X	X
JC 7.3. Improved school infrastructure	X	X	X	X						X	X
JC 7.4 Availability and quality of professional/ technical education	X	X	X	X						X	X
JC 7.5. Improved access to employment opportunities	X	X	X	X						X	X
JC 7.6. Rehabilitation activities have re-established operational and institutional mechanism which have facilitated the starting of developmental approaches (Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development approach)	X	X	X	X						X	X

EQ 8 (Impact, sustainability, LRRD) To what extent has EC support in the area of Governance contributed to the consolidation of peace and the resolution of conflict as well as to the creation of institutional prerequisites for sustainable development interventions in key social sectors?	Ministries	Implementing Agencies	National and Local directorates	Beneficiaries and Stakeholders	EC Delegation	EC Brussels	Donors and Funding Agencies	Experts and TA	NSA	NGOs	Others
JC 8.1. Progress in consolidation of the peace process and conflict resolution.	X		X	X	X				X	X	X
JC 8.2. Sustained political dialogue between EC and GoA regarding priorities for governance support (across sectors).	X		X		X		X		X	X	

JC 8.3.Change in implementation capacity of supported legislative bodies, governmental and non-governmental organisations.	X	X	X	X	X						
JC 8.4.Civil Society capacity to participate in development processes has been enhanced	X		X	X					X	X	X

EQ 9 (Cross-cutting issues) To what extent have cross-cutting issues been mainstreamed in all sectors of EC support?	Ministries	Implementing Agencies	National and Local directorates	Beneficiaries and Stakeholders	EC Delegation	EC Brussels	Donors and Funding Agencies	Experts and TA	NSA	NGOs	Others
JC 9.1. The EC adequately identifies cross-cutting issues in the CSP and in identification, design and implementation of interventions	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	
JC 9.2. intervention has contributed to the reduction of gender disparities		X		X	X			X			
JC 9.3 EC intervention has contributed to the reduction of environmental risks and problems such as impact of population growth, seawater and freshwater pollution and scarcity, oil-related environmental pollution, de-forestation	X		X	X	X		X	X			X
JC 9.4 HIV- AIDS specific results have been produced, and sectoral implications of HIV-AIDS have been addressed with some solutions such as population awareness raising and mainstreaming of HIV-AIDS issues in sector programmes in order to increase the population targeted by HIV-AIDS prevention	X		X	X	X		X	X			X
JC 9.5 EC interventions have contributed to the reduction of children's risk such as : different forms of violence, lack of birth registration, child marriage, early pregnancy, child labour, child trafficking, sexual exploitation, Harmful Traditional Practices (HTP)	X		X	X	X		X	X			X
JC 9.6. Monitoring frameworks, programme and project reports and evaluations include data collection and analysis of impacts upon cross-cutting issues	X	X			X	X	X	X			X

EQ 10 (Impact, sustainability, LRRD) To what extent has EC support contributed to combining satisfaction of immediate needs of vulnerable populations with establishing conditions for long-term sustainability of development activities?	Ministries	Implementing Agencies	National and Local directorates	Beneficiaries and Stakeholders	EC Delegation	EC Brussels	Donors and Funding Agencies	Experts and TA	NSA	NGOs	Others
JC 10.1. Completeness and timeliness of the Policy Framework adopted to target the post-crisis intervention	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
JC 10.2 Quality of specific measures to protect development resources in post-crisis interventions in relief and rehabilitation phases	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
JC 10.3 Quality of coordination and continuity between ECHO-funded and EDF-funded activities in same area / sector.	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
JC 10.4 Coherence between EDF interventions and interventions of EU Budget Lines	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
JC 10.5 Satisfaction with EC responsiveness to emerging GoA priorities.	X		X	X							
JC 10.6 Sustainability of benefits from earlier relief / rehabilitation interventions during subsequent development phase.	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X

5.11. What has changed from preliminary judgements formulated in the Desk Report?

Overall, the judgements did not very much change from those formulated in the Desk Report. It is clear that the field visit allowed the consultants to have:

- More complete knowledge of information and data which helped to complete the judgement and in some case allowed a fine-tuning;
- Confirmed that information missing was also missing at field level due to the weakness of monitoring and reporting systems so that for some sectors (e.g. food security) once the projects and implementing organisation were closed, it was impossible to gather quantitative and qualitative information;
- Confirm the extreme weakness of the Angolan Statistics System;
- Integrate information and data for a more complete answer to the EQs.

In detail it can be said that:

FOR EQ 1

The hypotheses and outlook formulated in the Desk Report were almost completely confirmed and deepened by the information gathered during the field visit in Angola. Some new elements have emerged which contribute to identify some weak points in the implementation of the EC Country Strategy. EC intervention in Angola has been relevant to GoA's policy framework (especially ECP and PGG) and to the needs of the populations in the different phases of post-war recovery and development. All the stakeholders have acknowledged the high level of coherence between GoA's priorities and CSP/NIP objectives. It has been also acknowledged that the EC has contributed to poverty reduction not only because sector level interventions were well identified and targeted but as a result of the overall intervention strategy. LRRD phased approach has highly contributed to increase relevance. The definition of expected outcomes and milestones was not always coherent with the physical, cultural and political environment in which policies were implemented. Across the sectors quality of design was often low (General design, quality and use of Logical Framework, relative weakness of OVIs, problems in identification of cross-cutting issues). This problem has influenced implementation, effectiveness, efficiency and impact of the programs and projects.

FOR EQ 2

The hypotheses and outlook formulated in the Desk Report were substantially confirmed but through first hand information from implementing partners, local stakeholders and an in-depth analysis of project documents (Reports, internal documents of implementing partners, internal evaluations and recurrent surveys etc.) some **specific critical elements have been identified** (the problem of Donors Coordination, **some important inefficiencies in the implementation of the programs entrusted to the MDTF or SDTF managed by the World Bank**). Although the above elements don't challenge the judgement on coherence they have been highlighted as specific weaknesses to consider for the implementation of future programs and recommendations have been formulated. **Overall, the EC intervention in Angola has shown to be coherent with needs and priorities for the country.** EC interventions are coherent both internally (with EC global and regional/national policy directions) and externally (with global partnership principles and strategies of partner donors) The effort made by the EC to promote the implementation of the EU Road Map to increase complementarity and coordination is highly valuable and the creation of Thematic Working Groups is a good starting point to promote an ongoing dialogue and the needed level of coordination. The LRRD strategy is by far the most important element of the EC Added Value as a contribution to Angola's post-war recovery and development effort. This added value comes from the long experience and the strength of implementation capacities of partners. New elements have emerged which allow to identify **China's financial support**²² not as a specific threat to EC intervention but as a **deterrent to EC's action through political dialogue and to the conditionalities attached to EC intervention.**

FOR EQ 3

The hypotheses and outlook formulated in the Desk Report were completely confirmed and new elements on the successful support to Local Governance have been gathered by taking into examination (documents, interviews with the stakeholders at national level and meetings with the beneficiaries in the province of

²² This element was highlighted as something to be more in-depth analysed during the field visit.

Huambo) the situation on the field. **It has been confirmed that, in spite of some important inefficiencies, the EC intervention in DDRR has led to good results in terms of facilitating the smooth and effective reinsertion of demobilised soldiers and has thus contributed to consolidate the peace process.** The main reasons are: a) EC support has contributed to the DDRR process of former combatants by targeting all the components of DDRR and focusing on the most Vulnerable Groups, b) EC support has been deployed along the relief/rehabilitation/development cycle; c) The LRRD strategy has helped the process.

FOR EQ 4

The hypotheses and outlook formulated in the Desk Report have been deepened and focused during the field visit by obtaining more detailed information and data on points for which information during the desk phase was insufficient. It can be said that the EC **has contributed** to improve development efforts in the health sector in the medium term. The availability, access and quality of PHC services **has been strengthened**. A veritable community participation in the delivery of health services **has not been achieved**. Preventive services for the three poverty-related diseases, including AIDS, **have improved**. Access to essential medicines **is slowly improving**. Access to contraceptives **has not sufficiently improved** in the period under evaluation. **It is not clear:** 1) whether EC-funded health projects have achieved some degree of ownership by the health authorities where they have been implemented, and 2) whether priority intervention areas selected are congruent with beneficiaries' felt needs. Quantitative data **were not found** for: 1) availability of services and access, 2) use of health facilities, before and after implementation of EC projects both locally and at national level. Regular management and health information reports **are not consistently being produced** from the PHC level up. It is fair to assume that the myriad training carried out **has resulted in increased skills** and better performance of cadres. Health needs of displaced and returned populations **are being served** on an ongoing basis. By and large, provinces **have** functioning provincial health directorates.

FOR EQ 5

The hypotheses and outlook formulated in the Desk Report were confirmed and deepened during the field phases. For the years under evaluation, the EC's support to food security **can be considered a clear success**. Capacity in food security-related issues for community extension workers, teachers, local leaders, government officers, community development councils and user groups **has increased**. The quantitative assessment of the EC's contribution to reduce food insecurity and to alleviate poverty **needs further work** by collecting for-now non-available quantitative agricultural data, by inventorying public works completed during the period and by aggregating progress in rural community organization to ultimately use the lessons learned and to apply the best practices found. Year-round availability of staple foods for participating households **has increased**. Often beyond self-sufficiency, agricultural and animal production for mostly local (and not-yet national) markets **has increased**. New cultures **are being introduced** in participating communities, but marketing these new commodities **remains a problem**; demonstration plots **have been set up**. Rural livelihoods **have improved**. Beneficiaries of animal husbandry projects **are paying back** (still with some problems) into the ad-hoc revolving funds set up. **No evidence was found** of locally processed foods. Harvest products **are being stored** in community warehouses and seed banks. De-mining and roads/bridges rehabilitation components **have been linked** to FS projects. Ergo, **the EC can take credit** for having contributed to improve development efforts in FS in the medium term. **It has contributed** to improve development efforts in the food production sector picking up on humanitarian projects. The LRRD process in food security has been a success story in Angola.

FOR EQ 6

The hypotheses and outlook formulated in the Desk Report were, on the whole, confirmed and deepened during the field phase. Relevance of sector support was confirmed as was the importance of **institutional shortcomings** although the implications of lack of action on institutional change had not been fully appreciated, nor had the **complicated and crowded institutional landscape with its confused responsibilities, jurisdictions and communication issues**. Doubts about sustainability were increased and extend to technical, institutional and financial issues of sustainability. An **absence of baseline data and statistics on the sector was confirmed** by all sources and although this issue is now being belatedly addressed it is still not possible to fully quantify what are undoubted achievements and impacts.

FOR EQ 7

At Desk Report stage the overview of the sector as a whole was not entirely clear. **The coherence of**

rehabilitation of infrastructure with the subsequent development phase (coherence with LRRD concepts) was recognised and it was understood that the quicker and easier gains had already been achieved. Although **it was understood that support to capacity building and sector institutions, including planning, budgeting and QA would require a different approach, the scale of problems faced by EC support was not fully appreciated** Perceived absence of sector M&E data was unfortunately largely confirmed although it was possible to adequately confirm trends in pupil registration and graduation, teacher recruitment, training and distribution plus continuing scarcities of teaching materials. Only general data was found to be available on technical and vocational training and employment opportunities for trained graduates, technicians and artisans. **Efforts to adapt curricula to local conditions were only fully understood during the field phase.**

FOR EQ 8

The hypotheses formulated in the Desk report about Governance have been strengthened by the elements gathered during the field visit. In fact it has been confirmed that: a) Governance is a problematic area in Angola due to the fact that the Government tends to shun political dialogue by applying a high level of formality in the political dialogue held under Article 8 of the Cotonou Agreement and to avoid day-by-day formal dialogue for policy formulation; b) **At central level the political process is still top-down and the issues of transparency and accountability are not considered as a priority.** The field visit has allowed to understand important differences existing at local level (at least where the EC interventions have been implemented, mostly the Municipal Development Component of FAS III) and that at local level, there are several experience which have promoted accountability of Municipal Administrations and Provincial Governments and good results in terms of functionality of the Administrations. Moreover it has resulted clear that **the most important opportunity in Governance is given by the decentralisation process** and as consequence the decision to **focus intervention in Governance (an important focal areas for the 2008-2013 period) at provincial and municipal level is very positive.**

FOR EQ 9

The identification and analysis of crosscutting issues in CSP and some review documents (e.g. JAR, MTR) is perfunctory and on this basis it was expected that EC coverage of such issues would be slight. In fact, coverage is much better than presented although no crosscutting can be said to be mainstreamed. **Gender issues were correctly identified as the most widely addressed crosscutting issue in sector interventions but no compelling evidence was found to confirm that gender disparities have been reduced as a result. Little information was available on EC engagement in environmental issues and a presumed marginal involvement was confirmed during the field visit.** However, some negative environmental impacts arising from the support to WATSAN in the peri-urban areas of Luanda was unexpected (and the lack of action to remedy the more obvious of these impacts, even more so). Doubts about quantification of impact from HIV/AIDS awareness raising were confirmed whilst it was found that there was more activity in combating childrens' risks than was previously appreciated. The absence of baseline and monitoring data across all sectors was confirmed.

FOR EQ 10

Preliminary hypotheses and outlook formulated in the Desk Report have been more focused by: a) delineating more clearly the characteristics of LRRD at sectoral level; b) identifying specific challenges to sustainability in some sectors; c) identifying more precisely the weakness of monitoring systems and the difficulties in quantifying and in some cases of identifying impact. The most important elements which have been focused during the field visit are the following: a) **lack of baseline data and national statistics, lack of effectiveness in data collection systems has hampered quantification of short, medium, and long-term impact;** b) **insufficient communication of positive impacts for visibility, dissemination and possible replication** of successful initiatives and Best Practices; c) **Technical and Institutional Capacities** have shown **very low** and are likely to influence management and maintenance of facilities, distribution schemes etc.; d) **the increase in the demand for public services has largely exhausted the capacity of existing structures while capacity for scaling-up and upgrade service provision are low and political will to reinforce service provision is unclear;** e) **LRRD adopted in all sectors as a guiding strategy has helped timeliness and effectiveness of EC interventions and is clearly the most important feature of EC intervention in Angola.**

ANNEX 6

MATRIX FOR EVALUATION QUESTIONS

6.1. RELEVANCE

EQ 1	To what extent do the objectives of EC support to Angola correspond to GoA’s short and medium term recovery and development priorities and beneficiary needs? To what extent is the EC adequately adapting its cooperation objectives to the evolving situation in Angola?
<p>Justification and issues covered by the EQ</p> <p>EU Development Assistance for the period under evaluation has started in the immediate aftermath of the 27 years lasting conflict. Therefore, the cooperation is influenced by two kinds of needs:</p> <p>a) the immediate need to support the peace process and offer initial relief;</p> <p>b) the medium to long term need to promote the condition for reconstruction in peaceful conditions, democracy economic and social growth, to support resettlement of IDPs and demobilised soldiers and to ensure sustainable development conditions. The 2002-2007 CSP and NIP were devised in a situation where neither a national general development and recovery vision nor sectoral policies were set in officially approved documents.</p> <p>Therefore, the CSP divides assistance into two phases: a) short term assistance to support the peace process; b) medium to longer-term support aimed at development in particular focal sectors.</p> <p>In 2003, the GoA drafted a national strategy to reduce poverty and identified 8 main development areas. One of the main features of the 2002-2007 CSP is the lack of a sharp separation between the two phases. Instead, the strategy pledges to follow the LRRD philosophy and methodology. This evaluation question takes into consideration the overall package of support offered by the EC in 2002 to 2007 in relation with ECP areas of intervention.</p>	
<p>JC 1.1. EC FOCAL AND NON-FOCAL AREAS OF SUPPORT COINCIDE WITH GOA RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES.</p>	
<p>Indicators</p> <p>1. Sectoral distribution of EC Development Support reflects the relative GoA priorities for recovery and development</p>	
<p>Indicator 1 : Sectoral distribution of EC Development Support</p> <p>The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness affirm that donors are committed to:</p> <p>a) Strengthen partner countries’ national development strategies; b) Respect partner countries’ leadership and help strengthen their capacity to exercise it; c) Base their overall support on partners’ national development strategies; d) Integrate specific capacity strengthening objectives in national development strategies and pursue their implementation through country-led capacity development strategies; e) Align their analytic and financial support with partners’ capacity development objectives and strategies; f) Strengthen public financial management capacity.</p> <p>Moreover, the European Consensus on Development (14602/05 DEVGEN 218 RELEX 645 ACP 153) establishes many principles which have guided the EC strategy in Angola such as:</p> <p>1) primary responsibility of partner countries for creating an enabling domestic environment for mobilising their own resources, including conducting coherent and effective policies; 2) Stimulating participation of Civil Society in developing processes and supporting their capacity; 3) promoting gender equality and human rights; 4) Addressing state fragility through governance reforms; 4) promoting linkages between emergency aid, rehabilitation and long-term development.</p> <p>Analysing the Government’s strategy for taking forward the peace and reconciliation process, the CSP/NIP 2002-2007 observes that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the immediate to short term centred on the disarmament and demobilisation of UNITA soldiers, the integration of officers into the Angolan Armed Forces or national police, and the socio-professional reintegration of demobilised personnel ; • the Government, which had already taken initiatives to include in the political process those within UNITA who rejected warmongering, has now given UNITA the time and space to remodel itself as a political party; • Parliament is preparing to revise the Constitution; • an amnesty law has been approved, whilst a National Peace and Reconciliation Fund had already been created. <p>As for sector agenda, at the time of the drafting of the CSP/NIP two main areas had to be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECONOMIC AREA whose main objectives where: a) stabilising and liberalising the economy; b) increasing transparency in the use of Government resources; c) increasing the percentage of budget funding to the social sectors; d) preparing a poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP); e) fiscal reform programme aimed at introducing a single property and income tax and a value-added tax. • SOCIAL AREA whose main objectives where: a) respond to the most serious humanitarian problems; b) 	

community rehabilitation and reduction of poverty.

In December 2003 the approval of the “*Estratégia de Combate à Pobreza*” (Strategy to Combat Poverty) has provided a strategic framework for poverty reduction which was published in June 2004 (see above 2.4.). Although this document doesn’t appear to actually guide the GoA’s Agenda, it is the official I-PRSP. ECP is likely to be extended until the end of 2008.

The operational documents are represented by the bi-annual plans. The first approved is *Programa General do Governo 2005-2006* (General Government Program) approved in December 2004 and extended to December 2008 in December 2006. Although this program includes policy components aimed at improving social conditions set by the ECP it emphasises the need to revive and differentiate several economic sectors and underlines some political objectives (see above 2.4.)

The Public Investment Plan annexed to the PGG 2005-2006, reflects the importance attached to the incentive to Economic Growth through rehabilitation of critical infrastructures. As is said in Chapter 2.4, the PGG is currently guiding the Government action and is directly connected to Annual Budgets.

The above policy framework has been the basis for the formulation of the EC Development Support Policy Framework set in the CSP/NIP in coherence with the EU Strategies (EU Strategy for Africa), EU Common Position on Angola. European Consensus development, EC Communication on LRRD, EC Communication on Conflict Prevention).

EC intervention in the period 2002-2007 includes resources for the 9th EDF and uncommitted resources of the 7th and 8th EDF.

The table below is aimed at summarising the coherence of EC objectives to support Angola with GoA’s with short and medium term objectives and goals set in the ECP.

Table 15 Coherence between ECP and CSP/NIP

ECP Objectives	CSP/NIP response		Project Approach
Support the return and resettlement of internally displaced persons, refugees and demobilized soldiers to their areas of origin	SHORT-TERM	Support the capacity to disarm, demobilise and reintegrate combatants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PEAPP ○ PAR ○ FAS III ○ Transitional Support to Displaced people ○ Socio-economic Reintegration of Vulnerable Groups (complementary to PGDR) ○ Programme of Emergency Mine Action for sustainable return and resettlement ○ Food Security Programs 2004 and 2005 (FSBL) ○
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PGE (Employment Generation Programme) ○ PMR III Project for Micro-Realisations
	SHORT-TERM	Promote rehabilitation, particularly of accessible social infrastructure, in areas where the level of security is increasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PAR ○ FAS ○ Transitional Support to Displaced people
		Complement humanitarian operations with support for the post-emergency transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Socio-economic Reintegration Assistance to Vulnerable Groups ○ PEAAP ○
		Integrate de-mining operations into humanitarian and rehabilitation programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ECHO Humanitarian de-mining Operations ○ PEAPP (Mine Action Component) ○ Programme of Emergency Mine Action for sustainable return and resettlement

ECP Objectives	CSP/NIP response	Project Approach
	MEDIUM to LONG TERM Promote an integrated strategy for the reintegration of displaced persons to allow large-scale resettlement as soon as the conditions allow, with a view to providing subsistence and income to hundreds of thousands of displaced and inactive families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Food Security Programs 2004 and 2005 (FSBL) ○ Programme of Emergency Mine Action for sustainable return and resettlement ○ Anti-Personal Mines BL (Land Mine Impact Survey)
Minimize food insecurity and re-launch the rural economy	SHORT-TERM Continue to make available food aid via ECHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ECHO food-aids early interventions ○ PEAPP ○ Food Security Programs 2004 and 2005 (FSBL)
	SHORT-TERM Integrate de-mining operations into humanitarian and rehabilitation programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ECHO Humanitarian De-mining Operations ○ EC PEAPP (Mine Action component) ○ Programme of Emergency Mine Action for sustainable return and resettlement ○ Anti-Personal Mines BL (Land Mine Impact Survey)
	MEDIUM TO LONG TERM Progressively reduce food insecurity and revitalise agriculture and livestock farming through reforms of the agricultural policy, together with support and incentives to operators in the sector (viable commercial holdings and the household sector)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ECHO Seeds and Tools activities ○ PEAPP ○ Food Security Programs 2004 and 2005 (FSBL)
	MEDIUM TO LONG TERM Addressing the root causes of the high level of food insecurity by achieving economic growth through diversification of economic specialisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Food Security Programs 2004 and 2005 (FSBL) ○ PMR III ○ PRSA 2005-2008 ○ FSBL activities ○ Other activities ○ PAPEFSA
	MEDIUM TO LONG TERM Foster implementation of the Land Law, including support for conflict resolution mechanisms for land title disputes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EIDHR ○ Political Dialogue ○ NGO-Co-financing projects
Control the spread of HIV/AIDS and minimise the problems of families living with AIDS	SHORT-TERM Emergency support to prevent the spread of the epidemic due to high movement of troops and IDPs, and initiatives in IDP camps to be implemented by ECHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ECHO HIV-AIDS Interventions ○ PEAPP ○ PTAPD
	MEDIUM LONG TERM Initiatives to consolidate prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PASS ○ Interventions through Global Fund ○ Reabilitação dos serviços municipais de saúde (Rehabilitation of Municipal Health service) ○ National Program for Disabled People

ECP Objectives	CSP/NIP response	Project Approach	
Provide universal access to quality primary education that is gender sensitive	SHORT-TERM	Rehabilitate schools and increase access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ONJILA – Contextual Basic Education in Angola ○ Formação Continua de Professores (Ensino Primario)
	MEDIUM TO LONG TERM	<p>Continued EC support in this area and its extension to other areas, probably within a co-financing arrangement with other donors, is justified by the extremely low literacy indicators</p> <p>Channel additional support as a priority to more structural areas (improved school infrastructure)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rehabilitation of Agrarian Institute of Tchivinguiro ○ PAEPP (Support to primary education)
Improve the health situation of the population by increasing access to primary health	SHORT-TERM	<p>Health has been identified among the priority sectors of ECHO's Global Plan for Angola</p> <p>Mortality and morbidity in the newly accessible areas to be addressed by specific ECHO Decisions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ECHO health early interventions and further interventions on Cholera and Marburg fever ○ Post-emergency health project
	MEDIUM TO LONG TERM	<p>Support the medium-term development of a health policy which could gradually begin to develop health service delivery through operational strategies for the sector,</p> <p>Better management of the scarce human resources and better coordination between national, provincial and local authorities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Program for Disabled People ○ PASS ○ Reabilitação dos serviços municipais de saúde (Rehabilitation of Municipal Health service)
		<p>Development of national capacity by supporting institutional strengthening and capacity building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regional Centre for Training of nursing staff ○ PASS ○ Reabilitação dos serviços municipais de saúde (Rehabilitation of Municipal Health service)
		<p>Initiate and facilitate sector-wide dialogue between the Government, civil society and all donors at central and local level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Program to support the Health Sector ○ Implementation of the national policy in the orthopaedic centres in Benguela ○ PASS
Rehabilitate and expand basic infrastructures for economic, social and human development	SHORT-TERM	<p>Rehabilitation, particularly of accessible social infrastructure, in areas where the level of security is increasing.</p> <p>Support to rehabilitation of infrastructure in priority areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ECHO ○ PAR ○ FAS ○ Food Security Programs 2004 and 2005 (FSBL) ○ Socio-economic Reintegration Assistance to Vulnerable Groups ○ Multi-sector Program for Infrastructure Rehabilitation ○ Transitional Support to Displaced people ○ Tombwa Water Supply Programme ○ Water Supply and Improvement of Sanitation Conditions in peri-Urban areas of Luanda ○ Water facility project (1st and 2nd call) ○ Rehabilitation of the Humbe-Cahama Road
	MEDIUM TO LONG TERM	<p>The 9th EDF also includes the “Investment Facility” as a financing instrument managed by the European Investment Bank to finance the private sector and economic infrastructure and Capacity Building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ TRAINFORTRADE in Angola (BL Trade and Policy Regulations)

ECP Objectives	CSP/NIP response	Project Approach
Value national human resources, protect workers' rights, promote access to employment opportunities	SHORT TERM	None
	MEDIUM TO LONG TERM	Increased support for the education and training sector, with the specific objective of improving the level of education and access to employment through better quality general education, improved school infrastructure and professional training.
Consolidate the rule of law whilst promoting transparency	SHORT TERM	Issues of good governance and the involvement of civil society tackled in the in the short term
		Continuing support to the National Assembly
		Support in the area of justice and promotion of human rights
SHORT TERM	Promotion of human rights, freedom of expression, civil society and the rule of law should, incorporated into other EC-financed interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PAR ○ FAS III (Municipal Development Component) ○ Institutional Support to INEJ ○ Support to the Reform of Justice ○ Support to NAO Services ○ TRAINFORTRADE in Angola (BL Trade and Policy Regulations) ○ Regional Centre for Training of nursing staff ○ Formação Continua de Professores (Ensino Primario) ○ PAEPP (Support to primary education) ○ PAANE
	Supporting public finance management and public sector reform by from the 8th EDF supplemented from the 9th EDF	
	Support for the National Institute of Statistics 5 years development plan)	
MEDIUM TO LONG TERM	Initiatives to consolidate Good Governance, foster democratisation and the rule of law, support protection of Human Rights, supported by Political Dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PAANE ○ Institutional Support to NAO services
Create an enabling environment for stable macro-economic growth	SHORT TERM	Supporting public finance management and public sector reform by funds from the 8th EDF supplemented from the 9th EDF.
	MEDIUM TO LONG TERM	Strengthen Central Sectoral and Local Territorial Administration.
	MEDIUM TO LONG TERM	Support to Public Finance Management through strengthening the Planning Process to improve Public Finance Management

The table above shows the high level of coherence between GoA's priorities and CSP/NIP objectives.

Implementation has shown some problems related to:

- Lack of capacity which has produced delays and bottlenecks in implementation
- Different priorities expressed l by GoA and confirmed in the interviews with Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Plan and NAO.

There are numerous example of project highly delayed or not implemented at all due to unwillingness of the Government. The case of the Program Support to the Reform of Justice which has been delayed and the Support to the reform of Public Administration which has not been implemented due to a Government decision which has considered the program as affecting sensitive questions related to sovereignty and to lack of clarity and agreement on program objectives and structure and the Case of Support to Planning and Budgeting Process which has been cancelled by the NAO after approval with observations by the CE.

If we consider the PGG 2005-2006 (extended to 2008) we can see important elements of coherence with the objectives set by the CSP/NIP. The table below summarises the coherence of EC objectives to support Angola with GoA's with objectives and goals set in the PGG:

PGG Objectives	CSP/NIP Response
Consolidating the peace and national reconciliation	Furtherance of the 2002 peace process, national reconciliation and the consolidation of democracy, including the creation of conditions for free and fair elections; Support the capacity to disarm, demobilise and reintegrate combatants Foster implementation of the Land Law, including support for conflict resolution mechanisms for land title disputes Support the reconstruction of social capital, citizenship participation, Developing accountability mechanisms between communities and formal institutions
Laying the foundations for an integrated, self-sufficient national economy	Achieving economic growth through diversification of economic specialisation.
Re-establishing the State administration across the entire national territory	Political dialogue with GoA on the creation of the conditions needed to make the planned support viable, and particularly on the budgetary allocations to the focal sectors, the human resources for implementation, and a review of the salaries and careers of public sector employees Support to local administrations
Human resources development	Increased support for the education and training sector, with the specific objective of improving the level of education and access to employment through better quality general education, improved school infrastructure and professional training
Harmonious development of the national territory	Support to rehabilitation of infrastructure in priority areas
Consolidating the democratisation process, including holding free and fair elections.	Initiatives to consolidate Good Governance, foster democratisation and the rule of law, support protection of Human Rights, supported by Political Dialogue

Although in the PGG is more focused on economic issues, and the priorities of the CSP/NIP are mainly social there the coherence between the main objectives is high.

The EC response has tried to respond to GoA priorities completely but has also taken into consideration the incidence of the fact that although Angola has a higher average annual income than many SSA countries:

- Human Development Report is very low (0.446) and Angola ranks 162 out 177 countries;
- That the last calculated level of GINI Index is very high (0.62);
- The level of public services is still largely insufficient and huge efforts will be necessary to attain MDGs by 2015;
- Food security is a very critical issue due to the perverse effects of the long-lasting conflict and the high level of resettlement of displaced people and former combatants.

Donors' analysis, studies and research agree on the fact that food security and the recover of productive capacity in labour-intensive sectors, access to social services for the poor and weak governance are the most important problems affecting Angola.

Therefore EC strategy and practice have been focused in the short-term and in the immediate post-conflict situations at consolidating the peace process through measures and initiatives targeting demobilised soldiers and IDPs as a huge country challenge with a high potential of conflict's revival, conflict prevention as a measure to consolidate peace, immediate humanitarian support to save lives and re-establish the minimum conditions for starting rehabilitation and development, and governance issues to rehabilitate institutions and promote rule of law and respect of human rights.

In the medium/long term food security and social sectors have been targeted with the aim of reconstructing the social fabric and fight against poverty allowing the poor to access basic social services easily, freely and fairly.

Main EC interventions such as PAR and FAS III have targeted local governance and community level institutions with the aim of reviving the social capital and reconstructing the social fabric. These interventions have gradually built a growing level of capacity for local governance and institutionalised community participation and initiative.

Initiatives in water and sanitation, health, education, water and sanitation, food security have targeted the institutional level with the aim of building sustainable solutions by building capacity and strengthening institutions and increase accountability and partnerships between population and public authorities.

As for Cross-Cutting issues it has to be said that although cross-cutting issues are identified in the CSP (page 6) the mainstreaming of these issues in project formulation and implementation appear to be highly differentiated and there are few cases in which cross-cutting issues are quoted (education for the case of reintegration of the street children, water and sanitation in Luanda for women's participation, while environmental issues haven't been considered as such a priority.

The interviews with NAO and Ministry of Plan have given evidence that GoA priorities were in rehabilitation and focus on infrastructure. Thus GoA views and EC views didn't coincide perfectly.

Nevertheless GoA acknowledges the relevance of the EC intervention in social sectors (health, education, water & sanitation) food security, and most of all post-emergency and de-mining. An open disagreement has been expressed with about intervention on good Governance and Institutional Support, since GoA is convinced to have resources and lines of action in this fields and intervention on Good Governance are always touching sensitive issues related to national sovereignty.

TVET opportunities offered to the Angolans are still far from being responsive to the needs across all productive and service sectors. An increase in EC support in this area is highly recommended.

Institutional support is considered highly relevant in the area of de-mining since it has helped to catch-up with international standards and set-up the new institutional arrangements on this critical area.

EC action has been considered geographically balanced since it has focused most of the Action on Central Highlands the most populated area and most affected by the war

ANSWER TO THE JC

EC interventions are relevant to GoA's objectives and contribute to tackle highly important social problems and poverty determinants as taken into examination in the ECP and the PGG 2005-2006. The impact of these interventions is not clear and not univocal due to the high level of social and geographical imbalances and diversities and different priorities expressed by GoA

The adoption of LRRD approach has helped the relevance of EC support ensuring logical, operational and organisational coordination of support in different phases.

Sectors covered by the EC interventions were of outstanding relevance since the recovery of productive capacity in agriculture, and availability and access to basic social services were basic conditions for the consolidation of the peace process. Intervention in DRR and related activities were highly important as a basis for the resettlement of former combatants and the strategic choice made by the EC, to serve the needs of vulnerable groups both related to former combatants and belonging to receiving communities has contributed to complete DRR interventions by reducing potential conflicts.

Cross-cutting issues have been considered but intervention lacks of homogeneity and some issues have been given less importance (mainly environmental issues)

JC 1.2 EC/ GLOBAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL COOPERATION OBJECTIVES CONTRIBUTE TO ALLEVIATION (AND EVENTUAL ERADICATION) OF POVERTY AND RESPONDS TO THE NEEDS OF THE POPULATION.

Indicators:

1. Level of compliance between needs and priorities established by ECP and those identified by the CSP
2. Level of satisfaction and awareness among beneficiaries for the outcomes of EC programmes and projects

Indicator 1: Level of compliance between needs and priorities established by ECP and those identified by the CSP

As said before and elsewhere in the report in the period 2002-2007 the EC has pursued the objective of poverty alleviation, through a gradual concentration of aid on the focal areas of food security and social sectors. This decision has been based on four considerations: 1) support for these focal areas needs to be delivered in an uninterrupted manner, with the phased link between relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD); 2) the EC had relatively more experience and greater capacity in these areas and could through its technical capacity and financial resources, contribute to a gradual reversal of the negative trends; 3) EC was aware of the great potential of the social sectors and food security in terms of poverty alleviation; b) support to democratic and effective governance at local level was the way to consolidate the peace process and promote wide citizen's participation, the rule of law, respect for human rights, participatory cooperation with Civil Society.

Resources for interventions were allocated as follows:

1. EDF 7/8: the uncommitted balances of around €51 M have been used to fund the EC's short-term programme of support for the peace process, plus a water/sanitation project in Luanda, the preparation of which is well advanced. The indicative allocations are:

- Emergency relief and rehabilitation, including support for the immediate phases of the DRR process 47%
- Good governance 32%
- Water/sanitation infrastructure 21%

2. EDF 9, Envelope A (€117m indicative amount). The indicative allocation of this envelope to the medium-term phase of the strategy is proposed as follows:

Focal areas of concentration: 63 - 79%

- food security 0 - 2.5%
- health 42 - 51%
- education 21 - 25.5%

Non focal areas: 21-37%

- Development of civil society 2.5%
- Good governance 0 – 12.5%
- DDDR, social sectors (if necessary) 6.5 – 34%

The above sectors are highly coherent with the poverty analysis made in chapter 2. In particular the choice to support DDDR, governance, water and sanitation and humanitarian needs in the first post emergency phase has been a timely and well focused response to urgent needs of the country.

In the medium to long-term the choice to focus on food security and the social sectors has been highly coherent with poverty analysis and the determinants of poverty in Angola. First and foremost poverty in Angola is not a result of a poor economy, Angola is a country rich in resources, these resources have produced a high and growing capacity to generate export and income for the country, the richer sectors (oil and diamonds) recently started to organise their processes as far as it is possible in a vertical system (launching added-value activities such as final treatments) by this way increasing the capacity of the country to enjoy a growing part of the added-value produced by natural resource.

Therefore poverty is originated by the characteristics of the economy: oil, mining and quarrying have high export and income generation protection by very low potential for generating overall economic labour-intensive economic growth, rather over the years they have progressively contributed to disarticulate local value chains.

Moreover Angola is characterised by a very high level of social inequality (GINI Index is 0.62) and territorial imbalances

As a consequence the objective set by the ECP and PGG risked to be compromised by this growth if: a) Social inclusion and access to basic social services weren't supported; b) Labour intensive activities and local value-chains weren't stimulated; c) Social capital wasn't reconstructed both at social (community) and Institutional (local governance) levels.

Major interventions such as contribution to the DDDR (Project: Support to vulnerable populations) have been correctly targeted and have helped the country to overcome the initial delay in resettlement and to improve the conditions of the demobilised soldiers. The beneficiaries interviewed have witnessed that a high sense of inequality was perceived before the intervention aimed at targeting the Vulnerable Groups and that the intervention have been highly appreciated.

Also PAR and FAS have largely contributed to strengthen local economies, local social systems and to reconstruct the institutional infrastructure at local level.

EC sectoral contribution has been highly relevant and has contributed significantly to poverty reduction for example:

In Watsan, EC interventions has increased access to safe water, produced the conditions to reduce water-borne infections, and to a lesser extent produced some improvements in sanitation, proposed several policies on water and sanitation. At the same time EC intervention has made little effort institutional needs in local water management which remain outstanding. In this case the difficulties from the EC to fulfil institutional obligations, have reduced effectiveness and impact. (see EQ 6)

In education, EC interventions have significantly contributed to the dramatic increase in the access to primary education, highly contributed to increase quality of teaching,; rehabilitated and fully equipped school facilities. At the same time EC intervention has targeted institutional needs in local school systems management. (see EQ 7)

In Food Security EC intervention (applying LRRD strategy) have highly contributed to agricultural recover also helping the populations to face crisis which occurred after the starting of the intervention and creating sustainable conditions for food self-sufficiency. (see EQ 5)

In Health PHC has been brought to 1 million of citizen, medical and nursing staff has been trained, access to health facilities has been improved and prevention of poverty-related diseases has been improved. Also in this case compliance by the government hasn't worked well. (see EQ 4).

At sector level it can be said that the EC intervention has been relevant to the needs of the populations and highly coherent both with sector policies and the overall country intervention strategy.

The weaknesses identified at GoA level have for sure influenced effectiveness and impact (delayed results, incomplete achievement of expected results, non-enactment of sector policy documents aimed at institutionalising the changes in the medium-term and promoting sustainability in the longer term.

Indicator 2 : Level of satisfaction and awareness among beneficiaries for the outcomes of EC programmes and projects

Interventions on Governance and Institutional Support has shown relevant but in several cases different views has been expressed by Angolan Authorities (NAO, Ministry of Plan).

At Municipal and Provincial level in several cases interventions aimed at strengthening Governance and Institutional Resources have been carried out, have produced tangible advantages for the citizens and motivated the Administrators to accountability, efficiency effectiveness and in many cases have stimulated motivation and political will since 7 Governors are willing to extend the activities tested in the Pilot Municipalities of FAS III to the whole province.

The beneficiaries at all levels have expressed a good level of satisfaction, acknowledged that their capacities have been reinforced and where local governance intervention have worked, awareness, capacity, willingness to participate have grown and community resources (fora) have been created and are still operational an demanding further support.

ANSWER TO THE JC

EC intervention has contributed to poverty alleviation as a result of the overall intervention strategy which was well focused at sector level and of the quality of specific interventions. The major determinants of poverty in the country have been addressed by humanitarian aid and recovery of basic living conditions (circulation and use of land for agricultural purposes) social services and productive capacity for subsistence and income generation. A high number of persons have been reached by preventive and curative services and access to health facilities has been improved, the incidence of poverty-related diseases has been reduced, have had access to basic education and have been given the opportunity to restart their productive activities. Demobilised soldiers and IDPs have been supported in resettlement and reintegration in their communities, clean water has been brought to a high number of families mostly in urban areas and water-borne diseases have dramatically decreased.

The needs of the populations have been served also by increasing their organisation at productive and civil level (social capital). In fact, within the LRRD perspective, since the very early phases of interventions re-settled combatants, farmers and trained people have been organised in cooperative, productive groups etc. by this ways paving the way for further interventions aimed at facilitating agricultural marketing for income generation. Moreover a new level of participation and citizens' organisation has been stimulated through which responsiveness and accountability of local governance institutions has been strengthened.

Some of the effects produced are likely to produce wider effects (access to basic education is likely to increase and to produce effect on secondary and tertiary education.

SUMMARY ANSWER TO EQ 1

EC intervention in Angola has been relevant to GoA's policy framework (especially ECP and PGG) and to the needs of the population in the different phases of post-war recovery.

All the stakeholders although pointing out differences in priorities have acknowledged the high level of coherence between GoA's priorities and CSP/NIP objectives. It has been also acknowledged that the EC has contributed to poverty reduction not only because at sector level interventions were well identified and targeted but as a result of the overall intervention strategy

LRRD phased approach has highly contributed to increase relevance allowing for:

- a timely intervention;
- an intervention in line with the specific needs of the different phases;
- capacity to respond to emerging needs.

The intervention logic is clearly identified in programs and project throughout the period under evaluation and it can be said that almost all the main problems to allow the country to re-establish standard living and working conditions, heavily affected by the war have been targeted.

A problem has to be highlighted, that of realism in identifying expected results of interventions, in the identification of expected outcomes, in the definition of milestones, in the consideration of how physical, cultural and political environment could have conditioned the implementation.

In fact Implementation has shown some problems related to:

- Lack of capacity which has produced delays and bottlenecks ;
- Different priorities expressed by GoA and confirmed in the interviews with Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Plan and NAO; and
- Logistic and sometimes political problems in establishing and maintaining TA teams in place.

In all sectors quality of design could have been better (General design, unrealistic targets, quality and use of Logical Framework, relative weakness of OVIs, problems in identification of cross-cutting issues). This problem has influenced implementation, effectiveness, efficiency and impact of the programs and projects.

6.2. COHERENCE, COMPLEMENTARITY, ADDED VALUE

EQ 2	To what extent is EC support coherent with and complementary to relevant Community policies, other EC and other donors’ interventions (i.e. of EU member states)? To what extent is the EC support coordinated and brings a value added?
<p>Justification and scope of the EQ</p> <p>The EC has been the major donor throughout the 1990s, contributing an average of 17% of the total (19% in 2000). The EC Country Strategy has been established to support measures to promote peace and conflict resolution and to help alleviate poverty. Thus, EC development assistance, in addition to the five DAC criteria should comply with the following two specific EC criteria:</p> <p>Coherence / Complementarity – EC development programme shall be coherent in itself, with no contradictions in objectives and activities. There should be convergence between the EC policy in the sphere of development cooperation with the objectives referred to in other Community policies which are likely to affect developing countries, and policy and intervention shall be coherent/complementary with interventions pursued by the Member States and other development partners;</p> <p>Community Value-Added – EC interventions should produce extra-benefits related to its mandate and intervention.</p> <p>This EQ examines also the effectiveness of donor harmonisation and territorial /sector complementarity also in the framework of LRRD, guiding principle for EC intervention in Angola. Besides the EDF programmable aid also other EDF and EC financed intervention are considered.</p>	
JC 2.1. - NIP INTERVENTIONS ARE COORDINATED WITH THOSE OF OTHER DONORS (ESPECIALLY EU MEMBER STATES)	
<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Level of coherence with Paris Declaration and number of monitoring reports coherent with the principles of the Paris Declaration 2. Adequate coverage of all the Angolan territory 3. Non existence of duplication of technical assistance (i.e. to key ministries) 4. Existence and number of joint planning and evaluation exercises 	
<p>Indicator 1 Level of coherence with Paris Declaration and number of monitoring reports coherent with the principles of the Paris Declaration</p> <p>At the time of preparation of the CSP/NIP for 2002-2007 due to the new situation, most of the donors were in the process of making new plans. This condition made difficult to obtain a clear picture of the intentions of Member States and other donors in terms of future funding.</p> <p>Paris Declaration has been endorsed in 2005 in an advanced phase of the period under evaluation. Nevertheless many projects have started after the issue of the Declaration, which mostly didn’t mainstream its principles.</p> <p>First of all Donors Coordination and harmonisation is still a problem in Angola and given the low leverage effect of development cooperation on national resources, the level of ownership, especially at central level, appears quite low. The issue of capacity has been a limitation but the programs have been implemented mostly within national institutions at central and local level. Finally the lack of adequate information and baseline data have hampered the possibility of result-based management.</p> <p>ROM reports have followed the EC format which has been the same all over the period under evaluation but it has to be said that the in several most recent ROM reports an effort to consider Paris Declaration principles has been indeed made.</p> <p>During the programming period the specific decisions taken, projects funded or co-funded and modalities of implementation have expressed a clear willingness of coordination and complementarity with the different interventions.</p> <p>In the short period the support to DRR process has been an example of fruitful coordination for the EC. In fact EC has opted for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECHO supporting activities in areas of the country which were receiving less or no support by donors; • Co-funding of the ADRP, the World-Bank led program, linked to the Regional • Supporting this process with specific projects aimed at facilitating economic and social reintegration of specific vulnerable groups including residents entrusting implementation to the WB (Single Donor Trust Fund 	

and to UNICEF for children-related and family-reunification activities

- Carrying out other activities aimed at creating a positive environment such as FAS and PAR and solving specific problems for reintegration such as the Program of Emergency Mine Action for sustainable Return and Resettlement

In the medium/long term the sector support there is no specific evidence of systemic coordination with other donors and especially with EU member states. It can be said that in all the documents consulted initiatives, activities and policy contribution from other donors are considered but there is no specific evidence, or analysis coordination mechanisms. In Education the EC's value added in structural sectors has been recognised by other donors and EC has been asked to focus on these areas, which has happened (focus on school rehabilitation and teachers' training).

Notwithstanding the considerations made above, it has to be said that Donor's Coordination has worked positively in the immediate post-conflict situation when humanitarian intervention prevailed and UN-OCHA was in charge of coordination but after this period coordination did indeed not happen at a major scale, although EC made some efforts (notably EU Roadmap to provide a vision, strategy, and immediate priorities and recommend specific programs options donor community, private sector, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations to support transition from relief to development).

The issue of coordination is still outstanding and is one of the most important elements also considering that although no duplication has been found the intervention of several donors in several sectors is not an advantage. A survey carried out by the World Bank (see the table below) shows that all the donors intervened in several sectors:

DONOR	Main Sectors of Development Support
France	Agriculture, Education, Social Reinsertion, Geology and mining
Germany	Basic Health, Vulnerable Groups
Italy	Basic Health and Education, Water & Sanitation, Civil Society
Netherlands	HIV-AIDS, Human Rights
Norway	Basic Education, Increasing Public Sector Efficiency, Civil Society
Portugal	Basic Health, Basic and Higher Education, Professional Training
Spain	Vulnerable Groups, Basic Health, Water & Sanitation
Sweden	Basic Health Infrastructure, Human Rights
Switzerland	HIV-AIDS, Basic Health, Political Governance
UK	HIV-AIDS, Water & Sanitation, Increasing Transparency & Accountability
USA	Agriculture, Health, Democracy, Private Sector Development
EC	Basic Education, Basic Health, Food Security, Infrastructure
AfDB	Basic Education, Fisheries, Health, Social Reinsertion, Environment
FAO	Strengthening Local Government, Environment Management
IFAD	Food security
OHCHR	Human Rights
UNDESA	Public Sector Efficiency
UNDP	HIV-AIDS, Transparency and Accountability, Civil Society
UNESCO	Basic Education, Environment Management, Knowledge & Innovation
UNFPA	HIV-AIDS, Basic Health, Increasing Public Sector Efficiency
UNHABITAT	Strengthening Local Government, Environment Management
UNHCR	HIW-AIDS, Targeted Intervention for refugees
UNICEF	HIW-AID, Basic Health, Basic Education
World Bank	Basic Social Services, Social Reintegration, HIV-AIDS, Macroeconomic Management and Capacity Building, Infrastructure Rehabilitation, and Private Sector Development
WHO	HIW-AIDS, Basic Health, Water & Sanitation

Source : World Bank Survey 2004

Indicator 2: Adequate coverage of the Angolan territory

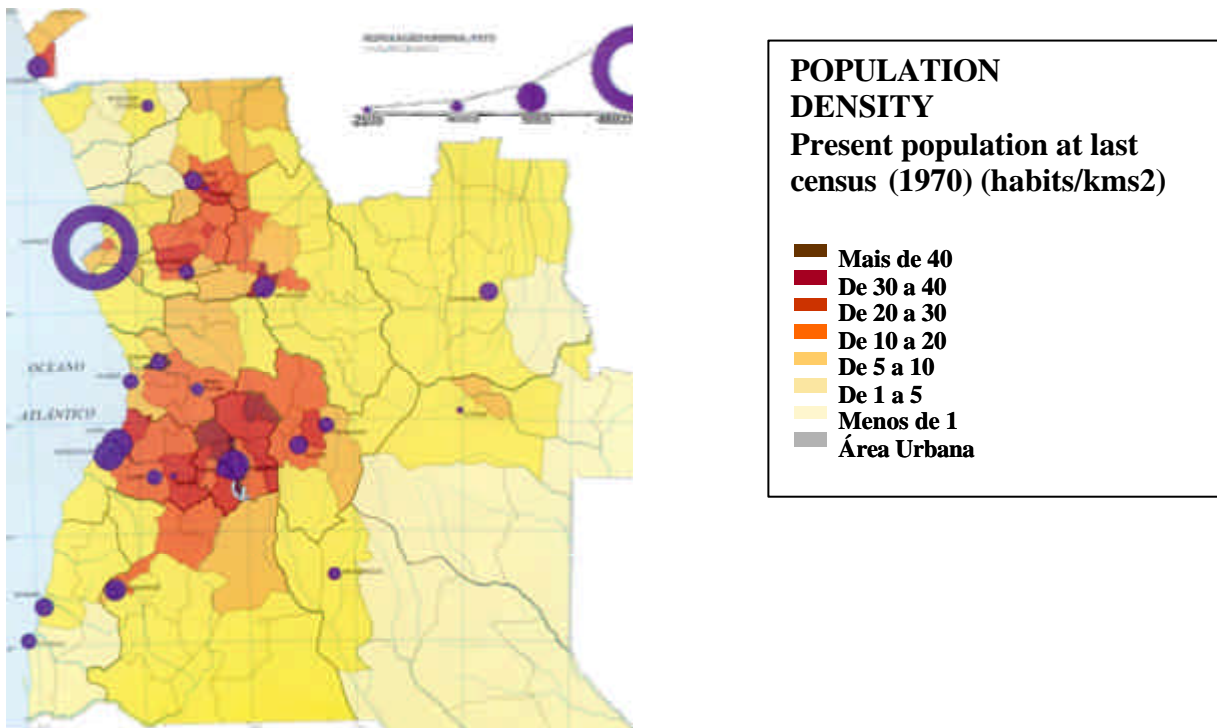
EC intervention has covered the whole Angolan territory since the humanitarian phase. As soon as it became possible ECHO shifted its assistance to the Eastern Provinces of Moxico, Kuando Kubango, Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul to offer humanitarian assistance to population not reached by humanitarian aid due to territorial and security issues.

Interventions have covered the northern provinces of Uíge and Zaire (Health, Education, Food Security, EIDHR, NGO-co-financing) and the Southern Provinces (e.g. Namibe) (Health, Education, Food Security, Water and Sanitation, NGO-co-financing) but the area most targeted has been the Planalto Central (Central Highlands) due to several reasons:

- the Central Highlands were the territory most affected by the war (it is worth to recall that the three most affected provinces of Bié, Huambo and Huíla are in the Central Highlands);
- the Central Highlands are the most populated area of the country as it is shown by the map below:

During the war the area of Planalto Central has produced a massive displacement of the populations which have crowded the coastal area around the capital town of Luanda and of Benguela province. These populations were supposed to return and resettle spontaneously or assisted by the PGDM or programs aimed at IDPs, so the need for a recovery of basic social services was supposed to be significant.

As a conclusion it can be said the EC intervention has covered the territory according to the most urgent needs and the post-war priorities.



Indicator 3 Non existence of duplication of technical assistance (i.e. to key ministries)

No duplication has been found but it has to be said that often many donors intervene in the same sectors or sub-sectors addressing specific geographical areas and problems in a framework of low coordination. This is likely to decrease the impact and leverage effect.

Indicator 4: Existence and number of joint planning and evaluation exercises

Coordination is an outstanding issue in Angola. Problems exist at the following levels:

- Coordination EC-EUMS
- Coordination and harmonisation with other donors
- Coordination between implementing partners
- Coordination between Implementation Line Ministries in multi-sector interventions

No joint planning exercise has been organised and still the EC is leading some attempt to produce a higher level of coordination to increase leverage effect, visibility of International Development Aid, efficiency and effectiveness.

EC Delegation started the process of developing an EU Road Map in 2006, together with the Member States present in the country. This initiative to improve coordination and harmonization was very well received, considering the weak formal coordination of donors in Angola. The Paris Agenda Declaration and the European Consensus were used as the base to start the harmonization process between the EU donors in an operational and strategic manner. Furthermore, a concise study on the coordination of aid during the period 2005-2007 was done by a CE external consultant.

The EU Road Map was approved in mid 2006 (JAR 2006)

In 2007 the exchange and sharing of information has started as well as the creation of Thematic Working Groups (JAR 2007)

The issue of availability, accessibility and transparency of information on donors' intervention is crucial for coordination. The EC Delegation proposed in 2006 and 2007 to NAO, to finance, under the 9th Technical Cooperation Facility the Technical expertise to establish a Donors' Database, but the initial meeting wasn't organised and the issue is still outstanding.

As for the Code of Conduct on distribution of Development Aid the EC Delegation has prepared document which have been transmitted to the NAO, but so far there has been no reaction.

Anyway the EC Delegation has always associated EUMS to the preparation of the 10th EDF CSP to avoid duplication of work and projects.

The issue of coordination between line Ministries is very important as well. In many activities several Ministries are involved and the capacity to exchange information, to plan jointly, to produce a shared effort has shown very low. As a consequence decision-making is lengthy and overall capacity to fulfil obligation is reduced.

To support to NSA in the 10th EDF strategy the EC Delegation has adopted a strategy based on a growing level of donor coordination with the aim to promote a Basket Fund modality. To this end the Delegation has already taken the first steps within the Thematic Working Group on Governance, one of the most active among those promoted in 2007.

ANSWER TO THE JC

Donor's Coordination is a major problem in Angola. The donors' conference scheduled to take place in 2003 could have been the more adequate moment for coordinating efforts but it didn't take place.

Efforts have been made by the EC Delegation to foster coordination and harmonisation but the JAR 2006 and 2007 describing the process and the progress made show the difficulties.

Paris Declaration has been approved in an advanced phase of the period under evaluation but is clear that after the endorsement of the Declaration the effort of the EC Delegation has had a dramatic rise. In 2006 and 2007 the EU Road Map has been developed and approved with the aim to increase complementarity and operational coordination. Moreover the EC Delegation has associated the EUMS to the preparation of the CSP for the 10th EDF

With Non-EU donors has been based on an increasing exchange of information: this is not enough but it has to be said that dialogue is the basis for deeper coordination.

With the World Bank the EC has worked closely not only in the execution of programs (DDRR and FAS II) but also in economic and budgetary sector (support to the increase of transparency of public finances).

Coordination has been an important issue also between Ministries involved in project implementation since in many case several Ministries are involved and the level of coordination and exchange of information has shown very low with a consequence on timely and effective implementation.

Geographical coverage has been balanced since the EC has covered all the provinces but has focused its intervention in the Planalto Central (Central Highlands), the most populated area of the country and most affected by the war.

JC 2.2. CSP IS COHERENT WITH EU GLOBAL AND REGIONAL POLICIES AND AU/NEPAD STRATEGIC FRAMEWORKS

Indicators:

1. Degree of consistency with EC global and regional policies
2. Degree of consistency with SADC Regional Indicative Plan for Strategic Development

Indicator 1: Degree of consistency with EC global and regional policies

Main EC Global Policies are set by the following documents:

- The EU Development Policy COM(2000) 212 final
- The EU Consensus on Development 14602/05 DEVGEN 218 RELEX 645 ACP 153
- The EC Policy Coherence for Development COM(2005) 134 final

The EU Development Policy sets the main principles and orientations and indicates some fundamental pillars. Coherence between this document and Angola CSP for 2002-2007 is analysed in the following table:

Principles of EU Development Policy	Contents of CSP/NIP
Combining politics, trade and development for poverty reduction	Trade-related assistance to the Government. Urging the Government to implement transparent management of public resources and full accountability; supporting the pursuit of sound poverty-oriented macroeconomic policies
Ensuring coherence and co-ordination	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian aid, namely in terms of coordination with the Government and the humanitarian agencies and developing national capacity Coordination with UN Agencies, complementarity with International donors and EU member states Coordination between humanitarian intervention and EDF intervention within the framework of LRRD strategy.
Focus on value added	LRRD approach, extended support to good governance and the rule of law at central and decentralised level and concentration in social sectors (health and education), particularly with a view to ensuring equitable access to social services.
Strengthened focus on poverty reduction	Poverty alleviation, to be pursued through a gradual concentration of the EC's aid on the focal areas of food security and social sectors.
Linking relief, rehabilitation and development	The support strategy for Angola fitting into the framework of, and pursue the link between, relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD), aiming to take advantage of synergies between the different financial instruments.
Priority activities for Community development aid	Food Security and Social Sectors, Institutional capacity-building, good governance and the rule of law
Partnership	See above
Quality in implementation	Promote administrative reform Support to GoA in formulation of policy measures to improve effectiveness of social sectors

The same criterion is utilised to verify the coherence with the principles contained in the European Consensus on Development

Principles of EU Consensus on Development	Contents of CSP/NIP
Ownership and Partnership	National Policy agenda as starting point for the formulation of the CSP
In-depth political dialogue	Political dialogue with the Government on the creation of the conditions needed to make the planned support viable
Participation of Civil Society	See above
Gender Equality	Support to be given to initiatives which aim to achieve these objectives, and which include in particular an analysis and advocacy of gender issues .
Addressing State fragility	Contribution to formulation of sector strategies in social sector. Contribution to strengthening governance at Central and local level Contribution to strengthening fundamental state institutions (such as the INE) and check-and balances institutions (Parliament and Judiciary)
Responding to the needs of partner countries	Focus on DRR, Good Governance and Humanitarian aid in the short term Focus on food security and social sectors in the medium and long term
Coordination and complementarity	See above
A strengthened approach to mainstreaming	Contribution in specific sector interventions to promotion of human rights, gender equality, democracy, good governance, children's rights, conflict prevention, environmental sustainability and combating HIV/AIDS.

Contribution to addressing global challenges	Support measures to promote peace and conflict resolution in Angola and in the region.
--	--

Having drawn on several lessons learned, the CSP/NIP shows a good level of coherence also with the “Policy Coherence for Development” mainly in terms of sector interventions and mutual strengthening between development and non-development policies and interventions.

As for Regional and National policies three policy documents have to be taken into consideration:

- EU Strategy for Africa COM(2005) 489 final
- The Cotonou Partnership Agreement
- EU Common Position on Angola (2002/495/CFSP)

As for the regional policy document, the following considerations can be made:

- EC intervention in Angola ensures coherence with the principle of subsidiarity since Angola is a member of SADC as Regional Economic Community and of PALOP as cultural community. Moreover within Angola is part of the negotiation for the creation of a Regional Integrated Market and the EPA;
- Peace effort and the insertion in the regional DDDR and peace-building initiative are the basis for compliance of EC interventions with the principle of solidarity;
- Continuity of engagement is ensured by the EC attention to revive political dialogue with GoA although political dialogue is conceived by GoA in a very rigid manner and is limited to official six-monthly meetings while formal day-by day dialogue at policy level is rather difficult.

The three-pronged approach EU response strategy supported by the EU Strategy for Africa has been pursued in Angola by:

- Focusing on peace and security and on good governance, as basic prerequisites to promote development and attaining MDGs, engagement in DDDR and support to displaced people, support to peace-building and conflict resolution, facilitation of access to land and the solution of Land Tenure problems, stimulating improvement in governance and considering sectoral institution building in almost each project, including reform of the state and the rule of law as crucial cross-cutting issues;
- Contributing to the creation of a positive economic environment (promoting sound public finance management, promoting development and physical/ economic access to markets and condition for the regional and global integration of the economy, promoting the revival of traditional labour-intensive activities and the differentiation of economy);
- Tackling the MDGs directly through focus on social sectors (health, education).

EC intervention in Angola has shown coherent also with Article 28 of the *Cotonou Partnership Agreement* which promotes: gradual integration of ACP states into the world economy; accelerated economic cooperation and development both within and between regions of ACP states; promotion of free movement of persons, goods, capital services, labour and technology; acceleration of diversification of economies; coordination and harmonisation of regional and sub-regional cooperation policies; promotion and expansion of inter and intra-ACP trade.

As for the specific national document the focus on consolidation of peace and promotion of democratisation and Good Governance are highly specific elements of coherence shown by CSP/NIP.

The effort to tackle humanitarian problem and the post-crisis situation (DDRR, Mine clearance, support to IDPs) and the link to the development perspective have been well targeted by the LRRD strategy.

Implementation of the programming document has shown (see sector EQs) a quite differentiated trend, always influenced by problems of institutional capacity, political will and high complexity of the crisis and post-crisis situation due to the magnitude of the problems).

EU Common Position on Angola has been implanted by the EC Cooperation and important results have been attained. The following table resumes the elements of consistency:

Policies of the EU Common Position on Angola	Tools and activities for implementation	Outcomes and Impacts
To support the process of peace, national reconciliation and democracy in Angola	Political Dialogue, PEAPP, DDDR process	Peace and stability have been recovered and the reconciliation process has been successful
To support a sustainable political solution in Angola	Political Dialogue	Angola is going through a period of political stabilisation, consolidated by the recent political elections

To urge the Government and UNITA to continue the full implementation of all provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding signed on 4 April 2002	Political Dialogue	UNITA has participated to the elections and acknowledged the final result
To encourage efforts by UNITA to reorganise itself as a political party	Political Dialogue	UNITA has participated to the elections and acknowledged the final result
To encourage the Government of Angola to hold free and fair general elections	Political Dialogue	Elections have been hold on 5 th September 2008 and although some problems have been highlighted, have been considered fair
To urge the Government of Angola to intensify its efforts to relieve the very serious humanitarian situation and favour actions of demining, social reintegration and resettlement of all the internally displaced people and refugees	ECHO Action, PEAPP, PAR, Mine Action Project, PTAPD, Support to Vulnerable Groups, FAS III, FSBL EIDHR, Ngo-Co-financing, PASS, Water facility and Watsan Projects. ONDJIVA, PAEP	Impact on the situation has been positive although sustainability is not proven enough
To continue to urge the Government to implement transparent management of public resources and full accountability, with a special consideration of oil sector accounts, for the benefit of all Angolans	Support to NAO Support to Planning and Budgeting Process (not implemented) PALOP support to the Judiciary	Transparency in Public Finances has increased but the issue of SONANGOL and ENDIAMA is still outstanding although some first steps have been taken
To support the pursuit of sound poverty-oriented macroeconomic policies so as to ensure better prospects for poverty reduction, economic growth and sustainable development for the country	Trainfortrade	Public finances are stabilised but investments in social sector are decreased in% and increased in absolute amount
To encourage cooperation and understanding among the countries in the region with the aim of improving regional security and economic development	EPA Dossier	EPA is proceeding but Angola will ask to postpone its access due to its post-war condition Angola belongs to CEEAC privileging the political role to maintain peace and stability in the region

As for AU and NEPAD it can be said that the vision of good governance, respect for human rights and democracy embraced by the AU and NEPAD has been supported by the EC action in Angola. Moreover at sector level there has been some sectoral coincidence between EC and NEPAD action in Health (capacity building) and in Education (teachers' training). No complementarity has been found between the EC contribution and NEPAD activities.

ANSWER TO THE JC

CSP/NIP shows a good level of coherence with main global, regional and national EC policy documents since all principles and priorities are respected and several sector priorities are covered. Coherence with LRRD Policy Documents has shown very high since all the principles of LRRD strategy have been mainstreamed in EC action. It has to be underlined that the highest level of coherence is in strategic vision and identification of strategic activities in the country.

Coherence with NEPAD principles didn't appear as a major focus in Angola policy directions and has affected EC intervention strategy only from the point of view of general principles aimed at eradicating poverty in Africa and to place African countries on a path of sustainable growth and development and thus halt the marginalisation of Africa through: a) Economic growth and development and increased employment; b) Reduction in poverty and inequality; c) Diversification of productive activities, enhanced international competitiveness and increased exports; e). Increased African integration. All these objectives are present in EC programming documents and most of them are applied in specific projects.

JC 2.3 EVIDENCE OF EC VALUE-ADDED TO SUPPORT EU MEMBER STATES COORDINATION, DIALOGUE WITH GOVERNMENT

Indicators:

Specific elements of value added and EC ranking by GoA and other donors.

Capacity of EC intervention to coordinate EU member states intervention and bridge among them

Indicator 1: EC ranking by GoA and other donors and specific elements of value added

EC value added lays mainly in the contribution given through LRRD strategy. Conceiving its assistance to Angola as a strategically phased approach the EC has created a productive framework to cooperate with the Government and offered to implementing partners guidance and an opportunity to convey their specific strengths in the different phases of the cycle.

At sector level:

The first sector where EC value added has shown important is **DDRR**. In this sector the EC has brought together a wide range of instruments for security, stability, development, democratic governance and the promotion of human rights which have highly characterised the whole process and helped to make it effective considering the whole range of needs related to this process and the problems which had arisen in the first phase somewhat delaying the process. Intervention through NIP resources, humanitarian funds, and specific Budget Lines has allowed carrying out this wide range of activities

In **Education** added value of the EC has shown important since firstly the EC has concentrated its efforts where its technical added value was evident (structural issues and teachers training with highly successful outcomes), then has extended its activities involving EU member states in partnership with multilateral institutions (mainly the WB) for wider support.

ECHO's huge experience and strong partnership network in **humanitarian support** has been another element of EC added value.

In **Health** the EC has shown its added value in PHC and health rehabilitation as a result of its long-standing partnerships.

In **Food Security**, apart from ECHO intervention EC Added value has been shown in the high level of continuity between the relief phases and the development phases where the huge potential of the EC (rural development is one of the key areas of EC development cooperation worldwide) have produced important results.

The EC is the main donor in Angola in **rural development**, with a contribution of more than 30% of donor community totals. When associated to the cooperation of other European Member States, this percentage raises up to 40%. In this sector there is a high potential of innovation because several Best Practices have been generated and it is worth to scale-up these practices to the policy level by feeding them back into the design and implementation of Ministerial strategies, supporting pilot projects to develop agro-processing and trade for effective marketing of agricultural productions.

Also in **de-mining** activities the EC has been the first donor and has shown its added value by deploying its long-standing NGO partners network with a high level of continuity.

GoA considers the EC a strategic partner and EC intervention has been highly appreciated across sectors. Two criticisms are generally raised:

- difficulties to deal with lengthy and complex EDF procedures which in some cases hamper the implementation (simple procurement processes overburdened by complicated paperwork);
- conditionalities attached to the intervention which are compared with other interventions (e.g. Brazil support comes with no conditionalities as explained below).

Indicator 2: Capacity of EC intervention to coordinate EU Member States intervention and bridge among them.

As explained above this is probably one of the outstanding problematic elements. The steps taken by promoting the EU Road Map are to very positive and a pro-active follow-on should be applied to the implementation of the Road map.

ANSWER TO THE JC

LRRD is the most important EC value added at strategic level. LRRD strategy is evident both at strategic level and across the sectors and EC has involved all its implementing partners in mainstreaming the approach into the whole intervention, not only at the level of INGOs and NNGOs, but also at the level of UN Agencies.

At sector level EC added value comes from:

- Mainstreaming of lessons learned and Best Practices of many DDRR experiences worldwide (e.g. Cambodia, East Timor etc);

- High level of experience and long-standing implementation partners’ networks in Mine-Action and Food Security;
- Huge experience in PHC worldwide;
- Focalisation of efforts were its technical added value was evident (structural issues and teachers training) in education.

JC 2.4 CHINA’S FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND INTERVENTIONS OF OTHER NON-EU DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS, MAINLY THE WORLD BANK AND BRAZIL ARE NOT NEGATIVELY AFFECTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EC COUNTRY STRATEGY

Indicators

1. Absence of negative influence of Chinas financial support to Angola and its link to commercial objectives on EC interventions
2. Influence of Brazil development support on EC interventions
3. Functioning coordination of assistance with World Bank

Indicator 1: Absence of negative influence of Chinas financial support to Angola and its link to commercial objectives on EC interventions

China’s involvement in Angola dates back to the early years of the anti-colonial struggle through its support for the three major liberation movements in the country.

After the colonial era China’s relations with Angola have traditionally been friendly but until recently China’s presence in the country was rather insignificant. In the last five years, however, China’s influence in the country has grown rapidly. From a marginal position in Beijing’s foreign policy priorities, Angola has moved to the forefront of China’s foreign relations.

Today, Angola is China’s most important partner on the African continent. Angola’s importance lies in the fact that it is the second-largest oil producer in Africa and is home to one of the world’s largest diamond fields and other precious stones such as rubies and emeralds.

China has shown the greatest interest in Angola’s extractive industries. Following the opening of China’s first credit line to Angola in March 2004, China Petrochemical Corp., better known as Sinopec Group, acquired its first stake in 2004, Angola became China’s largest supplier of crude oil on the African continent. At the global level, Angola is China’s third-largest source of oil imports just behind Saudi Arabia and Iran.

In 2005, Chinese Vice Premier Zeng Peiyan visited Angola and taking important engagements among which a USD 6.3 million interest free loan and a pledge to invest USD 400 million in Angola’s telecommunications sector, and USD 100 million to upgrade the Angolan military’s communication network. During this visit to Angola, nine cooperation agreements were signed, most related to energy. Sonangol also entered into on a long-term up-lift agreement to supply oil to China’s Sinopec.

On May 10, 2006, Angola’s state-owned oil company Sonangol and China’s Sinopec launched a USD 2.2 billion joint bid for blocks 17 and 18; these new blocks have estimated reserves of 3 billion barrels and 1.5 billion barrels respectively.

In 2006, trade between China and Angola reached the USD 5 billion mark, making Angola China’s second-largest trading partner in Africa and making China Angola’s third-largest trading partner.

China has also shown an interest in Angola’s diamonds. On April 6, 2005, the Angolan Council of Ministers accepted a joint venture agreement between Angola’s state-owned diamond company, *Empresa Nacional de Diamantes de Angola* (Angola National Diamonds Enterprise) (Endiama), and CIF. It also approved Endiama’s participation in the creation of Endiama China International Holding Ltd. (Endiama China) to prospect, produce, and market diamonds, including diamond cutting and production of jewellery in Hong Kong.

As of 2006, China has overtaken Portugal, Russia and Brazil as Angola’s top financial supporting partner.

The bulk of Chinese financial assistance in Angola is reserved for key public investment projects in infrastructure, telecommunications, and agro-businesses under the Angolan government’s National Reconstruction Program.

The China Construction Bank (CCB) and China’s EximBank provided the first funding for infrastructure development in 2002. The Angolan Ministry of Finance had little input in these arrangements since CCB and EximBank funding was provided directly to Chinese firms.

The following table identifies the projects:

Projects Financed by China Construction Bank & EximBank in 2002

PROJECTS	TOTAL VALUE (in USD)
Phase I of the rehabilitation of the 444- km Luanda Railway	90,000,000
Phase I of the rehabilitation and expansion of the electrical network of Luanda	15,000,000
Rehabilitation of electricity networks of Lubango	15,000,000
Rehabilitation of electricity networks of Namibe and Tombwa	25,000,000
A project related to telecommunications	n.a.
TOTAL	>145,000,000

Source: Angolan Ministry of Finance (2007); Angolan Ministry of Energy and Water (2007).

Financial relations between China and Angola grew in late 2003, when a “framework agreement” for new economic and commercial cooperation was formally signed by the Angolan Ministry of Finance and the Chinese Ministry of Trade. On March 21, 2004, the first USD 2-billion financing package for public investment projects was approved.

The first phase of this credit line involved 31 contracts on energy, water, health, education, communication, and public works. This corresponds to 50 projects across the whole country, valued at USD 1.1 billion. Seven Chinese firms are engaged.

The following table resumes the contracts :

Projects Financed by EximBank of China 2004 (Phase I)

SECTOR	NUMBER OF CONTRACTS	TOTAL VALUE IN USD
Health	9	206,100,425.42
Education	8	217,158,670.63
Energy and Water	8	243,845,110.58
Agriculture	3	149,753,214.00
Transport	1	13,840,468.00
Social Communication	1	66,905,200.00
Public works	1	211,684,100.65
TOTAL	31	1,109,287,188.28

Source: Angolan Ministry of Finance 2007

The second phase of this loan will fund implementation of 17 contracts, involving over 52 projects, some of which are unfinished projects of the first phase.

The following table resumes all the projects:

Projects Financed by EximBank of China 2004 (Phase II)

SECTOR	NUMBER OF CONTRACTS	TOTAL VALUE IN USD
Health	1	43,805,500
Education	3	229,642,314
Energy and Water	3	144,902,615
Agriculture	1	54,006,958
Fisheries	3	266,847,509
Post & Telecommunication	4	276,307,189
Public Works	2	89,490,000
TOTAL	17	1,105,002,085

Source: Angolan Ministry of Finance 2007

The first tranche of the loan was released in December 2004, and by the end of 2007 nearly USD837 million had been utilised. In March 2007, the second half of the loan was made available, with the majority as yet unused. As of December 2007, only USD237 million of the second phase had been disbursed.

Although education remains a priority, the second phase also supports fisheries and telecommunications projects. By

the end of 2008, the majority of these projects will be underway. In fisheries, the contract signed with China National Machinery Equipment Import Export Corporation will finance the acquisition of 36 large fishing trawlers and 3,000 boats for industrial and artisanal use, as well as 10 coast guard vessels. This investment of USD 267 million envisages the creation of employment for 20,000 people directly and 100,000 indirectly.

In telecommunications, approximately USD 276 million will be used for the construction of next generation networks, including optical transmission networks, Internet protocol, very small aperture terminals, and intelligent networks.

In May 2007, an extension of USD 500 million was negotiated with EximBank to finance “complementary actions” to first phase projects that had not been budgeted for. Under this new financial facility some priority projects include water and energy networks for newly built institutes and schools, the construction of new telecommunication lines, and water treatment plants.

The following table resumes the sector distribution of financial support:

SECTOR	TOTAL VALUE IN USD
Health	159,413,272.36
Education	145,648,999.00
Energy and Water	76,450,000.00
Education and Health	1,660,415.00
Fisheries	40,000,000.00
Telecommunications	56,336,500.00
Public Works	65,500,000.00
TOTAL	545,009,187.18

Source: Angolan Ministry of Finance 2007

In September 2007, a further oil-backed loan of USD 2 billion was signed in Luanda by Angolan finance minister José Pedro de Moraes and Chinese EximBank president Li Ruogu. This new credit line will finance an additional 100 projects approved by the Council of Ministers in November 2007

Project proposals identified as priorities by the respective Angolan ministries are put forward to the *Grupo de Trabalho Conjunto* (Joint Working Group), a joint committee of the Ministry of Finance and the Chinese MOFCOM.

For each project put to tender, the Chinese government proposes three to four Chinese companies. All projects are inspected by third parties not funded by the credit line. A multi-sectoral technical group oversees the implementation of projects financed by the EximBank credit line, ensuring fast and efficient completion of the projects. Sectoral ministries are in charge of managing these public works and making certain that sufficient staff (nurses, teachers, etc.) is trained.

The first phase is concluded. Data are summarised in the following table:

Sectors	Global Value	Financed	Disbursed	% Absorption
Transport	13.840.468,00	12.456.421,20	12.456.421,20	100,00
Agriculture	216.658.414,00	194.992.572,60	185.145.713,44	94,95
Energy and Water	505.869.454,58	455.282.509,12	435.588.790,80	95,67
Education	40.250.917,55	36.225.825,80	36.225.825,80	100,00
Infrastructure	211.684.100,65	190.515.690,59	156.846.012,40	82,33
Health	417.784.526,07	376.006.073,46	324.012.060,38	86,17
TOTAL	1.406.087.880	1.265.479.092	1.150.274.824	90,90

Source : Processing of Data Ministry of Finance

The second phase has more implementation problem. Absorption is documented in the following table:

Sectors	Global Value	Financed	Disbursed	% Absorption
Education	14.7309.414,80	26.550.000,00	0,00	0
Energy & Water	78.658.403,80	70.792.563,42	0,00	0
Health	159.413.272,36	143.471.945,12	31.882.636,47	22,2
Infrastructure	56.336.500,00	50.702.850,00	0,00	0
Fisheries	40.000.000,00	36.000.000,00	0,00	0
Mail and telecommunication	65.000.000,00	58.500.000,00	13.000.000,00	22,2
TOTAL	546.717.590	386.017.358	44.882.636	11,6

Source : Processing of Data Ministry of Finance

According to the Ministry of Finance the result has been satisfactory to the point that on 20th July 2006 a MoU has been signed between GoA and China Eximbank for a new loan of USD 2 Billion.

In 2005, China International Fund Ltd. (CIF) 22, a private Hong Kong-based institution, extended USD 2.9 billion to assist Angola's post-war reconstruction effort. This credit facility is managed by Angola's Reconstruction Office, *Gabinete de Reconstrução Nacional* (GRN), which is exclusively accountable to the Angolan presidency.

GRN was designed to provide work for demobilized military in order to bring new dynamism to the reconstruction effort by kick-starting the following projects:

1. Rehabilitation of the 497.5-kilometer highway from Luanda to Lobito;
2. Rehabilitation of the 1,107-kilometer highway from Malanje to Saurimo, Saurimo to Luena, and Saurimo to Dundo;
3. Phase II of the rehabilitation of the Luanda Railway;
4. Rehabilitation of the 1,547.2-kilometer Benguela Railway and of the 1,003.1-kilometer Moçâmedes Railway;
5. Drainage and improvement works in the city of Luanda;
6. Construction of 215,500 residential units in 24 different cities across Angola's 18 provinces;
7. Construction of a new Luanda International Airport at Bom Jesus;
8. Studies and projects for the new city of Luanda

Behind the CIF loan there is an opaqueness that can be traced back to the first loan in March 2004. According to the Angolan media, the first loan appeared to have contributed a struggle within the Angolan leadership for access and coordination of disbursement of these funds.

In 2007 some constraints turned up and GoA decided to access local financial market by issuing Treasury Bonds for an amount of USD 3,5 Billion to assure continuity to GRN programs.

China has significantly stepped up its foreign direct investment (FDI) to Angola in recent years. While the largest Chinese operations in Angola are concentrated in oil exploration and construction, there has also been a dramatic increase in non-oil Chinese FDI to Angola.

As of December 2007, 51 Chinese firms were registered with the National Agency for Private Investment (ANIP *Agencia Nacional para o Investimento Privado*).

Over 50% of these firms were engaged in construction; others are involved retail trade of foodstuff products, manufacturing of rubber products, mineral water bottling, and other light industries.

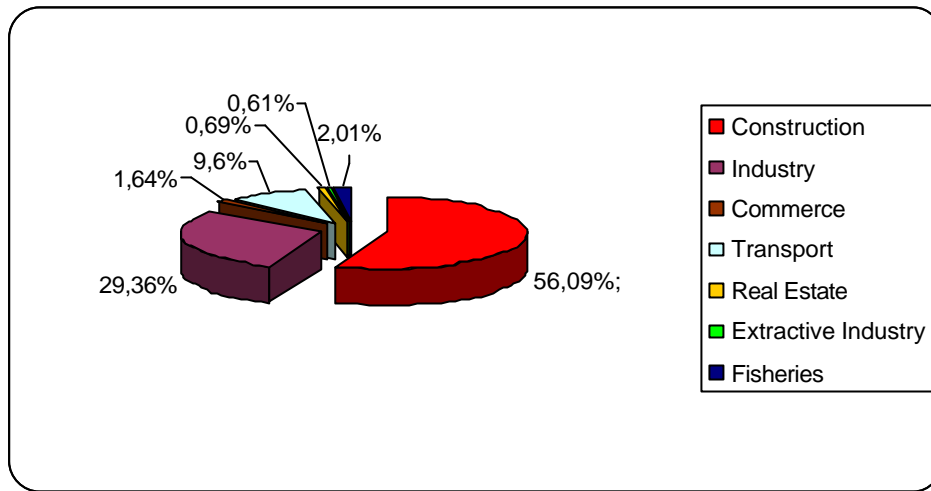
Between 2005 and 2007, 50 projects, valued at USD73.6 million were approved by ANIP and were underway by Chinese companies. Although this is a significant increase from the 1990s when FDI increased from USD500 thousand to USD1 million, it is still relatively small when compared to other players such as Portugal and South Africa but new cooperation agreements are being signed by the two countries to attract prospective investors, providing credible legal protection and stability to their investment.

The following table and figure show the sectoral structure of Chinese FDI in Angola not including oil and diamonds:

China FDI in Angola

SECTOR	Investment in thousands of USD	%Share of FDI
Construction	41.301	56.09
Industry	21.609	29.36
Commerce	1.204	1.64
Transport	7.070	9.60
Real Estate	510	0.69
Extractive Industry	500	0.61
Fisheries	1,478	2.01
TOTAL	76.392	100

Source ANIP 2007



Source ANIP 2007

Commercial trade between China and Angola has grown remarkably in recent years. The following figure shows the sharp increase in Sino-Angolan trade since the mid-1990s.

Throughout the 1990s, bilateral trade between the two countries ranged on average from USD150 million to USD 700 million. In 2000, trade exceeded USD1.8 billion, and by the end of 2005, it increased four-fold to USD6.9 billion. Within a year it nearly doubled to USD12 billion, making Angola China’s largest trading partner in Africa.

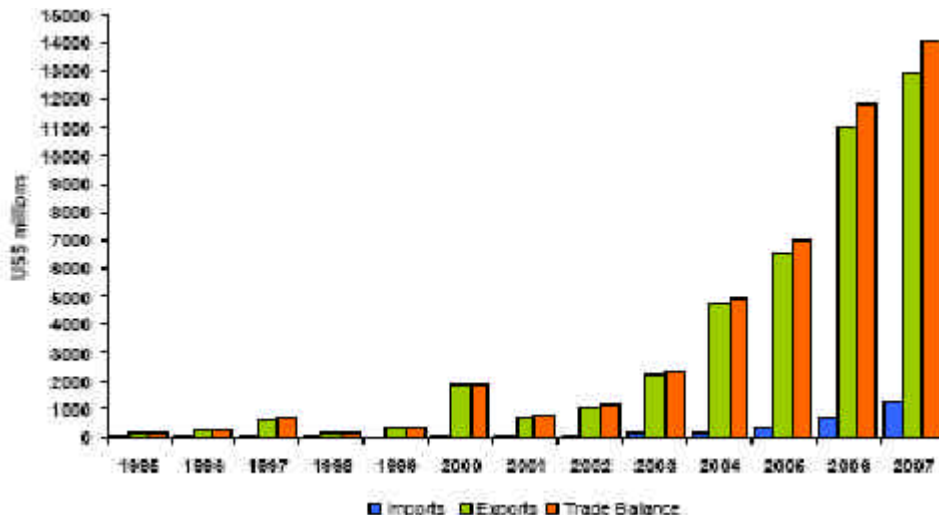
Data provided by the National Bank of Angola (2007) show that crude oil represents over 95% of all Angolan exports, and it is also China’s main Angolan import. Over the period 2001-2007, China has been the second-largest importer of oil from Angola behind the United States, representing roughly 9.3 to 30 percent of Angola’s total oil exports. Despite the U.S. lead in the imports of Angolan oil, since 2002 Angolan oil exports to China have increased seven-fold, compared to only 3.5 times to the United States.

Angola’s oil exports to China reached USD3.9 billion in 2004, making it a major supplier and ranking it third after Saudi Arabia and Iran. By 2005, Angola had overtaken Iran with exports totalling 17.46 million tons, 45.5 percent of China’s African oil imports. During the first six months of 2006, Angola temporarily leapfrogged Saudi Arabia as the largest supplier of crude oil to China, with 23.45 million tons of crude shipped from the African nation that year. Angolan oil imports now represent over 18 percent of China’s total oil imports, and this proportion is increasing.

Data from National Bank of Angola and from Agência para o Investimento e Comércio Externo de Portugal (AICEP) show that:

- in recent years, Chinese imports to Angola have also seen a significant increase. In 2004, China became Angola’s fourth-largest trading partner at USD194 million, up from being its seventh-largest trading partner the year before. In 2006, China kept its position despite the fact that Chinese exports to Angola quadrupled, with steel and iron bars, batteries, cement, and automobiles as the principal imports;
- In early 2007, China surpassed Brazil and South Africa as the second-largest trading partner behind Portugal. Imports reached USD368 million, an increase of 106 percent from the same period the year before.

The following figure shows the trend of China-Angola Commercial relationship:



Source: Xinhua’s China Economic Information Service 2008

Although not easily measured, Chinese investment has contributed to poverty reduction in Angola. The construction and rehabilitation of electrical and hydro-electrical infrastructure by the Chinese has expanded electricity access to over 60,000 new clients in Luanda.

The rehabilitation of water supply systems across the country has granted thousands of people access to clean water.

The rehabilitation of roads, bridges, and rail networks provides access to parts of the country that had been disconnected by the war and facilitates commercial activities. The rehabilitation of the rail system across the country will benefit people commuting into towns and the transport of goods across the whole southern African region. Once new carriages begin operating on the Luanda railroad, 240,000 passengers per month are expected to benefit from the *Caminho de Ferro de Luanda* (Railways of Luanda).

Lastly, the rehabilitation of hospitals, health centres, schools, and polytechnic institutes will provide access to education and health to many communities that had for years had been deprived of it.

As for The World Bank the Transitional Support Strategy presented to the Board in March 2003 aimed to support GoA's efforts to achieve post-conflict social reintegration, enhance macroeconomic stability and pro-poor public expenditure management, encourage economic diversification, and build a framework for the future.

These goals were organized around three specific themes or "pillars": (i) enhancing transparency, efficiency and credibility of public resource management; (ii) expanding service delivery to war-affected and other vulnerable groups; and (iii) preparing the ground for broad based pro-poor economic growth.

Indicator 2: Influence of Brazil development support on EC interventions.

Trade relations between Angola and Brazil started to grow in 2000, during the Fernando Henrique Cardoso administration, but since Luis Inacio Lula da Silva took office in January 2003, Brazilian investment has impressively grown.

The Association of Brazilian Companies in Angola (AEBRAN) says that trade between the two countries has risen six-fold since 2002 and is still growing fast. At present, according to information from AEBRAN which was confirmed by the Banco do Brasil, Angola is the country receiving the greatest amount of export financing from Brazil.

Brazilian exports to Angola increased from 520 million dollars in 2005 to 836 million dollars in 2006, and in the first nine months of 2007 they were 14% up from the same period of 2006.

Angola is Brazil's fourth largest market in Africa, following South Africa, Nigeria and Egypt, according to Foreign Ministry statistics.

Brazil export to Angola consist mainly of machinery, home appliances, car parts, tractors, equipment for telecommunications and the oil industry, and even gasoline, due to the lack of fuel refineries in the south-western African nation.

In exchange, Angola's exports to Brazil -- basically crude oil -- were worth 460 million dollars in 2006.

Data from the Angolan Ministry of Finance show that the volume of financing from Brazil received by Angola was 475 million dollars in 2005, and had grown to 750 million dollars in 2006. Besides, according to AEBRAN Angola is the country that receives the most financing from Brazil, as over half the funds of the Programme for Export Financing (PROEX) administered by Banco do Brasil last year went into the Angolan economy.

According to the Global Development Finance Report (UNCTAD- World Investment Report 2006 FDI from Developing and Transition Economies: Implications for Development) Brazil also has "considerable investments in Angola. The presence of Brazilian companies in Angola has expanded on a par with the increase in trade -- a trend that according to AEBRAN will continue positive. The number of Brazilian companies in Angola has increased by 70 percent over the last five years. The firms are mainly involved in public works, sales of construction materials, project design, real estate and food.

As for Development aid it has to be said as a preliminary remark that Brazil works consistently as an advocate and initiator of South-South cooperation in the interest of the global South. Furthermore, Brazil is not only active as a classic bilateral donor; it is also engaged in innovative multilateral and trilateral forms of cooperation. In many sectors Brazil has also built expertise of its own which can be used by other countries as a guideline for action designed to improve socioeconomic development.

With regard to Angola first of all Brazil, stepping up its participation in UN missions in recent years and taking on responsibility as a global player for peace and security in the world contributed 1,300 troops for the UN mission.

In Brazil's development action currently (2007) 34% of the funds committed (which, according to the data of ABC Brazilian Development Cooperation Agency – *Agencia Brasileira de Cooperaçao* have amounted at 12 Million USD in the period 2002-2004) goes to lusophone countries, most of which to Angola and São Tomé E Príncipe.

Through its development support Brazil is:

1. offering vocational training centres as a means of support for efforts to reintegrate ex-combatants into society.

In partnership with SENAI (Serviço Nacional de Aprendizagem Industrial – National Service for Industrial Training) for the Angola-Brazil Vocational Training Center in Cazenga. The project was started in 1999 and from 2006 it is managed by national authorities ;

2. Other forms of cooperation are aimed at Institutional Strengthening of Angola National Veterinary Institute by organizational development, and methodological innovation in the field of rural extension and sustainable rural development in partnership with the Brazilian University of Vicoso and the EMATER/MG (Empresa de Assistência Técnica e Extensão Rural de Minas Gerais – Minas Gerais Technical Assistance and Rural Extension
3. Support efforts to combat HIV/AIDS;
4. Cooperation is in the field of sports: several successful experiences and Best practices generated by the Brazilian Ministry of Education are being adapted and transferred to Angola;
5. Support to environmental education;
6. Support to the creation of an Institute for Macroeconomic and Financial Management.

Moreover, in the CPLP (*Comunidade de Países de Língua Portuguesa*-Community of Lusophone Countries) framework Brazil has provided assistance in a regional centre for business development in Angola.

As for Financial Cooperation the largest claims that Brazil currently holds as against Angola amount at 8% of GDP. Since Brazil provides technical cooperation without any conditionality, it is safe to assume that it also provides financial aid without any conditionality.

Indicator 3: Functioning coordination of assistance with World Bank

The World Bank justifies its support to a country abundantly endowed with resources on the basis of four considerations:

- First, although Angola does have abundant oil and diamond reserves, with rapidly growing exports, net income from those exports according to WB analysis is unlikely to continue its growth rather it may decline in the medium term;
- Second, there are enormous reconstruction needs generated by the almost three decades of war;
- Third, Angola's poor governance necessitates donor support for capacity building if there is a matching government commitment for reform;
- Finally, the World Bank intends to utilise its added value consisting in the critical role the Bank can play in supporting the mobilisation and coordination of resources from other partners.

The 2003 Transitional Support Strategy has been based on three pillars:

- I. Enhancing the transparency, efficiency, and credibility of public resources management by basing on the following interventions:
 - Economic Management Technical Assistance (EMTA)
 - Analytical and Advisory Activities
- II. Expanding service delivery to war-affected and other vulnerable groups
 - Angola Demobilisation and Reintegration Program (ADRP)
 - Social Action Fund III (FAS III)
 - Analytical and Advisory Activities
- III. Preparing the ground for broad-based pro-poor economic growth
 - Analytical and Advisory Activities.

The 2005 Interim Support Strategy has likewise been based on three pillars:

- I. Enhancing Transparent Governance and Intensifying Capacity Development including the following specific interventions:
 - Public Sector (Good Governance)
 - Civil Society
 - Private Sector
 - Judicial Reform
 - Donor Community
- II. Rehabilitating Infrastructure and Providing Basic Services including the following specific interventions
 - Infrastructure Rehabilitation
 - Provision of Pro-poor Services
- III. Preparing the Ground for Broad-based Equitable Growth including the following specific interventions
 - Non-oil Sources of Growth
 - Private Infrastructure Financing

As it can be seen, the strategic documents issued over the period 2002-2007 design a strategic approach which reveals

in line with EC analysis and strategic decision. This high level of coherence between the two strategies has been operational in a high level of cooperation in the DDDR process and in FAS III as it is shown below.

The EC has entrusted resources to the World Bank.

In the DDDR process to a Single Donor Trust Fund Agreement for the Program “Support to Vulnerable Populations”, implemented by IRSEM; for FAS III to a Single Donor Trust Fund Agreement.

The cooperation has produced important results but some inefficiency has emerged.

ANSWER TO THE JC

Although transparency is not a characteristic of China’s financial assistance to the development of Angola, it can be said that it has contributed to the development of the country. On the other hand it has to be made clear that this support is strictly related to a growing utilisation of national mineral resources and to conditions which tie Angola to a by nature single partnership (or concession of lion share) condition which doesn’t appear an advantage in terms of development, given also the high level of technological and professional subjection of Angola to China. Moreover Chinese financial support to Angola is deployed in “splendid isolation” from other donors and interveners. As for influence of China’s financial support to Angola it has to be said that although no grants have been awarded but only financial assistance and procurement and works have only involved Chinese firms, these financial support is perceived by the Angolans as a strong development aid which comes the conditionality attached to EC support (and other donors’) support and this has been highly appreciated. With regard to a possible influence of Chinese intervention on EC Cooperation it has to be said that it has been used as a deterrent to political influence of the Donors (helped by low incidence of Development aid on Angolan State Budget

Cooperation with Brazil dates back to the decade of the 80s and is based on technical cooperation and financial aid without any conditionality. Contents to a certain extent coherent with EC interventions. Brazil/Angola Technical Cooperation is aimed at supporting rural development, culture, health and come without conditionality. Apart from a high level of satisfaction on TVET and Agriculture Extension, this last characteristic has been highly appreciated.

As for the World Bank it has highly contributed to the post-war recovery and development effort, taking the lead in sectors where it can provide an added value. With EC coordination has been positive since the EC has co-funded important DDDR processes and in the field of Public Finance Management has left the leading role to the WB targeting the specific problem of Planning and Budget in accordance with the WB. Finally the EC has entrusted the WB to manage resources, in Multi-Donor or Single Donor Trust Funds for several projects.

SUMMARY ANSWER TO EQ 2

EC intervention in Angola has shown highly coherent with needs and priorities for Angola (discussed in EQ 1). Moreover EC interventions both internally (with EC global and regional/national policy directions) and externally (with global partnership principles and strategies of partner donors). In fact: a) the overall approach adopted responds completely to the principles set by many EC policy documents which inspire policy axes and intervention pillars (as discussed in sector EQs from 3 to 8) all EC sector policies have been taken into consideration and CSP priorities confirm EC indication about focus on social sectors and EC sector priorities; d) as for the implementation of Paris Declaration and main global partnership it has to be said that donor’s coordination is an outstanding problematic issue in Angola. The effort made by the EC to promote the implementation of the EU Road Map to increase complementarity and coordination is highly valuable and the creation of Thematic Working Groups is a good starting point to promote a standing dialogue and a growing level of coordination.

LRRD strategy is by far the most important element of EC Added Value and original contribution to Angola’s post-war recovery and development effort. Added value at sector level comes from high level of experience in all sectors and the strength of long-standing implementation partnerships.

China’s financial support is highly valued but doesn’t affect negatively EC cooperation. The negative potential comes from its use as a deterrent towards EC (and other donors’) political influence and conditionalities. and Cooperation with Brazil is considered highly effective and appreciated because it comes free of the conditionalities normally attached to other donor’s cooperation. TVET support has been appreciated as the most important intervention in the sector. Moreover it has to be taken into consideration that Brazilian Development Aid to Angola shows some sector similarities and modalities of intervention with EC development cooperation and Brazil should be involved in Donors Coordination.

Cooperation with the World Bank can be considered satisfactory except for the fact than an excess of formalism has been adopted in decision making, which has in both cases contributed to lower absorption of funds and implementation in presence of difficulties which if not negligible appear in both cases to be amendable and at least in one case (DDRR project implemented by IRSEM) still appear retrievable.

6.3. EFFICIENCY, EFFECTIVENESS, IMPACT SUSTAINABILITY

6.3.1. DDRR

EQ 3	To what extent has EC support, including in particular its support to demobilisation, disarmament, rehabilitation and reintegration of ex-combatants, contributed to peace consolidation in Angola?
<p>Justification and scope of the EQ</p> <p>Reintegration is a long and complex process without a clear conclusion. Even comprehensive programmes in a favourable macroeconomic environment cannot by themselves ensure that the living standards of ex-combatants will equal those of the poorer segments of the civilian population. Reintegration programmes need forward and backward integration into the formal or non-formal economies. Success in Disarmament, Demobilisation, Rehabilitation and Reintegration processes is largely due to: Responsiveness – capacity to respond to emerging and current needs in a timely and responsible way; Positioning – through a solid network of relationships with key stakeholders, to respond to the demands of the peace process; Credibility – among partners, beneficiaries and intermediate social and institutional associate forms - as an organisation that can deliver through a capable technical and administrative core. Moreover, Combatants cannot be stereotyped as a homogeneous group; they are diverse and include winners and losers, regular soldiers and guerrillas, men, women and children, officers and troop, highly skilled and unskilled, each with distinct needs and potential. The EQ will analyse the level of differentiation and integration of the EC intervention in DDRR, responsiveness to actual needs and the capacity to bridge immediate relief support to developmental perspective by strengthening social links, institution building processes, promoting processes to provide former combatants and their families with sustainable opportunities for earning a livelihood. CSP/NIP compliance with COM (2001)211 will also be analysed.</p>	
<p>JC 3.1 - ADEQUATE CONSIDERATION OF SPECIFIC ISSUES SUCH AS: THE BALANCE OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC POWER, CONTROL OF THE SECURITY FORCES, ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT, REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN DECISION-MAKING BODIES AND POTENTIAL DEGRADATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES.</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comprehensiveness and level of coverage of different economic, social and political conditions by the DDRR process 2. Adoption of specific indicators for each one of the issues 3. Level of Coordination between CSP and EU Member States Strategy Papers 4. Adoption of Conflict Preventions measures in CSP and in projects located in areas likely to be affected by conflict renewal 	
<p>Indicator 1 Comprehensiveness level of coverage of different economic, social and political conditions by of the DDRR process</p> <p>Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) of former combatants has been identified as a key area for the European Union’s engagement in post-conflict peace building. This has been highlighted, inter alia, in the “European Consensus on development” (paras 37, 89, 90, 91, 92), in the European Security Strategy and in the EU Strategy for Africa. <i>EU Concept for support to Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (Approved by the European Commission on 14 December 2006 and by the Council of the European Union on 11 December 2006)</i> identifies DDRR as a set of interventions in a process of demilitarising official and unofficial armed groups by disarming and disbanding non-state groups and, possibly, downsizing armed forces.</p> <p>The EU brings added value in the field of DDRR by being able to bring together a wide range of instruments for security, stability, development, democratic governance and the promotion of human rights. It also possesses a whole bandwidth of capabilities in order to support the assessment, conception, planning, implementation and funding of DDRR programmes and can thus effectively contribute to multi-lateral efforts or undertake bilateral support in relation to third countries.</p> <p>All these characteristics have been confirmed by the specific EC intervention in the Angola DDRR processes. Moreover, with the strategic characteristics of some interventions the EC has increased potential beneficiaries including those who weren’t included in the overall intervention but where highly affected by the war and where related to the demobilisation process.</p> <p>The characteristics of EU intervention in DDRR processes in Angola can be identified as a complex process based on:</p>	

- Emergency support to the peace process through multi-sectors interventions including humanitarian de-mining, food security, health, education;
- Co-financing of overall DDRR activities related to regional post-war initiatives such as the WB managed MDRP through the national component called PGDR but focussing of population not targeted by the overall intervention which was aimed at serving the need of former UNITA and FAA combatants to be demobilised. This support has been aimed at supporting the Vulnerable groups both those directly related to the demobilisation process (children associated to the demobilised combatants such as child soldier, children of demobilised soldiers, orphans etc, and women in the same conditions such as former women combatants, widowed of soldiers etc.) and those belonging to receiving communities such as children, women, physically impaired people etc.);
- Direct implementation of projects aimed at supporting the IDPs (both combatants and non-combatants);
- Specific de-mining interventions.

Strategic characteristics of the above programs are to: 1) Cover population layers not included as beneficiaries by the major project but involved in resettlement process; 2) Cover aspects and services not covered by the major problems; c) create a physic, social, economic, cultural and political environment likely to facilitate reintegration and resettlement and promote peace and reconciliation.

The result of this kind of processes can be considered of good level although the characteristics of the post-war emergency have generally conditioned the quality of the design and consequently made difficult to monitor and fine-tune the projects along the implementation process.

DDRR pre-supposes that a certain degree of trust has been established between the parties in conflict, that they are committed to ending hostilities, that they are ready to engage in a process of disarmament and demobilisation and that a peace agreement or at least a ceasefire has been agreed between them. These conditions assume specific characteristic in different local context according to ethnic, political and social differences.

To foster fairness and comprehensiveness of the DDRR process GoA has adopted the following principles:

- assistance to target ex-combatants as defined by the MoU (i.e. new caseload ex-combatants formerly affiliated with UNITA or the FAA).
- processes to target all new caseload ex-combatants, irrespective of previous military affiliation.

As for gender-balance, DDRR processes in Angola (mainly the World Bank managed ADRP process to which EC contributed) were designed to provide support for the social and economic reintegration of female ex-combatants with specific measures including the inclusion of women ex-combatants and partners of men ex-combatants in community-level activities and monitoring of specific gender impact of actions carried out.

The overall goal of the new national Angola Demobilisation and Reintegration Program (PGDR) was to help foster reconciliation in Angola and consolidate peace in the Great Lakes region. The three principle objectives of the program include: the demobilisation and reintegration into civilian life of some 85,000 UNITA and 33,000 FAA ex-combatants; the provision of reintegration assistance to new-caseload ex-combatants to be demobilized; and the reallocation of GoA expenditures from military to social and economic purposes. The ADRP was also expected to have a significant impact on reducing poverty in Angola by: helping ex-combatants to re-establish civilian livelihoods, thereby contributing to more secure conditions in the rural areas and encouraging internally displaced persons to resume productive lives in the rural economy; freeing up additional national resources for investment in social and economic sectors; investing in the human capital of ex-combatants; and enhancing the implementation capacity of community-based development organisations. Most of the measures have conflict prevention components included in the reinforcement of social capital and in community development.

The precursor of the EC DDRR action has been the **PEAPP Programa de Emergência para o Apoio ao Processo de Paz (Emergency Program to Support the Peace Process) 8 ACP ANG 15** (see case study in Annex 7). The overall objective of the Program was to stabilise the humanitarian situation of target groups to allow an ordered demobilisation and a resettlement process. (Financing proposal). An important and urgent share of the Program was earmarked for improving living conditions of the 82.000 former UNITA combatants and their dependants gathered in the 36 gathering areas waiting social reinsertion. Delays in implementation and the dispersion of the gatherings in mid 2003 didn't allow the complete disbursement of the resources which were reassigned to the other components.

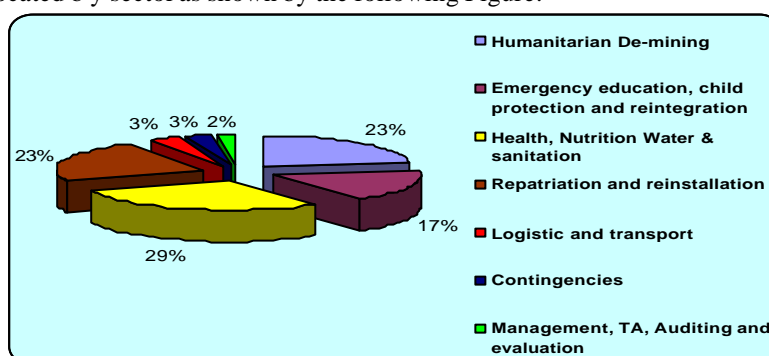
The program had reprogrammed 30 Million € of uncommitted funds from the 7th and 8th EDF and focused immediate assistance to the victims of the conflict but also on rehabilitation of physical and institutional structures of the Angola State and on the consolidation of the recently started peace process after the signing of the Luena MoU. The support has been carried on through 5 lines of intervention:

- **HEALTH COMPONENT:** this component included: a) support to training of health staff; b) supply of Essential Drugs to treat common diseases; c) a campaign against the most lethal endemic: malaria; d) supply of potable water and basic sanitation structures; e) general vaccination campaign; support to health staff (in health management methodologies); supply of essential drugs.

- **CHILD PROTECTION AND EDUCATION AND PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM VULNERABLE GROUPS:** a) training of administrators, educators and activists to assure basic education and promote a reconciled psychosocial environment, children’s access to recreation, basic vocational training in formal and non formal structures aimed at child-soldiers, illiterate women and children and adolescents with no access to school, deliver of birth certificates to children born in camps for refugees and displaced, reunification of children separated from their families;
- **HUMANITARIAN DE-MINING:** a) information, sensitization and awareness raising; b) de-mining; c) support to the institutional organ for mine action the CNIDAH;
- **LOGISTIC AND TRANSPORT:** including the construction of provisional bridges;
- **SUPPORT TO REPATRIATION AND RESETTLEMENT:** a) support to traditional repatriation and resettlement multilateral organisms (UNHCR and IOM) to help assisted repatriation and resettlement; b) food and non-food assistance to support emergency resettlement; c) supply of agricultural inputs to allow farmers to assure the forthcoming agricultural and stimulate return in areas of origin or choice.

The planning of the process (made in Brussels adopted a hybrid methodology including PCM and other UN standards). (Ex-Post evaluation final report).

The resources were allocated by sector as shown by the following Figure:



Source: PEAPP Final Report

The projects implemented are the following:

PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED PEAPP

Sector	Number	Implementing Partner	Type of project
Health, nutrition, Water & sanitation	6	WHO	Minimum health and nutrition care package for the newly accessible populations
		UNICEF	Essential Drugs
		UNICEF	Vaccination
		UNICEF	Nutritional Rehabilitation
		UNICEF	Malaria, scaling up promotion of insecticide treated nets
		UN OCHA	Water and sanitation critical support initiative
Emergency education, child protection and reintegration and reintegration	3	UNICEF	Child Protection
		UNICEF	Educação para Vida e Paz
		UNICEF	Preparação das condições de estudo para o ano 2003
Humanitarian De -mining	4	Halo Trust	Desminagem Humanitária – Pesquisa e Marcação no Planalto, Angola
		MAG	Programa de Emergência de Desminagem Humanitária na Província de Moxico
		MgM	Mine Action
		INTERSOS	Mine Action
Repatriation and reinstallation	3	UNHCR	Support to voluntary repatriation of Angolan Refugees
		Euronaid	2003 Euronaid global project for new accessible areas
		FAO	Emergency agricultural assistance for the second planting phase of the 2002/2003 agricultural campaign in Angola
Logistic and transport	1	WFP	Logistic and transport component
Institutional Support to de-mining institutions	1	UNDP	Apoio à capacidade nacional estendida de coordenação da acção contra as minas

Source PEAPP Ex-post evaluation report

The major results of the project are (PEAPP Final Report):

- a) for the Health, Nutrition, Water & Sanitation component: a) tackled the ED shortage of 2003; b) Benefited more than 50.000 children with nutritional support; c) equipped, furnished and trained staff of Health centres; d) provision of vaccine for 3,2 million children and pregnant women; e) provision of bed-nets for 225.000 persons
- b) for Education, protection and child reinsertion component: a) education of 88.490 children; b) reinsertion of 62.000 children; c) birth registration of 1.415.850 children; rehabilitation of 573 school classes;
- c) for humanitarian de-mining component: 490 Ha cleared from mines and UXO and 2.133 Ha verified for mine risk and danger, 2094 anti personal mines and 10.000 UXOs destroyed
- d) for the reinstallation and return component: a) access to NAA (newly accessible areas; b) basic conditions for resettlement for 1.000.000 of refugees;
- e) for the transport and logistic component: a) free access and movement in NAA; b) 11 bridges built in 5 provinces

The demining component has produces cost of 20% higher of the average costs due to territorial characteristics, mine strategy adopted, type of mines etc. On the other hand the process has shown a very positive learning curve reducing the unit cost for m2 from 11,t €to 5 €through a production increase of more than 100%.

The program has shown different levels of effectiveness and efficiency in the different sectors. From the final reports of implementing agencies and the Ex-post evaluation report it can be deducted that :

- efficiency has normally been affected by delays mostly related to bureaucratic issues (delays in availability of financial resources), and also to the fact that some governmental engagement (availability of means – e.g. in DRUGS PROVISION the issue of availability of refrigerators has been very critical since lack of equipment, lack of maintenance, lack of energy have seriously challenged the overall efficiency and sometimes produced additional costs) (e.g.) and in some cases has been influenced by technical capacity of implementers (e.g. WFP whose planning and implementing capacity in the sector have shown quite low). On the other hand procurement has in most cases been smooth, fast and correct;-
- effectiveness is normally high except some specific cases (e.g. change of drugs in a project). Implementing agencies have normally performed well. Important results obtained are; in HEALTH: polio eradication, in CHILD PROTECTION AND EDUCATION: protection of 72.361 children in CFS (Child Friendly Services) in MINE ACTIONS: reduction of risk, accessibility, in NUTRITION reduction by 70% of de-nutrition in the areas affected by the projects.
- specific impact is diversified according to specific conditions (mostly related to institutional factors) and in some case it is linked to future initiatives to be taken to maximise the outcomes (e.g. in MALARIA prevention, sustainability and impact are related to capacity and prioritisation by the Government for provision of mosquito nets, in DRUGS by institutional capacity to maintain equipments and support the supply chain);
- sustainability is diversified in the different context, in several cases local communities have been able to create the conditions for sustainability, in other institutions have been set up or strengthened, in others sustainability can be considered conditioned by future institutional capacity and priorities from local administrations and central government. In some situation (e.g. mine actions

The above identified documents show that overall the project has produced a diversified impact in the short, medium and long period and with regard to different actors involved. The following table resumes these elements

Influence of PEAPP interventions on different categories of stakeholders:

PERIOD	STAKEHOLDERS			
	Direct Beneficiaries	Operators	Public Institutions	State
Short Term	Resettlement, reduction of mortality and morbidity, improvement of food security	Financing of operation Creation of a positive vision and motivation	Enlivening of local institutions weakened by the war Strengthening of capacities	Consolidation and stabilisation of the peace process
Medium Term	Recovery of traditional agricultural practices, Family reunification Better social cohesion	Capacity building Better professional and strategic vision Adoption of LRRD logic and practice in design and implementation of activities (UN, NGOs)	Budget Support Dramatic extension of territorial coverage for basic services Recreation of a National Unity spirit	Recover of national capacity to assure coverage of basic services (although with problems and imbalances)

Long Term	Marketable Agricultural Surpluses Reduction of war-related potential political conflicts	Problems related with the capacity of the government to fulfil its obligations (e.g. payment of salaries and operational expenses)	Problems related to disequilibrium between donor’s contribution and fulfilment of Governments engagements Fall of motivation	Risks related to social inequality which could jeopardise social services and undermine national cohesion if most of the population continues to live under the poverty line
-----------	---	--	---	--

Source: information from Final reports of Implementing agencies, General Final Report, Ex-post evaluation report Final reports of Implementing agencies, General Final Report, Ex-post evaluation report

Problems identified from the documents and interviews are the following:

- weak application of PCM set of tools and of Logical Framework as a planning and implementing tool;
- impact of different modalities for project management, monitoring etc with UN Agencies;
- technical quality of TA and implementing agencies (UN Agencies often accepting task for which aren’t qualified enough;
- importance of capacity building and training of beneficiary institutions or sectoral institutions.

The program adopted by the EC to support the DDDR process within is the “**Socio-economic reintegration assistance to vulnerable groups**” ACP 9 ANG/001/001 and ACP 9 ANG/001/003 (see case study in Annex 7) aimed at supporting the socio-economic reintegration of post Luena ex-combatants and residents and complementing the ADRP to a) contribute to the peace process and national reconciliation; b) improve stability in the region; c) reduce poverty in Angola.

The program was aligned within the LRRD logic with ECHO Global Plan and has drawn from the lessons learned of the previous SeCoR (Servicio Comunitario de Referência- Community Reference Service- a UNDP-administered program which had been a former key initiative for national response to demobilisation and reintegration after other Peace Agreements) on type of services, information for beneficiaries, implementation modalities.

The program has targeted:

- fighting forces (mostly UNITA)
- host communities as a whole to prevent discrimination and possible conflict between stay-at-home populations and demobilised combatants.

The strategic response of the program was based on the following assumptions:

- there was an underestimation of combatant populations mostly referred to women and children;
- the reintegration of ex-combatants and associated families would be enhanced if other vulnerable members of the receiving communities were also supported in parallel;
- insufficient complementary support was available for the war-affected populations thus requiring assistance in cantonment areas.

The implementation strategy for the economic reintegration included (i) reintegration assistance including short term measures to begin the process of a longer-term economic recovery; (ii) the beneficiaries’ access to one primary opportunity based on their personal preferences and guided by their backgrounds and chosen places of return; (iii) access to complementary opportunities would be available to those who meet minimum access criteria; (iv) assistance is provided to the beneficiaries at the community level to enhance community reintegration.

The level of financing by the EC and WB are identified in the table below:

SUB-PROJECTS	SOURCE OF FINANCING	
	World Bank	EC
Ex-combatants regular reintegration	100%	-
Vulnerable Groups reintegration	50%	50%
Reintegration of mixed groups	80%	20%

Source IRSEM

The delays in the implementation of this component of vulnerable groups are worrying, especially regarding the sub-component support to disabled ex soldiers. The target group consists of 28.255 disabled ex soldiers (20.650 from the FAA and 7.605 from UNITA).

The intervention was based on several assumptions related to the capacity of IRSEM to manage the intervention and of its implementation partners to provide the expected support to the beneficiaries.

The implementation has shown the following problems:

- Delays in FAA demobilisation which has been started only for small pilot groups
- Set-up and staffing of the foreseen UGTV (Unidade Técnica para os Grupos Vulneráveis - Technical Unit for Vulnerable Groups)
- Delays in enactment of the intervention strategy (processing sub-projects approval, beneficiaries' opinion polls)
- Difficulties in complying with World Bank procedures and deadlines which have produced a final backlog of subproject considered non-eligible by the World Bank because submitted after the deadline of 31st December of 2007

Implementation has shown several problems in terms of characteristics of reintegration, contribution to social reintegration, effectiveness of the UGTV and of flow of communication between IRSEM and UGTV.

These problems have produced delays in implementation and have requested adaptations and improvement in progress

In fact the MTR has concluded that completion within the expected period was impossible and advised an extension (eventually approved). Moreover a smooth closing-down of activities being implemented in the final phases has been recommended to avoid jeopardising beneficiaries' expectations.

It has to be highlighted in the cases that when the LRRD logic has been adopted timely and effectively (most of the cases) the above problems have been early solved and the level of satisfaction of the beneficiaries and local institutions is very high. (Interventions of CIC - Portuguese NGO – HJ and World Vision in Huambo have shown this positive characteristic. The interviews have indicated and the focus groups with the participants have clarified that the following elements have contributed to comprehensiveness of the interventions:

- a) Inclusiveness of all components
- b) Early consideration of sustainability
- c) Early involvement of Local Authorities, and
- d) Linkage with other interventions in social sectors (EC and non EC).

The demobilization process of the FAA, which represents the majority of the disabled, was foreseen but has started only for very small pilot groups.

The program is about to be finalised with an expected completion of 70% while if the projects considered ineligible (due to a delay in approval by IRSEM) where implemented the level of completion was expected at 92% (Source IRSEM).

Another project related to ADRP is the **Long-Term Reintegration of war-affected children 9 ACP ANG 014/2**, implemented by UNICEF on the basis of Single Donor Trust Fund with the WB, which has provided assistance and family reintegration support to war-affected children.

As part of the reunification efforts, close to 2000 children have been assisted in various provinces. Out of these, 1.421 found their families, 488 were placed in foster families, 60 received professional training and 90 were involved in self help projects. The project has provided training which has been very much appreciated by the beneficiary institutions (Ministry of Assistance of Social Reinsertion, NGOs, etc.).

An important issue in the DDDR process is de-mining. In this field the **“Programme of Emergency Mine Action for sustainable return and resettlement” ACP 9 ANG 002 and ACP 9 ANG 021** (See case study in Annex 7) can be considered the flagship intervention and gives continuity within the LRRD perspective to the former “Angola De-mining program” under the 8th EDF and has been one of the most important emergency programs.

Almost the whole Envelope B of the NIP has been invested in this action aimed at supporting the return, resettlement and reintegration by providing safe access to rural areas, allowing for population movement and circulation and creating the basic conditions so that both residents and resettled could be enable to sustain their livelihoods. (Financing Agreement 9097/Ang).

The expected results were related to : a) safe access of humanitarian actors, b)safe return and resettlement in mine-affected provinces of demobilised combatants (and their families), IDPs and refugees; c) reduced risk of land mines and UXO allowing the resumption of agricultural and other economic activities; d) improving technical and institutional capacities of mine action bodies and their institutional and operational compliance with the international regulations; f) improvements in the functioning of Provincial Operation Rooms.

De-mining support had started with the project 8 ACP ANG 15 of which the ACP 9 ANG 002 is an evolution and continuation. The project has in May 2005 and has had the following components:

- **NGOs' DE-MINING OPERATIONAL PROJECTS:** The Operational component of the program has been implemented by 5 INGOs whose presence in the country dates back to the early phases of humanitarian support and which have worked in the PE APP program (Halo Trust, MgM, MAG, INTERSOS and APN) and have for the first time a national territorial coverage of areas affected by mines.
- **BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION.** this sub-program implemented by the WFP has been base on construction of wooden and metallic bridges with partial territorial coverage and ,most focus on interconnection of highly isolated provinces Moxico, Lunda Sul and Bié.

- **ROAD CONSTRUCTION:** construction of roads in the Central Highland for which no data have been made available due to the fact that this part of the program has been entitled to a specific TA and data haven't been consolidated and are not available since the TA and the firm entitled for road building weren't available.
- **INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT:** (€2 Million) strengthening capacities of the regulatory organ CNIDAH which has produced : a) consolidated methodology for national consultation and coordination; b) effective coordination at provincial and local level; c) improvement of information system and database; d) staff adjustment and organisational revision to achieve decentralised coordination; e) achievement of a quality assurance and technical standard in line with international regulation on humanitarian de-mining.
- **T.A. TO THE INAD (INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE DESMINAGEM – NATIONAL DEMINING INSTITUTE)** which was created to separate regulatory and operational activities as requested by International regulations. The TA has been aimed at: a) mainstreaming of Best Practices in reporting; b) management of GPS devices and compliance with IMSMA (International Management System for Mine Action) standards;
- **RAPID RESPONSE FUND:** (2 Million €) to strengthen CNIDAH intervention capacity in the provinces.

On request of the NAO the EC has approved an two year extension of the program (with a budget increase of 5 Million €) including the following interventions:

- Extension of institutional support provided by UNDP to CNIDAH;
- Extension of de-mining operation carried out by 2 of the 5 NGOs to give continuity to former activities
- Extension of TA
- Institutional support to MINARS, and INAD.

Overall, the result obtained by the program are satisfactory and the community impact is variable, The program the most important contribution to the creation of physical conditions for secure return and resettlement of displaced population and it has improved the living conditions of the populations. (TA Final report).

Results shown in the final report and analytical statement annexes show that the intervention has targeted 188 communities for a total of 2.501.488 beneficiaries. A total of 4.257 mines have been destroyed (mostly anti-personal mines) and 64.888 other UXOs (Program Final Report). As for Mine Awareness education 214.520 persons have participated. Risk reduction can be considered important since from around 270 victims in 2003 the number of victims decreased to 48 in 2006 Socio-economic impact of de-mining. Moreover the socio-economic impact of the intervention has been high since the blocks produced by mines affected all the sector of social and economic activities and needs from agriculture, to roads, to sources of water (Annex G to TA Final Report). The gradual adoption of the community impact criterion is an important step for sustainability and long-term impact under the LRRD approach, but it has also to be highlighted that the circularity of LRRD logic has been undoubtedly respected since also in more advanced phases the “Risk Component” (saving human lives) has been adequately considered (the country doesn't show the same conditions everywhere) through the establishment of the FRR Rapid Response Fund (Fundo de Resposta Rápido). This has allowed to intervene for demining of 166.432 m2 of area (8.900 people involved) to remove anti-personal mines and other UXO.

The Institutional Support component raise some doubts in terms of efficiency and also in term of effectiveness, since assistance to CNIDA has absorbed 2,7 Million € being the total staffing of 22 persons and being an outstanding part of the activities no-cost and very simple.

De facto the TA has progressively reduced its support to the Institutional support to CNIDAH since having observed the unsatisfactory results of this project and considering the urgent need for more high quality results and having highlighted this elements, these interventions have been considered by the governmental organs as interferences in project management. As a consequence (after discussion with the NAO and the EC Del., the TA has adopted a low – profile position, decreasing pressure to attain the expected results and focalising its attention on operational sustainability of de-mining effort supporting INAD through CED (Comissão Executiva de Desminagem – De-mining Executive Commission) and on technical support to NGOs operational de-mining projects. (TA Final Report)

Moreover it has to be said that existed a high level of difficulties in coordinating and giving coherence to different components of the program, due to the fact that CNIDAH was mandated to coordinate and several TA recommendations aimed at producing a higher level of coordination between different de-mining operators haven't been implemented.

The overall action of the De-mining program has been supported by the knowledge produced by the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS).

The issue of IDPs has been targeted by the multi-sector program : **“Transition program to support IDPs” ACP 8 ANF7255/13 PTAPD (Programa de transição de apoio a populações deslocadas)**. This program, designed in 2002, was essentially aimed at continuing ECHO's intervention and represents a significant intervention conceived under the LRRD logic, introducing more sustainability features. The program has addressed two major issues : Health and Water & Sanitation whose specific characteristics will be discussed in other parts of the present report. The identification of the areas was done taking over and extending ECHO projects and covering areas less covered by previous interventions (northern, southern and eastern areas of the country) with the aim of facilitating the establishment of a mid-term

development strategy in the sector.

Another flagship initiative is **FAS III Fundo de Apoio Social (Social Support Fund) 9 ACP ANG 001 and 9ACP ANG 003** (see case study in Annex 7 and description below) both in the Community Development Component and the Municipal Development Component.

FAS is as autonomous institutions created by the Government of Angola under the Decree 44/94. FAS I and FAS II were based on World Bank loans and had worked as a traditional WB Social Fund. In FAS important innovations had been decided and the EC decided to support the FAS III.

FAS III draws on the lessons learned from Programa de Ajuda à Reconstrução (Support to reconstruction program) PAR. PAR was aimed at producing rehabilitation of important productive, social and service (mainly small roads, water and power distribution), strengthening institutions and providing/supervising VET activities. By supporting decentralisation, focalising on communities and sustainable livelihoods, and involving the major social stakeholders (both state and non-state actors) PAR can be considered as aimed at producing the conditions for a peaceful coexistence and mutually accountable use of resources, as starting point for conflict prevention and a durable peace.

Social Action Fund III (FASIII) has adopted a Community Driven Development perspective aimed at providing or rehabilitating social and economic infrastructure and building human and social capital within and between communities and external support agencies such as local administrations and civil society organisations. By this way FAS aims at covering social needs and supporting income generation for a sustainable livelihood of displaced people, including former fighters and demobilised soldiers.

The project has been based on two components:

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT (LDC)

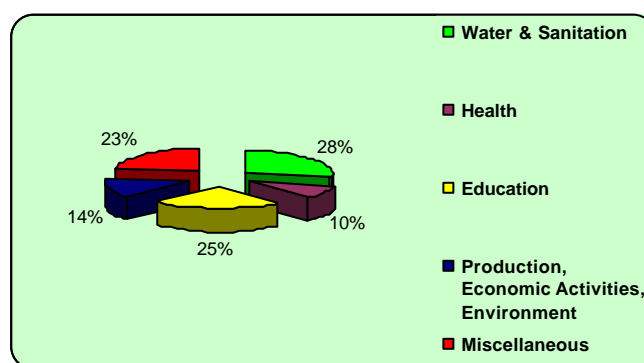
Community development component has been aimed at achieving improved, expanded and sustainable utilization of basic social and economic services.

The component has been implemented by the approval of projects aimed at promoting investments in the communities through: a) construction, rehabilitation or provision of the basic infrastructure for health, education, water and sanitation; b) small-scale community and municipal infrastructure; environmental upgrading; c) environmental upgrading (waste management, reforestation etc.)

A total of 1259 sub-projects were financed, 3200 permanent and 10.841 temporary work places were created. More than 600 communities were reached and 360 municipal staff members were trained. An addendum to the administrative agreement between the CE and the World Bank was signed in December 2006 in order to extend the agreement until the 31st of December 2007.

Activities covered the following sectors: A) Education; B) Health; C) Water and Sanitation, D) Environment; E) Support to economic activities.

The following table shows the share of the different sectors:



Source FAS III Report End of 2007

Implementation of the component has been influenced by the following factors:

- A good level of commitment and receptivity at provincial and municipal level including logistic support (the Provincial and Municipal Administrations visited have a high commitment and good level of satisfaction both for specific outcomes and for the development of their capacities, organisational resources etc.);
- The quality of technical staff (the FAS management has highlighted the importance of this factors which has highly influenced the success of local initiatives or created problems in implementation and management);
- Effectiveness of support and mobilisation from partner provincial teams.

Some elements are worth to be considered as important contribution to an effective post-war development :

1. Local Development Component sub-projects PCM and methodologies are systematised with a view to facilitate their utilisation by various partners (municipal administrations, communal administrations, community groups, implementing agencies, donor partners:

2. Local Administrations are sensitised to use modern practices (ICT, Organisational Structures, procedures etc.);
3. In several areas FAS has contributed to building awareness about participatory development via small sub-project portfolios and prepare the ground for a future scaling-up
4. The development process has gradually stimulated an evolutionary process and, once satisfied the basic needs, recent projects were based on Community Development (Centros Comunitarios- Jango, Multi-purpose infrastructure, Municipal Tribunals, Advanced Health Services

MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT

The Municipal Development Component was aimed at supporting a governance system where local government and communities are mutually accountable. This is very important because it has produced room for a joint civil society and local government initiative to strengthen participatory decision-making, strategic planning, resource allocation and implementation and monitoring of local development to contribute to the development and financing of a municipal development plans-

This characteristic has clear identity and is most probably the most important added value to this post-war development initiative. Moreover this feature is in line with the LRRD approach since in advanced phases (the current phase) it has been taken as a starting point by other projects (significantly the PAANE project 9 ACP ANG19 aimed at supporting NSAs in Angola for the initiative aimed at supporting the role of NSAs in cooperation with Municipal Authorities, which is an important developmental fall out of the program).

The component has been based on : a) social mobilisation and participatory needs assessment; b) municipal situation analysis and geographical mapping (Municipal Profile); c) participatory discussions and prioritisation; d) elaboration of Municipal Development Plan and budget; e) appraise costs; f) implement and supervise sub-projects.

An important feature of the Municipal Development Component is the creation of Municipal Fora to involve different stakeholders (families, vulnerable groups, administrators, NGOs, CBOs etc.) at Municipal, Communal, community level).

Also in this case some elements are worth to be underlined as positive outcomes of the process. These elements, as those highlighted for the Community Development Component come from the document consulted and from interviews with local administrators and FAS staff:

- people awareness and capacity to participate and take decision has been developed through participation in the participatory strategic process;
- the situation has improved and where the process has worked the capacity for moving from the debate on provision of basic infrastructure to a wider pro-poor mapping and delivery of public services and goods (strictly related to factor 4 for Community Development Component above);
- the overall recognition of the critical role of Municipal Fora;
- initial institutionalisation of the Municipal Fora in the revision of former regulations (e.g. revision on Decree 17/99 on Municipal Organisation)
- there is a growing interest of important governors to expand the Municipal Development Component and 7 Provincial Governors are willing to finance Community Development Component in their provinces;
- Improvement of accountability and Administrators' mindset towards more decentralised, participative and accountable style;
- Increased awareness of Municipal Administrators on actual population's need and discrepancies in the provision of services and goods;
- growing participation.

Most of the above elements have been witnessed by the citizens met and by several NGOs not directly involved and not funded by FAS III.

A first initiative aimed at institutionalising Municipal Development Component at policy level had been launched but the outcome of this initiative is not yet known and most probably the fact that the project hasn't continued in 2008 (in the current year FAS has been financed only by the State Budget) and insufficient cooperation by the Ministry of Territorial Administration in facilitating the gathering of Municipal Administrations and dissemination of Best Practices, have reduced the impact of the initiative.

An important issue to be considered is that of CACS (Conselhos de Ascolução e Concertação Social – Consultation and Concertation Councils) regulated by the Decree 02/07 of 3^d February of 2007. The effects of this Decree will be discussed elsewhere in the report but is important to say that FAS III has contributed, in its Municipal Development Component to disseminate decentralisations policies and culture, stimulate the mainstreaming of strategic planning. For the IV FAS currently being design and negotiated with the Donors it is foreseen to take into consideration the Municipal Level as Budget Unit as foreseen by the decentralisation process.

The major challenges and problems identified for FAS III cab summarised as follows:

- although the Logical Framework identifies a number of indicators to monitor the progress in implementation and the attainment of the objectives, these appear underutilised and only physical indicators of implementation

are clearly considered in the reporting;

- the importance of women’s voice and in general of gender issues is scarcely considered;
- the private sector is insufficiently involved in the process
- quality of project staff has shown not the same in the different areas and this has influenced the process;
- the problem above is related to a lack of accompaniment and guidance (Technical Assistance)
- As for vulnerability different visions and opinions in project environment and probably MINARS hasn’t sufficiently taken the leadership for the adoption of a common platform with main stakeholders;
- Lack of communication at all levels has influenced the quality of implementation and is the most probable reason for delays in implementation and disbursement and the closure of the project;
- Procedural differences among the donors and some delays by the World Bank in taking decisions have produced delays in implementation whose accumulated effect has produced the fact that a considerable part of the EC resources (around €7,7 Million) have not been utilised.

The following table shows the level of disbursement by single donors of FAS III:

Categories	WORLD BANK	GOVERNMENT OF ANGOLA	EC	UNDP	UNICEF	CHEVRON TEXACO	TOTAL
Works	277.596	1.351.539	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1.629.136
Goods, equipments and vehicles	197.789	495.199	788.623	0,00	0,00	0,00	1.481.613
Projects	49.878.892	9.583.140	30.724.656	536.710	81.334	260.672	91.065.406
Consultancies, Auditing, Training	615.829	1.073.263	1.060.133	0,00	0,00	0,00	2.749.225
Operational Costs	6.512.271	5.933.603	2.593.556	0,00	0,00	0,00	15.039.431
Bank Expenses	13.699	3.379	23.579	95	0,00	791	41.544
TOTAL	57.496.07	18.440.125	35.190.549	536.805	81.334	261.464	112.006.357
%	51,33	16,46	31,42	0,48	0,07	0,23	100,00

Source FAS III Program

Although FAS was managed by the World Bank the EC LRRD approach is reflected in the long-term objective aimed at making local administrations gradually responsible and accountable for the services provided and able to take over the services and local services provided by the program.

Until the end of 2007 a total of USD 105,4 Million were spent, of which USD 32,4 million (30,8% of total funding) were financed through the contribution of the EC to IDA. In 2008 the FAS III has been funded only by national resources (OGE Orçamento Geral do Estado – General State Budget).

Finally it has to be considered, the **PMR (Project for Micro-Realisations) 9 ACP ANG 012 III** which received EUR 7.4 million for a period of 42 months (2003 – 2006), was created to re-establish productive activities in rural areas in five provinces (Bengo, Kuanza Sul, Namibe, Huíla and Cunene), through the support to rural extension, the provision of agricultural tools and the rehabilitation of small economic and social infrastructures to increase in production, food security, and commercialization, thus helping avoiding rural exodus.

This programme ended in the beginning of 2006 (on the 28th of February 2006). Close to EUR 6 million was spent on the financing of micro projects, of which 60% were used for the rehabilitation of infrastructures and the rest for activities of capacity building of beneficiaries and implementing national agencies.

The evaluation of the 1st and 2nd phases of the PMR has stressed the need for more effective support to the rural grassroots organisations at community level as well as to the local government agencies dealing with rural development. The continuation of the EDF financial support was justified by the noticeable impact of the programme on rural development. NGO’s, local institutions and community-based organisations have worked together identifying and implementing projects.

The 3rd phase the PMR has concentrated on projects that support agricultural productivity and capacity building at the local level. The programme works closely together with extension services of the Institute for Rural Development (IDA) under the MINADER.

Indicator 2 Adoption of specific indicators for each one of the issues

The issue of adequate indicators for the different issues targeted by the DDRR process is one of the most critical. In fact different conditions have been verified between the projects and within the projects. In general systems of indicators and

monitoring systems have officially been adopted but in several cases operationalisation of these indicators has been quite different from what was expected.

The initial problem is that in Angola is very difficult to set up impact monitoring systems due:

- a) Firstly to the lack of baseline data since the last Census dates back to 1970 and on some social sectors ad hoc Enquiries (Inquéritos) are used such as the MICS 2001 but the problem of all these research is territorial coverage since it was impossible to reach the territories most affected by the war (e.g. the Central Highlands which were the most populated part of the country);
- b) Secondly the priorities taken into consideration (if it is true and acceptable that for the PEAPP the emergency conditions justified the lack of Logical Framework for several projects in other projects this appears less justified and has affected realism in project design and project implementation;
- c) Thirdly, the issue of capacity and the quality of Project Staff and in some cases of Technical Assistance.

In particular for the ACP 9 ANG/001/001 and ACP 9 ANG/001/003 given the lack of adequate information on all vulnerable groups at the time of ADRP design, neither strategic nor detailed operational planning for this group was carried out. In particular, estimated numbers and specific needs for assistance were not known at the time of project design, and little consideration was initially given to how the vulnerable group component of the ADRP would be managed. To efficiently monitor and evaluate project implementation in general, IRSEM has created the *Unidade de Registo, Monitoria e Avaliação*- Register, Monitoring and evaluation unit (URMA) that, in addition to the central structure, has provincial monitoring & evaluation officers at the provinces with larger number of ADRP beneficiaries. URMA staff carries out regular supervision/M&E visits to the projects addressing vulnerable groups and implementing partners. After the completion of the projects, after a period of 3-6 months, with the help of rural assistants, URMA is supposed to conduct beneficiary assessments in order to measure the impact of the assistance that was provided. All the monitoring and evaluation data related to both projects and beneficiaries are immediately recorded in the PGDR's MIS and are permanently available online for all those who are interested in the information.

The indicators established are aimed at:

- Verifying that activities are carried out in accordance to plans listed in the contracts;
- Checking whether the delivery of benefits to the ex-combatants is recorded in the information and management systems (SIG);
- Monitoring beneficiary and communities' satisfaction and well-being in regard to reintegration benefits as intended by the projects.

Indicators show a sufficient degree of articulation to take into consideration differences and specificities and all the issuer related to the beneficiaries and expected project impact.

It is not the same case for other interventions: a) the PEAPP for example shows that in some cases the planning activity has underestimated the problem of indicators, as highlighted by the ex-post evaluation report ; b) for the FAS III the problem of specific indicator is highlighted by the all the Implementation Support Mission Reports and from the Final Report as a problem since a good management of physical progress and physical implementation has been established but more qualitative indicators are weak. This weakness is only partially overcome by the indicators produced by the Annual Participatory Evaluation Exercise, whose disarticulation is mostly territorial and doesn't take into consideration other issues

The **'Programme of Emergency Mine Action for sustainable return and resettlement'** has adopted a reliable system of Indicators taking into consideration geographical differences, different kind of risks etc. Once again impact on socio-economic conditions of beneficiaries populations has been identified at the starting point by considering different factors affecting socio-economic conditions (agriculture, social life, access to services, circulation);

The program **'Socio-economic reintegration assistance to vulnerable groups'** has adopted specific indicators for inclusion of women and disabled in income-generation activities;

The project **'Long-Term Reintegration of war-affected children'** has adopted a specific children-focused set of indicators";

For the FAS III a specific set of indicator related to social capital have been crafted and updated on annual basis differentiated by section and including process and outcome indicators.

In general it can be said that lack of a shared understanding of vulnerability has created several difficulties in crafting specific indicators aimed at taking into consideration the different facets of vulnerability.

Indicator 3 Level of Coordination between CSP and EU Member States Strategy Papers

In DDDR coordination between the EC and EU Member States has been weak.

Almost all Program Officers in the Delegation and the Head of the Section in charge for these processes are new arrived and it hasn't been possible to check the effectiveness of coordination in this field, although some of the EUMS have pooled fund in the MDTF, the adoption of the specific component of Vulnerable Group as a beneficiary target for this

intervention doesn't appear to be followed by specific initiatives towards Member States.

No memory has been left about coordination and some Program Officers have witnessed about the existence of an exchange of information, but not of joint planning and coordination of intervention or joint initiatives.

Indicator 4 Adoption of Conflict Preventions measures in CSP and in projects located in areas likely to be affected by conflict renewal

As for Conflict Prevention the EC in 2001 has adopted a Communication COM (2001)211, which considered the highly powerful potential of Development Cooperation to address the root causes of the conflicts envisages a long-term approach needs as far "upstream" as possible. The characteristics of structural stability are identified in: sustained economic development, democracy and respect for human rights, viable political structures and healthy environmental and social conditions with the capacity to manage the changes without conflicts.

The above principles have been adopted in the different interventions. The overall EC approach defined by the CSP/NIP aimed at accompanying economic growth making it as much as possible "pro-poor", creating the condition for facilitated and equitable access to social services, stimulating community development in a sustainable way and strengthening all the instruments to make institutions more accountable to the populations and supporting the respect for human rights both at government level and in the relationship between different ethnic components, demobilised soldiers and stay-at-home populations, and to reinforce the rule of law.

There are measures or project activities aimed at conflict reduction in the major interventions and most of the strategies have shown an incidence conflict reduction. Actually although Angola has a high availability of cultivable land one of the most important potential factors likely to produce local conflict is Land Tenure. The measures foreseen by the process aimed at supporting the vulnerable groups have a conflict reduction potential since they have targeted demobilised combatants and vulnerable people belonging to receiving communities aiming at reducing potential conflicts for material resources and its inclusiveness has contributed to reduce rejection by the receiving communities.

The overall strategy adopted in EC intervention have been based on the principles of Community Driven Development, drawing from previous experiences of post-war Social Funds. The outstanding examples of this strategies are:

The program "Socio-economic reintegration assistance to vulnerable groups" ACP 9 ANG/001/001 and ACP 9 ANG/001/003 had among its strategic aims to allow minimising potential sources of conflict with the resident communities in general and residents belonging to one of the vulnerable groups in particular that could have arisen when former UNITA combatants and their families where targeted specifically;

The involvement of the communities, the local authorities and support to a participatory dynamic at local level has played a positive role in the recovery of a culture of reconciliation in the early phases and active citizenship in more mature phases;

The EC intervention has contributed to improve the balance between the targeting and supporting of demobilised and resident communities to avoid potential conflict between the two groups could have seen no benefit for themselves, thus feeling discriminated;

The FAS III had an important expected activity : Vulnerability and Conflict Impact Assessment and related pilot projects whose components where: a) Conflict Impact and Vulnerability Assessment (CIVA) to provide operationally relevant information on the nature and scope of vulnerabilities and the impact of conflict at community level; b) pilot projects in support of vulnerable groups and peace building activities.

Projects under the EIDHR have targeted issues such Land Tenure and local conflict which are potential sources of local conflicts and in some cases other issues related to irregular land tenure have produced a methodology for regularisation, resolution of conflict and creation of conditions for a sustainable settlement of the populations. Best Practices resulting from these processes haven't been disseminated for replication and mainstreaming in other situations.

A macro-initiative in this field has been the Project "Enhancing the capacity of media and civil society to contribute to sustainable peace in Angola" - DDH/2005/112-398 which has been aimed at increasing effective communication and coordination between diverse sectors of Angolan society to catalyze peaceful popular participation in decision making processes.

The problem for this kind of projects is that they are scarcely monitored and impact is not quantified adequately, due to their size. Moreover Best Practices aren't collected and systematised (implementing partners are often not requested to do this and no specific dissemination activity is foreseen) and some best practices or lessons learned are lost such as the procedure for regularisation of land tenure set-up and tested in the CDC-2002-130-075, the community participatory mechanisms for conflict resolution and transformation produced by the DDH/2006/131-991, the potential gender mainstreaming processes produced by the DDH/2007/144-617.

At local level these processes have had a good impact and the solutions proposed have produced durable transformation of the problems they were intended to give response to, but lack of systematisation and dissemination has contribute to the loss of an importance potential, since the issue of local conflicts is still outstanding in Angola and is stimulated by new social dynamics conflicting with traditional ones.

A follow-up of the enactment of the Land Law has been carried out within the political and institutional dialogue.

ANSWER TO THE JC

Supported by the application of LRRD strategy the EC intervention in DDDR has been highly comprehensive by covering all the issues related to demobilisation and reintegration processes not only in relation with the demobilised combatants and their dependants but also vulnerable groups belonging to the receiving communities by this way widening the beneficiary group and preventing potential conflict.

Comprehensiveness is strictly related to LRRD logic since not only the different component of the resettlement process have been tackled but also the specific needs of different phases of the DDDR process have been served with a good level of continuity since:

Evolutionary needs have been considered since the beginning by promoting capacity recovery and organisational forms; Interventions have been picked-up in the relief/rehabilitation/development cycle.

The following figure illustrates how different needs have been served and how the needs belonging to specific periods have been adequately and timely considered.

DIFFERENT PHASES OF THE PROCESS					
	Humanitarian Intervention	Early Rehabilitation	Advanced Rehabilitation	Development	
COMPONENTS OF DDDR PROCESS	Access (de-mining)	●	●	●	
	Security (de-mining)	●●	●	●	
	Conflict Resolution	●	●	●	
	Family Reunification	●	●	●	
	Housing	●	●	●	
	Basic Social Services	●●	●●	●●	●●
	Income Generation	●	●●	●●	●●
	Social Reinsertion	●	●●	●●	●
	Community Building	●	●	●●	●●
	Local Governance		●	●	●●

(Bigger ball means better serving of the needs.)

Intervention on Vulnerable Groups have mainly targeted women’s and children’s conditions by this way balancing the main interventions which were targeted only on demobilised combatants without specific features to tackle women’s problem in the DDDR process. In other process women’s issues are not tackled by specific measures or project components although it has to be said that women’s condition have improved.

Local administrations are composed of member of different ethnic groups with dominance of the most important ethnic group of each area, but from interviews emerged that ethnicity is no longer considered a big threat, although ethnic tensions tend to appear from time to time when difficult social conditions and social tensions emerge.

JC 3.2. PROGRESS IN RESETTLEMENT OF FORMER COMBATANTS AND OVERALL CONDITIONS OF THE POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE DDDR PROCESS.

Indicators:

1. Numbers or percentage of displaced combatants and their families who have been resettled
2. Level of land use, housing, family reunification of displaced combatants

Indicator 1 Numbers or percentage of displaced combatants and their families who have been resettled-

In Angola, the scale of resettlement and return of all population groups was such that it represents the single most important dynamic during the immediate post-war period.

As of September 2008 almost 97.390 UNITA members (71% of the target) have been demobilised and reintegrated almost 80.000 (48% of the target). These figures do not include other (civilian) vulnerable groups in areas with a high concentration of ex-combatants. Reintegration activities have continued to expand, with over 70,000 individuals benefiting or having benefited from reintegration support in 107 sub-projects. Overall, 124 sub-projects have been approved for a potential coverage of over 88,000 ex-combatants, or 90% of the current beneficiary case-load and 56% of the potential maximum caseload of the program, including non-combatants. EC has been active in this last field.

The majority of the beneficiaries are receiving discharge salaries or other forms of assistance, while 11,000 children associated with fighting forces have received reintegration support (education, family reunification, vocational training, and psychosocial support). The program for the FAA has started with pilot groups. EC has accompanied these processes with other initiatives aimed at facilitating resettlement such as: the Program of Emergency Mine Action for return and settlement Micro-Projects Programme (agricultural IDA projects), Support for Displaced People (aimed at providing health, water and community development support). An outstanding role for its high level of funding and its wide range of activities has been the Emergency Program in Support of the peace process. All these projects have included institution building and strengthening to make sector interventions sustainable and increase ownership.

The Government of Angola agreed to discharge up to 33,000 members of the Angolan Armed Forces, once the demobilisation of UNITA military personnel was complete. Although significant policy, planning and operational preparatory work has been carried out, the actual demobilisation of the FAA has only begun on a pilot basis.

The current state (September 2008) of the preparation process for demobilisation of FAA soldiers is the following:

- a) Total number of eligible combatant already selected is of 27.000, out of which 15.321 ready for being demobilised;
- b) The overall objective of the first phase of the demobilisation process is of 8.000 soldiers being a priority those with mild disabilities;
- c) The right to refuse demobilisation is guaranteed for severely disabled or soldiers with chronic diseases.

According to IRSEM the massive demobilisation process of 33.000 soldiers (mostly disabled) has been postponed due to difficulties in finding viable alternatives for the rehabilitation and reinsertion.

Among the disable have been considered eligible 20.744 soldiers out of which 17.695 with deficiencies from 30 to 100% (e.g. blind people, quadriplegics, paraplegics). Meanwhile only 14.481 have a finalised medical examination and 8.032 are in the condition to be demobilised to be classified as non-physically impaired. (Data from IRSEM “ Three-monthly Report September 2008”)

A specific post war DDDR Inquiry has been carried out by the ISS Institute for Security Service of Pretoria (South Africa) with the cooperation of Development Workshop in the provinces of Bié, Huambo and Huíla. From this participatory survey (based on many interviews and a number of Focus Groups) some difficulties have emerged, such as:

- a) Problems of rejection from the receiving communities and difficulties in reinsertion due to war related conflicts;
- b) Non complete compliance with the labour market of some training initiatives;
- c) Lack of viability studies and underestimation of problems or overestimation of opportunities;
- d) Data produced by IRSEM sometimes didn't match with the reality on the field;
- e) Lack of flexibility to adapt interventions to living and working conditions of the specific areas;
- f) Difficulties in reintegrating former fighters in the same areas where they had participated to the conflict.

Nevertheless the success of the resettlement process is witnessed by the fact that the bulk of former militaries live in the same area where they have initially relocated and 81% isn't thinking to relocate.

<p>Indicator 2 Level of land use, housing, family reunification of displaced combatants</p> <p>The issue of land was of outstanding importance in the DDDR process.</p> <p>The creation of “receiving areas” for the demobilised combatants has facilitated the resettlement, the concentration of efforts and projects in these areas and has allowed minimising the risk of conflict with receiving communities.</p> <p>In these cases as it appears clear from the discussions with the implementing partners of the IRSEM (ADRA, World Vision, CIC, Development Workshop) the most important problem for effective and sustainable resettlement hasn't been availability of land, but effective use of land, since the demobilised were deprived of any means for agricultural work and capacity to work in agriculture.</p> <p>For example, from group interviews with the beneficiaries of CIC and World Vision it appear clear that the creation of associate organisations and associate structures produce a higher level of productivity and better individual conditions for the members, thus stabilising and improving the use of land.</p> <p>Final reports of IRSEM Implementing Partners and the Annual Evaluation Report 2007 (Creative Associate International) clearly state that the creation of condition for improvement of agriculture productivity and profitability, the gradual availability of marketable surpluses and the creation of local and export markets for cash crops (mainly potatoes and onions) have stabilised the use of land since farmers are related to local value chains. Moreover a growing number of resettled former combatants own plots of land (from the last IRSEM inquiry it can be noted that 98,8% have their own land (lavra)</p> <p>As for family reunification the final reports of IRSEM Implementing Partners state that the majority of the demobilised militaries has been reunified with the family since the early cantonment phases and that the process has been increasing gradually.</p> <p>The periodical enquiries carried out by IRSEM show that the process of family reunification has advanced steadily. The last date (September 2008) shows that 99, 7% of the interviewees live with the family.</p>
<p>ANSWER TO THE JC</p>
<p>Reinsertion has been almost completed. As of September 2008 almost 97.390 UNITA members (71% of the target) have been demobilised and reintegrated almost 80.000 (48% of the target). These figures do not include other (civilian) vulnerable groups in areas with a high concentration of ex-combatants. Reintegration activities have continued to expand, with over 70,000 individuals benefiting or having benefited from reintegration support in 107 sub-projects. Overall, 124 sub-projects have been approved for a potential coverage of over 88,000 ex-combatants, or 90% of the current beneficiary case-load and 56% of the potential maximum caseload of the program, including non-combatants. EC has been active in this last field. The periodical enquiries carried out by IRSEM show that the process of family reunification has advanced steadily. The vast majority of the demobilised combatants live with their families and have their own plot of agricultural land (lavra).</p> <p>Demobilisation of former FAA combatants is still outstanding. Delays in their demobilisation are officially ascribed to the difficulties in finding viable alternatives for the rehabilitation and reinsertion.</p>
<p>JC 3.3. VIABILITY OF LIVELIHOODS OF EX-COMBATANTS AND THEIR FAMILIES</p>
<p>Indicator</p> <p>1. Degree of local capacity to generate jobs and income generation opportunity for a sustainable livelihood of ex-combatants</p> <p>Indicator 1 Degree of local capacity to generate jobs and income generation opportunity for a sustainable livelihood of ex-combatants</p> <p>The last step of DDDR is a long-term process that starts at the same time as reinsertion and focuses on the reintegration of ex-combatants and families. A successful reintegration is completed when ex-combatants and families are able to generate enough income to ensure their financial independence and when the community has accepted them.</p> <p>While the vast majority of former combatants consider themselves entitled to a job and/or some kind of training, the average ex-combatant is unable to find formal or informal employment. This is because of the overall conditions of the economy and the lack of formal qualifications and training.</p> <p>Data from the IRSEM post-project monitoring process show that among those who have concluded a project within the framework of the EC funded PGDR activities a total of 62.42% are employed out of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 58.05% are self-employed; • 4.37% have subordinated job; <p>Consequently 36.96% are unemployed.</p>

In general, ex-combatants and community members acknowledge the progress made in their own economic and social reintegration. Ex-combatants recognize that the support provided through PGDR was critical to resuming civilian lives. A significant number of beneficiaries say they achieved better social and economic conditions than the rest of their community (sources are quoted above). Besides, 92% own cultivable land (lavra) for agriculture as a subsistence and income generation activity (marketable surpluses).

From the reports and the field visits the soldiers visited and from the Focus Group the demobilised soldier met have shown a high level of satisfaction for the experience and the change happened in their life, were trained and in some municipalities some of them represented a qualified manpower and sometimes micro-entrepreneurs in building construction and other technical activities.

The discussion of the factors influencing potential for employment and IGA and for their sustainability has been clarified both in interviews with implementing agencies (mostly INGOs and also NNGOs such as Angolan ADRA Associação para o Desenvolvimento Rural e o Ambiente- Association for Rural Development and Environment) and in the Focus Group with some beneficiaries.

Also in this case the adoption of the LRRD perspective, even by those organisations which weren't directly influenced by the EC, being the overall program managed by the World Bank and implemented by IRSEM and its chain of field implementing partners, played a role in promoting sustainability.

The case of CIC, World Vision and Angolan ADRA is an outstanding example. The three organisation have worked in different sectors but adopted the main philosophy:

CIC : when working in rehabilitation or construction of schools has simultaneously started activities for teacher's training and provide provisional facilities for education and training, and while building schools and hospitals has provided on-the-job training to the workers of the different vocational sectors (masonry, carpentry, hydraulics for plumbers, electricity, painting, mechanic etc.);

WORLD VISION: by adopting the philosophy based on linking the vulnerable to the markets for their food security activities, have since the very beginning started to provide material (seeds, seedlings and tools) and non-material (techniques and innovation) to produce immediate surpluses in diversified crops to generate a local market and an national distribution of formerly imported agricultural products;

ADRA has transformed rapidly its initial activity based on food distribution, to distribution of non-food items (this has started since the very early phases of ECHO interventions, thus paving the way for future interventions in agriculture extension and promotion of associative modalities (cooperatives).

In Agriculture those met had been organised in cooperatives, trained, equipped with initial kits and eventually helped with mechanical traction tools and, most of all linked to the market and provided with agricultural knowledge.

With respect to expected outcomes , as of September 2008 the situation is resumed in the following table:

Type of beneficiary	Target	% of attainment
Former combatants in general	97,390	72.42%
Children	16,000	164.03%
Women	16,000	140.41%
Disabled former combatants	12,500	81.90%
Others	20,160	93.01%
TOTAL	162,050	91.47%

Source : IRSEM

Sustainability of the employment is regularly surveyed by the IRSEM *Unidade de Registo, Monitoria e Avaliação*- Register , Monitoring and evaluation unit and the historical trend has shown very low variation around the share of around 63% -64% of employed. The range is influence by seasonal activities in construction industry and agriculture, but it has shown relatively stable as far as the peace process has stabilised the situation.

One of the indicators of improved living conditions and growing sustainability of the employment and income generation conditions is the slow but steady growth of productive groups with trading activities for highly profitable cash-crops and infrastructure for transformation and distribution.

ANSWER TO THE JC

By and large target beneficiaries for agricultural assistance were reached and the savings realized in the implementation of the component allowed the project to increase the support to communities thereby enhancing community reception and social reintegration. DRR processes have been also successful in providing income-generation assistance support to more than the planned number of beneficiaries through vocational training, micro-credit and community works. In this field specific Best Practices have been produced always within the LRRD logic. In fact, since the beginning of the resettlement process farmers have been helped to organise themselves firstly in productive groups which created cooperatives. Eventually the development phases have brought to the creation of value chains whose aims is to link the

farmers to the market and introduction of cash and import substitution crops. Also former combatants initiated to non-agricultural activities and small business have gradually improved their capacities and their activities by this contributing to create local markets of goods and services.
 The risk is the remaining almost 28% of unemployed whose condition could be a source of social tensions.

JC 3.4. LEVEL OF SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF FORMER FIGHTERS AND THEIR FAMILIES IN NEW COMMUNITIES

- Indicators
1. Degree of balance between demobilised ex-fighters and other citizens
 2. Effectiveness of reconciliation in wider affected communities
 3. Level of respect of human rights and treatment of war criminal offence

Indicator 1 Degree of balance between demobilised ex-fighters and other citizens

Former combatants largely chose to resettle in areas where they had previous ties, either because it was their place of origin or to join family members.

In general in spite of initial difficulties, the final outcome of the overall demobilised fighters have been gradually integrated by the communities in which they resettled, although there has been no clear definition of what is meant by this. In most cases it seemed to imply allocation of land and housing, donation of material goods such as clothes, utensils or food, or the holding of some ceremony.

The long-lasting war and the constant search for security by Angolans have contributed to predominantly ‘bonding’ rather than ‘bridging’ networks.

The absence of bridging strategies has almost certainly been a major handicap for ex-combatants in their future options and development, since economic and other opportunities in Angola are largely dependent on access to informal networks. The predominance of exclusive, ‘bonding’ networks is also unlikely to assist in the breaking down of militarised identities.

The last IRSEM inquiry shows that 99,3% of the demobilised soldiers feel to have been well accepted by the receiving communities

From the Group Interviews with beneficiaries and from the Annual Evaluation 2007 (Creative International) it emerges clearly that the process has been gradually been fine-tuned with the needs and that tensions were higher where original PGDR projects were being implemented. The former militaries met have acknowledged the need for a gradual integration. Tensions have been decreased gradually when also the needs of stay- at-home populations and vulnerable groups have started to be served by the implementation of the EC funded project. The IRSEM top management and provincial management of Huambo have acknowledged that besides the expansion of beneficiaries the EC intervention has facilitated the integration.

Indicator 2: Effectiveness of reconciliation in wider affected communities

Criminal offences committed during the war have been in many cases fairly treated according to acceptable judiciary standards. To this has contributed the strengthening of all community level institutions.

Local administrators has NGOs have witnessed that a growing effectiveness of Municipal Fora (in the Pilot Municipalities were the Municipal Development Component of FAS III has been implemented) has gradually increased the capacity of this for a and of the mini-fora at community level to control Harmful Traditional Practices, to refer on HR violations and to take steps when these violations happen, due to a growing awareness of people involved in the fora.

A research has been carried out by the 2007 Evaluation of the IRSEM project. The following data confirm some elements related to the effectiveness of reconciliation in areas widely affected by the war (mainly the Central Highlands) in fact:

- 71% of the interviewee declare to participate in community activities;
- 93% of the interviewees think that there are no highly difficult internal conflicts in the communities;
- 71% of the interviewees think that now the other members of the communities live better and;
- 58% think that they have more means, 32% think that they have more education; 18% think that they have more jobs.

From the interviews with former combatants demobilised has resulted that one of the factors which have more effectively stimulated is the gradual change of mindset of former soldiers who don’t consider themselves any more as combatants but simply as members of communities.

Indicator 3: Level of respect of human rights and treatment of war criminal offence

The issue of Human Rights In some areas the contradiction between modernisation and Harmful Traditional Practices has produced the justification for criminal acts (murdering or ill-treatment of children) of people labelled as “feitçeros” (affected by sorcery). This has been reported by several members of INGOs and local administrators, INGOs have confirmed that this practice is present in many provinces (with higher intensity in Northern provinces of Uíge and Zaire).

International Operators have reported cases of unfair treatment and violations of Human Rights by police forces, mainly against the remaining roaming populations and children.

EC specific interventions by EIDHR projects has targeted specific problems (land tenure, police violence, violence against the women), the process of raising citizens’ awareness of the importance of consolidating the peace process and stimulating participation through the creation of Municipal Fora has increased awareness, and at least increased knowledge and circulation of information about violations of Human Rights. The choice of involving traditional authorities (sobas) in the FAS process has produced a certain degree of change. The issue of educating the populations and law enforcement agencies (police, the judiciary system, to respect of Human Rights and democracy is still outstanding.

ANSWER TO THE JC

Contribution to social reintegration is among the most important credits that EC intervention can take in DDDR can take. In fact, the choice to assist the Vulnerable Groups, with a specific intervention aimed at children reinsertion has highly contributed to a most successful DDDR process. Both Beneficiaries and Implementing Partners have highlighted the relevance of this intervention for a complete reintegration and its importance in the specific situation. This has helped to stimulate a positive attitude from the receiving communities. The difficulties have been mainly related to the suspicion and initial lack of mutual trust due to the long-lasting of war and social labelling of people as belonging to one or another of the sides in conflict. Social reintegration has been facilitated by a positive synergy between informal and family bonds and the methodological choices of DDDR activities. The fact that most of the EC activities in this field have been aimed at addressing the community level is likely to have produced a positive effect by strengthening the basic level of social relationship and contributing to remove former political obstacles which could hinder the reconciliation and reintegration process. Reinsertion of formers combatants into the mainstreaming population, promoting access to basic services (health and education) and creating viable alternatives for earning a livelihood and reconstructing local economies , helping the communities to create community opportunities (advanced phases of FAS II) , promoting citizens’ participation through the creation of Municipal For a and gradual institutionalisation of participation have highly contributed to social integration, reconstruction of social networks and consolidation of peace.

JC 3.5. ROBUSTNESS OF OVERALL SOCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT IN FORMER CONFLICT ZONES

Indicators

1. Level of local, regional and national ownership of DDDR (Disarmament, Demobilisation, Rehabilitation and Reintegration) processes
2. Existence, level of effectiveness and synergy of local formal and traditional institutions
3. Level of reconstruction of social relationship, family bonds, forms of associated civil life

Indicator 1 Level of local, regional and national ownership of DDDR (Disarmament, Demobilisation, Rehabilitation and Reintegration) processes

DDRR activities have been carried out by GoA and considerable national funding has been invested. The Government took complete responsibility for the program’s implementation, political administration and monitoring of the cantonment, disarmament, demobilisation, and reinsertion processes.

One of the elements which can witness national ownership of the DDDR process is the creation of IRSEM (Institute for Socio-Professional Reintegration of Ex-combatants). IRSEM, was created under the auspices of Resolution n° 7/95, of April 14, 1995, and was based on the Government’s necessity to create an agency that specifically takes care of the socio-professional and economic reintegration of the former military within the context of the peace process. Its main goal is guaranteeing that the demobilisation and reintegration process is sustainable and fitting within the government’s programs. IRSEM has always been at the forefront in the implementation of Government reintegration programs and projects during the period 2002-2007 and in the context of the Luena Memorandum of Understanding.

At local level the Municipal and Provincial administrations have shown a high level of ownership by assuming some of the social services built for example within the program “Support to socio-vulnerable groups” such as schools and hospitals and facilitating authorisation and concession of land for agricultural cooperatives.

<p>In the Municipalities where the Municipal Development Component has been implemented the participation in consultative actions and municipal fora has developed ownership both among local administrators whose accountability has grown and among citizens whose willingness to participate has grown and capacity of identifying needs and producing projects has been strengthened. (FAS Final Report and IRSEM Annual Evaluation 2007)</p> <p>One challenge comes from the fact that, for the first time in its history, the Angolan government has taken on the complete political implementation, administration, and execution of DDDR processes. This was done by asking the International Community for additional financial support in order to complete reintegration activities.</p> <p>Although it appears a bit late it is important to recall that IRSEM is preparing a transition and sustainability strategy of the actions implemented by the ADRP to be submitted to the Government. IRSEM will be called to participate in future government actions devoted to ex-combatant reintegration. This will probably be done with an increase in its institutional capacity both at the Central and Provincial levels, making it into a legitimate public institute.</p> <p>Another important element of ownership and sustainability are the following elements:</p> <p>The fact that principal governors are interested to expand the Municipal Development Component of FAS III to all the municipalities in the provinces. This element, with the transformation of all the “Municípios” into “Unidades Orçamentais” (Budget Units) within the decentralisation process;</p> <p>The fact that 7 provincial governments are willing to finance Local Development Plans within a process similar to the Community Development Component;</p> <p>Incorporation of Municipal Fora in the revision of the Decree 17/99.</p> <p>Capacity of decentralised institutions, the Civil Society and CBOs is still limited and this is a serious change for the sustainability of many processes, such as decentralised Good Governance, employment creation etc. For example it has been noted in the evaluation reports that while the PGDR has tried to integrate the activities into the mainstream public processes (e.g. in Agricultural Extension Services – the called EDA Estação de Desenvolvimento Agrícola- Agricultural Development Station), agricultural technicians haven’t been sufficiently involved in the projects.</p>
<p>Indicator 2: Existence, level of effectiveness and synergy of local formal and traditional institutions</p> <p>NGOs implementing local initiatives financed by the EC have gradually developed a good capacity to build positive cooperation with local “Sobas” (powerful traditional authorities) which have been involved in the selection of local operators (e.g. community health operators, local agents etc.). By this way these traditional authorities have learned about human rights and legitimated reconciliation at local level.</p> <p>Moreover traditional authorities have, in several cases being stimulated to participate in the concession of agricultural land and land for construction of education and health facilities.</p> <p>All NGOs interviewed have declared that “Sobas”, after a first phase of mistrust, seen the success of the first agriculture cooperatives created by IRSEM, the fact that also most vulnerable groups within the “stay-at-home” populations have been involved and the mobilisation around the Municipal Development Component of FAS III have gradually assured their cooperation. The fact that their voice is listened within administrative organs has facilitated the synergy.</p>
<p>Indicator 3: Level of reconstruction of social relationship, family bonds, forms of associated civil life</p> <p>As shown above the data made available from ad-hoc surveys show that local networks of family and local bonds have been gradually recovered and the challenge is now to utilise these elements of social capital to strengthen democratic social fabric and social bridging capacity.</p> <p>As shown above (discussion of Indicator 2 for JC 3.5.) the reunification of families has been effective and this, according to NGOs operating in the DDDR process and local Administrators has produced a positive social dynamic.</p>
<p>ANSWER TO THE JC</p>
<p>In geographical areas targeted by EC intervention the reconstruction of social capital started from the early phases of intervention since issues related to organisation of the beneficiaries have been considered as outstanding issues related to the DDDR process.</p> <p>Introduction of FAS III has helped to develop Local Governance Institutions. In this field all intermediate and final evaluation, beneficiaries surveys carried out by FAS III and interviews with the beneficiaries have confirmed the importance of the support to Provincial and Municipal administration initiated by PAR and given not only by the Municipal Development Component of FAS III (see above JC 1 and discussion of the EQ 8) but also by other projects such as the PASS (see discussion of EQ 4), water and sanitation process in their initial attempt to target water facilities and education projects in the attempt to address education management issues.</p> <p>The experience of strengthening local administration has stimulated local positive dynamics (cooperation of Non State Actors with the Municipalities) and has been a positive model which is requested to be adopted by several other</p>

administration so far not yet involved in the process
 National ownership has been shown by the creation (before the evaluation process) of specific institutional resources and assumption of direct responsibility in implementation of DDDR processes.
 The issue of capacity for sustainability and continuity of the results is still outstanding.

SUMMARY ANSWER TO EQ 3

The EC support has contributed to the DDDR process of former combatants by targeting all the components of DDDR, focusing on the Vulnerable Groups.
 EC support has been deployed along the relief/rehabilitation/development process and its contribution has been important due to different factors such as :

- a) Timeliness of intervention
- b) Comprehensiveness
- c) Capacity to re-generate the social fabric
- d) Capacity to contribute to Institution Building and strengthening Local Good Governance

LRRD strategy has highly helped the effectiveness of the process and adoption of fast decision-making has contributed to timeliness.
 The fact that in a first phase the EC has acted through fast resumption of uncommitted funds of the 7th and 8th EDF (for example those committed to the DDDR precursor program PEAPP) and through Budget Lines interventions (it is worth to highlight FSBL which has almost exclusively funded activities until the FS programs of 2004 and 2005, but also NGO-co-financing has contributed for example in health). The simultaneous massive introduction of EDF procedures and de-concentration have contributed to a certain extent to slow-down the time –to –implementation and timeliness of intervention.
 It has to be said that in spite of some inefficiencies some of which could be reversed (see recommendations) the DDDR contribution as a whole has produced good results in terms of facilitating the smooth and effective reinsertion of demobilised soldiers and has highly contributed to consolidate the peace process.

6.3.2. Health

EQ 4	To what extent has EC support to the health sector contributed to better health service delivery through operational strategies, better management and coordination?
Justification and scope of the EQ	
<p>This question will be primarily look at the health objectives and goals set by the Country Strategy Paper for the 9th EDF and the commitments the GoA itself made for the sector. It will also look at selected health LRRD operations to get a more complete overview of health operations of the EC in Angola. The assessment of the preceding will be achieved by looking at pertinent, available health statistics and verifying the same in interviews both in the capital and in the field with selected implementers as needed.</p>	
JC 4.1. WIDER AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES	
<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Utilisation rates of health facilities 2. Level of growth of health facilities in rural areas. 	
<p>Indicator 1 Utilisation rates of health facilities</p> <p>No quantified information available for this indicator even during the field visit. Nevertheless, since the interventions of ECHO --and over to significant LRRD operations that followed-- PHC services were offered in places where none existed and those have remained operational to date, in good part through EC partner NGOs. Physical rehabilitation services in 11 centres nationwide did receive EC support and led to their greater utilization. A sorely needed centre for the care of the deaf and dumb and of the blind was opened with EC funding in Benguela.</p>	

<p>Indicator 2 Level of growth of health facilities in rural areas.</p> <p>Between 2002 and 2007 295 health centres were rehabilitated/rebuilt as were 1,600 health posts, 9 central hospitals and 50 general hospitals. With the increase of health facilities, also the average distance (as an important dimension of access) is likely to have decreased, but no information was found on this even during the field visit. As of 2005, access to health services (availability within acceptable distance) had become possible for about 30-40% of the population, but access to essential medicines had only increased from 25 to 30% of the population; to date, regular supplies of medicines remain a concern; the PASS project attempt at streamlining a transparent procurement of drugs at central level ended up in a non approval of the ad-hoc proposal to the MOH.</p>
<p>ANSWER TO THE JC</p> <p>The per capita health expenditure in Angola stands at 71 USD/yr (USD 42 being the average for Africa). The health budget amounted to 4.4% of the national budget in 2006 (a relative decrease from 2004, but justified by authorities due to the low absorptive capacity of the sector). Health expenditures thus remain low. During the period under evaluation, EC-funded health interventions followed five axes, namely PHC for areas of difficult access including availability of medicines and immunisation services; support of the handicapped (the EC is the principal donor in this area); training of trainers and on-the-job training of non-qualified health personnel; construction and rehabilitation of health centres and health posts; and specialized technical assistance for the elaboration of the national health strategy and of the regulation of the national system of drugs procurement and management and the elaboration of a blood products documents (the latter three having achieved only partial success).</p> <p>The overall achievements of the EC support to the health sector can be summarized as: provision of PHC services and essential medicines to 1 million beneficiaries; construction/rehabilitation of health posts and training of personnel in 30 municipalities; support of financial policies at the MOH and review of the human resources development plan.</p> <p>Otherwise, in 2004, the Global Fund (largely financed by the EC and member state) funded HIV, malaria and TB projects for an amount of 63 million USD for the 2004-2005 biennium; funds were administrated by UNDP; activities actually started in 2005.</p> <p>Moreover, noteworthy is the fact that out of 94 ECHO projects funded from 2002-2006, a large number were in health and included support to combat two epidemics, Marburg fever and cholera, for which ECHO disbursed €4.6 million</p>
<p>JC 4.2. IMPROVED DELIVERY AND QUALITY OF HEALTH AND PREVENTIVE SERVICES, ESSENTIAL MEDICINES AND CONTRACEPTIVES</p>
<p>Indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase in number of recipients of preventive health care such as Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI), Maternal and Child Health (MCH), Family planning (FP), nutrition surveillance, impregnated mosquito nets, directly observed Treatment (DOTS), etc. 2. Level of growth in the provision of preventive and curative services. 3. Level of growth of rural facilities that have essential medicines and contraceptives in stock without major interruption of supply.
<p>Indicator 1 : Increase in number of recipients of preventive health care such as Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI), Maternal and Child Health (MCH), Family planning (FP), nutrition surveillance, impregnated mosquito nets, directly observed Treatment (DOTS), etc</p> <p>With the help of partner NGOs, services had to be set up pretty much from scratch including the training of staff to provide curative health services. Logistic systems had to be set up to procure and distribute essential medicines and to revamp the national Extended Program of Immunisation. Family planning services had to be reinstated. Other donors were involved in similar aid, but covered different geographical areas. The high prevalence of victims of mines required setting up services for their physical and social rehabilitation (included national and international training, provision of equipment and of prostheses plus the expansion of the Benguela Center). At the MOH, the implementation capacity is weak and the allocation process of resources is often inconsistent with the plans that have been painstakingly prepared and thus with major priorities. The limited management competencies of different service levels of the administration contribute to such a situation. The mechanisms of planning, budgeting, supervising and auditing are still only slowly being put in place at the different levels, though progress has been noted in the capacity of planning and budgeting in the five PASS-supported provinces.</p> <p>Some additional quantitative data for this indicator were found during the field visit (over what was found in the desk phase).</p>

The availability and quality of preventive health care services, including MCH, has been strengthened in areas with EC projects (a Macro Intl. survey in 2006-07 showed that, nationwide, 72% of urban women had their deliveries in a health facility against 22% for rural women; and that the fertility rate was 4.4 children per woman in urban and 7.7 children for rural women).

As per interviews held, community participation in the delivery of health services has not been visibly strengthened. Nevertheless, in the last ten years, with EC support, PHC services and essential medicines were brought to about 1 million beneficiaries. The EPI program still has serious problems of rupture of stocks in the five PASS provinces so that in the municipality visited in Huambo (Caala) the rate of fully immunized children at age 1 is only 44%. [It is noted that the EC has no direct funding of the national EPI program].

Activity is sparsely reported on nutrition with no reliable data to report on the actual coverage of specific nutrition interventions and their longer-term impact.

As relates to malaria, TB and HIV, the Global Fund does have some reliable quantified information: The same reliable Macro Intl. surveyed malaria variables in 2006/2007; it showed that 20% of children <14 and 14% of pregnant women were infected; 28% of households had an insecticide-treated mosquito net at home; 18% of children <5 and 22% of pregnant women slept under a treated net the night before the survey; and only 3% of pregnant women received preventive malaria treatment during pregnancy (representing a clear missed opportunity);

For HIV, an also recent CDC national survey showed that 3,8% of pregnant women 15-49 years were positive; this extrapolates to a 2.1% prevalence of all adults 15-49 in Angola. 190,000 adults were living with HIV in 2007; as per the GF, around 14,000 persons are under regular ARV treatment in the country; further, there are an estimated 50,000 AIDS orphans <18 years of age. Also, interventions are ongoing for mother to child transmission and provincial supervisors for preventive activities are now in place. Moreover, the National Institute for the Fight Against AIDS has been strengthened, HIV screening has been streamlined and anti-retrovirals distributed. The armed forces received support for their work on AIDS. US\$100 million are available from the GF for 5 years for this program. Starting in 2007, it was estimated that still almost 1/3 of the population have never heard for HIV and AIDS. The risk factors for a rapid increase in seroprevalence are certainly present in the country. Other than through the GF, the EC directly supports AIDS projects valued at 30.1 million Euros: a) for the rational use of blood transfusions, b) for projects to reduce the virus's prevalence in rural communities (Oxfam UK), c) for the support of prevention and care in the country's most affected province (German Red Cross), and d) for the reinforcement the provision of municipal health services with an important HIV component (CUAMM). An effort is also supported to mainstream HIV and AIDS components in a big road project in Cunene. GF AIDS activities have been implemented in two phases: the first had 18 NGO sub-recipients, the second had 13; these NGO received important capacity building in HIV and AIDS.

The GF sub-recipient for TB is the Italian NGO CUAMM that covers 11/18 provinces (contacted but unable to interview due to the absence of knowledgeable staff during the evaluators field visit). They have been involved in strengthening DOTS, distribution of TB drugs, and ad-hoc laboratory equipment and training. The TB prevalence in 2006 was estimated to be 344 per 100,000. The DOTS approach is a central element in CUAMM's intervention. But a serious rupture of one year for TB medicines (due to the procurement by the MOH of substandard medicines that had to be discarded) importantly hindered progress. US\$11.5 million are available from the GF for 5 years for this program.

Indicator 2: Level of growth in the provision of preventive and curative services

As can be seen from indicator 1 above, preventive services for the three major poverty-related diseases have clearly improved. This, as a result of GF and partners activities for which the EC and member states can take credit, as well as HIV and AIDS activities funded directly. The coverage of the Expanded Program of Immunization has expanded but has not yet managed to reach acceptable coverage rates; the malaria situation has improved and, now, reliable baseline data exist to measure progress; the situation for acute respiratory infections (ARIs) has apparently not improved, but no data exist to back this impression of experts.

The opening of the sensory incapacitated centre in Benguela needs to be highlighted here.

Indicator 3: Level of growth of rural facilities that have essential medicines and contraceptives in stock without major interruption of supply

Recent data, for the five provinces in the PASS project, show that the drug supplies situation has improved from government sources though the improvement has not been quantified and ruptures for some essential medicines are still reported. Medicines under order from PASS have had a delay in arriving and have not yet been delivered and thus still remain in the pipeline.

<p>A planned essential medicines procurement system reform attempted by PASS has experienced delays and its chance of approval has been written off by the Project (“the MOH is simply not interested”). A regulation of the use of medicines and of blood products that had EC support was approved.</p> <p>As regards FP, PASS officers interviewed relate that the interest and commitment of the MOH is not clear; the supply of contraceptives is the most unreliable of all with almost frequent ruptures. Given this situation, sensitisation campaigns are dangerous since ruptures attempt against the ultimate success of FP. It is to be noted that the new health plans developed under PASS for provincial and municipal health services do include budgeted reproductive health and FP activities and supplies.</p>
<p>ANSWER TO THE JC</p>
<p>With the help of partner NGOs, services had to be set up pretty much from scratch including the training of staff to provide curative health services. Logistic systems had to be set up to procure and distribute essential medicines and to revamp the national Extended Program of Immunisation. Family planning services had to be reinstated. Other donors were involved in similar aid, but covered different geographical areas. The high prevalence of victims of mines required setting up services for their physical and social rehabilitation (included national and international training, provision of equipment and of prostheses plus the expansion of the Benguela Center). At the MOH, the implementation capacity is weak and the allocation process of resources is often inconsistent with the plans that have been painstakingly prepared and thus with major priorities. The limited management competencies of different service levels of the administration contribute to such a situation. The mechanisms of planning, budgeting, supervising and auditing are still only slowly being put in place at the different levels, though progress has been noted in the capacity of planning and budgeting in the five PASS-supported provinces.</p> <p>Despite improvements, the epidemiological situation remains worrisome in Angola, in addition due to recurring outbreaks of cholera and the reappearance of the wild polio virus.</p>
<p>JC 4.3. STRENGTHENED MANAGEMENT CAPACITY, CLINICAL SKILLS OF HEALTH SECTOR CADRES AND HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEMS (HIS).</p>
<p>Indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of medical staff trained at both levels. 2. Provinces with functioning provincial health directorates (DPS) and with new attributions to fulfil their new functions.
<p>Indicator 1: Number of medical staff trained at both levels</p> <p>Nationally, since the achievement of peace, the number of doctors and nurses increased to roughly 1,400 doctors and 35,500 nurses (including Cuban cadres). Details on the impact of the many clinical skills training courses completed under EC projects were not found during the field phase. The few individual staff interviewed in Caala told the evaluator that the trainings were appreciated and ‘helpful’. Altogether, in five provinces, personnel was trained in 30 municipalities and, centrally, PASS backstopped the preparation of the MOH Human Resources Plan which has not yet been approved. In its support to the MOH in Luanda, PASS also covered training of cadres in HIS, in human resources, in overall specialized management, in essential medicines management and in safe blood issues.</p> <p>The Physical Rehabilitation project formed 24 technical cadres in Central America (El Salvador) and 20 more in-country at mid-level, as well as 30 through distance education courses.</p>
<p>Indicator 2:</p> <p>In its second phase (after 2006), the PASS project has provided significant support to DPSs that, as a result, have been strengthened. As mentioned, situation analyses culminated in a health mapping exercise that served as a base for the preparation of long-term provincial plans (to be officially launched in November 2008) and for budgeted annual municipal plans (POAs) in selected municipalities. This support has been praised not only by the health authorities, but also by the Ministry of Finance who wished all other sectors would also embark in preparing such budgeted plans. This progress is additionally important given that the national budgetary decentralization process to the municipalities will go from pilot to universal in January 2009. In Huambo, the PASS office is adjacent to the provincial director’s office and the latter praised the support received. Moreover, the evaluator had a chance to meet with the PASS TAs of the five provinces while in meetings in Luanda; what becomes clear from talking to them is that the responsiveness of the different DPSs is not even; the Benguela DPS has been most difficult to deal with.</p>
<p>ANSWER TO THE JC</p>
<p>It was clear from the beginning that, to achieve the rebuilding of the health system, management skills would have to be strengthened or passed-on from scratch. In this vein, the enormous logistical efforts to make medicines available would have meant nothing if the clinical skills of health providers were not strengthened; therefore training became a logical</p>

priority. Not unlike other countries (even without a civil war), the strengthening of the HIS has proven to be a more difficult problem to crack. There has been a significant amount of training of health staff in the PASS project, as well as in the EC-funded NGO projects. No additive quantified records have been compiled to get a more objective idea of the magnitude of this effort (No. of cadres trained and a follow up to see if they are applying new skills). The training on planning and budgeting skills has to be highlighted in the work of PASS since this effort has reached the municipal level in the provinces covered. Part of this effort included the finalization of high quality health mapping exercises that entailed a detailed situation analysis of the health sector in each municipality; the effort has ended in detailed GIS maps rich in information.

The health information system (HIS) is still too deficient to provide reliable data for a judgement based on documentary evidence. The PASS project continued work done centrally on the HIS and introduced/trained-for some new software, but it deemphasized work on this after the December 2007 amendment of the Financial Agreement to devote more energies to the work at provincial level. In the five PASS provinces, some streamlining of the centripetal flow of information has been achieved. In the municipality visited (Caala), a PASS partner (AMOSMID) has trained and deployed community health workers that are in charge of 100 households and regularly report on an ad-hoc checklist on these households health needs and problems.

Training to strengthen the overall management capacity of health cadres was certainly not missed, but much still needs to be done in this area.

The EC can also take credit for important capacity building from basic to university level in the area of physical rehabilitation through the project it supported in this area from 2002 to 2007.

JC 4.4. IMPROVED HEALTH INDICATORS.

Indicators

1. Regular and periodic management and health information reports being produced from the Primary Health Care (PHC) level up
2. Improved rates in communicable, diarrhoeal diseases, HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis

Indicator 1: Regular and periodic management and health information reports being produced from the Primary Health Care (PHC) level up

Overall, data flows and quality remain unreliable and monitoring is at best very weak. The situation in the five PASS provinces is somewhat better and in Caala a partner-led community-based data collection system by community health workers is working well since June -

Indicator 2 : Improved rates in communicable, diarrhoeal diseases, HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis

No improvements have occurred (or can be reliably reported) concerning child mortality as a nationwide indicator. According to latest WHO data for 2006, infant mortality is at 154/1,000 births, under five mortality at 260/1000 children and the maternal mortality at 1,400/100 thousand. All these indicators have reportedly not improved since 2002. Data for malaria were presented above. From information of border town hospitals, it can be presumed that HIV is spreading fast especially in the South of the country. The reestablishment of transport communication will quite surely contribute to the dissemination of HIV/AIDS. Moreover, there are still poor blood safety controls at peripheral levels, although screening in blood transfusion services has increased. Some work is being done against mother to child transmission. Malaria, diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections (ARI) still account for 90% of morbidity. The incidence of TB has been estimated at 120-130 cases/100 thousand. Trypanosomiasis is still a problem with very low vector control actions against tsetse flies. Cholera seems to be under control; wild polio virus cases have been reported in the north and centre of the country.

Although not specifically asked by this indicator, one must mention here how the EC-funded training and provision of specialized supplies did benefit the physically handicapped (especially mine accident victims).

ANSWER TO THE JC

The problem of the lack of these is linked to the above mentioned weakness of the HIS. Punctual surveys are giving some insight on the health situation more reliably by focusing on some of the routine indicators; two of these surveys were carried out by national vertical programs (malaria and AIDS).

As relates to MDGs:

- MDG 4 on child mortality: no improvements have occurred; malaria is the first cause of mortality while measles is the first cause of mortality for vaccine-preventable diseases. For malaria, new reliable data that can be generalized, only became available at the end of 2007 and will serve more as a baseline than as an indicator of progress.

- MDG 5 on maternal mortality: data are insufficient. Institutional births stand at around 30% only.
- MDG 6 on HIV: new reliable data that can be generalized only became available at the end of 2007 and will serve more as a baseline than as an indicator of progress.

JC 4.5 REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES HAVE RE-ESTABLISHED OPERATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS WHICH HAVE FACILITATED THE STARTING OF DEVELOPMENTAL APPROACHES IN HEALTH (LRRD APPROACH).

Indicators:

1. Number of displaced and returning communities in project areas still without access to PHC services
2. Early recovery of organizational levels of the health sector
3. Coherence of rehabilitation with the basis of the developmental approach

Indicator 1: Number of displaced and returning communities in project areas still without access to PHC services

According to the information double-checked during the field phase, the health needs of displaced and returned populations are, to a good extent, served on an ongoing basis, except for more remote resettlement areas. However, no quantitative data were found when reviewing records from the (LRRD-centred) EC transition project that introduced in anticipation of the departure of ECHO (see below).

Indicator 2: Early recovery of organizational levels of the health sector

Provinces do have functioning provincial health directorates, with a budget and their own resources to attend to their major needs. As said, the five PASS provinces are better off, especially since the project decided to place TAs in each of the five DPSs in the last 12 months of the project. The impact of these TAs presence has been sizeable and greatly appreciated.

Indicator 3: Coherence of rehabilitation with the basis of the developmental approach

DG ECHO in Angola aimed to contribute to, at the time, vital interventions which they hoped had a chance of surviving beyond its presence in the country. This was possible through “investing” in the partners who had a holistic approach and were experienced in integrated programs and were funded by different donors with longer-term funding secured. Also important was the follow-through aim of policies contributing to the coherence of EC funding with a longer-term perspective. Most of the rehabilitation support given by DG ECHO to its partners was not lost, but can be considered as an important starting point for more durable solutions to improve the health situation of the most vulnerable populations in Angola. In general, this was achieved.

The actual operationalisation of LRRD was achieved through the launching by the EC of the Programa de Transição de Apoio as Populações Deslocadas (PTAPD) in 2002 (16.3 million EC then increased to 19.56 million after the MTR of this project which was recently closed in July 2008). This project supported the continuation of 13 health projects by 10 international NGOs in nine provinces (then reduced to three after the MTR). Projects typically embarked in the rehabilitation of facilities, provision of equipment and of medicines (for 17 health centres and hospitals and 40 health posts), as well as in extensive training of staff, of 150 traditional birth attendants and of 30 community immobilisers. Altogether, these projects reached a million beneficiaries. 2005 saw the exit of several of these NGOs and ruptures occurred in staffing and in supplies. The MTR recommended greater involvement of the government counterparts and concentrating work in Malange, Moxico and in Uige, as well as more training on drug management issues and more community involvement. Actual project functions were to be passed-on to local actors rather than NGO cadres carrying them out. In the opinion of Delegation staff and of this evaluator, this transition project was an LRRD success since in many provinces the government services have picked up progressively and an upcoming budgetary decentralization plan of the GoA for January 2009 should provide the means to further support the health sector.

Nevertheless, a source of great frustration for the evaluator during the field phase was to find that five of the important international NGOs that carried out LRRD operations had left the country –often leaving behind a local NGO partner, but the latter with no offices in Luanda. Selecting a province to visit thus became a difficult exercise. Huambo was selected, only to find one NGO still in place that had had health ECHO- and EC-funded projects, namely the Portuguese NGO CIC. It is encouraging to report that this NGO continued their support to ECHO-supported populations without gaps. Documentary evidence for the other NGOs was unavailable to the evaluator.

In the area of physical rehabilitation, the EC project (that had multiple problems well known to the Delegation) was not followed by a new project in this area. Sustainability of the progress achieved is of concern.

The table below summarises Health indicators for Angola (2002-2005)

Indicator	Location	Year	Rate -%	Sources
Population under 5	National	2003	2,706,000	UNICEF
Population annual growth rate	National	1970 – 1990 1990 - 2003	2,6% 2,9%	UNICEF
Population urbanized	National	2003	36%	UNICEF
Infant mortality rate/1000 live births	National	1960 2003	208 150	UNICEF/UNDP MICS/UNICEF
Under 5 mortality rate/1000 live births		1960 2003	345 250	UNICEF MICS/UNICEF
Maternal mortality rate/100,000 live births		1995 2000	1,300 1,700	UNDP UNICEF
Under 5 stunted	National	2001	45,2% moderate 22,1% severe	MICS/UNICEF
Under 5 wasted	National	2001	6,3% moderate 1.1% severe	MICS/UNICEF
Population undernourished	National	1990 – 1992 1998 – 2000	61% 50%	UNDP
Population requiring food aid	National	2005	958,000	WFP
Life expectancy at birth		2003	40 (years)	UNDP/UNICEF
Measles vaccination cover	National	2003	62%	UNICEF
Access to safe water	Urban Rural Total	2002 2002 2002	70% 40% 50%	UNICEF
Total IDPs	National	2002 2005	3,8 (million) 22.000 (estimation)	TCU (OCHA)/ MINARS
Total refugees outside Angola		2005	132,000 (DRC, Namibia, Zambia) 53,000 (assisted repatriations)	TCU (OCHA)
HIV/AIDS infection rate (limited estimation - prevalence) *	National	2004	2,8% (C.I. 2,5/3,1)	UNICEF/MICS

Sources: The state of the world's children – 2005 “Childhood under threat” – UNICEF; MICS II Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys – 2001 – INE/UNICEF; Human Development Report – 2003 – UNDP; Food Security Situation Report – May 2005 – WFP Angola; TCU/OCHA Situations reports and interviews – 2005

ANSWER TO THE JC

The problem of the lack of these is linked to the above mentioned weakness of the HIS. Punctual surveys are giving some insight on the health situation more reliably by focusing on some of the routine indicators; two of these surveys were carried out by national vertical programs (malaria and AIDS).

As relates to MDGs:

- MDG 4 on child mortality: no improvements have occurred; malaria is the first cause of mortality while measles is the first cause of mortality for vaccine-preventable diseases. For malaria, new reliable data that can be generalized only became available at the end of 2007 and will serve more as a baseline than as an indicator of progress.
- MDG 5 on maternal mortality: data are insufficient. Institutional births stand at around 30% only.
- MDG 6 on HIV: new reliable data that that can be generalized only became available at the end of 2007 and will serve more as a baseline than as an indicator of progress.

ANSWER TO THE QUESTION	
<p>The health reform process in Angola has been slower than what was expected, primarily due to a lack of human resources, a weak institutional capacity of the MOH and an inefficient sector coordination. Moreover, 9th EDF funds for health were only partially used since 8th EDF funds financed projects till 2007 and the absorptive capacity was limited. The overall achievements of the EC support to the health sector (including ECHO's) can be summarized as: provision of PHC services and essential medicines to about 1 million beneficiaries, construction/rehabilitation of health posts and training of personnel in 30 municipalities, support of policy formulation at the Ministry of Health, review of the ministry's human resources development plan and elaboration of important national policy/strategy documents that, when approved, should have an impact on greater sustainability of health interventions. Improvements are registered in terms of PHC services provided (especially in areas of difficult access), of improved availability of essential drugs, of some of the immunization coverage, of support to the rehabilitation of the handicapped (especially mine victims), of training at different levels and of the construction, rehabilitation and equipping of some facilities --all this in scattered locations in several provinces. Special mention is made of the many contributions PASS has made both at central level and in the five provinces where it works as depicted above. This notwithstanding the several areas where PASS staff recognizes they have not succeeded (e.g., drugs procurement, national health strategy, HIS). Moreover, the EC's insistence on LRRD is directly geared to not letting down communities helped under its humanitarian aid after DG ECHO projects ended. A good number DG ECHO health projects were picked up directly by LRRD projects under a five-year transition project of support to displaced populations.</p> <p>While a mid-term strategy for the sector is still sorely needed, the National Health Policy is still not approved and vertical programs are still not integrated.</p> <p>The work in Angola through experienced long-standing NGO partners of the EC is one clear value added in EC interventions. For the future, it is planned to focus EC support mostly at the more decentralized level where foreign aid has a more tangible impact. The concrete actual impact of EC health sector assistance is nevertheless not yet quantifiable since baseline data are not available, health conditions only improve very slowly, and health monitoring and statistics are still very weak in spite of EC support.</p>	

6.3.3. Food Security

EQ 5	To what extent has EC support to Food Security contributed to preparation and implementation of strategies and medium term action plans to reduce food insecurity and alleviate rural poverty?
Justification and scope of the EQ	
<p>Through improving food security (FS), the GoA seeks to support nutrition, health, and a greater productivity. The agricultural sector was very affected by the armed conflict so the government set out priority actions with a five year horizon. This question will look into how Angola, with EC help, has finally implemented policies towards sustainable development by restructuring the production potential of selected rural areas in an effort to alleviate poverty among its most vulnerable population. The assessment will be carried out within country looking at sources of verification both in the capital, as well as in the field with selected implementers as needed.</p>	
JC 5.1: IMPROVED FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND PRODUCTION OF MARKETABLE SURPLUSES FOR LOCAL AND NATIONAL MARKETS	
Indicators	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Level of households' year-round food self-sufficiency for staple foods 2. Increase of agricultural surpluses sold and availability of local markets with connections to urban centres 3. Beneficiaries of animal husbandry projects sharing off springs of their animals with new beneficiaries. 4. Level of introduction of new cultures 5. Households with a purchasing power sufficient to acquire their basic needs in the local market 	
Indicator 1: Level of households' year-round food self-sufficiency for staple foods	
<p>No specific quantitative data were found for this even during the field phase since most of the international NGOs that had EC-funded FS projects are no longer in the country. In two cases (OIKOS and CUAMM) the persons who had the institutional memory (or access to the respective files) were not available. In yet other cases, Angolan partner NGOs left behind have offices other than in Luanda. As a stopgap measure, the evaluator did a systematic and thorough review of the files in the Delegation pertaining to these projects and most information here below comes from those sources. However, qualitative information suggests that more acreage has been added to agricultural production every</p>	

<p>year, in part due to successful demining operations; this is likely to increase the availability of staple foods for household and local --and at a later stage regional and national-- food security.</p>
<p>Indicator 2 Increase of agricultural surpluses sold and availability of local markets with connections to urban centres</p> <p>From documents available do it emerges that agricultural production for local and national markets including animal products, fruits and non timber forest products has begun to increase. Details about increased agricultural production and marketing in project areas were not found since only two informants on this were available to the evaluation team. [It is noted that the FS projects funded through NGOs are scattered over several provinces; this created a dilemma to select where the evaluator should go, away from Luanda, to find the most interesting]. Huambo was selected for a visit to visit ADRA Angola and the NGO ACH/Spain; in ADRA all staff with a knowledge was absent and ACH had a national meeting of cadres that day and could not receive the evaluator]. People are nevertheless producing and selling surpluses, at present more for local than for national markets (although this is changing as the transport infrastructure is being upgraded --some with EC support built-in into FS projects). (See EQ3 for data on demining).</p> <p>Note: The PRSA project (that started in April 2006) is literally a month before its MTR. The FS officer at the Delegation asked the evaluator not to look into it in great detail since this is part of he TOR of the MTR. Instead, the evaluator was to look at a 2001-2006 FAO project that supported the Gabinete de Segurança Alimentar at the MINADER and a December 2008-finishing UNDP project in the demining area. (see below)</p>
<p>Indicator 3 Beneficiaries of animal husbandry projects sharing off springs of their animals with new beneficiaries</p> <p>A recently (2008) started project, PAPEFSA, has an important animal husbandry component; it is too new and falls outside the period for this evaluation.</p>
<p>Indicator 4: Level of introduction of new cultures</p> <p>In some successful cases intervention in food security in it advanced phase has gone so far as to promote a real agricultural development by linking the farmer to the markets not only by creating commercial outlet to existing marketable surpluses but also by introducing highly productive semi-perishable cash crops (such as onions and potatoes) which at the same time are import substitutes. This has been obtained both in FSBL interventions and in the advanced phases of the DDDR process. In the province of Huambo the evaluation team has had the opportunity to see intervention carried out by World Vision which have been based on gradual introduction of new crops, development of collective storage warehouses, introduction of animal traction (and in some cases motor traction) aimed at facilitating the introduction of new cultures. The result is that the new crops have been made available for local consumption and for local and export marketing with high profitability. Moreover new vegetables (tomato, cabbage, green pepper and others) have been introduced (in some cases reintroduced) with the aim to complete the nutrition intake of the population and promote an integrated approach to local markets. The interviews have confirmed that the same experience has been made in almost all the provinces. The facilitation of market access has eventually allowed storage and circulation of different products across the country.</p>
<p>Indicator 5 Households with a purchasing power sufficient to acquire their basic needs in the local market</p> <p>Qualitative information found indicates improved rural livelihoods through improved food self-sufficiency and production of some marketable surpluses.</p>
<p>ANSWER TO THE JC</p> <p>The process of producing sizeable enough marketable surpluses for the national market is still off, but local markets are thriving. This has emphasized to the EC the need to, in their resettlement support, link efforts in food production/self-sufficiency with efforts in promoting the production of surpluses and of new crops for marketing and family income. This explains the components found in many EC FS projects that, on top of this, include demining, the rehabilitation of roads and bridges and some small irrigation and storage operations. Moreover, some projects rightly addressed animal husbandry needs and forest interventions. Much more is needed to bring the country to a normalized agricultural and FS situation. The potential is great. (See JC 5.5 below)</p>

JC 5.2: BETTER FOOD STORAGE, PROCESSING AND MARKETING IN EC INTERVENTION AREAS .
<p>Indicators</p> <p>1. Communities that received EC FS support are able to safely store and or process at least one third of their harvest and still have around a 10% available for marketing.</p>
<p>Indicator 1 : Communities that received EC FS support are able to safely store and or process at least one third of their harvest and still have around a 10% available for marketing.</p> <p>Information for this indicator is available, but not quantified. Several of the NGO FS projects successfully set up and did the training for seed banks and stores for non-perishable or semi-perishable food products which are run by (strengthened or newly formed) farmers associations in the project localities. Efforts were also reported on joint marketing of commodities by the same associations; the results of the latter efforts remained unreported though.</p>
<p>ANSWER TO THE JC</p> <p>see above</p>
JC 5.3: IMPROVED CAPACITY IN FOOD SECURITY ISSUES FOR SECTOR STAKEHOLDERS.
<p>Indicators</p> <p>1. Number of staff trained at both levels</p>
<p>Indicator 1: Number of staff trained at both levels</p> <p>After 2004, most projects were supposed to be implemented by government to provide quality basic services. Between 2002 and 2007, €117 million was invested by EC supported programmes in the social sectors with funds from the 7th, 8th and 9th EDF. Although training figures prominently in FS projects, no aggregated information on numbers of people trained (and follow up on the application of new skills) was found during the field stage.</p>
<p>ANSWER TO THE JC</p> <p>See above</p>
JC 5.4: IMPROVED RURAL ACCESS (RURAL FEEDER ROADS).
<p>Indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of new rural bridges and km of rural feeder roads. 2. Level of communities with access to permanent roads
<p>Indicator 1: Number of new rural bridges and km of rural feeder roads</p> <p>The rehabilitation of rural infrastructure was supported when and as needed, but no quantified data was found on totals. Road and bridge repairs --as part of FS operations-- were highlighted, by at least two NGOs, as being too capital intensive (prices have skyrocketed) risking to absorb a too high proportion of their budget earmarked for other FS priorities; to cope, they entered into MoUs with local authorities to co-finance this work.</p>
<p>Indicator 2 : Level of communities with access to permanent roads</p> <p>No qualitative or quantitative data were found on how the improved infrastructure led to better market access. The needs in the repair of secondary roads and bridges undoubtedly remains a priority</p>
<p>ANSWER TO THE JC</p> <p>From national FS perspective, the need for repair of secondary roads and bridges undoubtedly remains a priority (together with demining). Better data collection on this rubric is needed for future evaluation of FS projects with a feeder roads component. Road and bridge repairs --as part of EC FS operations-- were highlighted, by at least two NGOs, as being too capital intensive (since prices have skyrocketed) risking to absorb a too high proportion of their budget earmarked for other FS priorities; to cope, these NGOs entered into MoUs with local authorities to co-finance this type of work.</p>

JC 5.5: COORDINATED USE OF EDF FUNDS, EC BUDGET LINES AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS TO RE-ESTABLISH OPERATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS WHICH HAVE FACILITATED THE STARTING OF DEVELOPMENTAL APPROACHES IN FOOD SECURITY (LRRD APPROACH).
<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Level of coordination between CSP/NIP intervention and DG ECHO, Food Security Budget Line (FSBL), other kind of EC funded activities (NGO co-financing and European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR). 2. Early recovery of Institutional Capacity. 3. Level of rural development related to road rehabilitation.
<p>Indicator 1: Level of coordination between CSP/NIP intervention and DG ECHO, Food Security Budget Line (FSBL), other kind of EC funded activities (NGO co-financing and European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR))</p> <p>In order to ensure coordination of the different kinds of support, funds from these different sources were indeed earmarked to different FS projects. As per the CSP, EDF funds were primarily used for physical rehabilitation, institutional support and are now used for pilot projects.</p> <p>In 2005-2006, the Food Security budget line (annual) was used to move from the provision of food, seeds and agricultural inputs to agricultural development projects. This is clear from the documentation reviewed. EC-funded NGO FS projects have had a mix of components including: seed multiplication and seed banks, commodities warehousing, crop diversification, demonstration plots, irrigation systems recovery and food for work, a revolving-fund livestock and traction animals (oxen) distribution, extensive training and agricultural extension, commodities marketing support, community organization, capacity building of municipal agricultural cadres and of local partner NGO members, as well as HIV and AIDS, demining and road/bridges construction components --all of these clearly part of a development rather than a humanitarian framework.</p>
<p>Indicator 2: Early recovery of Institutional Capacity</p> <p>Mention is made severally that municipal MINADER officers were trained. But also mentioned is the fact that it was not easy to motivate them and to have them apply the skills learned. The same is true for their performance in reliably collecting and forwarding vital crop and agro-meteorological information required by the FS Unit of the Ministry (that was and is also supported by two EC- funded projects, one through FAO and the other under the PRSA. (see below).</p>
<p>Indicator 3: Level of rural development related to road rehabilitation</p> <p>Rehabilitation of feeder roads and roads in general has been a preoccupation of LRRD in the area of Food Security but, as said, no aggregated quantitative information was found during the field phase. Therefore, how rural development overall has benefited from this remains an unanswered question. This fact does not diminish everybody's conviction of the importance of road rehabilitation.</p>
ANSWER TO THE JC
<p>The convergence of FS budget line and EDF funds in FS operations clearly resulted in synergy and no overlap since it was clearly delineated which funds pay for what. This convergence has to be given part of the credit for a successful LRRD transition. LRRD operations in the FS area in Angola allowed partner NGOs to contribute to weaning resettled communities of the food aid that ECHO/WFP funds provided them with until they had two successful crops and could reach at least food self-sufficiency. Now, a number of government and non-governmental institutional mechanisms are in place to continue support to the agricultural sector in a development mode. As is true for health, LRRD is to be considered a success in FS. To what extent this has, to date, alleviated rural poverty is difficult to judge; it certainly gave thousands of families a new start in that direction.</p>
ANSWER TO THE QUESTION
<p>The food security situation has clearly improved. EC support of the WFP finished in 2005, the same year DG ECHO closed its office in Angola. In the last three years agricultural production has been increasing and the need for actual food distribution has decreased to almost zero. As the main donor in the field of food security, and with its vast experience in the resettlement of displaced people, as well as in the support of food security interventions, the EC has considerably contributed to the preparation and implementation of the recovery strategies in Angola. It has also done its part in supporting ancillary activities to FS as are feeder roads, demining and the construction of storage facilities. Despite a period of drought in the South of the country, most supported communities were able to recuperate, after two or three harvests, and did not need the distribution of new seeds and agricultural tools any longer. The impact of demining has also been important. The LRRD strategy has been particularly relevant for attaining sustainability in food</p>

security and has greatly contributed to moving from food distribution to food production to commodities marketing. Coordination with other donors projects (especially the WB) on FS issues improved during the period under review; situation analyses and priority action lists are now widely discussed among donors, but the ministerial presence is still weak. A good bit remains to be done on this though.

From 2002-2007, 90.7 million Euros were used to complement the 9th EDF funds. 9.7 million Euros were used in co-funded NGO projects with an increasing share going to local NGOs. Of the 9th EDF, Envelope A funding, 50-60 million Euros went for health, i.e., 42-51%. Comparatively, FS only had 0-2.5% from 9th EDF funding.

6.3.4. Water and Sanitation

EQ6	To what extent has EC support to Water & Sanitation improved the quality of life for target populations in peri-urban areas of Luanda and Lubango/Namibe in the context of national sector policies and strategies?
Justification and scope of the EQ	
<p>Much WATSAN infrastructure dates back to pre-independence days and was damaged or simply deteriorated during the war years. Thus, WATSAN became a priority for humanitarian assistance and in recent years, there has been investment, especially in urban areas. However water costs remain high, in particular from the perspective of the poor. In rural areas, surface water is the main source of potable and irrigation water and this supply can vary seasonally and suffers from poor quality and pollution. There is now a national sector strategy and development plan. The EQ analyses the efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of EC support to WATSAN infrastructure</p>	
<p>EC support to WATSAN is the most important non-focal sector of EC support and is a continuation of ECHO support to the sector. This support has been previously evaluated (Evaluation of ECHO’s Global Plan 2000 – Angola: Sector Water & Sanitation, GERMAX Geth GmbH, 2001) and it is not proposed to re-visit the findings of that evaluation. However, certain aspects do set the scene for continuing EC support to WATSAN. Only a single WATSAN project was supported under GP 2000 (Uige) whilst 3 WATSAN projects were supported under GP 1999 (Oxfam – Malange; ACH – Matala; INTERSOS – Caxito) though further projects were considered under GP 2001. All projects dealt with water supply and were found to be relevant in responding to needs of IDPs. Effectiveness and efficiency were found to be, on balance, positive but weak cost effectiveness indicators pointed to a lack of consideration of this issue at project proposal stage. Impact was mixed. All interventions were designed as emergency response and relief but there was little consideration of sustainability (the evaluation pointed out especially lack of hand pump maintenance strategies and neglect of other simpler solutions). No projects included any element of cost recovery. Management suffered from ‘weak technical background in the complicated reality of rural water supply projects in developing countries’. Recommendations of the evaluation included: only give emergency response to emergency situations; proposals should include more quantitative data for better assessment of relevance, strategy and cost effectiveness; cooperation and support of DPA should be continued; sustainability and exit strategy should be considered at an early stage; WATSAN projects can be appropriate and relevant in a framework of long term development; simplest solutions for water supply should be chosen; EC should assist GoA in developing a national rural development strategy.</p> <p>Under CSP/NIP 2002-2007 EC committed 21% of the uncommitted balances of EDF 7&8 (approximately €13.5M) and this allocation was subsequently raised to €22M (Luanda) plus €1.1M (Tombwa) which was seen mainly as a short term response to a non-focal sector (an additional €10M was allocated to the sector during the period 2002-2007 bringing the total EC investment to ~€40M). Certainly this support has improved access to potable water and estimates of beneficiary population, number of distribution points etc are estimated at FA stage but no updating of these estimates has been examined (original estimates were that some 450,000 persons have improved access to potable water due to rehabilitation of 26 networks and construction of 282 rural water points in Luanda, Tombwa, Moxico, Kunda Kubango, Lunda Sul, Malanje, Kwanza Norte & Sul, Uige, Huila and Huambo, The Luanda support programme aims to improve supplies for some 1M people. However, there is anecdotal evidence of sustainability problems such that benefits may prematurely deteriorate.</p> <p>Whilst EC support to Tombwa concentrated only on water supply, EC support to Luanda included sanitation components although no information has been examined to confirm the levels of integration of supply and sanitation components.</p> <p>Project targets (Water Supply to Tombwa and WATSAN in peri-urban areas of Luanda) have had to reduced due to the over ambitious original targets and increases in costs of construction materials (about 30-40% overall although cement has doubled in price during the project period).</p>	

JC 6.1: SECTOR POLICY AND STRATEGY MEASURES ARE IN PLACE AND OPERATIONAL.

Indicators:

1. Water Law has been legislated
2. Funds made available and disbursed from national budget for WATSAN
3. Urban and rural master plans prepared and implemented
4. Extent and effectiveness of cooperation between implementing agencies
5. Extent of government support to the implementing agencies
6. Adequacy of systems to monitor the social, economic and environmental aspects of projects

EC 'Guidelines for Water Resources Development Cooperation 1998' established 5 principles for EC water-related development activities: a) institutional, management, social; b) economic and financial; c) environment and information; d) education and communication; e) technology.

These guidelines together with principles of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and river basin/watershed management can be taken to be key principles of an integrated approach which led to the EC Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC which establishes procedures for protection of inland, transitional and coastal waters plus groundwater. The sharing of management and waters has immediate application in conflict prevention – COM/2001/211.

EC development policy aims to reduce poverty and specifically refers to 'access to and sustainable management of water resources is an important component of social sector policies' and considers water management as a cross-cutting issue to be mainstreamed into strategies associated with poverty reduction (Communication on EC Development Policy COM(2000)212: Statement by Council and EC, Nov 2000). More recently the Treaty of Lisbon includes a statement of EC values referring to many developmental issues and defining poverty as 'encompassing the notion of vulnerability and such facts as access to adequate (...) drinking water (...) and infrastructure'. Thus, access to this resource and service delivery is essential components of poverty reduction strategies.

The EU Water Initiative was launched in 2002. EUWI and the EU Resolution on Water Management in Developing Countries – Policy and Priorities for EU Development Cooperation aim at: a) reinforcement of EC commitment to MDGs; b) support development of water efficiency plans; c) promotion of improved water governance; d) improved efficiency and effectiveness of water sector management; e) identification of additional resources.

This led to the launching in 2004 of the EU Water Facility which embraces 3 main principles: a) Governance – policies and management; b) Ownership – demand driven involvement of national stakeholders in design and implementation of water sector policies; c) Innovation & Flexibility – mixture of grants and other instruments (seed capital, loans etc). Projects being implemented under EC Water Facility in Angola include:

- Water Facility I – UNICEF (9ACPANG039/054 Redução da Mortalidade Infantil e Incremento da Frequência Escolar através da Melhoria do Acesso a Água e Saneamento nas Áreas Rurais de Angola) - after some delay in data collection and elaboration of MIS and establishment of TA in DNA (and provinces) implementation has progressed (including MIS, review of action plans and strategies, support to MWBs, GAS teams and communities (including CLTS)²³, SHCs, SMCs)
- Water Facility II – CAM (9ACPANG050/060 Instalação ou Reabilitação do Sistema de Abastecimento de Água e Promoção de Higiene e do Saneamento Básico em 10 Comunidades Rurais da Província da Uíge) – targets 20000 people in provision of health centres, basic sanitation and provision of hygiene and water supply
- Water Facility II – Cruz Roja (9ACPANG101/6 Reinforcement of Water Supply and Sanitation Systems in the Municipality of Cainbombo, Benguela Province).
- Other projects could not go ahead as planned²⁴ because the Provincial Government of Kwanza Sul could not meet a required commitment for national contribution.
- The UNDP/EC Poverty and Environmental Initiative 'Attacking poverty while improving the environment: towards win/win options' considered involvement of the poor in better environmental management, specifically water resources.
- The EU Strategy for Africa 2005 includes promotion of access to water and institutional support to contribute towards meeting MDG targets.

²³ Although it is noted that the Community Led Total Sanitation concept is different to the approach adopted by EC support to WATSAN in peri-urban areas of Luanda

²⁴ Captação de Água e Execução de Estruturas Envolventes para a Abastecimento da Água nas Povoações na Região de Kwanza Sul

<p>Indicator 1: Water Law has been legislated.</p> <p>The general policy and legal framework for management of planning and use of water resources are set out in Law 6/02 (2002) which details principles of integrated water resources management, adoption of basin management principles, promotes user participation and inter-sectoral coordination and recognises the social and economic value of water. However, most complementary regulations governing drinking water supply are still under preparation (see: a) Governance of Water and Sanitation in Angola’s Poor Neighbourhoods b) 2007, African development Fund African Development Fund Memorandum - 2007 c) African Development Fund Memorandum for Angola Sumbe Water Supply, Sanitation And Institutional Support Project 2007).</p> <p>A strategy for development of the water supply and sanitation sector to 2016 was adopted in 2003 and this comprises 2 phases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase I (2005-2008) – emergency action for rehabilitation and expansion of existing systems in urban areas (provincial capitals and larger municipalities) and finalisation of policies and regulating framework • Phase II – development of sector to MDG and national targets.
<p>Indicator 2: Funds made available and disbursed from national budget for Water & Sanitation.</p> <p>GoA has drawn up a programme of investments to improve water supply infrastructure totalling about USD 350 million over a 3 year period and also introduced the USD 650 million ‘Water for All’ programme to improve water supply in 140 municipalities and 265 communes. It is reported that USD852 was allocated to the sector in the period 2004-2007.</p> <p>GoA is also developing a ‘Water for All’ (Agua para Todos) programme aimed at extension of water supply and sanitation services to 140 municipalities (2.7M persons) i.e. 80% of rural populations by 2013. To this end a pilot project has been prepared for 3 provinces – Benguela, Bengo and Uige – to test various parameters (i.e. capacity for implementation using national contractors and sector institutions) for construction of supply networks (surface water intakes, pumping stations, treatment stations and networks) for priority installations (such as health centres and medical posts, schools, administration buildings and residential areas)²⁵.</p> <p>Key sector issues and constraints identified in 2007 include: 1) lack of national plans/strategies, tools, guidelines and manuals for rural WATSAN services (GoA plans to develop a national RWSSP 2007-2012 including strategy, investment plan, tools and guidelines); 2) lack of regulatory framework (capacity building for establishment of sector regulator to be supported by WB under WSDP); 3) capacity deficits at all levels (WB to support institutional development from 2008); 4) weak MIS (for water resources, water supply and sanitation) – a RWSS to be established supported by EC and UNICEF; 5) no institutional framework for sanitation (UNICEF to fund study).</p>
<p>Indicator 3: Urban and rural master plans prepared and implemented.</p> <p>In the water sector development Plan 2003 GoA has prioritised rehabilitation and expansion of urban water supply systems starting with 15 provincial capitals (these systems had more or less collapsed by 2002 due to decades of neglect). As reported by the World Bank Water Sector Institutional Development Project – Appraisal Document 2007. Resolution 10/04 includes the preparation of water supply master plans to address physical and institutional issues in major urban centres. Thus, master plans are being prepared including institutional strengthening and a programme of works.</p> <p>PDSA (Programa para o Desenvolvimento do Sector de Aguas) was approved in June 2004 and aims at meeting MDG targets. PDSA has 2 phases 2004-2007 with focus upon rehabilitation and medium-long term (2016) with focus upon expansion and development of systems plus development of institutions and legal frameworks. In support of this concept WB is funding PDISA/WSIDP for institutional development of the sector whilst AfDB is supporting preparation of a water supply strategy for rural areas.</p>
<p>Indicator 4: Extent and effectiveness of co-operation between implementing agencies.</p> <p>The institutional and regulatory framework is still not fully reformed and the institutional landscape is confused and crowded. Institutionally, <i>Director Nacional de Aguas</i> (DNA) (under <i>Ministério de Energia e Agua</i> - Ministry of Energy and Water (MINEA)) is responsible for water resources, water supply, sanitation water tariffs and service quality, sector planning and regulation²⁶. DNA is also responsible for policy development, achievement of national standards and providing advice to provinces and municipalities. Other institutions are also involved: <i>Ministério da Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural</i> - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR) through irrigation, Ministry for Urban Planning and Environment (MINUA) through environmental management, MINSA through drinking water</p>

²⁵ USD650 for improved water supply in 140 municipalities and 265 communes targeting 3 million beneficiaries 2007-2012

²⁶ MINFIN is also involved in regulation of water supply and sanitation, water tariffs and service quality

quality standards, health education and promotion of improved sanitation practices, Ministry for Education through WATSAN in schools, *Ministério da Família e da Mulher* (MINFAMU) through gender integrated planning and implementation. More recently MINUA appears to have consensual oversight over solid waste management but it is not clear whether human waste is included in this remit. Provincial governments (under the Water Law) have responsibility for water supply and sanitation in provinces and cost recovery (through DPA). Finally, a regulatory agency and an asset management unit are proposed to be established.

During the field visit multiple references have been made to difficulties of communication and lack of cooperation between the various national sector institutions.

Indicator 5: Extent of government support to the implementing agencies.

GoA has demonstrated support for sector implementing agencies through policy and strategy statements and by allocation of funding. However, action on establishment of new bodies (such as AMU) or formalisation of long-term ad hoc arrangements (such as granting legal identity to ‘water companies’) appears to be stalled.

The WB Water Sector Institutional Development Project responds to GoA requests for support to institutions in the water supply sector. Objectives include development of an Asset Management Unit, creation of Provincial Water Supply and Sanitation Utilities and development of a Regulatory Agency.

Indicator 6: Adequacy of systems to monitor the social, economic and environmental impacts of projects.

GoA has requested WB assistance (under PDISA/WSIDP) to, inter alia, strengthening of regulatory frameworks. This support will include resources to complement MINEA and *Ministério de Finanças* - Ministry of Finance (MINFIN) work on extending the regulatory framework and oversight to cities and municipalities (by creating a Water Regulator) and continuing support to operations, capacity building and technical assistance to the new regulator. Whilst establishment of monitoring systems will be an essential component of this support UNICEF and DNA are developing a national database (with EC support). However, at the time of writing, systems which seek to monitor social, economic and environmental impacts are largely inadequate (except for some localised examples).

ANSWER TO JC

Sector policy and strategy measures are in place and operational as regards EC support²⁷. However, whilst policy and strategy measures have been drawn up at national level, few have yet been made operational. Certainly, the Water Law²⁸ has been passed but most complementary regulations concerning potable water supply are still under preparation, although a two-stage strategy for development of WATSAN to 2016 was adopted in 2003. GoA has made funds available to the sector from the national budget²⁹ but disbursement has been limited due to sector constraints which have been identified as including lack of credible national plans and strategies, tools, guidelines and manuals for rural WATSAN, regulatory frameworks, weak MIS and capacity deficits at all levels. But urban and rural master plans are being prepared³⁰ if not yet being implemented to any great extent. The institutional landscape is crowded and confused with overlapping responsibilities and jurisdictions leading to reported communication difficulties and lack of coordination (and even cooperation). Government has demonstrated support for sector agencies through policy and strategy statements and by allocating funds but action on institutional change or formalisation of long-term ad hoc arrangements appear to be stalled. Systems for monitoring of social, economic and environmental impacts are inadequate³¹.

JC 6.2: IMPROVED ACCESS TO GOOD QUALITY, RELIABLE POTABLE WATER SUPPLY.

Indicators:

1. Data on populations served including vulnerable groups
2. Indices of quality, quantity and distribution points of potable water
3. Water costs as a proportion of household expenditure
4. Number of stakeholders including women and vulnerable groups identified and involved in project implementation
5. Adequacy of management information and M&E systems. Preparation of baselines for assessment of impact of EC supported interventions upon poverty

²⁷ E.g. EC Guidelines for Water Resources Development Cooperation 1998; EC Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC; COM/2001/211 regarding conflict prevention through management and sharing of waters; Communication on EC Development Policy COM/2001/212; Statement by Council & EC, Nov 2000; Treaty of Lisboa 2007; EU Water Initiative 2002; EU Resolution on Water Management in Developing Countries: policy and Priorities for EU Development Cooperation; EU Water Facility 2004 Lei 6/02 (2002)

²⁸ USD350M over 3 year period; USD650M under ‘Água para Todos’ Programme; USD852 2004-2007

²⁹ Programa para o Desenvolvimento do Sector de Aguas (PDSA) 2004; Resolution 10/04; Water Sector Development Plan 2003

³¹ Although a national database is being developed by UNICEF/DNA and WB is offering support under PDISA/WSIDP

Indicator 1: Data on populations served including vulnerable groups.

An estimated 70% of the population lives in urban and peri-urban areas which are served by potable water supply systems installed before independence in 1975³². By 2002 most of these systems in Luanda and provincial capitals had collapsed. The 2006 HDR estimates that only some 36% of Angolans have access to safe potable water (34% urban, 39% rural). In Luanda only some 30% of the population has access to Empresa Pública de Aguas do Angola (EPAL) supplies, the remainder being dependent upon river water (mainly untreated) brought by tanker with prices up to 50 times those of EPAL. EPAL networks are subject to huge losses (leakage and unauthorised connections) although there are a number of ongoing projects for rehabilitation and expansion of existing systems.³³ Almost 90% of the urban and peri-urban populations and 70% of the rural population have to carry water up to 500m and this water is not necessarily from a safe source.

Outside Luanda the situation is worse. Most urban areas are served by water utilities from colonial days which were designed for a much smaller population than today. War damage and lack of investment and maintenance for decades has resulted in <30% of the urban population outside Luanda having access to water supply, some of the deficit being covered by tankers.

Statistical data is unreliable and intermittent in most sectors and such data bases as exist tend to concentrate upon listing infrastructure rather than impacts of available services³⁴.

Indicator 2: Indices of quality, quality and distribution points of potable water.

Basic Indicator	Year	Angola	Africa	Developing countries	Developed countries
Access to safe water (% of population)	2004	36	62	78	100

Source: AfDB Statistics Dept. Database

MDG Target 10 aims at halving the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water by 2015. As the baseline for many MDG targets was set in 1990 it may be seen that the current situation (2008) represents about 2/3 of the time period.

Due to the precarious physical condition of the various urban water supply systems there is insufficient water supply in the distribution networks which means that there is unequal distribution and reduced water quality. This results in an average of 34 litres/day being provided to urban residents but the distribution ranges from 80 litres/day in the most privileged areas to 3 litres/day in the poorest (WB PID Water Sector Institutional Development Project) compared with a nominal production capacity of 58 litres per person per day. There is little information available on water quality³⁵.

Indicator 3: Water costs as a proportion of household expenditure.

Given that according to ECP 62% of Angolan households live below the poverty level (USD 1.75/day) 15% of whom live in extreme poverty (<USD 0.75/day) water being supplied by private vendors to poorer areas at a cost frequently over USD 10/cum is a huge proportion of household expenditure (WB PID Water Sector Institutional Development Project). Although ECP proposes regulation of such vendors, this has not been implemented.

³² The last national census of population was carried out in 1971/72 and thus the population of Angola can only be estimated at 18700000. These latest estimates are based upon vaccination data and electoral registers (neither of which are thought to be complete)

³³ HDR 2006; ADF Memorandum: Proposal for Loan to Fund Sumbwe Water Supply, Sanitation and Institutional Support Project

³⁴ E.g. Mapa Sanitaria (Caracterização do Sistema da Protecção de Serviços de Saude), Provincia de Luanda, Feb 2007 – PASS has various statistics on location and description of facilities, including water supply and waste disposal arrangements for those facilities but nothing on population served or incidence of water borne disease. That being said, there have undoubtedly been significant increases in availability of water supplies over the period 2002-2007 (to which EC support has contributed) although no reliable estimates of such coverage appear to be available.

³⁵ Source: Study of the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Final Report, April 2008, DFID/EC. This lack of data is confirmed by the WSIDP Project Appraisal Report N°42864-AO, June 2008, WB

Indicator 4: Number of stakeholders, including women and vulnerable groups identified and involved in project implementation.

Although reference has been made to involvement of women in location of public water points and public taps in Luanda no specific quantitative data on the impact of this initiative or on wider degree of involvement of stakeholders in project implementation is available. However, during the course of visits to Calenga and Mulemba (peri-urban areas of Luanda) it became apparent that local communities were involved in various aspects of project implementation (especially sanitation, family health and hygiene, location and management of chafarizes³⁶ and community mobilisation).

Indicator 5: Adequacy of management information and M&E systems. Preparation of baselines for assessment of impact of EC supported interventions upon poverty.

Little or no baseline data on health indicators or measures of change (as a result of those interventions) appear to be available. However, there are ROM reports in 8ACPANG005 and 8ACPANG012 Water Supply to the Town of Tombwa in which impact has been assessed “The likelihood of benefits accruing to all the communities depends largely upon the organisational structure through which the services will ultimately be rendered. The present situation calls for serious concern”³⁷. Management information and M&E systems are poor and even in the few cases when data collection has actually been undertaken during project implementation measurement of change has been tentative at best due to absence of baseline data.

ANSWER TO JC

There has undoubtedly been *improved access to good quality and reliable potable water supply* in recent years although quantification of this improvement is weak as statistical data on populations and vulnerable groups is unreliable and intermittent and such data bases as exist tend to concentrate upon listing infrastructure rather than characteristics of available services. Similarly there is little information on indices of quality, quantity and distribution. Water cists continue to be a significant proportion of poor household expenditure for those who receive supplied from commercial vendors at prices which can be up to 50 times those of public supply. Some (not all) individual project interventions have records of stakeholders and beneficiaries involved in project implementation but, generally speaking, the quality of management information and M&E systems is inadequate with little or no baseline data or measurement of change as a result of sector support.

JC 6.3: WIDER WASTE WATER TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL.

Indicators:

1. Existence of functional urban and peri-urban waste water treatment plants and systems
2. Data on populations served including vulnerable groups
3. Sanitation costs as a proportion of household expenditure

Indicator 1: Existence of functional urban and peri-urban waste water treatment plants and systems.

In central Luanda, a combined sewage and surface water system dating from colonial times discharges directly into the bay. Elsewhere there are some septic tanks but many areas discharge directly into street drains. Outside Luanda only 4 provincial capitals – Huambo, Lubango, Lobito and Benguela – have partial coverage by sanitation services³⁸. EC support has included components of wider ranging projects (since ECHO and through PAR and FAS programmes) e.g. Programa de Transição de Apoio as Populações Deslocados ANG/8/7255/13 involved construction of ~7000 family latrines, 40 institutional latrines as well as 270 water sources, 15 village gravity systems, 96 GAS, 518 community promoters and technical personnel from 5 DPAs received training.

³⁶ Although there were serious shortcomings in such management (eg no control and chafariz, no checking of pre-paid vouchers)

³⁷ For details see Annex I Project Assessment Fiche No1 Water and Sanitation.

³⁸ ADF Memorandum: Proposal for Loan to Fund Sumbwe Water Supply, Sanitation and Institutional Support Project para 3.2.3 p17

Indicator 2: Data on populations served including vulnerable groups.

Basic Indicator	Year	Angola	Africa	Developing countries	Developed countries
Access to sanitation (% of population)	2004	31	44	52	100

WSSD targets aim at halving the proportion of people lacking access to improved sanitation by 2015. Countrywide about 44% of the population have access to adequate sanitation services, Populations served are identified in various publications (e.g. Programa Agua Para Todos which identified populations by province, municipal and commune) and in individual project documents (e.g. FA 9ACPANG004 Water Supply and Sanitation for Suburban Areas of Luanda)

Indicator 3: Sanitation costs as a proportion of household expenditure.

MDG Target 11 – by 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers increasing the proportion of people with access to improved sanitation and proportion of people with access to secure tenure. Sanitation costs per household are in most cases nil as for over 50% no such services exist. Even where such services are received, there is usually no fee paid by households. However, it is proposed to introduce schemes for Untreated Solid Waste (USW) collection and treatment through communal structures and NGOs. Although no estimated costs have been stated, a major risk has been identified in potential non-payment of such services by the population³⁹.

ANSWER TO JC

There is little by way of *waste water treatment or disposal*. Only 5 major cities have partial coverage by sanitation services which date from colonial times, often discharging untreated effluent directly into water courses or the sea. Although data concerning populations served by such services is inadequate, sanitation costs for most families are nil – because no such services exist.

JC 6.4: FEWER INFECTIONS DUE TO WATER BORNE DISEASE.

Indicators:

1. Improved health indicators regarding water borne disease

Indicator 1: Improved health indicators regarding water borne disease.

Provision of water supply without addressing sanitation problems can lead to negative impacts on health and environment as increased water supply always results in needs for increased water treatment, disposal and sanitation services. Water treatment, good drainage, personal hygiene and waste treatment and disposal impact upon incidence of diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera and malaria (Source for much of this section is London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine). Sustainability issues can impact on more than simply reduced service levels. Storing water in unhygienic conditions or in open tanks can provide breeding grounds for cholera and malaria such that health benefits from improved WATSAN services can be reversed by poor maintenance. Water borne disease is spread by drinking contaminated water. Water-washed disease is spread due to lack of personal hygiene (which can be due to lack of water as well as lack of applied knowledge about sanitation). In Angola, diarrhoea (and in 2006 cholera) are major public health problems due to both water borne and water washed propagation especially in U5s. Simply washing with soap and water can reduce transmission by 1/3. This suggests strongly the importance of linking water supply, sanitation and education programmes.

However, problems of USW are growing dramatically and EC support to Luanda water supply has a component for technical assistance to management, implementation and sustainability of USW collection and disposal. Conventional programmes usually include construction of latrines but this alone may not be a long term solution in densely populated urban areas where, in some situations, solid waste is overtaking sanitation as the prime cause of some diseases. Infant mortality is estimated at 150/1000, U5 mortality 250/1000 with high incidence of water and hygiene related disease (WHO 2008). From data collected by UNICEF⁴⁰ on average an urban U5 will suffer 6-7 incidences of diarrhoea per year. There is well documented evidence linking diarrhoeal disease and cholera to flooding spreading faecal matter.

³⁹ FA 9ACPANG004 Water Supply and Sanitation for Suburban Areas of Luanda;
⁴⁰ MICS 2001

infected sources, poor sanitation and lack of quality of water supply. Recent studies suggest that access to good quality water supply and sanitation can reduce incidence of diarrhoeal disease by 25% and associated mortality by 65%⁴¹.

No data appears to be available linking incidence of water borne disease to indices of safe drinking water or to sanitation services although conversely the major cholera outbreaks of 2006 and 2007 could be directly linked to poor WATSAN conditions especially in the Luanda area⁴² which had 50% of the recorded cases.

Improved health is widely accepted⁴³ as an impact of WATSAN projects and yet this linkage cannot be quantified from data examined during the course of this evaluation. That is certainly not to say that there are no benefits but even obvious indicators such as incidence of water borne diseases or under 5 mortality rates appear not to be available (CSP/NIP has no indicators for WATSAN). However, other sources (e.g. WHO) indicate that hygiene promotion is an important priority which can result in social (and perhaps economic) benefits. Good sanitation can prevent transmission of faecal/oral disease by preventing contamination of water and soil and epidemiological studies suggest that sanitation can be as effective as improved water supply in preventing disease. However, 'secondary' or inferred impact has been reported during the field visit (e.g. ADPP, an NGO implementing part of the sanitation component of 9ACPANG004/9ACPANG022 Water Supply and Sanitation to the Suburban Areas of Luanda, which is working directly with Escola Polivalente Formigas do Futuro, Cazenga, reports increased school attendance rates from 70% to 90% due to fewer cases of diarrhoea and gastric illnesses during the duration of implementation of this component).

A cause for concern is the rapidly developing 'swamp' extending for a radius of some 15m around some recently commissioned chafarizes in the peri-urban areas of Luanda. Remedial action is required to remedy what could become a very real health hazard even before expected flooding of undrained settlement areas which constitute the major part of the peri-urban areas.

ANSWER TO JC

Despite lack of good data it can be stated there is general consensus that there are *fewer infections due to water borne disease*. Improved health indicators are widely accepted as an impact of WATSAN projects and yet this linkage cannot be quantified. That is not to say that there are no benefits, quite the contrary, but even obvious indicators such as incidence of water borne diseases or U5 mortality rates appear not to be generally available.

JC 6.5: EC INTERVENTIONS HAVE ADDRESSED FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY.

Indicators:

- 1.Improved institutional capacity for sector management
- 2.Public enterprises managing WATSAN services
3. Water supply and demand projections
- 4.Capacity of systems to cope with peak demand and water scarcity
5. Cost recovery and tariff structures and mechanisms
6. Project costs versus budget and accuracy of design calculations
7. Participation of stakeholders in project/programme formulation and implementation
- 8.Users' participation in the design, installation, operation and maintenance
- 9.Adequacy of management information and M&E systems

Indicator 1: Improved institutional capacity for sector management:

MINEA is the sector ministry responsible for water supply and waste water disposal with provincial directorates which report technically to MINEA and administratively to provincial governments. Decentralisation {implemented by MTA} has implications for all institutions at provincial and municipal levels but it is not yet clear what the roles at provincial, municipal or commune level will be regarding water supply, service delivery and cost recovery.

Institutional problems plagued implementation of Tombwa water supply and continue to threaten sustainability. The same issues may also be a threat to sustainability of Luanda water supply although greater attention has been paid to institutional aspects of this latter programme. In neither case do credible cost recovery mechanisms appear to have been addressed, nor is there evidence of successful community involvement in service provision (e.g. the systems for payment of water and control of water collection appear to have broken down or not to have been operationalised).

Shortcomings in sector institutional capacity have been identified as serious constraints. GoA has requested WB support to develop institutional capacity in the water supply sub-sector (Component 1 Water Sector Institutional Development Project) including development of an Asset Management Unit (AMU), creation of Provincial Water and Sanitation Utilities (PWSUs) and development of a Regulatory Agency. There is no reliable information on whether

⁴¹ Disease Control in Developing Countries, 2006, OUP & WB

⁴² Review of Cholera Outbreaks Worldwide 1995-2005, Griffith, Kelly & Miller records 45000 cases of cholera in Angola in 2006 alone compared with 424000 for the whole of Africa in the period 1995-2005

⁴³ A Matter of Life and Health: UNICEF, 2005 and Penny Streater: DEVELOPMENT-ANGOLA: Absorbing Lessons on Clean Water IPS 2007

<p>institutional capacities have improved or indeed on present human resources as sector institutions have no structured HR establishment available for inspection. A starting point for institutional support and capacity building would thus be a TNA and HRD plans.</p>
<p>Indicator 2: Public enterprises managing Water & Sanitation services.</p> <p>TA support to Tombwa water supply has recently terminated and operations manuals covering billing, disinfection and control of water quality and training of operatives have recently been handed over.</p> <p>EPAL (in Luanda) and ELISAL (some sanitation responsibilities in Luanda) are formally constituted public enterprises whilst Benguela, Lobito, Huambo and Lubango have ‘water companies’ responsible for water supply and sanitation although these bodies which have been operating for years without legal identity.</p> <p>Autonomous PWSUs will be created and AMU will delegate responsibility for contracting and supervising service operators to PWSUs through performance based contracts. PWSUs are expected to be public corporations (such as Sonangol) with an initial pilot in 5 cities where water supply networks are being rehabilitated. (WB PID Water Sector Institutional Development Project; Huambo, Uige – Chinese funding; Malanje, N’Dalatando, Kuito – WB Emergency Multisector Recovery Programme).</p>
<p>Indicator 3: Water supply and demand projections.</p> <p>The only data available relates to populations currently in receipt of water supply and sanitation services compared with the complete populations in a project area, thus quantifying beneficiaries on a project by project basis.</p> <p>The <i>Water Sector Development Strategy</i> dated November 2002 aims to increase urban consumption of water to 70 litres per capita per day, by increasing production to 90 litres per capita per day in all centres and reducing losses to 25 percent. If these targets were achieved, gross UIM consumption would reach about 0.36 km³ per year by 2016, assuming a conservative urban population growth of 2.9 percent per annum to reach a total 11 million by 2016. The rural communities will utilise an additional 0.102 km³ per year i.e. 40 litres per person per day on the basis of a rural population of 7 million by 2016, if the minimum level specified by WHO is made available to all inhabitants. If the irrigated areas by then are under full production, irrigation demand could reach 2.64 km³ per year, giving a total ±3.00–3.50 km³ per year. The total water use would thus increase from the 0.30 percent of global renewable water resources in 1987 to 1.75 percent, hardly cutting into the country’s global water resources. (Document in Annex B: GoA Water sector development Plan 2003 Government of the Republic of Angola/NEPAD Irrigation Rehabilitation and Sustainable Water Resources Management 2005 UNDP).⁴⁴</p> <p>Although actual production is estimated at only 25 litres per person per day (rural areas average ~5 litres per person per day) overall, ECP specifies water supply of at least 15 litres per person per day (for urban and peri-urban areas) PDSA targets (by 2016) are 100 litres per person per day for urban areas (i.e. after losses consumption would be ~70 litres per person per day but that level would require good system management) and 30 litres per person per day for 70% of rural and peri-urban areas. However, 150 litres per person per day would normally be required to meet industrial and commercial demand.</p>
<p>Indicator 4: Capacity of systems to cope with peak demand and water scarcity.</p> <p>As indicator 3 above. The existing systems cannot cope with existing demand or water scarcity. System management is poor and considerably greater supply could be delivered with better management and operation of existing systems (e.g. reduction of huge losses due to leaks and unauthorised connections).</p> <p>Tombwa water supply has turned out to be a case study of project problems. Pipe breakages continue whilst supply from boreholes estimated at 75.7litres/person has never exceeded 50% of that estimate.</p>
<p>Indicator 5: Cost recovery and tariff structures and mechanisms.</p> <p>Only recently are EC interventions seeking to address financial viability and economic sustainability as GoA proposes the establishment of commercial utility undertakings. International experience shows that this is a notoriously difficult process which brings up issues of institutional capacity, regulation, legislation, accountability, corruption, community involvement, public health and financial management of a high order. At this stage there appears to be little evidence of effectiveness or impact of EC efforts to address this situation.⁴⁵</p>

⁴⁴ See documents listed in Annex B Bibliography: GoA Water sector development Plan 2003 Government of the Republic of Angola; NEPAD Irrigation Rehabilitation and Sustainable Water Resources Management 2005, UNDP- Governance of Water and Sanitation in Angola’ s Poor Neighbourhoods – 2007; and African Development Fund African Development Fund Memorandum - 2007

⁴⁵ ROM reports on 8ACPANG005, 8ACPANG012 Water Supply to the Town of Tombwa show no provision was made to address cost recovery issues (and payment issues are also reported) as was also the case with DG ECHO water supply projects.

<p>Indicator 6: Project costs versus budget & Accuracy of design calculations.</p> <p>The only detailed data examined are reports on 8ACPANG005, 8ACPANG012 Water Supply to the Town of Tombwa which found serious errors in design concept which threatened effectiveness and costs – see Annex 7 Project Assessment Fiche No1 Water and Sanitation. Also, escalation of costs of construction materials have overtaken budget provision under WATSAN support to the peri-urban areas of Luanda such that some targets have had to be reduced (e.g. number of latrines).</p>
<p>Indicator 7: Participation of stakeholders in project/programme formulation, and implementation.</p> <p>Although reference has been to involvement of women in location of public water points and public taps in Luanda (see also JC6.2,I4 above) no specific data on the wider impact of this initiative or on wider degree of involvement of stakeholders in project implementation is available.</p>
<p>Indicator 8: Users participation in the design, installation, operation and maintenance.</p> <p>Communal organisations, NGOs or enterprises selected by beneficiaries themselves are being established to manage infrastructure assets including management of chafarizes and mobilisation of the community regarding sanitation issues. The outbreaks of cholera and Marburg Fever in recent years have clearly pointed out the importance of coordinated action, especially regarding hygiene and sanitation, issues which were fully endorsed at the National Workshop for Sanitation in Oct 2007. However, international experience regarding longevity of such community structures is not entirely positive (Evaluators experience – see Annex ---- for details of experience under 9ACPANG004, Water Supply and Sanitation for Urban and Peri-urban Areas of Luanda).</p>
<p>Indicator 9: Adequacy of management information and M&E systems.</p> <p>Little or no baseline data on indicators or measures of change (as a result of project interventions) appear to be available except for data collected during project implementation which cannot really measure change due to the absence of baseline data. An example of more fundamental shortages of information can be illustrated by reference to hydrological data. Angola has huge potential water resources from 43 catchments including the headwaters of several international basins but of 189 hydro-meteorological monitoring stations which were functioning in 1975, only 35 are currently operational.</p>
<p>ANSWER TO JC</p> <p>EC interventions have not yet addressed <i>financial and economic sustainability</i> to any great extent. Institutional problems have plagued EC interventions in Tombwa and Luanda and overall shortcomings in institutional capacity have been flagged as serious constraints which are only in 2009 to be addressed by WSIDP although no TNA and structured HRD is yet prepared. Only 2 public enterprises managing WATSAN services actually have legal identity (EPAL and ELISAL in Luanda) although ‘water companies’ without legal standing exist in 4 main cities. Future plans include creation of autonomous PWSUs and AMU with delegated responsibilities through performance-based contracts. Little data is available on specific water supply and demand although generic standards show the deficiency of current service delivery. Existing systems cannot cope with existing demand or water shortages, never mind projected demand, whilst cost recovery, tariff structures and mechanisms are only recently being considered (for major networks only). Financial viability and economic sustainability of existing and proposed WATSAN services are thus considered doubtful (or at best unproven). Intervention design gives cause for concern as targets were generally unrealistically high, time scales and institutional capacity constraints were underestimated leading to cost and time over-run and disappointed target beneficiaries. Stakeholders have been involved in project implementation but community management of point-of-delivery water supply appears weak whilst continuing involvement in operations remains to be demonstrated. Although there are undoubted impacts regarding ‘new’ water supply and community mobilisation in issues of hygiene and sanitation, international experience regarding longevity of such community-managed services is not entirely optimistic.</p>
<p>ANSWER TO THE QUESTION</p> <p>Much of the WATSAN infrastructure dates back to pre-independence days when it was designed for a much smaller population. This infrastructure was damaged or simply deteriorated from lack of maintenance during the war years such that WATSAN became a priority for humanitarian assistance for both dislocated and resident populations. This priority continues to the present day. Thus, current EC support is a continuation of ECHO activities. Under CSP/NIP 2002-2007 EC committed 21% of the uncommitted balances of EDF7 and EDF8 (~€13.5M) and this allocation was subsequently</p>

9ACPANG004 Water Supply and Sanitation for Suburban Areas of Luanda addresses cost recovery but no progress reports have been examined as to the effectiveness of such activities.

raised to €22M (Luanda) plus €9.1M (Tombwa). This was considered to be a short term response to a non-focal sector and an additional commitment of €10M allocated from EDF9 bright the total EC sector investment to ~€40M.

Sector policy and strategy measures are in place and operational as regards EC support⁴⁶. However, whilst policy and strategy measures have been drawn up at national level, few have yet been made operational. Certainly, the Water Law⁴⁷ has been passed but most complementary regulations concerning potable water supply are still under preparation, although a two-stage strategy for development of WATSAN to 2016 was adopted in 2003. GoA has made funds available to the sector from the national budget⁴⁸ but disbursement has been limited due to sector constraints which have been identified as including lack of credible national plans and strategies, tools, guidelines and manuals for rural WATSAN, regulatory frameworks, weak MIS and capacity deficits at all levels. But urban and rural master plans are being prepared⁴⁹ if not yet being implemented to any great extent. The institutional landscape is crowded and confused with overlapping responsibilities and jurisdictions leading to reported communication difficulties and lack of coordination (and even cooperation). Government has demonstrated support for sector agencies through policy and strategy statements and by allocating funds but action on institutional change or formalisation of long-term ad hoc arrangements appear to be stalled. Systems for monitoring of social, economic and environmental impacts are inadequate⁵⁰.

Nevertheless there has undoubtedly been **improved access to good quality and reliable potable water supply** in recent years although quantification of this improvement is weak as statistical data on populations and vulnerable groups is unreliable and intermittent and such data bases as exist tend to concentrate upon listing infrastructure rather than characteristics of available services. Similarly there is little information on indices of quality, quantity and distribution. Water cists continue to be a significant proportion of poor household expenditure for those who receive supplied from commercial vendors at prices which can be up to 50 times those of public supply. Some (not all) individual project interventions have records of stakeholders and beneficiaries involved in project implementation but, generally speaking, the quality of management information and M&E systems is inadequate with little or no baseline data or measurement of change as a result of sector support.

There is little by way of **waste water treatment or disposal**. Only 5 major cities have partial coverage by sanitation services which date from colonial times, often discharging untreated effluent directly into water courses or the sea. Although data concerning populations served by such services is inadequate, sanitation costs for most families are nil – because no such services exist.

Despite lack of good data it can be stated there is general consensus that there are **fewer infections due to water borne disease**. Improved health indicators are widely accepted as an impact of WATSAN projects and yet this linkage cannot be quantified. That is not to say that there are no benefits, quite the contrary, but even obvious indicators such as incidence of water borne diseases or U5 mortality rates appear not to be generally available.

EC interventions have not yet addressed **financial and economic sustainability** to any great extent. Institutional problems have plagued EC interventions in Tombwa and Luanda and overall shortcomings in institutional capacity have been flagged as serious constraints which are only in 2009 to be addressed by WSIDP although no TNA and structured HRD is yet prepared. Only 2 public enterprises managing WATSAN services actually have legal identity (EPAL and ELISAL in Luanda) although ‘water companies’ without legal standing exist in 4 main cities. Future plans include creation of autonomous PWSUs and AMU with delegated responsibilities through performance-based contracts. Little data is available on specific water supply and demand although generic standards show the deficiency of current service delivery. Existing systems cannot cope with existing demand or water shortages, never mind projected demand, whilst cost recovery, tariff structures and mechanisms are only recently being considered (for major networks only). Financial viability and economic sustainability of existing and proposed WATSAN services are thus considered doubtful (or at best unproven). Intervention design gives cause for concern as targets were generally unrealistically high, time scales and institutional capacity constraints were underestimated leading to cost and time over-run and disappointed target beneficiaries. Stakeholders have been involved in project implementation but community management of point-of-delivery water supply appears weak whilst continuing involvement in operations remains to be demonstrated. Although there are undoubted impacts regarding ‘new’ water supply and community mobilisation in issues of hygiene and sanitation, international experience regarding longevity of such community-managed services is not entirely optimistic.

⁴⁶ Eg EC Guidelines for Water Resources Development Cooperation 1998; EC Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC; COM/2001/211 regarding conflict prevention through management and sharing of waters; Communication on EC Development Policy COM/2001/212; Statement by Council & EC, Nov 2000; Treaty of Lisboa 2007; EU Water Initiative 2002; EU Resolution on Water Management in Developing Countries: policy and Priorities for EU Development Cooperation; EU Water Facility 2004 Lei 6/02 (2002)

⁴⁷ Lei 6/02 (2002)

⁴⁸ USD350M over 3 year period; USD650M under ‘Agua para Todos’ Programme; USD852 2004-2007

⁴⁹ Programa para o Desenvolvimento do Sector de Aguas (PDSA) 2004; Resolution 10/04; Water Sector Development Plan 2003

⁵⁰ Although a national database is being developed by UNICEF/DNA and WB is offering support under PDISA/WSIDP

6.3.5. Education

EQ 7	To what extent has EC support to education and training improved school infrastructure and professional/technical training, thus leading to better quality education, better access to education and better access to employment?
<p>Justification and scope of the EQ</p> <p>The Angolan Constitution, in its section on fundamental rights and duties, states that it is incumbent on the family, with the support of the State, to promote and ensure the education of children and young people. Angola’s long-term national development will depend in large measure on raising the levels of educational access and attainment, so that the country has a literate and well-educated population, with functional work-place and life skills. Education has suffered from years of neglect and degradation with insufficient teachers, infrastructure and facilities which have led to low levels of attendance (especially girls) and literacy. GoA has adopted an integrated strategy for improvement of the education system which prioritized teacher training, sector management and rehabilitation of schools infrastructure, and EC (including EU member states) and other donor funding agencies are supporting this strategy. The EQ analyses the efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of EC sector support plus coordination and complementarity of sector donors and programmes in development and support of national policies and programmes.</p>	
<p>JC 7.1: Improved access to primary education</p> <p>Indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved attendance rates. 2. Expansion of pre-school education 3. Available gender and age level differentiated data 4. Reduced provincial biases in access to education 5. Evidence of entry into system of previously marginalized groups (e.g. street kids) 	
<p>Indicator 1 Improved attendance rates</p> <p>62%, 2000 – 64%. However, with the outbreak of peace in 2002 MINED had to deal with an urgent need to rebuild schools and find adequate numbers of teachers. In 2002 there were 1.3-1.5M primary school children being taught by ~43500 teachers; in 2003 2.3-2.7M primary school children taught by ~72000 teachers. Current estimates of primary school pupils are of the order of 3.8M whilst the total number of students (in primary, secondary and further education) was estimated at 4.8M in 2005 and this figure is expected to rise to 6M by 2009.</p> <p>Population is growing fast (>3% per annum) and as a result almost 50% of the population is under 15 which will obviously generate huge demand for education in coming years.</p> <p>There has been a large increase in access to primary education (UNICEF Progress Report Angola 2007) and EC support has contributed significantly to these increases including (re)construction of schools, especially primary schools⁵¹. Initial post-conflict targets rightly aimed at infrastructure, numbers of teachers and teaching aids in order to accommodate a doubling (and trebling) of primary school pupils over a few years whilst subsequent support efforts have aimed at improving quality of teaching and institutional issues⁵².</p> <p>Gross enrolment rates are reported to be 2003 – 104.4%, 2005 – 122.8%, 2006 – 164.5%⁵³ but repetition rates continue to be unacceptably high with only 33% of registered pupils successfully completing primary education. Only 8% of pupils complete education without repetition⁵⁴. Given the vastly increasing numbers of enrolled pupils passing through primary and secondary education there is increasing evidence of the ‘bottleneck’ in transiting from primary to secondary and higher education levels⁵⁵.</p>	
<p>Indicator 2: Expansion of pre-school education</p> <p>Not surprisingly in view of the huge sectoral challenges upon the education system (from Ensino de Base, 1^a-4^a classe) there has been little consideration of pre-school education although such private establishments do exist in Luanda and Benguela. However, international experience suggests that pre-school education has a significant impact on literacy and</p>	

⁵¹ Mission Report UNESCO Teacher Training Initiative in Sub-Saharan Africa, July 2005 and Comentários Gerais às Conclusões da Revista Intercalar 2004

⁵² GoA sources: 1.906M in 2001; 4.87M in 2005

⁵³ Percentages above 100% indicate the order of magnitude of previously excluded children

⁵⁴ Annual repetition rates are 26.8%; annual drop out rate is 16.1% - Source: End of Term Report

⁵⁵ Eg n’s of students enrolled in higher education rose from ~20000 in 2003 to >55000 in 2006

<p>numeracy of which minimum levels of competence are necessary in order to take full advantage of teaching of curriculum subjects.</p>
<p>Indicator 3: Available gender and age level differentiated data</p> <p>Sector statistics are incomplete and unreliable with little by way of ongoing M&E or MIS. Age and gender differentiated data does exist but much of this data is out of date.⁵⁶ However, there are repeated contemporary reports that female pupils make up the majority of those who do not complete primary education.</p>
<p>Indicator 4 : Reduced provincial biases in access to education</p> <p>Limited data is available but usually in the form of a broad comparison between education services in urban (better) and rural areas (worse) although ECP differentiates between provinces with low levels of school attendance (<40% - priority 1); medium (40-60% - priority 2; and >60% - priority 3). However, no evidence has been examined which explicitly identifies reducing provincial biases.</p>
<p>Indicator 5: Evidence of entry into system of previously marginalized groups (e.g. street kids)</p> <p>Gross enrolment rates noted above give an indication of such evidence although it is postulated that such marginalised groups are only a small proportion of children previously denied access to education⁵⁷ and it is estimated that there may be as many as 750.000 children still outside the education system⁵⁸.</p>
<p>ANSWER TO THE JC</p> <p>As a result there has been greatly improved access to primary education in the period 2002-2007 and EC support has contributed significantly to this improvement. However, the increase in numbers of pupils and teachers over such a short period of time has stretched HR management and institutional resources of MINED to breaking point. Rates of entry into primary education which collapsed during the war years have increased dramatically (including large numbers of previously excluded children and vulnerable groups) such that the primary school attendance has risen from 1.5M in 2002 to an estimated 3.8M in 2007. However, the quality of education services at this level is unacceptable with high repetition rates. In this situation there has been little consideration of pre-school education despite acceptance that this can be a significant contribution to facilitating primary education, literacy and numeracy. Gender and age differentiated data is incomplete but the majority of pupils who do not complete primary education are girls. There continue to be serious provincial variations in access to education but rural areas (and thus the rural poor) are especially disadvantaged although lack of good quality gender and age disaggregated data on marginalised groups and geographical variations makes quantification difficult.</p>
<p>JC 7.2: IMPROVED QUALITY OF TEACHING</p> <p>Indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved literacy and numeracy rates 2. Monitoring of standards/ results 3. N° of teachers, sector administrators and managers trained. 4. Number of attending public vs. private schools. 5. Class sizes and teacher/pupil ratios 6. Evidence of 'special needs' education (e.g. post-trauma, disabled). 7. Curriculum reform. 8. National, provincial and municipal capacity for sector management 9. Evidence of donor cooperation and coherence of sector support programmes plus EC dialogue with GoA and sector partners 10. Increased allocations to sector from state budget 11. Career/salary structures for teachers, sector administrators and managers
<p>Indicator 1 : Improved literacy and numeracy rates</p> <p>Some data exists for literacy rates and for attendance at the various levels of education (literacy and numeracy rates are</p>

⁵⁶ E.g. Estrategia Integrada para a Melhoria do Sistema de Educação 2001-2015 has data of varying vintages for various levels but not all such data is gender differentiated.

⁵⁷ See also EQ9 JC9.5 on UNICEF implementation of 9ACPANG014 aimed at long term integration of children and adolescents

⁵⁸ Source: JAR 2006

estimated at 30% - men, 20% - women) but this data is usually old (2001). However, more recent data is available (Estratégia Integrada para a Melhoria do Sistema de Educação 2001-2015, 2005) which also shows trends in literacy projected to 2015. However numeracy rates are not explicitly identified but are presumed to be divined from attendance rates.

Indicator 2: Monitoring of standards/ results

Monitoring is patchy. ECP discusses introduction of monitoring systems (including INE – impact monitoring) whilst *Estratégia Integrada para a Melhoria do Sistema de Educação 2001-2015, 2005* proposes monitoring of learning, social partnerships and programme progress for ‘Angola Alfabetizada, Angola Desenvolvida’ but no outputs of such monitoring appear to be available. Under Addendum N°1 9ACPANG015, UNESCO is involved in preparation of EMIS plus supervision, inspection and school management (through the International Institute for Education Planning of UNESCO which is involved in training of senior management)⁵⁹.

In 2005 UNICEF carried out a rapid assessment exercise in connection with ‘Plano Mestre de Formação de Professores’ and implementation of ‘Plano Nacional de Capacitação de Professores’ (for training of 20000 teachers without pedagogical backgrounds in the period 2003-2004). However, this exercise was found to be difficult because of lack of capacity in MINED (Dept. of Statistics) although better ownership was reported from provincial levels.

Indicator 3: N° of teachers, sector administrators and managers trained

By 2003 there were estimated to be 2.3-2.7 primary school children taught by ~72000 teachers i.e. ~30000 teachers had been hired in one year and a further 71000 teachers were estimated to be needed by 2006⁶⁰. However, most of these teachers were reported to have completed only basic education (i.e. 6-8 years of schooling) and were academically and pedagogically weak, they are unevenly distributed throughout the country and they have hugely insufficient resources (books and teaching aids). As a result failure and referral rates are high with few pupils graduating without re-sitting at least one grade.

Angola provides teacher training in 2 different types of establishment (neither of which cover technical and vocational education):

- Institutos Nacionais de Educação – basic education
- Institutos Superiores de Ciências da Educação (ISCED) – secondary education

These institutions are regulated by INFQ (Instituto Nacional de Formação de Quadros) and INIDE (Instituto Nacional de Investigação e Desenvolvimento da Educação).

None of these bodies could cope with the huge expansion of teacher training after 2002 and MINED hired many otherwise unqualified teachers with the intention of undertaking subsequent training much of which is carried out by NGOs (only some of this training is recognised by INFQ). The result is that many recently hired teachers have short term contracts as tenure is only granted when they have recognised qualifications academically and professionally. This complicated situation is compounded further by poor conditions of employment. Training thus should be academic and pedagogical in line with the curriculum of basic/lower secondary education which most teachers attended with approval by national bodies such that teachers may advance in some form of career structure. These requirements are a tall order given the institutional deficits of this sector!

Currently accredited training programmes include:

- PLANCAD (Plano Nacional de Capacitação de Professores do 1º Nível)
- Escolas de Professores do Futuro
- Projecto de Formação Contínua de Professores Primários
- Formação de Professores Primários através de Ensino à Distância
- Capacity Building for Teacher Education in the Republic of Angola at Systems, National, Provincial, Municipal and Institutional Levels

EC has supported teacher training for many years including:

- 7ACP ANG098 Consolidação dos Sistemas Educativos dos PALOP
- 7ACP ANG071 In-service Training for Primary School Teachers – Phase I
- 7ACP ANG083 In-service Training for Primary School Teachers – Phase II. Under this project targets included training 14000 teachers, operationalisation of provincial training centres and installation of a

⁵⁹ Although there are initial reports of problems of operationalisation in MINED such that targets may be over-ambitious

⁶⁰ An additional 71000 teachers were hired between 2003 and 2007

statistical data system. However, implementation remained behind schedule throughout leading to training of ~10000 teachers (but without assessment of quality), delays in supply of equipment and insufficient technical assistance. Problems reported included late budget approvals, poor capacity for handling EDF procedures, late payments and poor communication between project partners. However, eventually, many of the project outputs were achieved.

There is general consensus that has been an improvement in teaching quality arising from increasing numbers of teachers being recruited (>71,000 in the period 2003-2007) as a priority with subsequent efforts at training unqualified teachers in pedagogical techniques⁶¹.

Indicator 4 Number of attending public vs. private schools.

Only a very small percentage of school age children attend private schools and these are from the wealthiest strata of Angolan society and children of resident foreigners. These private schools, some very well resourced with international curricula are established in Luanda and Benguela.

Indicator 5 Class sizes and teacher/pupil ratios.

The data examined is derived from crude estimates by dividing estimated pupils by available teachers (e.g. 2002 1.3-1.5M primary school children taught by 43,500 teachers, i.e. average class size 30-35; in 2003 and 2006 32-37). From such trends it may be suggested that teacher shortages are a continuing (and possibly increasing) threat to quality of education.

Indicator 6: Evidence of ‘special needs’ education (e.g. post-trauma, disabled).

Only a very small percentage of school age children attend private schools and these are from the wealthiest strata of Angolan society and children of resident foreigners. These private schools, some very well resourced with international curricula are established in Luanda and Benguela.

Indicator 7: Curriculum reform

PVD/2001/011-821 ONJILA: Contextual Basic Education in Angola - under this project targets included development of curricula adapted to local contexts and provision of teaching materials, training of teachers, promotion of involvement of parents and caretakers in school committees, promotion of involvement of local institutions and enterprises, construction/rehabilitation of infrastructure, organisation of cultural and productive activities, encouragement of school visits by education authorities and engagement in dialogue with MINED. ROM reports note good possibilities for sustainability and expansion – see Annex XXX Project Assessment Fiche N°5 Education.

Indicator 8: National, provincial and municipal capacity for sector management

Institutional capacity deficits have been identified in CSP as a ‘thematic or cross cutting theme’ (CSP p6) although concentration of EC efforts has been on infrastructure and teacher training until recent years when TA has been made available at provincial levels (see below).

Specific institutional support at national and provincial level is headlined in project 9ACPANG 015 – Support to Primary Education. This project is examined in greater detail in Annex 7 but implementation has been difficult and impact is threatened by procedural and TA staffing issues⁶². The implementation modality involves core activities to be undertaken by TA (from 2006) through preparation of annual programme estimates. Due to various difficulties⁶³ and delays in tendering procedures and despite approval of the first programme estimate in February 2008, this modality could not deliver within the D+3 deadline (December 2008) and thus negotiations have been urgently carried out with UNICEF and UNESCO for in-service training activities and preparation of EMS respectively under contribution agreements (i.e. Addendum N°1 to FA N°9428/ANG). The implementation issues noted above raise questions as to whether the recipient institution is ready to ‘receive’ or manage TA or whether these problems are a feature of EC sector support which are not experienced by other donors. Discussion with other sector stakeholders suggests that not only EC labours under difficulties with dialogue, procedures and institutional relationships but that most other

⁶¹ FA 7ACPANG071 – Phase I; 7ACPANG083 Phase 2: In Service Training for Primary School Teachers – see also Annex I Project Fiche N°2 Education.

⁶² Sources (in BXL) suggest that deconcentration of responsibility to EC Del has been a factor in such procedural problems due to frictions between finance and programming sections within the delegation in Luanda. This assertion was confirmed or denied by enquiries in the EC Delegation

⁶³ The first team leader departed in mid-2008 and the TA based in Huambo handed in notice in November 2008

stakeholders manage their relationship to achieve greater ‘penetration’. However, provincial impact is reported to be considerably more immediate than at national level.

Given the increasing decentralisation of responsibilities to provincial and municipal levels adequate sector management capacity is obviously necessary at those levels. However, capacity and available resources, especially at municipal levels, are reported to be weak.

PAEP strength and effectiveness is really manifested at provincial levels. A thrust to improve capacity at municipal levels cannot succeed without inputs at provincial levels (which can also act as a means of advocacy directed at national level).

Indicator 9: Evidence of donor cooperation and coherence of sector support programmes plus EC dialogue with GoA and sector partners

There is some evidence of Donor Cooperation in division of work such that World Bank has taken the lead in overall support to Education (supported by some EU Member States) and the EC has focused on sectors where EC can bring value added⁶⁴. However, communication appears to present difficulties and whilst EC has good informal contacts, formal communication with government is awkward. Certainly there is coherence of EC sector support with EC international policies and with GoA priorities, whilst the various support interventions of different donors demonstrate complementarity although there is some danger of duplication and overlap.

A fundamental issue reported from several sources is a lack of ‘open doors’ in MINED.

Under the Africa-EU Strategy Partnership (Lisbon) 1st Action Plan 2008-2010 support is pledged to education as contribution to meeting MDG targets (Action 4).

Indicator 10: Increased allocations to sector from state budget

Late budget allocations have been identified as a constraint (7ACPANG071 & 083: In Service Training for Primary School Teachers). Prioritised allocations given by GoA to primary education from 2000-2005 were changed to technical education after 2005 (especially construction of new technical schools). GoA engagement appears to be equivocal despite protestations of prioritisation of this sector in ECP. Educational reform is planned to continue to 2011 but in 2006 education allocations were reduced compared with the period 2004-2006 whilst allocations for 2007 show only a modest increase (+5.6%)⁶⁵.

Meanwhile it remains to be seen whether the very recent elevation of the Vice Minister to the level of Secretary of State will result in significantly increased sector focus by government.

Indicator 11: Career/salary structures for teachers, sector administrators and managers

Poor conditions of employment and lack of career structure for many teachers, most of whom are engaged on short term contracts, is a very real impediment to motivation and institutional response. Many teachers are unqualified, both academically and pedagogically; many have completed only basic education⁶⁶. As tenure is only granted to teachers with a recognised minimum qualification level, there appears to be little immediate prospect of improved conditions of employment or security of continuing employment

ANSWER TO THE JC

The **quality of teaching** has improved but challenges remain as yet unaddressed. Literacy and numeracy rates are improving and relevant statistics are improving including preparation of EMIS. Large numbers of teachers have undergone in-service training in pedagogical techniques but quality and take-up of this training is not clear and there is a large outstanding need for continuing training as most teachers have completed only basic education. Also, teachers are unevenly distributed across provinces plus conditions of employment and career structure for teachers, sector administrators and managers are poor. Thus, the quality of public education is patchy and most wealthy families in urban areas send their children to private schools. With the huge increases in pupil numbers between 2002 and 2007 class sizes have increased despite recruitment of large numbers of teachers. Some project interventions have targeted special needs which are not generally addressed in the national education systems. Progress has been made in curriculum reform and tailoring to be more responsive to local conditions. However, institutional capacity deficits have been identified as a major constraint and the EC support project to primary education at national and provincial levels continues to suffer from implementation problems. Given the accelerating pace of decentralisation of responsibilities to

⁶⁴ Source: Aid Harmonisation and Alignment website www.aidharmonization.org

⁶⁵ Although to be fair to government this reduction was stated to be in response to not all allocated funds actually being disbursed due to lack of sector absorption capacity (eg 42% in 2003). No evidence has been made available showing that absorption capacity is better after this transfer to technical education

⁶⁶ Mission Report UNESCO Teacher Training Initiative in Sub-Saharan Africa, July 2005.

<p>provincial and municipal levels the reported low capacity, especially at municipal levels is cause for concern. Despite some potential overlap donor cooperation is evident and there is good coherence of sector support with EC international policies and government sector plans. However, allocations to the sector from national budgets have not increased as expected although sector absorption capacity has resulted in allocated funds not all being disbursed.</p>
<p>JC 7.3: IMPROVED SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE.</p>
<p>Indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. N° of schools rehabilitated, equipped and functional 2. N° of private/public schools 3. Availability of teaching materials, equipment and books
<p>Indicator 1: N° of schools rehabilitated, equipped and functional</p> <p>Some 1,200 schools have received some degree of rehabilitation with EC support (especially for primary schools) augmented by rehabilitation and construction programmes of other donors (+90 schools) – these activities were undertaken for some years under PAR and continued under FAS after 2005. These interventions were supported by GoA increasing allocations to primary school education from 2000 to 2005 (although this policy was changed after 2005 – see above). Availability of utility services (especially water and electricity) is an issue, especially in rural areas which appears to have been taken up only on a case-by-case basis for individual interventions.</p>
<p>Indicator 2: N° of private/public schools</p> <p>See JC7.2 I4 above</p>
<p>Indicator 3: Availability of teaching materials, equipment and books</p> <p>Shortages of teaching materials and school equipment persist ranging through text books, materials, furniture, equipment and electric and water supply.⁶⁷ This is a sector-wide problem although rural areas are worst affected such that children from poor families are usually the worst affected</p>
<p>ANSWER TO THE JC</p> <p>There has been considerable support to improved school infrastructure at all levels – primary, secondary, further education and technical/professional institutes – by EC and other donors especially in the immediate aftermath of the peace agreement in 2002 although many schools, especially those in rural areas do not have access to utility services and there are widespread shortages of teaching materials, furniture and equipment.</p>
<p>JC 7.4: AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY OF PROFESSIONAL/ TECHNICAL EDUCATION</p>
<p>Indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of VET initiatives 2. Responsiveness to Labour Market needs 3. Localisation of VET Initiatives
<p><i>Estrategia Integrada para a Melhoria do Sistema de Educação</i> (Integrated Strategy to Improve Education System) specifically identifies huge needs for expanded technical training (for access to employment opportunities) in the fields of industry, agriculture, health, oil industry, fisheries, administration, telecoms and social services and the prioritised allocations given by GoA to primary education from 2000 to 2005 were changed to technical education after 2005 (especially construction of new technical schools).</p> <p>EC support in this sector has included 7ACP ANG061 Rehabilitation of the Agrarian Institute of Tchivinguiro which has obvious potential impacts upon technical training and employment opportunities. This support combined 3 elements – rehabilitation, supply of functional and teaching materials and technical assistance although activities were delayed (e.g. technical assistance and technical/teaching aids did not arrive at the same time; the IT component was also delayed). Once again physical works were the ‘easy’ part with continuing institutional problems (including curriculum development, water supply, laboratories not fully functional, budget deficits [i.e. >70%], managerial and HR issues, no</p>

⁶⁷ Estrategia de Alfabetização e Recuperação do Atraso Escolar, 2006-2015, 2005; ROM reports various eg 7ACPANG083 Formação Continua de Professores – see also Annex I Project Assessment Fiche N°s 3, 4, 5.

<p>integration of institute in NEP [i.e. statutes not approved], teachers not included in state salary system, limited GoA engagement, student fees and no viable financial management strategies) limiting impact such that the number of graduates continues to be less than expected. However, there is reported to be good synergy with the surrounding farming communities and courses for agricultural extension officers are reported to be successful.</p> <p>That being said access to employment opportunities has been increased albeit in a limited way and these opportunities have been limited due to institutional deficits (see also 7.5 below)</p>
<p>Indicator 1 : : Number of VET initiatives</p> <p>Higher education (including VET) is increasing the numbers of institutions created or re-activated and in terms of enrolled students (20,366 in 2003; 55,249 in 2006)⁶⁸.</p>
<p>Indicator 2 : Responsiveness to Labour Market needs</p> <p>There is improving availability and quality of professional and technical education due to EC and other donor (E.G. Brazil) support to the sector but again, continuing institutional problems have constrained effectiveness and impact of such support.</p>
<p>Indicator 3 Localisation of VET Initiatives</p> <p>EC support to technical and professional education and employment generation has included support to VIS-Dom Bosco in Muena, Dondo, N'dalatando, Calulo and Luanda. According to documentation, initiatives carried out by the EC have promoted a good synergy with the surrounding entrepreneurial communities.</p>
<p>ANSWER TO THE JC</p>
<p>Technical training is recognised as essential to meet increasing national demands in all fields of industry, services and agriculture but available VET training falls far short of demand although the training that is available is responsive to labour market needs.</p>
<p>JC 7.5: IMPROVED ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES</p>
<p>Indicators: Statistics of private sector employment opportunities</p>
<p>Indicator 1: Statistics of private sector employment opportunities</p> <p>Several surveys⁶⁹ and limited monitoring information report that access to employment opportunities has increased. Although these opportunities have been limited due to institutional deficits. Moreover the scale of need nationally is vastly more than the reach of such support. Decree 40/96 Council of Ministers concerns linkage between training and employment in attempting to react to employment needs by provision of suitable training courses (Estratégia Integrada para a Melhoria do Sistema de Educação 2001-2015, 2005).</p> <p>EC support interventions mentioned above have directly or indirectly aimed at enhancing employment opportunities</p> <p>There is increasing access to employment opportunities although again, institutional deficits have limited such opportunities. However, the scale of need is vastly more than technical education systems are producing such that many technical and professional posts are filled by foreigners.</p> <p>Overall rehabilitation activities have established operational and institutional mechanisms which have facilitated the starting of developmental approaches.</p>
<p>JC 7.6: REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES HAVE RE-ESTABLISHED OPERATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS WHICH HAVE FACILITATED THE STARTING OF DEVELOPMENTAL APPROACHES (LRRD APPROACH).</p>
<p>Indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Early recovery of organisational level of the education sector 2. Coherence of rehabilitation with the basis of developmental approach
<p>Indicator 1: Early recovery of organisational level of the education sector</p>

⁶⁸ Source: JAR 2007

⁶⁹ See: Department of Economics, Oxford University Angola: Options for Prosperity 2006.

Coherent to the LRRD concept, the EC approach initially prioritised construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure together with provision of equipment and teaching materials followed by support to primary teacher training despite the constraints inherent in not being able to attend concurrently to institutional, operational and quality issues. These issues are addressed under EDF9 sector support although this support has not been without problems (see JC7.2 18 above)

Plano de Desenvolvimento a Médio Prazo 2009-2013 para o Sector da Educação (Lei de Bases do Sistema Educativa) seeks to address these issues whilst EC support under 9ACPANG015 is examined in detail in Annex 7.

Law 13/01 (*Lei de Bases do Sistema de Educação* (Basic Law for the Education System)) was passed in December 2001 supported by the strategy '*Estrategia Integrada para a Melhoria do Sistema de Educação* (see above) 2001-2005' of which the EFA National Plan is the operational tool. The current strategy for the sector follows the '*Plano-quadro Nacional de Reconstrução do Sistema Educativo 1995-2005*' (National Framework Plan for Reconstruction of the Education System) with estimated costs of USD 500 million. Almost all of the measures included in the predecessor have been carried forward to the current strategy (albeit with some refinement of priorities). Two main problems are identified – access to and quality of educational services (especially at basic and medium levels; and literacy.

The strategy is split into 4 themes:

- diagnostics of the education system introduced in 1978 but which has suffered from disruption due to the civil war and lack of investment
- action plan (2001/2 – emergency; 2003/6 – stabilisation; 2007/15 – expansion and development) and investment programme
- management of the sector including devolution of operational responsibility for school management, HR, financial management and local participation
- prioritised, time-bound action plan for compliance with “Lei de Bases de Sistema de Educação- Basic Law for Education System

Indicator 2: Coherence of rehabilitation with the basis of developmental approach

Only in a second step these deferred issues were to be addressed to fully embrace the LRRD approach. However, GoA commitment to this continuing sector development appears tentative just at point at which increased budgetary provision and assumption of operational responsibility and ownership by GoA is critical. However, there has been intense planning activity resulting in the preparation of a huge body of action plans, strategies and policies which are as much overlapping as complementary⁷⁰.

There has been considerable reconstruction of schools but lessons learned have shown that infrastructure alone is not enough. Collaboration of GoA is necessary to ensure adequate budgetary provision and effective use and sustainability of facilities and services. Evaluations of past EC sector support (7ACP ANG098, 7ACP ANG071, 7ACP ANG083) have recommended further measures for facilitation of developmental approaches:

- integrated approach to sector development to create synergies among different components leading to significant improvements in the educations system
- provide further capacity building in key areas such as planning and budgeting
- undertake training at municipal level and to enhance distance learning opportunities
- avoid overlap and disconnection between interventions by enhanced coordination among partners.

To these ends EC launched 9ACP ANG015 in 2006 aiming at synergies with other EC-supported interventions especially school building under PAR and FAS and with other donor interventions (e.g. WB and AfDB - school construction plus provision of teaching materials and teacher training; PROFORGE (France) – HR support to education planning and management; UNICEF Basic Education Programme – support to MINED on primary education teacher training, pre-schooling and non-formal education). Under 9AVP ANG015 TA is provided to educational planning (Luanda and 3 provinces) and pedagogical education.

ANSWER TO THE JC

The EC approach has been coherent with the LRRD concept, initially prioritising construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure together with provision of equipment and teaching materials followed by support to teacher training and then institutional support. GoA commitment to continuing sector development is essential and should match increasing budgetary provision to implementation of sector policies and strategies. The current ‘bulge’ in primary education is

⁷⁰ www.educaçãoangola.org/plans/index.php; Plano Educação para Todos 2001-2015; Estrategia Integrada Melhoria do Sistema de Educação; Estrategias MINED – Genero; Estrategias de Alfabetização e Recuperação do Atraso Escolar 2006-2015; Estrategia para a Educação Especial; Situação de Educação e Ensino em Angola; Estrategia para a Direcção Nacional para a Acção Social Escolar; Plano Estrategico do MINED na Luta contra VIH/SIDA; Plano Mestre de Formação de Professores; Plano Nacional de Capacitação de Professores

expected to pass through the secondary (and to a lesser extent further education systems) in coming years such that lessons learned from the developments in primary education should be more widely applied

ANSWER TO THE QUESTION

The Angolan constitution states that it is incumbent upon the family, with support of the state, to promote and ensure the education of children and young people but the sector has suffered from many years of disruption, destruction and neglect during the long war years such upon peace, there was lack of infrastructure, facilities and teachers resulting in high levels of illiteracy and numeracy and reducing numbers of pupils completing primary education (especially girls). Angola has a huge and increasing need for adequately educated and experienced personnel. Thus EC and other sector donors are supporting national sector policies and strategies.

As a result there has been hugely **improved access to primary education** in the period 2002-2007 and EC support has contributed significantly to this improvement. However, the increase in numbers of pupils and teachers over such a short period of time has stretched HR management and institutional resources of MINED to breaking point. Rates of entry into primary education which collapsed during the war years have increased dramatically (including large numbers of previously excluded children and vulnerable groups) such that the primary school attendance has risen from 1.5M in 2002 to an estimated 3.8M in 2007. However, the quality of education services at this level is unacceptable with high repetition rates. In this situation there has been little consideration of pre-school education despite acceptance that this can be a significant contribution to facilitating primary 3education, literacy and numeracy. Gender and age differentiated data is incomplete but the majority of pupils who do not complete primary education are girls. There continue to be serious provincial variations in access to education but rural areas (and thus the rural poor) are especially disadvantaged although lack of good quality gender and age disaggregated data on marginalised groups and geographical variations makes quantification difficult.

The **quality of teaching** has improved but huge challenges remain as yet unaddressed. Literacy and numeracy rates are improving and relevant statistics are improving including preparation of EMIS. Large numbers of teachers have undergone in-service training in pedagogical techniques but quality and take-up of this training is not clear and there is a large outstanding need for continuing training as most teachers have completed only basic education. Also, teachers are unevenly distributed across provinces plus conditions of employment and career structure for teachers, sector administrators and managers are poor. Thus, the quality of public education is patchy and most wealthy families in urban areas send their children to private schools. With the huge increases in pupil numbers between 2002 and 2007 class sizes have increased despite recruitment of large numbers of teachers. Some project interventions have targeted special needs which are not generally addressed in the national education systems. Progress has been made in curriculum reform and tailoring to be more responsive to local conditions. However, institutional capacity deficits have been identified as a major constraint and the EC support project to primary education at national and provincial levels continues to suffer from implementation problems. Given the accelerating pace of decentralisation of responsibilities to provincial and municipal levels the reported low capacity, especially at municipal levels is cause for concern. Despite some potential overlap donor cooperation is evident and there is good coherence of sector support with EC international policies and government sector plans. However, allocations to the sector from national budgets have not increased as expected although sector absorption capacity has resulted in allocated funds not all being disbursed.

There has been considerable support to **improved school infrastructure** at all levels – primary, secondary, further education and technical/professional institutes – by EC and other donors especially in the immediate aftermath of the peace agreement in 2002 although many schools, especially those in rural areas do not have access to utility services whilst there are widespread shortages of teaching materials, furniture and equipment. Technical training is recognised as essential to meet increasing national demands in all fields of industry, services and agriculture but available VET training falls far short of demand although the training that is available is responsive to labour market needs.

Thus, there is **increasing access to employment opportunities** although again, institutional deficits have limited such opportunities. However, the scale of need is vastly more than technical education systems are producing such that many technical and professional posts are filled by foreigners.

Overall rehabilitation activities have established operational and institutional mechanisms which have facilitated the starting of developmental approaches. The EC approach has been coherent with the LRRD concept, initially prioritising construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure together with provision of equipment and teaching materials followed by support to teacher training and then institutional support. GoA commitment to continuing sector development is essential and should match increasing budgetary provision to implementation of sector policies and strategies. The current ‘bulge’ in primary education is expected to pass through the secondary (and to a lesser extent further education systems in coming years such that lessons learned from the developments in primary education should be more widely applied.

6.3.6. Governance

EQ 8	To what extent has EC support in the area of Governance contributed to the consolidation of peace and the resolution of conflict as well as to the creation of institutional prerequisites for sustainable development interventions in key social sectors?
Justification and scope of the EQ	
<p>Angola is facing several governance challenges: a) the lack of capacity in the public sector compromises the management of public finances and has a negative effect on services to the population; b) participation in public affairs has also been held back by insecurity, poverty and illiteracy, which tend to marginalize much of the population. Although large numbers of associations and NGOs have come into being, and trade unions have become independent of the State, active participation is limited to relatively small numbers of people, mainly from the more educated, higher income groups; c) while the war has unquestionably been the single most important constraint on development, other factors, of an institutional and policy-related nature, have exacerbated the serious situation and produced the existing institutional problems concerning the nature of governance; d) the transparency of government finances, by bringing all revenue and expenditure within the framework of the approved national budget and requiring that expenditures follow strictly the procedures set down by law. The planned interventions referred to in the 2002-2007 CSP are supposed to help reinforce specific areas of good governance, namely the judicial sector, reform of the administration and public finances, good governance and development of civil society. The EQ is aimed at analysing the extent to which EC Governance support has helped to produce better conditions for development, poverty reduction and the reduction of social and territorial imbalances. The question will also examine how short-term support aimed at the consolidation of peace has been phased over into long-term interventions to support Good Governance in the wider sense.</p>	
JC 8.1. PROGRESS IN CONSOLIDATION OF THE PEACE PROCESS AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION.	
<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Level of social and civic inclusion of Angolans citizens 2. Increased security of land and property tenure and of war-related conflict resolution countrywide 	
<p>Indicator 1 Level of social and civic inclusion of Angolans citizens</p> <p>Since after the signature of the Luena MoU the peace construction process, promotion of democratic participation has been one the main worrying in the transition process and in the institutional agenda. Recent legislative elections triggered a growing attention of all the organisations expressing form of citizen’s participation and aggregation (e.g. political parties, CSOs, Church and religious organisations).</p> <p>Citizen’s participation has been a focal point of attention for the International Community with the increasing of Government accountability and promoting participatory and consensual formulation of government programs. In this field it has to be said that the implementation of FAS III (and of PAR) contributed significantly to the increase of experience in local governance at municipal level.</p> <p>The EC has been active through the implementation of components of wide-range programs such as the Municipal Development Component of the FAS III 9 ACP ANG 001 and 9ACP ANG 003) which was aimed at increasing control over decisions and resources to community groups and developing accountability mechanisms between communities and formal support institutions (see Indicator 1 in EQ 3 and Case Study in Annex 7). Within this program according to the World Bank Monitoring System (SOPE 07) and FAS final report over 600 community groups have been trained in participatory techniques in the 18 provinces. Moreover Consultative forums have been set up to engage civil society and to commit municipal administrations to a participative local development planning process.</p> <p>The Municipal Development Component and also the Community Development Component of FAS have contributed to reinforce participation and citizenship and to create stable accountability and joint planning mechanism involving group of citizens, Civil Society Organisations, traditional authorities. The Municipal Fora (eventually institutionalised in the revision of the Decree 17/99) regulating Municipal activities) have increased citizens participation in Local Decision Making and created a positive dynamic, according to Local Administrators, Citizens and representative of INGOs and NNGOs met during the field visit.</p> <p>The beginning of bottom-up responsibilities at local level, and a simultaneous gradual increase of capacities at the local level have been valuable contributions in this field. These are only initial steps but represent a significant progress within political debate on decentralization in Angola since 2002</p> <p>The FAS III has developed lessons learned and best practices because in the process of its implementation not only citizen’s awareness has been raised, but the citizens and their organisations (associations, CBOs, etc.) have been</p>	

formally educated (through specific training) and guided (through participatory decision-making) to identify possible solutions to their problems based on their potentials.

Many of the interviewees have witnessed that they have become more skilled in identifying their needs, discuss and organise their ideas, formulate projects and discuss these projects with the administrations and the funding authorities although they need to grow further. In some cases the NGOs which have assisted local processes as implementers have stated that new potential interlocutors at grassroots level have been created and trained and could participate in future development initiatives. In other cases the level of accountability of public administrators has been increased by civic participation and the satisfaction is mutual, both of civil society and of administrative authorities.

Moreover, it will be discussed below, but it is interesting to note here that the implementation of **PAANE 9 ACP ANG19** is producing interesting results in the upgrading of CSOs' participation in the decentralisation process by reviewing the Municipal Profiles and starting producing a positive dynamic based on capacity building of NSAs for budget analysis, needs analysis etc. Moreover PAANE has promoted an initiative aimed at facilitating the participation of Civil Society in the **CACS process (Conselhos de Ascoltação e Concertação Social – Consultation and Concertation Councils) regulated by the Decree 02/07 of 3rd February of 2007** to advocate and influence the decision-making process for the preparation of the functional regulations with the aim of increasing participation and strengthening the role and influence of Civil Society in the process. The only limit of this last dynamic is that it is limited to urban areas (and concentrated in Luanda).

Moreover, the FAS III has generated Best Practices and there is room for mainstreaming in different realities, but there has been no dissemination.

Psycho-social training has shown some weakness being a bit fragmented (see Implementation Mission Report for the IRSEM project). It could have been more effective by adopting a more holistic approach to social integration of the individual. At national level it has to be said that widespread and universal citizens' participation is hampered by the widely acknowledged top-down and centralised characteristics of the political process in Angola.

Indicator 2 Increased security of land and property tenure and of war-related conflict resolution countrywide.

Land tenure is a source of conflict in Angola because land is the most important production factor for supporting the Angolan rural population to satisfy its daily needs and ensure its long-term sustenance.

Land rights are a critical element in the consolidation of peace, stabilisation and economic reconstruction.

Several sectoral programs aim at increasing citizens' participation in decision-making related to the specific sectors.

In 2004, Angola has enacted a new Land Law <http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0002878/index.php> - footnotes#footnotes (*Lei das Terras de Angola -Lei 09/04, de 9 de Novembro* <http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0002878/index.php>) that sought to strengthen perceived areas of weakness in prior legislation. The legal framework contains a number of areas of ambiguity and other sections where no guidance is offered. These types of legislative voids often operate to the advantage of the wealthier, more educated members of a society, and to the disadvantage of poorer, less educated, and socially marginalized members. This condition represents a new source of potential social conflict.

EIHDR has proposed several micro-initiatives implemented by NGOs to address local conflicts (mainly on land tenure).

Among these projects some of them are worth to be indicated because they have produced a good impact on the problem:

- DDH/2006/131-991- Projeto de apoio à prevenção, transformação e resolução de conflitos – Support to prevention, transformation and resolution of conflict project;
- DDH/2007/142-739 - Garantindo direito sobre terras
- DDH/2007/144-617 - Prevenção e resolução de conflitos no género nos municípios de Uíge, Negage e Bungo (provincia de Uíge)

The dimension of these interventions is not likely to produce a national impact but studying Best Practices could help to generalise these problems and help enact national regulation on potential conflict generation issues.

Also other projects, although being local and limited in magnitude have targeted sensitive issues related to existing and potential conflicts, such irregular land tenure and occupation. An example is given by the CDC-2002-130-075 “Gestão participativa de terras peri-urbanas – Peri-urban land participatory management” which has contributed to produce an initial methodology and best practice for regularisation of land occupation to avoid possible conflicts, regularise positions and stimulate citizenship

In 2001 the EC has issued a Communication on Conflict Prevention COM (2001)211 Final. In this document the EC sets the guiding principle for mainstreaming Conflict Prevention in EC political dialogue, development cooperation and other activities.

The main characteristics of EC conflict prevention interventions is the promotion of structural stability whose

characteristics are sustainable economic development, democracy and respect for human rights, viable political structures and healthy environmental and social conditions with the capacity to manage change without resorting to conflict.

Angola has been characterised by a highly centralized system of governance oriented towards prosecuting the war that did not allow for citizen participation in the decision making process. As a consequence, the development of an effective participation that would have allowed citizen participation in decision making on matters that affected their lives was seriously undermined.

The majority of the Angolan population was not exposed to the concepts of democracy, human rights, gender equality, freedom of speech, community participation in local planning process, and local elections.

From several field analysis it has been learned that in the field of citizen’s participation all activities have registered that where activities have been implemented citizens have gradually become no longer reticent to contact local authorities and have become eager to engage with them in open and productive dialogue. (Angolan Citizen’s Participation Initiative – American Development Foundation 2007 and Support to Civic Education (UNDP Project No. 00052948) Annual Report 2007).

ANSWER TO THE JC

Citizen’s participation is making progress in Angola. EC intervention has contributed to foster participation and promote citizens’ capacity to organise themselves around their specific rights. At local level experiences of citizens’ participation have been successful to the extent that participation has started to be institutionalised by the inclusion of Municipal Fora in the revision of the Decree 17/99 on Municipal Administrations. A high potential has been shown by CSOs and NSAs which have gradually become involved in issue related to Budget Analysis, Municipal Profiles, Policy Dialogue, mostly at local level since at central level policy dialogue is weak. The EC has contributed with the activities of PAANE project (Support to NSAs) by stimulating and supporting NSAs to take their responsibility in the decentralisation process.

Since in a country affected by a long-lasting civil war the issue of conflict resolution is very high the EC has intervened in Conflict Resolution by supporting the decision-making process for a new Land law, which has left several issues open due to its ambiguity and to the difficulties in using the regulations by the poorer and most vulnerable and marginalised group.

The EC has developed interesting Best Practices based on local awareness raising, social mobilisation and procedures for the solution of land-related conflicts. These projects due to their small size and limited territorial coverage cannot have a national impact but the Best Practices produced could have deserved a dissemination and replication which is highly advised for future EIDHR Call for Proposals.

JC 8.2. SUSTAINED POLITICAL DIALOGUE BETWEEN EC AND GOA REGARDING PRIORITIES FOR GOVERNANCE SUPPORT (ACROSS SECTORS)

- Indicators
1. Capacity to produce sector policies lines likely to frame specific interventions and related to the overarching framework of ECP
 2. Capacity to foster a higher level of country’s integration in regional mechanisms for development and integration
 3. Capacity to promote the principle of accountability and the rule of law

Indicator 1 Capacity to produce sector policies lines likely to frame specific interventions and related to the overarching framework of ECP

As with other resource-rich countries, the scope for influencing the government of Angola in general and on governance issues in particular is limited. The relatively low weight of EU aid by comparison with the state budget is one relevant factor in this context, as is the strong interest and presence of key international players like China, the USA and Brazil.

Governance, democratisation and development are equally linked in the EU general objectives as defined in the Treaties, in the Commission’s “White paper on Governance” as well as in the May 2002 Council conclusions and in the EC Communication on Governance and Development COM(2003) 615 final.

According to this document Governance can be defined in brief as the state’s ability to serve the citizens. Such a broad approach allows conceptually disaggregating governance and other topics such as human rights, democracy or corruption.

The European Consensus on Development (14602/05 DEVGEN 218 RELEX 645 ACP 153) identifies policy dialogue as an important way in which to further development objectives. The document sets also the areas on which the

dialogue has to be focused to forms a shared understanding of the problem and identifying measures and initiatives: good governance, human rights, democratic principles and the rule of law, the fight against corruption.

The above principles are also highlighted by Art 9.3 of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement. Thus, for the EC Governance has become an essential ingredient of development co-operation and is now an integral part of the Poverty Reduction Strategy processes and in-country dialogue on governance is essential to build country-driven reform programmes in a context of legitimacy and accountability.

Article 8 of the Cotonou Agreement states that “The Parties shall regularly engage in a comprehensive, balanced and deep political dialogue leading to commitments on both sides”

In Angola political Dialogue under Article 8 of the Cotonou Agreement is strictly regulated and happens only formally six-monthly with bilateral presentation of views and opinions.

Already in the EU Common Position of Angola of 2 October 1995 was stated that the first engagement of the EU towards Angola was “*Assist the government of Angola in the aim of strengthening democracy and the rule of law*”.

In the 2002-2007 CSP/NIP for EC Angola Cooperation is clearly stated that Governance was at the time of the drafting of the document (and remains currently) one of the main challenges of Angola and that the EC response to the political dimension of EC cooperation with Angola was to contribute to the dialogue with the Government.

An important lesson learned mostly by the 6th and 7th EDF practice and recognised by the CSP/NIP is that institutional support is vital to the sustainability of development interventions.

From the documents available and the declaration of officers with more seniority it can be said that a political dialogue between EC and GoA has been ongoing over the period 2002-2007. The response is not univocal since there are evidences of contradictory trends and for long periods the political dialogue has been irregular.

As a part of the regular political dialogue governance issues were discussed. But there have been no tangible consequences. The political dialogue has lost impetus in recent years and efforts are being made to revitalise it, thus making it possible to come back on this issue more effectively as well as it is recognised by SEC (2007) 1417 final.

In some sectors Sector Policy Approaches have been developed but often it is only partially implemented (or even not implemented) due to weak governance and lack of institutional capacity. In most of the cases management system, baseline and monitoring system for decision-making and control are completely missing.

Observation from the EC Delegation highlight the fact that with reference to the revival of political dialogue, the modalities adopted and organisation of content has shown barely productive because there is very low interaction and production of shared views or negotiated points of agreement.

The last Political Dialogue meeting was held on 13th September 2007. After this meeting is considered that the situation could improve by addressing some areas, especially concerning the State of Right, protection of fundamental human rights, the role of Civil Society as well as political rights (interviews with the Head of Delegation, Economic Governance Program Officer and Head of Section in charge for Governance Issues).

Several times, and also in the interview with the NAO and Ministry of Plan it has been repeated that Institutional Support and Advice isn't a priority (the Angolans know their needs and are able to devise solutions).

Informal day-by-day dialogue on sector policy-making is ongoing but it is difficult to transform it into a formal policy dialogue on sector strategies and its results are not important. There are several examples in this field, e.g. related to sector-policy formulation (the case of National Health Policy quoted in the discussion of EQ 4 is ideal-typical).

As shown in the discussion of several sector EQ growing accountability is being promoted at local level and efforts are being made at central level, although the high level of centralisation and verticalisation hinders the disclosure of the system at national level. The Ministry of Finance is showing National Budget data in an unprecedented detail and a growing level of disclosure about China Eximbank loan, oil (a study has been commissioned and published on the website of the Ministry of Finance) and diamonds. Sonangol's and Endiama's quasi-fiscal operations have been dramatically reduced and the Government has accepted to have accounts of the two state-owned companies certified by an independent organisation but the problems related to transparency of the extractive sectors persist.

The Ministry of Finance has expressed the willingness to start using a Medium-Term Expenditure Framework, and this is likely to gradually increase transparency.

In EC cooperation annual reviews the issue of transparency of public finances, and notably the country's adherence to the EITI (Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative) was repeatedly raised with the government and also included in the review documents (such as MTR conclusions), but the latter was rather non-committal on this issue and there was no notable progress.

Governance and support for institutional and economic reform have been agreed to be one of the focal areas of the 10th EDF EC/Angola cooperation strategy and GoA has indicated its interest in participating in the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI), taking a first step by organising an international conference on oil-revenue management in May 2006.

Indicator 2 : Capacity to foster a higher level of country's integration in regional mechanisms for development and integration

The launching of the African Union (AU) and the establishment of New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) have created a new pan African level of governance African leaders have agreed in the Heads of State and Government Declaration on Democracy, Political, Economic and Corporate Governance of urban (July 2002) that peace and security, democracy, good governance, human rights and sound management are among the key conditions necessary for sustainable development and poverty eradication, as well as for ending armed conflicts in the continent.

Integration in Regional mechanisms for development has been sustained, mainly for commercial issues.

The Government sees SADC as an important market into which to position in advantage and has been active in the process for the creation of a SADC common market with the following milestones:

1. Free trade agreement by the end of 2008;
2. Customs union in 2010;
3. Complete common market in 2015;
4. Monetary Union in 2016.

However Angola will ask a postponement due to its post-conflict situation.

On EPA an interim partnership agreement has been signed, but Angola didn't take steps with regard to this interim agreement.

Angola belongs also to CEEAC for which GoA privileges a political role, in the view of the necessity to maintain peace and stability in the region.

Other processes such as intervention in the Judiciary Sector, the process is still in act. The EC has supported Regional Integration in Justice Sector by implementing the **8.ACP.MTR 004/8 ACP.TPS 123/9.ACP.MTR 002**. The project aims at strengthening the capacity and improving the functioning of the Judiciary Systems of the PALOP countries. After delays mainly due to procedural difficulties in closing previous programme estimates the programme is now progressing steadily. However there are difficulties to complete the activities by the end of the implementing period. Effectiveness of the program is shown by the high level of satisfaction shown by the participants to the training activities (reported also by the ROM Report MR-01980.01 of 19/03/07)) Impact of the program to date is good for the creation of a network of focal points in justice, sustainability is a question mark since the INEJ the Training Institute for the Judiciary System is underutilised).

Indicator 3 Capacity to promote the principle of accountability and the rule of law

As indicated in the discussion of other EQs, at local level there are several experience which have promoted accountability of Municipal Administrations and also of Provincial Governments.

Thus, the choice made in the formulation of the CSP/NIP for the period 2008-2013, to focus on the decentralised level appears likely to achieve good results since:

- Best Practices are available for mainstreaming within the process of transformation of all "Municipios" into Budget Units (Unidades Orçamentais);
- Willingness to promote decentralisation is growing at decentralised level.

At central level the political process persist top-down and the issues of transparency and accountability aren't considered as a priority.

In most of the Ministries, due to the high level of concentration of decision-making a real bottleneck at the level of Ministers and Vice-Ministers and law capacity is a further limitation to the empowerment of ministerial techno-structure. Circulation of information is problematic and transparency isn't insufficient.

The relationship of several EC funded project has experienced difficulties in building a relationship with Government Counterpart by strengthening institutional capacity and promoting transparency and accountability.

The issue of transparency in the extractive sector continues to be outstanding Some improvements have been done by a diagnostic study of the oil sector - which will provide the government with a medium term oil revenues forecasting model. Moreover, the launch of the Ministry of Finance website has allowed the publication on a regular basis of fiscal data and budget information.

ANSWER TO THE JC

Political dialogue has been ongoing after the signature of the Luena MoU and before it but it lost impetus and efforts have been made to revive it in application of Article 8 of the Cotonou Agreement, Problem of Good Governance,

democracy and Human Rights have been raised but no tangible results have been produced. Political Dialogue under Art.8 is conceived by the Angolan Government in a very restrictive and highly formalistic way to the extent that no interaction and interchange is produced and shared decisions are almost impossible to be made.

On the contrary at local level, administration has gradually become more open to a policy dialogue. The decentralisation process will open new opportunities and new needs will be expressed by local administration (Provincial and Municipal levels)

Dialogue with the NAO is ongoing however difficulties related to EDF procedures don't facilitate the cooperation and as a result most of the projects are delayed or take quite a long time (from 6 months to a year) to reach full implementation phases.

In 2007 the EC has started a Dialogue with the National Assembly related to National legislative Elections.

Angola is proceeding in Regional Integration although a postponement has been requested for full adhesion to SADC Common Market which is considered as an important opportunity for the growth of national export. As for EPA although SADC EPA interim agreement has been signed Angola has not yet taken steps.

At central level the political process persist top-down and the issues of transparency and accountability aren't considered as a priority.

In most of the Ministries, due to the high level of concentration of decision-making a real bottleneck at the level of Ministers and Vice-Ministers and law capacity is a further limitation to the empowerment of ministerial techno-structure. Circulation of information is problematic and transparency isn't insufficient whilst at local level there are several experience which have promoted accountability of Municipal Administrations and also of Provincial Governments.

JC 8.3. CHANGE IN IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY OF SUPPORTED LEGISLATIVE BODIES, GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

Indicators

1. Evidence of effective implementation of sector legislation and degree to which new laws and organisational procedures reflect public sector reform and institutional change and of functionality of institutions at central and provincial levels
2. Progress of rolling out / coverage of Government Programmes
3. Implementation capacity of decentralised administrations and problems for decentralisation
4. Evidence of political interference in technical management

Indicator 1 : Evidence of effective implementation of sector legislation and degree to which new laws and organisational procedures reflect public sector reform and institutional change and of functionality of institutions at central and provincial levels

Governance is a key component of policies and reforms for poverty reduction, democratisation and global security. This is why institutional capacity-building, particularly in the area of good governance and the rule of law is one of the six priority areas for EC development policy that is being addressed in the framework of EC programmes in developing countries.

According to the EC Communication on "Governance and Development" COM (2003) 615 final: "Good governance is key to the effectiveness of development assistance, and towards the achievement of objectives towards which we should strive."

In their Statement on the European Community's Development Policy of 10 November 2000, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission determined a limited number of areas selected on the basis of their contribution towards reducing poverty and for which Community action provides added value: and particularly in the area of good governance and the rule of law.

According to several analysis (e.g. UNDP Governance Cluster Strategy 2007) Angola is still in the throes of multiple transitions and the dynamics created during the war period still represents an important inertia to the creation of a truly and more efficient, accountable, responsive and inclusive governance institutions. The administration still suffers from a range of institutional barriers and human resource problems.

EC has carried out programs to support the legislative and governance bodies some of which were already ongoing when the CSP/NIP came into operation.

This is the case of the Institutional Support to the National Assembly whose second phase was conducted between October 2003 and February 2005. with the aim of contributing for enhancing the law-making and governmental supervision roles by improving operational capabilities and the effectiveness of political and legislative as well as technical and administrative structural levels.

The outcomes have been considered below the expected according both to the result of interviews with Officials in Brussels and Luanda and the Final Evaluation Report, it has to be considered that the latter consider remarkable the fact that impact generated from this project were (and still are) dependent from political options and the pace of their implementation through political measures. The ownership of project results has resulted modest.

Moreover a specific support was envisaged in CSP/NIP was a wide-range approach to Public Administration through the “Support for the Reform of Public Administration”. The programme was not carried out, partly due to the Government's decision to handle sensitive questions directly, but also because of lack of clarity and agreement concerning the content and structure of these programmes. Some problems in identification and clarification of project objectives and structure have to be highlighted.

Preparation and implementation of the above programs have been delayed due to bureaucratic reasons but also to a different consideration between the EC and GoA as highlighted by the MTR and clearly emerged in the interview with NAO and Ministry of Plan.

The Judiciary System was one of the focal areas of intervention in the governance field established by the CSP/NIP 2002-2007. Under a preliminary identification study for “Support for the Reform of the Administration of Justice”, in 2001-2002 an analysis of the sector was undertaken and possible areas of action proposed. It proved impossible to obtain a reaction from the Ministry of Justice. However, in May 2003, on the initiative of the President, a Justice Commission was set up to survey needs in this sector. The JAR 2004 highlights how firm has been the EC in asking that the Presidential Commission set up to do the mapping of the Justice sector considered the identification and feasibility study of support for the reform of the administration of Justice funded by the EC in 2002.

The CSP/NIP has identified management of public finances as a governance priority for Angola. In this area the leadership among the donors has been taken by the World Bank but the EC is contributing to the process.

The Program to Support Planning and Budget Process has introduced some positive technical changes to improve Public Finance Management.

An integrated system for current expenditure management (*Sistema Integrado de Gestão Financeira do Estado – SIGFE*) was introduced in 2006 and expanded in 2007 by the Ministry of Finance.

Although SIGFE has been extended to all provinces, it does not include the quasi-fiscal activities of Sonangol and Endiama, nor does it track expenditures financed by foreign credit lines. A parallel effort to improve public sector management was made by the Ministry of Planning, which has set up an integrated system for public investment management (*Sistema Integrado de Gestão do Investimento Público – SIGIP*).

The increased transparency made possible by SIGFE and SIGIP has been complemented by annual auditing of Sonangol's financial statements by international accounting firms.

In 2008 the budget legislation has launched the pilot decentralisation of budget execution. Sixty-eight of Angola's 167 municipalities have been designated as “Budget Units” (*unidades orçamentais*), and each have been allocated USD 300,000. This reform, which reduces the dependence of local administrations on provincial governments, aims to raise the execution rate of capital projects and to accelerate and improve delivery of basic services. In 2009 the decentralisation process will be carried out and all Municipalities will be considered as Budget Units with an endowment of USD 5 Million. This is an important step ahead although some criticism could be raised with regard to the uniformity of Budget endowment for Municipalities of different size.

The Project “Strengthening the Planning and Budget Process has not been implemented. This is a key area in the wider goal of improved governance and the ultimate goal of improved service delivery to achieve poverty reduction. This objective is consistent with the reforms envisaged by MINPLAN and MINFIN.

The project “Institutional Support for the Services of the NAO” is of considerable direct importance for cooperation between the Government of Angola and the EC whose overall objective was to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the National Authorizing Officer Technical Administrative Unit (UTA), guaranteeing a quantitative and qualitative improvement of programs and projects management, from identification to implementation, monitoring and evaluation with the aim of improving the absorption of external resources, in accordance with Angola development strategy. This project has had implementation problems but the impact appears to be good in terms of strengthening technical capacities of the NAO from the documents available it can be said that the project has shown a growing effectiveness (closing is envisaged by 2010).

Another project is the Institutional Support to the National Statistic Institute- *Instituto Nacional de Estatísticas (INE)*, which had been considered of strategic importance for the decision-making on the development process of the country. The project was aimed at enhancing statistical capabilities with a view to contributing towards the strategy to combat poverty. The reinforcement of the operational capacity of INE had an impact in technical terms through the development of a consumer price index in six provinces, the completion of an enterprise survey and by financing a survey on well being.

PAANE project, interacting with other Donors and International players such as Norwegian Embassy, Trocaire, Open Society Foundation, has contributed to the production of a Manual for Reader of Ministry of Finance and State Budget and related training initiatives.

Another important contribution to strengthening economic and commercial Governance is the Trainfortrade Project **9 ACP ANG 16** (see Case Study in Annex 7) recently started in 2007. The project is implemented by UNCTAD through a Contribution Agreement and is aimed to foster appropriate changes and policy orientation in international trade, investment and services of Angola through capacity-development in the field of international trade and investment, so as to ultimately promote mastery of international trade exchange flows, increased participation in the globalised economy and thereby contribute to economic growth and sustainable development. First activities have started with a high level of satisfaction from beneficiaries and institutions involved

Indicator 2: Progress of rolling out / coverage of Government Programmes.

As it clearly stated by the JAR 2006, due to the post-war situation, the country's capacity to establish and define a system of indicators is non-existent. This problem is directly connected to the weakness of key Ministries and local authorities to establish real programming and that way develop a medium term strategy for each relevant sector.

The most important characteristic of Angolan Public Institutions' performance is weak implementation and absorption capacity.

Official data on 2007 show that the revised budget passed by the National Assembly proposed an increased spending of 28% following a doubling of expenditure in 2006. The Ministries only managed to execute 40% of the 2005 and around 50% of 2006 programme.

In 2007 for the third year in a row a low execution (less than 60% of budgeted) of capital expenditure (budgeted 27% of GDP versus executed 16% of GDP).

Indicator 3: Implementation capacity of decentralised administrations and problems for decentralisation

From the MTR of the above project it can be learned that the major features of the current situation for Local Governance in Angola are : a) lack of a vision, milestones and coherence framework for decentralisation; b) lack of conceptual clarity on decentralisation; c) high difference about the concept of spatial coverage of decentralised authorities (autarquias); d) lack of operationalisation of fiscal units within SIGFE; e) risk of delay of local election due to the high focalisation on political elections; e) delay in approval of the new Constitutional Law; f) lack of focus on decentralisation in the IPRSP (*Estratégia de Combate à Pobreza*) and decentralisation is conceived without devolution of funds; g) lack of political will for institutionalising the Municipal Development Fund. Notwithstanding these problems the project is contributing to building institutional capacity and disseminating professional skills in human resources of local governance authorities and the Municipal Development Fund is an important step ahead towards identification of municipalities as Budgetary Units.

As it has repeatedly stated in the discussion of previous EQs, at decentralised level effectiveness of interventions on Good Governance has shown much higher than at central level but also, in comparison to the modest resources available, impact has been better.

At this level the issue of capacity is critical. Most of the authorities (both at provincial and municipal level) have shown clear gaps in vision and capacity although those where PAR, FAS III and also IRSEM programs have shown more aware and accountable.

It is important to highlight that another important opportunity provided by the EC intervention in the field of local governance and decentralisation is the support offered by PAANE project to strengthening the capacity of NSA to interact positively with Municipalities. In this field PAANE has mobilised NSA on de-concentration and decentralisation issues, produced guideline for the start-up of CACS (Consultation and Concertation Councils established by the Decree 02/2007) and trained NSA to interact effectively with Local Authorities.

Indicator 4: Evidence of political interference in technical Management

Concentration and the presence of top-down political processes are the main characteristics of Governance in Angola. In all the Ministries a decision-making bottleneck appears at the level of Vice-Ministry. Top persons in the Ministries are highly politicised and technical decision-making is highly influenced by political priorities.

ANSWER TO THE JC

Weak Governance is still an outstanding characteristic of Angola. All EC projects have been delayed by bureaucratic problem, and equivocal engagement or differences in priority or weak motivation by the Government.

Corruption and lack of transparency remain critical issues although some improvements have been done by increasing transparency of state-owned companies such as Sonangol and by achieving a greater transparency in public budget and management of public revenues.

EC activities in the field of Governance have been hampered by a low level of motivation by GoA and several projects haven't been implemented even after the approval from Brussels or have been phased out.

If this is the case at central level it has to be said the where projects on Local Governance have been implemented there have been important results in terms of capacity for service delivery and accountability of local administration (Provincial and Municipal).

The issue of capacity is still outstanding since capacities and motivation at central level are low and at decentralised level in spite of EC (and other donors' such as UNDP) contribution technical capacities and policy capacities are still weak.

JC 8.4. CIVIL SOCIETY CAPACITY TO PARTICIPATE IN DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES HAS BEEN ENHANCED

Indicators

1. Level of Participation, representativeness and accountability of NSA and of improved co-ordination and networking amongst them
2. Level of participation of local vs. international NSAs in implementation of EC funded projects and in NSA Policy and Political Dialogue

Indicator 1: Level of Participation, representativeness and accountability of NSA and of improved co-ordination and networking amongst them.

In 2002 the EC prepared a document which sets principles and recommendations related to NSA and development policy (EC Communication "Participation of Non-State Actors in EC Development Policy COM (2002) 598 Final).

In this document the EC acknowledges that NSA are important partners of the development policy and action and therefore they have to be involved as partners of a regular dialogue and consultation with institutions with a leading role.

Over the last two decades, the partnership between the European Commission and NSAs has expanded on all fronts. This intensification has covered a range of issues, from policy dialogue and policy delivery, to project and programme management, both within the EU and in its partner countries.

The EC philosophy and rationale to involve and support Civil Society are rooted in the Cotonou Agreement. The Cotonou Partnership Agreement recognises the complementary role of, and the potential for, contributions by NSA to the development process. NSA will, where appropriate, be kept informed of and involved in consultation on cooperation strategies.

CSP/NIP proposes a specific support to Civil Society to develop dialogue between civil society, Parliament and the Government within the framework of sector policies and the Poverty Reduction Strategy.

The landscape of NSAs in Angola has changed significantly in the last five-year period. Major transformation include:

- a) Creation and transformation of network and platforms aimed at strengthening Civil Society;
- b) Advocacy on socio-economic transformation and development of the country;
- c) Awareness raising and citizen's organisation;
- d) Participation, (to a certain extent) in social, policy and political dialogue.

In this framework the EC has started the PAANE Project whose specific aim is to build up the capacities of non-state actors (NSAs) in their roles as implementers and representatives, improve NSAs' access to information networks and promote social and political dialogue between NSAs and local and national authorities. Information available don't include PAANE project, but from indirect sources it is possible to consider the difficult climate and the situation of Civil Society Organisations in Angola.

As reported by the several diagnostics and report of short-term support mission of PAANE the most important characteristics of NSA in Angola are the following:

- Low level of capacity of Human Resources mainly in areas of planning and implementation of projects. Absolute weaknesses are identified in the following areas: food security, water & sanitation, infrastructure, health, education and vocational education; HIV/AIDS, and community development;
- Lack of management culture in NSA aimed at promoting well designed and technically equipped projects likely to produce good results and improve the management of CSOs;
- Low level of specialisation;
- Lack of communication resources to allow an effective relationship and dialogue with the Government and central and provincial/municipal level and with international partners;
- Insufficient funding and high concentration of funding in a small number of NSA.
- Distortions in resource mobilisation and mutual interaction between fundraising and project implementation.

The lesser is capacity for fundraising, the lower is capacity for project implementation and vice versa. This situation creates a vicious circle and is likely to weaken NSAs.

According to the Official Directory of UTCAH (Unidade Técnica para a Coordenação da Ajuda Humanitaria - Technical Unit for Coordination of Humanitarian Aid) the Organ in charge for coordination of NSA established in the MINARS (Ministry for Assistance and Social Reinsertion) in Angola exist a total of 235 NSA. The following table summarise the data:

National NGOs	124
Churches and religious Institutions	15
INGOs	88
Foundations	8
TOTAL	235

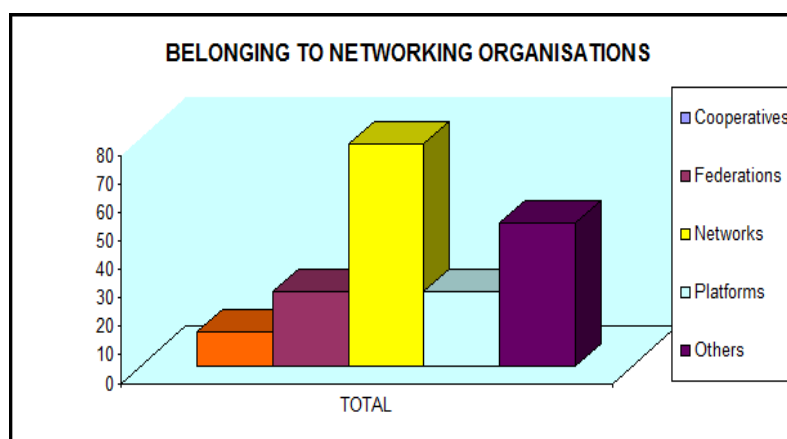
Source : UTCAH Directorio das ONG's Nacionais e Internacionais

A dominant characteristic of strategic actions privilege individual and isolated strategies at the expenses of an organizational culture based on dialogue and cooperation.

At National level CSOs have created FONGA Forum das ONGs Angolanas (Angolan NGOs Forum) with more than 300 associated members and CONGA which gathers 57 INGOs and UN Agencies.

The following table and figure resume the participation of different categories of NSA to networks:

Networking Organisations Organisation	Cooperatives	Federations	Networks	Platforms	Others
National NGOs	11	13	48	19	27
Churches and religious organisations	0	3	7	5	8
INGOs	0	0	3	1	2
Associations	1	6	4	0	5
Networks	0	4	16	1	7
Fora	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	12	26	78	26	50



Source PAANE Feasibility Study

One of the declared most important objectives for networking of NSA is to improve coordination mechanism not only among NSA but also with administrative authorities and donors. The identification study for PAANE project has detected that, in spite of the existence of several for a where NSA are represented, this does not produce an increase and improvement of social and political dialogue

The CDPA initiative (Centro para o Desenvolvimento das Parcerias – Center for Partnership Development funded by TEXACO-CHEVRON) has initially generated a sense of mistrust (mainly among INGOs and NGOs) and it currently underutilised (according to important Angolan NSA) due to lack of strategic capacity both on potential users' side and on CDPAs side which has so far negatively influenced the effectiveness of the initiative

Indicator 2: Level of participation of local vs. international NSAs in implementation of EC funded projects and in NSA Policy and Political Dialogue

A considerable share of the financial resources invested by the EC as a response to the post-war emergency, rehabilitation and development has been directed to fund projects largely implemented by NSA (NGOs, Associations, religious organisation etc.)

Implementation of PAR and, during the period under evaluation, of FAS III, the Program for Socio-Vulnerable Groups with IRSEM, and several sectoral programs and projects in the field of food security health, education, child protection, water and sanitation (see discussion of other EQs).

From the interviews with INGOs and NNGOs it has emerged that along the implementation of this partnership NSA have benefited of training and capacity building support and have been adapting their action to the principles and operational modalities of LRRD approach, experiencing a learning process about the differences and links between emergency aid, reconstruction and development. During the early phases of Food security interventions most of the NSA have started to gather groups of rural people and former peasants and these groups have been the first nuclei of associate agricultural activities and cooperatives. The link to production of marketable crops has been built upon these groups built in the early phases of intervention.

In several situations the same approach has been used for the training of demobilised combatants according to the needs of the value chains likely to be developed for the reconstruction of the country.

Moreover NSA have implemented a number of projects funded by the Budget Line “Co-financing with NGOs” and, the projects funded by the EIDHR.

Some INGOs now participate in the implementation of large initiatives completely funded by the OGE (Orçamento Geral do Estado – National Budget) in this field

Only a limited number of NSA, participate in the social and political dialogue although it has to be highlighted that some spaces are opening for the involvement of NSA into the National Dialogue for development and poverty reduction.

In November 2007 NSA have organised the First Civil Society Forum in Luanda to which GoA and the Donors were invited. This first Forum has shown the existence and size of the sector and legitimated NSA vis-à-vis the authorities. The Conference has been supported by the EC. The preparation of the Second conference draws on the lessons learned of the first conference and is based on the opportunities for an improved participation of NSA into the national social and political dialogue.

There are now new opportunities for the participation of NSA in the political dialogue :

- a) The activity of PIDESEC (International Pact for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) and of DESC network in Angola;
- b) The existence of the Working Group on “Social Corporate Responsibility” and transparency of extractive industries (Including the World Bank, The Open Society, the National Democratic Institute);
- c) The work of some international NGOs as Development Workshop, ADRA, World Vision, CARE, Save the Children and CDPA on decentralisation and public finance transparency;
- e) The request from the Ministry of Territorial Administration to carry out and standardise Municipal Profiles in all the Provinces;
- f) The work of nuclei of trainers trained by the Jango Project implemented by OIKOS, Caritas Angola, and IECA
- g) The Development Workshop and Spanish Cooperation initiative on Gender.

PAANE is very active in providing training, mobilising, guiding and supporting NSA on decentralisation issues and on participation in the CACS.

Other international players have supported Civil Society strengthening such as DFID (within the LUPP program (Luanda Urban Poverty Program), the World Bank (within the programs FAS and LICUS Low Income Countries Under Stress) with the activity of CSAT Grupo de Acompanhamento e Instrumento de Avaliação da Sociedade Civil (Civil Society Accompanying and Evaluating Instrument)

The EC has promoted a growing integration and coordination of donor’s activities by animating the Thematic Working Group on Governance (CE, EU Member States, USAID, The World Bank, United Nations) which is more active than other working group. The objective pursued is the promotion of a Basket Fund approach, since the next CSP/NIP (2008-2013) will include a new initiative to support NSA.

ANSWER TO THE JC

NSA are young in Angola since the growth of the sector dates back to the decade of the 90s stimulated by a liberalisation and are characterised by several weaknesses. A considerable share of the resources invested by the EC in Angola have been channelled directly and indirectly through NSAs such as INGOs, NNGOs, Religious Institutions,

CBOS and Associations.

The capacity for implementation has been growing thanks to these interventions and making CSOs more reliable partners in the development process. Sustainability and impact of CSOs action in Angola is still questionable since a highly centralised and top-down political dynamic, paired with a weak governance capacity, go along with a low cooperation between public authorities and Civil Society and a limited participation of CSOs in the policy dialogue, although some efforts have been made by the Government.

All the dynamics of Civil Society structuring are limited to Luanda and in the provinces the dynamics are still highly diversified, according to specific experiences of local CSOs. NSAs have been educated and guided to apply the LRRD strategy and have achieved a good level of capacity although with difficulties. A positive networking and institutionalisation dynamic has started in 2007 with the First Civil Society Forum. The implementation of PAANE is a systemic contribution to strengthening the capacity of NSA in Angola. Although it has started only in 2007 so far PAANE has contributed to gathering NSA, strengthening capacities which are likely to empower NSAs in the policy dialogue at local level and to have a stake in the decentralisation process. The positive potential has already shown in the implementation of FAS III and the opportunity given by the establishment of CACS is an outstanding opportunity for NSAs in Angola to which the EC is contributing in an effective manner as well as is contributing to legitimate NSAs to the eyes of the Government and protect them as an important interlocutor for Good Governance.

ANSWER TO EQ 8

The most important characteristic of Angolan Public Institutions' performance is weak implementation and absorption capacity (see in Health, Education Water and Sanitation sectors) and often the Government has shown difficulties in fulfilling its obligations

Governance is a problematic area in Angola due to the fact that the Government tends to sterilise political dialogue by applying a high level of formalism to the political dialogue held under Article of the Cotonou Agreement. And to avoid day-by-day formal dialogue for policy formulation. In several sectors (e.g. food security, health) there are sector policies ready and prepared with the support of the EC which are not enacted. In most of the cases management system, baseline and monitoring system for decision-making and control are completely missing.

At central level the political process persists top-down and the issues of transparency and accountability aren't considered as a priority, whilst at local level there are several experiences which have promoted accountability of Municipal Administrations and Provincial Governments and good results in terms of functionality of the administrations (Municipal Development Component of FAS III is the most important).

The EC has made an effort, also utilising the LRRD approach to gradually transfer decision-making, responsibilities and management to national institute and EC programs (PAR, FAS III, other BL and facilities interventions) have contributed to build institutional capacity and disseminating professional skills in human resources of local governance authorities.

The issue of transparency in Public Finances Management is still outstanding although some first steps have been taken helped by the donors under the lead of the World Bank (but with participation of the EC): an integrated system for current expenditure management SIGFE and an integrated system for public investment management SIGIP were introduced by the Ministry of Finance and GoA has asked an international firm to certificate Sonangol's accounts.

The most important opportunity in Governance is given by the decentralisation process. With relation to this process mainly the FAS III program but also other sector projects (e.g. PASS) have developed capacity of local administration and produced several Best practices to be replicated since the EC has taken the very positive decision to focus intervention in Governance (an important focal area for 2008-2013 period) at provincial and municipal level (THIS CHOICE IS ENDORSED BY THE EVALUATION TEAM).

NSAs are young in Angola since the growth of the sector dates back to the decade of the 90s stimulated by a liberalisation and are characterised by several weaknesses. As NSAs are considered an outstanding partner for project implementation, policy dialogue and decentralisation, PAANE project is strengthening NSAs capacities and has in relatively short time of implementation mobilised several NSAs on governance issues (budget analysis, updating of Municipal Profiles, CACS). The choice to promote a Basket Fund approach to NSAs support is highly appreciable since it is likely to produce a higher impact than separate and sometimes non aligned single donor's interventions.

6.3.7. Cross-cutting issues

EQ 9 To what extent have cross-cutting issues been mainstreamed in all sectors of EC support?			
<p>Justification and scope of the EQ</p> <p>Cotonou Agreement in Article 20 underlines the need to cover cross-cutting issues. The European Consensus on Development stresses the importance of mainstreaming cross-cutting issues in development activities to improve impact and sustainability as objectives in themselves, and vital factors in strengthening the impact and sustainability of cooperation. Cross-cutting issues as defined in CSP & NIP 2002-2007 include gender, environment, HIV/AIDS, capacity building and institutional development. Good governance is also considered as a cross-cutting issue and is given specific attention. This evaluation question examines the extent of mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues across all sectors⁷¹.</p>			
<p>JC 9.1: THE EC ADEQUATELY IDENTIFIES CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES IN THE CSP AND IN IDENTIFICATION, DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERVENTIONS</p>			
<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition and analysis of cross-cutting issues in EC programming documents 2. Identification of strategies and specific mechanisms to promote cross-cutting issues in EC programming documents. 3. Project implementers (including NSAs and NGOs) have considered and integrated cross-cutting issues in their activities. 4. Availability of appropriately qualified and experienced staff in Delegation and NAO office to support cross-cutting themes in programme implementation 			
<p>Indicator 1: Definition and analysis of cross-cutting issues in EC programming documents</p> <p>Thematic or cross-cutting themes identified to be mainstreamed in CSP include gender, environment, institutional development and capacity building (CSPp6). Good governance and involvement of civil society, human rights, democratisation and consolidation of rule of law are also identified as ‘focal cross cutting issues’ (CSPp26).</p>			
<p>Examining a sample of EC sector support interventions for wider consideration of cross-cutting issues:</p>			
SECTOR	PROJECT	ISSUE	PROPOSED ACTIVITIES
Education	9ACP ANG015	Governance (Gender – see JC9.2 below) (HIV/AIDS – see JC9.4 below) (M&E – see JC9.6 below)	Enhanced data collection processes to improve decision making over policy choices. Strengthened decentralised capacity to perform tasks and achieve better service delivery. Consultation with broad range of stakeholders in diagnostics and planning *
Education	7ACP ANG083	(Environment – see JC9.3 below)	
Education	7ACP ANG061	-	No reference to cross-cutting issues in FA
Governance	9ACP ANG016	Governance (Gender – see JC9.2 below)	The project will improve decision making over trade policy choices and will strengthen capacity of key negotiators in WTO, EPA etc. Consultation with abroad range of stakeholders in the foreseen diagnostics and planning *

⁷¹ I.e. taken to be the examination of cross cutting issues in sector interventions rather than stand-alone issues (gender, environment, HIV/AIDS, children’s’ risk, M&E). Other issues considered individually by the evaluation include capacity building, governance, decentralisation, NSAs and LRRD. However, that is not to say that no attempt has been made to address vulnerability issues directly as opposed to through sector support interventions. There are various EC interventions which directly address vulnerability (such as 8ACPANG006 – 2007/137816 National Rehabilitation Programme for People with Motor and Sensorial Disabilities – Acabar Bem in support of ‘Politica Nacional de Reabilitação da Pessoa Portadora de Deficiência Sensorio-Motora; mid-term review, Aug 2007 reported that the design underestimated demand and workload leading to understaffing and under-resourcing of the project, institutional confusion, no real promotion of capacity building, lack of M&E and BL information, communication problems between institutions and overall a project more activity-oriented than strategic. It was also noted that there was little coordination with other sector actors – GTZ, ICRC, USAID or even with other EC programmes (such as EC support to the health sector).

Watsan	8ACP ANG005	-	The only reference to cross-cutting issues in the FA refers the reader to para 2.3 which lists project activities with no specific reference to cross-cutting issues
Watsan	8ACP ANG012	-	The only reference to cross-cutting issues in the FA refers the reader to para 2.3 which lists project activities with no specific reference to cross-cutting issues
FCT	9ACP ANG010	-	No reference to cross-cutting issues in FA
Emergency	7ACP ANG098 8ACP ANG015	-	No reference to cross-cutting issues in FA
FS & RD	8ACP ANG012	-	No reference to cross-cutting issues in FA
Emergency (PAR)	7ACP ANG062	Appropriate technology (Gender – see JC9.2 below) (Environment – see JC9.3 below)	Implementation of PAR doesn't imply very complex of innovative technologies.
Education	9ACP ANG013	-	No reference to cross-cutting issues in FA
Health	8ACP ANG006	Financial viability	No financial viability can be expected in the future due to the context of fragility and instability. A share of the running cost is currently covered by the government but all investment costs are covered by external aide.
Education	7ACP ANG083	Poverty (Gender – see JC9.2 below)	The programme is in the context of the fight against poverty for which GoA is currently elaborating a PRSP. National coverage by the programme (including setting up LCFs in all provinces) will permit (subject to security considerations) participation of the most disadvantaged sectors of the population (including dislocated)
Health	8ACP ANG011	-	No reference to cross-cutting issues in FA but this is not an omission as such since the project purpose addresses certain issues identified as cross-cutting i.e. maternal and child care for displaced people

A common authorship of these projects is surmised from the similarity of prose

Of the 14 projects examined only 6 have reference to cross cutting issues (43%).

Indicator 2: Identification of strategies and specific mechanisms to promote cross-cutting issues in EC programming documents

The CSP has adequately identified cross cutting issues (albeit in a somewhat confused two-stage process) but the application/mainstreaming of these issues in individual project interventions is less clear. However, some interventions target a cross-cutting issue, simply due to their purpose (e.g. child care) without necessarily labelling that issue as cross-cutting in the project documentation. More recent projects pay more attention to the identification of crosscutting issues than earlier projects⁷². Given the emergency context of these earlier projects the vulnerable groups were usually primary beneficiaries whilst other crosscutting issues (such as environment) were not, at that time, considered to be high priority (in comparison with humanitarian response).

Interestingly ECP does not identify cross-cutting issues as such concentrating upon areas for priority intervention (i.e. sectors such as education, infrastructure and so on). Most issues identified by CSP/NIP as cross-cutting do appear in ECP in the context of this sectoral approach but without any apparent prioritisation of emphasis of these issues within

⁷² E.g. EDF7 projects have less explicit reference to crosscutting issues than EDF9 projects

the individual sectors other than generic identification of target groups (i.e. displaced, refugees, children, disabled, elderly, women)⁷³.
 MTR, identifying cross-cutting issues as per CSPp6 notes that these issues have been integrated ‘where possible’ and surmises that the new peace environment will allow for stronger consideration of these issues (through PAR and FAS) noting that particular attention should be given to gender mainstreaming in all EC operations.
 Further indication of the extent to which crosscutting issues are or are not taken seriously may be gleaned from other EC analysis of CSP and NIP progress such as JAR⁷⁴. JAR 2007 and 2006⁷⁵ note that institutional capacity building (at national, provincial and municipal levels is taken into account in FS and rural development projects and that some projects mainstream vulnerable groups or women⁷⁶ although there is some reference to crosscutting issues under sector headings⁷⁷. The ‘End of Term Review’ refers only to gender equality and environmental concerns. Overall this reporting can hardly be considered to be indicative of mainstreamed coverage of crosscutting in any holistic or strategic manner during the preparation of CSP and whilst these issues have been addressed by inclusion in sector interventions and as ‘stand alone’ projects, there is little support for cross cutting issues. However, this judgement is too harsh as during the field phase it became clear that crosscutting issues were being addressed during the project implementation in a much more extensive and central manner than is apparent from a reading of project documents (or, indeed, progress reports).

Indicator 3: Project implementers (including NSAs and NGOs) have considered and integrated cross-cutting issues in their activities.

EC has continued to support NGOs and NSAs in many sectoral activities including institutional capacity building and service delivery plus addressing crosscutting issues directly and as a component in other cooperation activities. However, NSAs have problems which impact upon their ability to address crosscutting issues – weak capacities, difficulty in accessing information, weak dialogue and coordination with authorities /local and national).
 From the analysis of selected project documents (see Annex 7 – Case Studies) it can be said that project implementers have integrated cross-cutting issues in their activities (see also I2 above).

Indicator 4: Availability of appropriately qualified and experienced staff in Delegation and NAO office to support cross-cutting themes in programme implementation

Delegation staff whilst concentrating on sector or thematic issues, are aware of the importance of crosscutting issues and the need to include as wide a coverage as possible in sector project interventions. No demonstration of NAO/UTA capacity for consideration of crosscutting was noted during the evaluation

ANSWER TO JC

The identification and analysis of crosscutting issues in CSP and some review documents (e.g. JAR, MTR) is perfunctory and on this basis it was expected that EC coverage of such issues would be slight. In fact, coverage is much better than presented although no crosscutting can be said to be mainstreamed.

JC 9.2: EC INTERVENTION HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THE REDUCTION OF GENDER DISPARITIES.

Indicators
 Improvement of women’s conditions related to health, maternal and reproductive health, access and completion of education, and access to employment

Indicator 1 Improvement of women’s conditions related to health, maternal and reproductive health, access and completion of education, and access to employment

COM(2000)212 notes that gender inequality hinders growth, impedes poverty reduction, adversely influences progress in health and education improvement whilst COM(2001)295 went further committing EC to three main objectives (under a programme of action for mainstreaming gender equality in community development interventions):

- integration of gender issues into 6 priority areas of EC developmental cooperation (as defined in COM(2000)212 (i.e. support to ME policies, poverty reduction strategies and social sector programmes in health and education, FS and rural development, institutional capacity building, good governance and rule of

⁷³ GoA programming documents
⁷⁴ Although it is clearly understood that the ‘joint’ authorship (or perhaps more accurately, attribution) of such documents acts as an inhibitor of publication of discussion of sensitive issues, it is unlikely that cross cutting issues needle sensitivities
⁷⁵ From the similarity of wording it is postulated that the relevant paragraph was simply cut and pasted from JAR 2006 to JAR 2007
⁷⁶ The only reference quoted was goat breeding for women
⁷⁷ E.g. Health – HIV/AIDS, biological wastes disposal, legislation; Education – gender, disabled children

law, trade and development, regional integration and capacity building)

- mainstream gender within projects and programmes at country and regional level
- strengthen EC internal gender capacity tools and methods

EC response strategy as set out in CSP appears to be limited to analysis and advocacy of gender issues in the context of support for civil society (CSP p26). Of the cross cutting issues identified in the CSP, EC support has targeted gender issues more substantially than other cross cutting issues as most EC project interventions throughout the evaluation period have targeted vulnerable populations (of which women constitute the majority). An interesting initiative is the involvement of women in decisions about location of public water points and public taps in Luanda. Although this could leverage interest and ownership leading to greater involvement and impact of initiatives to encourage better sanitation no obvious evidence of such leverage was found during the field visits.

Specific gender issues identified in CSP include:

- access to income generating activities for women headed households (CSPp14)
- women (especially widows) most effected by poverty and vicious circles of reproduction and social exclusion (CSPp14)
- inequality between men and women (despite legislation) due to preconceived traditional vies (CSPp20)
- population displacement and growing poverty have made situations worse for majority of women who, as well as having lowest HDI now head 1/3 households in rural areas (CSPp20)
- women most effected by the FS situation (have to do mans' jobs such as agriculture) CSPp20
- women control large part of the informal sector forcing them to spend time outside the home as well as assuming responsibilities CSPp20

Examining a sample of EC sector support interventions for consideration of gender as a cross-cutting issue:

SECTOR	PROJECT	ISSUE	PROPOSED ACTIVITIES
Education	9ACP ANG015	Gender	'...although the project will not directly implement actions to enhance women's' access to education, it will directly aim at improving access of female workers in the education sector as well as promoting gender sensitive planning that is expected to have an impact on girls' schooling in the medium term. The project will promote access of women to training by establishment of quotas and other instruments for supporting strengthening of capacities of women in the sector' *
Education	9ACP ANG016	Gender	The project will promote access of women to training by establishment of quotas and other instruments for supporting strengthening of capacities of women in the areas of trade *
Watsan	9ACP ANG004	Gender	Because women (and children) have responsibilities for water provision the project will sensitise the community regarding actions regarding water, public taps, washing places, drainage, sanitary and environmental education, starting with women. Characteristics of public taps and latrines were developed on basis of extensive interviews with women
Education	7ACP ANG083	Gender	For the 14000 teachers targeted by the programme women should represent where possible 50% of the total. To this end conditions for participation in training courses should specifically take into account the needs of women
Watsan	9ACP ANG022	Gender	A considerable part of the families in Cazenga and Mulemba are headed by women, because of long term absence of the husband for whatever reason. It is the task of the women to provide for the family necessary goods. Women constitute the cornerstone of the family not only because they provide a good part of the income of the extended family but also because they regulate the whole family system
Emergency (PAR)	7ACP ANG062	Gender	PAT has economic and social objectifs. Gender aspects are considered by definiton. People's participation, especially of woment is explicitly requested.

* A common authorship of these projects is surmised from the similarity of prose

However, Angola ranks 124/140 on the UNDP Gender-related Development Index.

<p>Poverty directly affects the gender gap in Angola – households place greater value on male education i.e. when family income is not sufficient to educate all children, girls are the first to be pulled out of school. This is reinforced by the early age at which first pregnancy occurs – 60% of women under 18 have at least one child⁷⁸.</p> <p>Although Angola is a signatory to various international agreements promoting gender equality there is a lack of capacity in implementation for the installation of effective non-discriminatory instruments. As a result discrimination against girls is accentuated especially in secondary and university education. There are no women governors and only 16% of parliamentary seats are occupied by women.</p>
<p>ANSWER TO THE JC</p>
<p>Gender issues were correctly identified as the most widely addressed crosscutting issue in sector interventions but no compelling evidence was found to confirm that gender disparities have been reduced as a result of EC interventions. Only in the intervention to support the vulnerable groups in DRR all Mission Implementation support reports and the Final Report show qualitative elements of improved women’s conditions.</p>
<p>JC 9.3: EC INTERVENTION HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THE REDUCTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND PROBLEMS SUCH AS IMPACT OF POPULATION GROWTH, SEAWATER AND FRESHWATER POLLUTION AND SCARCITY, OIL-RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION, DE-FORESTATION</p>
<p>Indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Level of human pressure on forest resources 2. Level of human pressure on sea and internal water sources and resources 3. Level of human pressure on land 4. Diminution of environmental risk in mining and in the oil sector. 5. Development of an environmental policy framework.
<p>Indicator 1: Level of human pressure on forest resources</p> <p>Forest covers about 43% of the national land area (30% being medium to high productivity category) but there is increasing felling of trees for charcoal production and slash and burn agriculture – these activities increased dramatically after peace and de-mining allowing greater mobility. Deforestation and scarcity of firewood is identified as an environmental risk. (CSP p20 and environmental profile)</p>
<p>Indicator 2: Level of human pressure on sea and internal water sources and resources</p> <p>Marine resources are under threat not only from mineral exploitation but also from over-fishing (fisheries are currently 2-3% of GNP). Water resources are a major, largely untapped, national asset. Angola’s internal renewable water resources are estimated at ~140cukm/year and constitute a major contribution to international river basins (Congo, Zambezi, Okovanga, Cunene).</p>
<p>Indicator 3: Level of human pressure on land</p> <p>There is degradation of arable land near cities due to population pressures and mines deny access to large areas (CSP p20). Agriculture has regressed to subsistence levels with inappropriate methodologies threatening degradation of soils. This is addressed by the projects under food security promoting sustainable agricultural production.</p> <p>The significance of the Land Law (Lei de Terras) is discussed elsewhere but it is noted that most householders in the informal peri-urban settlements do have recognition/registration of their occupation of their land (with local authorities) although this recognition will not necessarily give the right to sell or otherwise dispose of the land. Projecto Terra GCP/ANG/035 EC – FOOD/2005/115134 FAO is addressing all issues of Titulação de Terra, Quadro Juridico Ligada a Terra, Delimitação de Terras etc in rural areas and may be extended to peri-urban areas.</p>
<p>Indicator 4: Diminution of environmental risk in mining and in the oil sector</p> <p>Environmental threats (e.g. oil – marine pollution; diamonds – use of monitors leading to extreme erosion and soil degradation; minerals – toxic chemicals) and delicate methodologies lead to pollution of water tables and soils and health hazards. No information examined during the evaluation states that risks have diminished⁷⁹</p>
<p>45 most traded minerals are to be found in Angola, oil and diamonds being the most exploited.</p>

⁷⁸ Source: End of Term Review

⁷⁹ Supported by evaluators own experience in Lunda N & Lunda S, Angola

The MTR notes that GoA is elaborating and implementing environmental plans and initiatives (even if the issue is not at the top of the GoA agenda) and that the national environmental agenda should be updated and that environmental concerns are not mainstreamed in sector policies (thus continuing a disconnection between environmental protection and poverty reduction).

More recent analyses of the environmental situation are reviewed below (although the effects of >25 years of civil war cast a shadow over all natural resources):

- mines deny access to large areas of land
- agriculture regressed to subsistence levels with inappropriate methodologies and lack of investment threatening degradation of soils (~13% of soils are thus classified as subject to extreme or severe degradation)
- exploitation of mineral resources can present environmental threats (e.g. oil – marine pollution, diamonds – use of monitors can lead to extreme erosion, minerals – use of (very) toxic chemicals such as arsenic, acids and mercury and delicate methodologies such as heap leaching) can lead to pollution of water tables and soils and very real health hazards
- urban migration has overwhelmed already ineffective systems of water supply, drainage, sewerage and waste disposal resulting in health and environmental threats especially for the urban poor
- national water resources are a major, largely untapped, resource. Angola and Mozambique are the only two SADC countries with major potential for water supply and hydro-power developments
- marine resources are under threat not only from mineral exploitation but also from over-fishing, non-compliance with defence periods and fishing zones (fisheries are currently 2-3% of GNP; however, there is little detailed information available on fish stocks).

Forest covers about 40% of the national land area but there is increasing felling of trees for charcoal production and slash and burn agriculture – these activities increased dramatically after peace allowed greater mobility (EC has regional experience in forest conservation which might be relevant to Angola (i.e. ECOFAC – Ecosystems Forestières d’Afrique Centrale; COMIFAC – Commission des Forêts d’Afrique Centrale); poaching is also widespread, there is major groundwater extraction.

The national environmental agenda has been updated recently and a national environmental action plan is now prepared (Estrategia Nacional sobre Biodiversidade) although this seems to be mainly donor-driven. However, legislation enforcement and institutional capacity is rudimentary as this issue remains low on GoA agendas.

In the longer term climate change could have significant impacts upon Angola which could potentially impact on living conditions, livelihoods, well being and poverty but no assessments of impacts as such changes or possible mitigation measures has yet been made.

It is standard international practice to carry out EIAs and prepare EMPs for capital works whilst sector wide strategic EIAs are also carried out usually to inform environmental strategies at national and regional levels. However, whilst donor funded interventions in Angola are subject to such analysis there is no evidence of GoA interventions being similarly studied and mitigated.

GoA has drafted a national strategy and action plan, basic environmental laws and has partnership with civil society; further, the soil damage is localised and in general the environmental situation could be characterised as good or easily remedied. EC support to the various sectors during the period 2002-2007 has identified environmental issues as secondary to sector impacts as regards mitigation measures (e.g. temporary negative impacts during construction) although a number of focal and non-focal sector programmes have impacts which directly impact upon the environment (e.g. WATSAN, agriculture, health). However in the immediate post-conflict period, environmental considerations were subservient to other more pressing humanitarian and operational considerations and until recently GoA did not view environmental issues as being of high priority (MTR 2004). Even now pressure to remedy environmental shortcomings appears to be mainly donor driven⁸⁰.

ANSWER TO JC

Despite much environmental legislation and regulations, enforcement, monitoring and control is almost non-existent and in the immediate post-conflict period environmental considerations were perceived to be of much lower priority than humanitarian considerations. Even now GoA does not view environmental issues as high priority. In accordance with EU international policies and strategies for environmental considerations⁸¹ EC sector support has identified

⁸⁰ (Other sources include: Capacity Building for Environmental Planning and Biodiversity Conservation in Angola – Final Evaluation Report, Sept 2004; Update of Country Environmental Profile of Angola – Additional Comments, 2006.). A report on: “*State of the Environment*” is being finalised, and a National Strategy and Plan of Action for biodiversity is under preparation.

⁸¹ EC Communication ‘Integrating Environment into EC Economic and Development Cooperation; 6th EAP – Decision 1600/2002 European Parliament & Council; Lisboa Strategy; SEC/2005/97 Environmental Policy Review COM(2006)17 Final

environmental issues⁸² as secondary to sector impacts as regards mitigation measures although a number of (focal and non-focal) sector programmes have direct impacts upon the environment (positive and negative impacts). However, in general, issues have been better identified rather than addressed such that EC interventions have only marginally contributed to the reduction of environmental risks and problems such as impact upon population growth, seawater and fresh water pollution and scarcity, oil-related environmental pollution and deforestation. Pressure to remedy environmental shortcomings is mainly donor-driven.

JC 9.4: HIV- AIDS SPECIFIC RESULTS HAVE BEEN PRODUCED, AND SECTORAL IMPLICATIONS OF HIV-AIDS HAVE BEEN ADDRESSED WITH SOME SOLUTIONS SUCH AS POPULATION AWARENESS RAISING AND MAINSTREAMING OF HIV-AIDS ISSUES IN SECTOR PROGRAMMES IN ORDER TO INCREASE THE POPULATION TARGETED BY HIV-AIDS PREVENTION

- Indicators
- 1.Effectiveness of the national response mechanism
 - 2.Level of overall AIDS awareness
 - 3.Effectiveness of specific HIV-AIDS response in vertical sectors (education, labour, health, Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH), etc.).

Indicator 1: Effectiveness of the national response mechanism

The Global Fund for the fight against HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB approved in 2004 support of €63M in Angola (to be implemented by UNDP from 2005) such that for much of the period considered by this evaluation a major response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic has been the UNDP-funded project ‘Projecto Fortalecimento do Sistema Educativa em Angola para Combater VIH/SIDA’ implemented by MED. This project which was evaluated in 2007 received mixed conclusions although overall it was considered to be a success albeit with doubts about prospects of sustainability.

The evaluation considered project components including:

COMPONENT	RATING
Project management	Weak
Mobilisation of key institutions in strengthening education system by training of CSOs	One of the best in the project
Strengthening of civil society capacity to reduce vulnerability of adolescent mothers, orphans and persons living with HIV by a sustainable network of service provision for reinsertion into host families, education systems and productive employment	Limited, weak and incomplete
Adoption of strategies to prevent and mitigate impacts of HIV/AIDS in the education system	Weak
Accurate data available on national perceptions of causes, consequences and prevention of HIV/AIDS to be used by high level policy makers and by the general population	Not complete
Education systems (schools programmes, NGOs, FAA, church and media) spreading clear educational messages to each community regarding peace, human rights, gender and HIV/AIDS incorporating oral traditions	With exception of use of orals traditions, not carried out
Necessary reporting, project management and consensus building	With exception of mid-term review, partial and not continuous
Effect/impacts	Good (except for media visibility)

Indicator 2: Level of overall AIDS awareness

Low levels of awareness are reported by several sources (e.g. 70% of youths in the country do not use condoms) and there is no evidence of any improvement so far⁸³.

⁸² Such as degradation of arable land and marine ecosystems, deforestation, biodiversity, inefficient resource management, legislation, M&E, capacity constraints

⁸³ ECP; Avaliação Final: Projecto Fortalecimento do Sistema Educativo em Angola para Combater VIH/SIDA, 2007 and ANASO Angolan Network of Organisation of AIDS Services: Research: Knowledge, attitudes and behaviour in relation to HIV/AIDS.

<p>Indicator 3: Effectiveness of specific HIV-AIDS response in vertical sectors (education, labour, health, Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH), etc.).</p> <p>A National Strategic Plan for Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) and HIV/AIDS has been elaborated for the period 2003-2008 and HIV/AIDS is one of the priority areas of the ECP but there is little or no reference to HIV/AIDS in EC project documentation (19 projects examined in detail in Annex I) as a cross cutting issue rather than specific health sector interventions which have HIV/AIDS as a component. (although some food security and infrastructure sector interventions do mention HIV/AIDS in project documents).</p>												
<p>ANSWER TO JC</p> <p>Overall HIV/AIDS-specific results have not been (quantifiably) produced, sectoral implications of HIV/AIDS have only been partially addressed with little evidence of population awareness increasing or mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS in sector programmes, although there has been an increase in the populations targeted by HIV/AIDS prevention</p>												
<p>JC 9.5: EC INTERVENTIONS HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE REDUCTION OF CHILDREN’S RISK SUCH AS: DIFFERENT FORMS OF VIOLENCE, LACK OF BIRTH REGISTRATION, CHILD MARRIAGE, EARLY PREGNANCY, CHILD LABOUR, CHILD TRAFFICKING, SEXUAL EXPLOITATION, AND HARMFUL TRADITIONAL PRACTICES (HTP).</p>												
<p>Indicators Improvement of children’s condition related to: a)Familiar condition; b) Nutrition; c) Education; d) Health, Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH), Harmful Tradition Practices (HTP) (mainly sorcery and female genital mutilation (FGM)); e) Social Relations and protection from different forms of violence; f) Prevention of early marriage; g) Prevention from Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL); g) Prevention from sexual exploitation.</p>												
<p>Indicator 1 Improvement of children’s condition related to: a)Familiar condition; b) Nutrition; c) Education; d) Health, Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH), Harmful Tradition Practices (HTP) (mainly sorcery and female genital mutilation (FGM)); e) Social Relations and protection from different forms of violence; f) Prevention of early marriage; g) Prevention from Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL); g) Prevention from sexual exploitation</p> <p>Specific issues of children’s risk identified in CSP include: difficult conditions for children (especially orphans) (CSP p14); girls’ education being inferior to boys (CSP p20). Whilst support to the education sector (which permits greater access to primary education) will in theory permit access of vulnerable groups (such as street children) previously denied such access (and this is specifically identified in the ONJILA project) no information has been found that identifies such impacts. Certainly other support programmes (e.g. WATSAN, health) that target vulnerable groups should impact positively on the situation of children (especially <5) but in terms of the risks to children identified in the JC, nothing has been done specifically under EC sector support. However, that is not to say that there has been no action. Specific EC interventions targeting childrens’ risks include 9ACPANG014 Long Term Integration of Children and Adolescents (UNICEF) which aims at reinforcement of national networks (such as NGOs, church, police, community groups) with the objective of preventing criminality, child trafficking and promoting childrens’ rights and creation of a network of services for vulnerable girls and young women in Luanda and Lobito (CIES in partnership with Kandongues Unidos). Some EU MS are also supporting UNICEF (DFID, SIDA, Italy) in these activities including family reunion and reintegration of orphans.</p> <p>Examining a sample of EC sector support interventions for consideration of monitoring frameworks and their relevance to cross-cutting issues only the following was encountered:</p>												
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SECTOR</th> <th>PROJECT</th> <th>ISSUE</th> <th>PROPOSED ACTIVITIES</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Education</td> <td>PVD/2001/011-821</td> <td>Children’s risk</td> <td>--continuation of the ONJILA programme contributes to dilute the worrying phenomena of street children in a developed perspective that means not only responding to their necessities but creating bases for their psychological and emotional stabilisation for their education, the moral and civic formation preparing them for democratic living</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DDRR</td> <td>9 ACP ANG 014/2</td> <td>Children reunification</td> <td>Long-Term Reintegration of war-affected children as a part of the DDRR project for vulnerable populations</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SECTOR	PROJECT	ISSUE	PROPOSED ACTIVITIES	Education	PVD/2001/011-821	Children’s risk	--continuation of the ONJILA programme contributes to dilute the worrying phenomena of street children in a developed perspective that means not only responding to their necessities but creating bases for their psychological and emotional stabilisation for their education, the moral and civic formation preparing them for democratic living	DDRR	9 ACP ANG 014/2	Children reunification	Long-Term Reintegration of war-affected children as a part of the DDRR project for vulnerable populations
SECTOR	PROJECT	ISSUE	PROPOSED ACTIVITIES									
Education	PVD/2001/011-821	Children’s risk	--continuation of the ONJILA programme contributes to dilute the worrying phenomena of street children in a developed perspective that means not only responding to their necessities but creating bases for their psychological and emotional stabilisation for their education, the moral and civic formation preparing them for democratic living									
DDRR	9 ACP ANG 014/2	Children reunification	Long-Term Reintegration of war-affected children as a part of the DDRR project for vulnerable populations									

ANSWER TO JC								
EC interventions have contributed to the reduction of some childrens’ risk in compliance with extensive international legislation ⁸⁴ but in terms of the risks specifically identified in this evaluation ⁸⁵ , little or nothing has been done under EC support.								
JC 9.6: MONITORING FRAMEWORKS, PROGRAMME AND PROJECT REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS INCLUDE DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF IMPACTS UPON CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES.								
<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of baseline studies, monitoring systems including impact monitoring producing relevant, reliable information as basis for informed decision making 2. Improved management of cross-cutting issues 3. Evidence of consultation, discussion groups, public debate etc. at various stages in programme preparation and implementation 								
<p>Indicator 1: Existence of baseline studies, monitoring systems including impact monitoring producing relevant, reliable information as basis for informed decision making</p> <p>MTR notes that a starting point for monitoring progress would be to ensure the availability of sex-aggregated data for all sectors but baseline data and monitoring systems are rudimentary not only as regards cross cutting issues but also as regards most sectors of EC support. Impact and effectiveness of interventions are difficult to quantify (or, in some cases, to identify) and informed decision making is difficult. There is little or no information on trends or results arising from implementation of ECP although information is available on achievement (or otherwise) of MDG targets⁸⁶.</p> <p>MTR notes that a starting point for monitoring progress towards gender equality is to ensure the availability of sex-aggregated data in all focal sectors.</p> <p>Examining EC sector support interventions for consideration of monitoring frameworks and their relevance to cross-cutting issues only the following reference was encountered:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SECTOR</th> <th>PROJECT</th> <th>ISSUE</th> <th>PROPOSED ACTIVITIES</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Education</td> <td>9ACP ANG015</td> <td>M&E</td> <td>The information system will be broken down by sex so as to better track and tackle gender related issues. This will be reinforced with elaboration of studies that will allow an enhanced and gender sensitive sector planning</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SECTOR	PROJECT	ISSUE	PROPOSED ACTIVITIES	Education	9ACP ANG015	M&E	The information system will be broken down by sex so as to better track and tackle gender related issues. This will be reinforced with elaboration of studies that will allow an enhanced and gender sensitive sector planning
SECTOR	PROJECT	ISSUE	PROPOSED ACTIVITIES					
Education	9ACP ANG015	M&E	The information system will be broken down by sex so as to better track and tackle gender related issues. This will be reinforced with elaboration of studies that will allow an enhanced and gender sensitive sector planning					
<p>Indicator 2: Improved management of cross-cutting issues</p> <p>Indications on how cross-cutting issues are treated in ECP (see JC1) suggest that there is little or no advancement in management of cross-cutting issues in EC supported programmes.</p> <p>ECP does not identify crosscutting issues as such although most crosscutting issues as identified by CSP/NIP do appear in ECP in a sectoral context. Recent EC interventions do have more reference to crosscutting issues and in general more attention is paid to such issues during project implementation than is to be expected from a reading of documentation. Thus, it can be stated, cautiously perhaps, that management and coverage of crosscutting issues is improving.</p>								
<p>Indicator 3:</p> <p>The larger programmes concerning social issues related to DDDR processes have shown some evidence of consultation of beneficiaries in implementation. Also in WATSAN programmes some interesting experiences have to be highlighted, such as the involvement of women in decisions about location of public water points and public taps in Luanda. This participatory approach should have been one of the strengths of these projects which potentially should have contributed to promote ownership and sustainability.⁸⁷</p>								

⁸⁴ Cotonou Agreement; EU Consensus on Development; Joint Statement to Council, Dec 2005; EP/15/06/05 Resolution on Exploitation of Children in Developing Countries A6-0185/2005; ACP/EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly 15/10/03 – Resolution on Childrens’ Rights; UN Convention on Rights of the Child; ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention 1999; ILO Minimum Age Convention 138/1973

⁸⁵ Different forms of violence, lack of birth registration, child marriage, early pregnancy, child labour, child trafficking, sexual exploitation, HTP

⁸⁶ Multiple sources including JARS, Mid-term Review

⁸⁷ Sources include: Evaluation Report – DG ECHO Global Plan Angola, Water & Sanitation; ADF Memorandum: Proposal for ADF Loan to Finance Sumbe Water Supply, Sanitation and Institutional Support Project; MGDF-1830 Governance of Water and Sanitation in Angola’s Poor; WB PID, Water Sector Institutional Development Project)

ANSWER TO QUESTION

The European Consensus on Development and the Cotonou Agreement stress the importance of mainstreaming crosscutting issues in EC development activities as objectives in themselves and in order to improve impact and sustainability. This EQ examines coverage of crosscutting issues (defined in this case as gender, environment, HIV/AIDS, childrens' risk and M&E) in EC sectoral support interventions, other crosscutting issues such as capacity building, governance⁸⁸, institutional development, decentralisation, NSAs⁸⁹ and LRRD being considered elsewhere).

EC has adequately identified crosscutting issues in the CSP but not in identification, design and implementation of activities. Thematic or crosscutting issues identified (in a somewhat confused two-stage process) in CSP include gender, environment, institutional development and capacity building whilst good governance, involvement of civil society, human rights, democratisation and consolidation of the rule of law are identified by CSP as 'focal crosscutting issues'. Less than half of the sectoral projects examined have identified crosscutting issues in project documents whilst project reviews (such as MTR, JAR) only mention crosscutting issues in passing. However, coverage of crosscutting issues during project implementation (sectoral and stand-alone projects aimed at specific crosscutting issues) is more comprehensive than is to be expected from perusal of project documentation or reporting and there is clearly more attention being given to crosscutting issues in recent years.

Although CSP is limited to analysis and advocacy of gender issues in the context of support for civil society EC support has, in practice, targeted gender issues more substantially than other crosscutting issues and although there has been effort to identify gender disparities⁹⁰ **no evidence has been examined which confirms that EC interventions have actually contributed to reduction in gender disparities.**

Despite much environmental legislation and regulations, enforcement, monitoring and control is almost non-existent and in the immediate post-conflict period environmental consideration were perceived to be of much lower priority than humanitarian considerations. Even now GoA does not view environmental issues as high priority. In accordance with EU international policies and strategies for environmental considerations⁹¹ EC sector support has identified environmental issues⁹² as secondary to sector impacts as regards mitigation measures although a number of (focal and non-focal) sector programmes have direct impacts upon the environment (positive and negative impacts). However, in general, issues have been better identified rather than addressed such that **EC interventions have only marginally contributed to the reduction of environmental risks and problems such as impact upon population growth, seawater and fresh water pollution and scarcity, oil-related environmental pollution and deforestation.** Pressure to remedy environmental shortcomings is mainly donor-driven.

Overall **HIV/AIDS-specific results have not been (quantifiably) produced, sectoral implications of HIV/AIDS have only been partially addressed with little evidence of population awareness increasing or mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS in sector programmes, although there has been an increase in the populations targeted by HIV/AIDS prevention.**

CSP identified some limited issues of childrens' risk⁹³ of which girl's education issues are being addressed to some extent through EC support to education whilst childrens' health is undoubtedly being improved as a result of EC support to WATSAN. There has also been specific project support to childrens' risk whilst also some EU MS are supporting UNICEF activities. Thus, **EC interventions have contributed to the reduction of some childrens' risk** in compliance with extensive international legislation⁹⁴ but in terms of the risks specifically identified in this evaluation⁹⁵, little or nothing has been done under EC support.

Monitoring frameworks, programmes, project reports and evaluations do not include adequate data collection and analysis of impacts upon crosscutting issues. Across all sectors baseline data and monitoring systems are inadequate not only as regards crosscutting issues but also as regards most sectors of EC support. Impact and effectiveness is difficult to quantify and informed decision making is not possible. There is little or no information on trends or results arising from implementation of ECP although some limited information is available on MDG progress (not good). That being said, efforts are now being made to establish sector data bases and monitoring systems.

⁸⁸ Includes democratisation, human rights and consolidation of rule of law

⁸⁹ Includes involvement of civil society

⁹⁰ Such as women-headed households, poverty and social exclusion, inequality due to traditional attitudes, food security, involvement in informal sector income generating activities

⁹¹ EC Communication 'Integrating Environment into EC Economic and Development Cooperation; 6th EAP – Decision 1600/2002 European Parliament & Council; Lisboa Strategy; SEC/2005/97 Environmental Policy Review COM(200%)17 Final

⁹² Such as degradation of arable land and marine ecosystems, deforestation, biodiversity, inefficient resource management, legislation, M&E, capacity constraints

⁹³ Difficult conditions (especially for orphans) and girls education

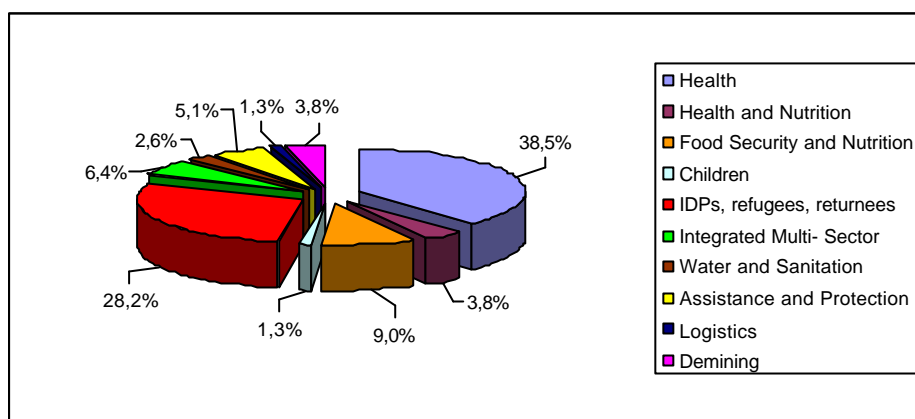
⁹⁴ Cotonou Agreement; EU Consensus on Development; Joint Statement to Council, Dec 2005; EP/15/06/05 Resolution on Exploitation of Children in Developing Countries A6-0185/2005; ACP/EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly 15/10/03 – Resolution on Childrens' Rights; UN Convention on Rights of the Child; ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention 1999; ILO Minimum Age Convention 138/1973

⁹⁵ Different forms of violence, lack of birth registration, child marriage, early pregnancy, child labour, child trafficking, sexual exploitation, HTP

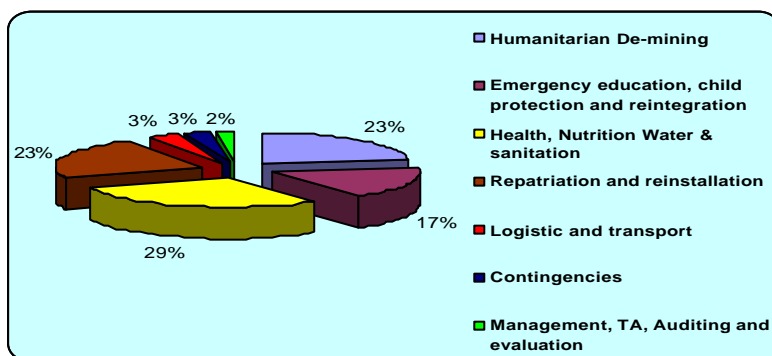
6.4. Impact, sustainability, LRRD

EQ 10	To what extent has EC support contributed to combining satisfaction of immediate needs of vulnerable populations with establishing conditions for long-term sustainability of development activities?
<p>Justification and scope of the EQ</p> <p>Rehabilitation programmes are seen as progressively taking over from relief assistance to stabilise the economic and social situation and facilitate the transition towards a medium and long term development strategy. Chronic crisis (such as the 27- years -lasting war in Angola) represent a very difficult context for an LRRD approach, Conflict prevention, and early intervention at political and developmental levels is meant to produce a structural stabilisation, i.e. a situation where viable institutions, acceptable social conditions, economic development, democracy, the rule of law and the respect of Human Rights can be the starting point to manage planned change and prevent renewal of violence. The EC decided to launch the short-term development initiative in the programming period 2002-2007 to support the consolidation of peace in the perspective of long term development. In this sense rehabilitation is considered not only as restoring previous conditions but to pursue the resumption of sustainable development, taking into account the lessons learned from the crisis period. The EQ is aimed at analysing how the intervention philosophy and implementation methodologies have built on the achievement of early post-war intervention by avoiding to deteriorate physical infrastructure, level of organisation, local expertise, motivation and resilience utilised during the crisis and kept up by the population.</p>	
<p>JC 10.1. COMPLETENESS AND TIMELINESS OF THE POLICY FRAMEWORK ADOPTED TO TARGET THE POST-CRISIS INTERVENTION</p>	
<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Sectoral completeness of the early intervention strategy 2.Balanced mix of beneficiaries and operational partnership , Effectiveness and timeliness of measures to target population movements 3. Level of coordination with other multilateral and bilateral interveners 4. Overall impact of the EC interventions on the conditions of the population and on the specific causes of poverty 	
<p>Indicator 1: Sectoral completeness of the early intervention strategy</p> <p>In 1996 the EC has issued a first Communication COM (96) 153 final Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development. In this Communication the EC has laid the conceptual foundations for the LRRD approach.</p> <p>The Communication identifies the Relief /Rehabilitation/ Development Continuum and makes clear that the economic, social and political development of developing countries should be holistic especially for those countries which are prone to the risk/tensions of political economic or natural disasters.</p> <p>EC intervention in Angola has initially been based on Humanitarian Actions carried out by ECHO after the signing of the Luena MoU.</p> <p>This said, it is important to highlight that ECHO’s interventions have been complete in terms of sector coverage and that almost each one of the interventions contained the elements for an effective continuity with rehabilitation and development.</p> <p>The EC post-crisis intervention can be considered a timely response and has been able to address the diversified and complex needs of post-war relief and stabilisation, reintegration and to open door and prepare the ground for development initiatives, Nevertheless it has to be noted that several major activities (jointly with similar activities of OCHA and HALO) have started nearly a year after the signing of the Luena. MoU. This is not a limit of ECHO action but its worth to be recalled to underline that rapid response capability would improve dramatically the effectiveness of LRRD intervention logic.</p> <p>The sectors are: Health, Nutrition and Food Security, HIV-AIDS, Water and Sanitation, Protection, Children, Education, Assistance to IDPs. Moreover ECHO has contributed to health emergency such as Marburg fever in 2005 and Cholera in 2006-2007.</p> <p>The LRRD Policy Framework has allowed for a high level of coverage in continuity with EDF interventions. FAS and EC funded projects aimed at supporting ADRP and IDPs resettlement have targeted the same sectors of social services initially served by ECHO intervention.</p> <p>It has to be underlined that Health and Nutrition interventions as the major components of ECHO interventions in Angola have been life-saving activities but always characterised by involvement of MINSA, training and rehabilitation activities and other features aimed at producing sustainability.</p>	

The figure below shows sector coverage of ECHO LRRD interventions:



- The second early intervention can be considered the Emergency Program to Support the Peace Process (Programa de Emergência de Apoio ao Processo de Paz) PEAPP whose activities have been described in the discussion of EQ 3.
- It is just worth here to repeat the sector of interventions to show the good level of coverage of this program.



Indicator 2: Balanced mix of beneficiaries and operational partnership , Effectiveness and timeliness of measures to target population movements.

Gender dimension has been partially considered in the relief phase since for example there were no special arrangement to target female-headed families (10-15% of the total, according to Baseline Surveys on Livelihood, Food Security and Nutrition for Christian Aid, CORDAID, ICCO, Trocaire).

ECHO intervention has of course targeted both parties involved in the conflict and has taken into consideration the needs of all the populations affected by the war and by post-war humanitarian crisis.

These two parts have been always considered in all DDDR intervention although the high level of delay in the demobilisation of the 33.000 FAA soldiers initially foreseen hasn't allow to assist these combatants among which most were disabled and whose reintegration and resettlement would have been assisted with specific measures to ensure viability of their livelihood.

The issue of a strategically balanced mix of beneficiaries has started to be considered with the PEAPP, which for the first time has had a specific component aimed at serving the needs of children, women, vulnerable groups to assure a specific targeting of these layers of the population which were to be considered the most vulnerable.

The EC intervention in the DDDR process with the Project "Support to vulnerable groups" (see description in EQ 3 and specific case study in Annex 7).

In fact as acknowledged in the preparatory document and in the FA these layers of the population, both related to demobilised combatants and belonging to the receiving communities could have been kept away from any support with an evident discrimination and a potential conflict generation situation.

It has been witnessed by several beneficiaries meet (former combatants involved in DDDR projects in Huambo) and underlined by IRSEM staff that the EC intervention has contributed to a balanced organisation of the early post-war support.

ECHO intervention through its capacity to ensure rapid response has highly contributed to a timely response to post-

crisis needs. This response,, within the LRRD logic has been picked up by the PEAPP which has adopted the rehabilitation logic but has acted through the emergency logic which has allowed for timely activation of the response to consolidate the peace process.

In general, and this is one of the most important problems detected, EC intervention is considered effective and of good quality but EDF procedures, in the specific situation of Angola, where decision making is complicated and lengthy have been implementation constraint, sometimes affecting efficiency, with consequences on effectiveness (partial implementation of several projects) and on impact.

Also in this case it has to be pointed out that at Provincial and Municipal level readiness and responsiveness of local administrations has been higher than at central level.

Indicator 3 Level of coordination with other multilateral and bilateral interveners

Although the DDDR main intervention has been done within the framework of a Multi-Donor Trust Fund Administered by the World Bank and a Grant to the UNICEF (for the children component) it has to be said that at sector level it hasn't been identified any significant strategic coordination and/or operational agreement with other interveners.

ANSWER TO THE JC

The policy framework, plans of action and implementation of EC post-crisis intervention has produced a well-timed intervention to target the most important critical situations, and covered a wide range of sectors which represented the whole spread of problems affecting the population in the immediate post-crisis situation and after the post-crisis period intervening in several emergencies until 2007.

The high sector coverage has assured to tackle highly critical situations to save lives but always involving existing institutions or contribute to revive institutional capacity avoiding to jeopardise national capacity. The fact that sustainability has been adequately considered (except in cases where intervention was purely humanitarian and urgent) has allowed for subsequent development interventions to continue to support the most important sectors from the point of view of developing social service and rehabilitating physical infrastructure and institutional organisation.

JC 10.2. QUALITY OF SPECIFIC MEASURES TO PROTECT DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES IN POST-CRISIS INTERVENTIONS IN RELIEF AND REHABILITATION PHASES

Indicators

1. Measures to protect resources and restore capacity of the population
2. Coherence of relief, rehabilitation and development activities with local culture
3. Continuity of interventions along the relief-rehabilitation-development cycle

Indicator 1 : Measures to protect resources and restore capacity of the population

EC Communication COM (96) 153 final highlights the need for assuring coherence between post crisis, rehabilitation and subsequent development interventions and to work closely with national institutional systems and local organisations.

This principle has been contextualised in Angola by a specific ECHO decision (ECHO Decision 254/2002/01000) reaffirming that the character of the EC support to Angola in line with LRRD logic should target the immediate recovery leading to a development phase focusing on food security, health, education and good governance.

In all sectors the coherent application of LRRD principles has allowed to protect resources and restore capacity although the issue of capacity is still outstanding in Angola. Since the early ECHO intervention almost all projects had components aimed at stimulating the recovery of capacities existing before the war. The PTAPT has supported not only physical recovery of basic social service facilities but has also promoted skills development and helped decentralised institutions and promoted community involvement and the PEAPP has gradually supported the increase in territorial coverage for basic services and rebuilt institutional capacity.

In health ECHO interventions have provided humanitarian emergency support to the population but also invested in rehabilitation since the very beginning of the interventions laying the basis for the continuation in the LRRD logic by the PTAPD which continued emergency activities carried out by ECHO implementing partners and has started a long-term rehabilitation of facilities and training of technical staff and community mobilisers. PASS has continued the activity by launching budgeting and programming activities and continuing training of staff. It has to be said that uncertain motivation and intervention capacity by the government have sometimes weakened the effectiveness.

In Education EC has prioritised construction/rehabilitation of schools, followed by equipment, training of primary teachers

In Water and Sanitation the EC has focused its activities on water distribution with a good level of continuity between

relief and development phases

In Food Security, for example the EC strategy has gradually shifted from a state-substitution role (adopted in the early phases of intervention) aimed at securing delivery to the communities, wherever they may be, to an intermediate phase with progressive transfer of responsibility and leadership for food aid by the government and growing support to local (EDA) services and Central Institutions (Gabinete de Segurança Alimentar), to a final phase whose aim was to pave the way for development interventions (phasing-out of UN Agencies, advocacy and support to the communities and stimulation of international support by NGOs, gradual intensive support to local administrations and communities).

In this sector shift to PRSA (Programa de Recuperação da Segurança Alimentar – Food Security Recovery Program) financed by FSBL and started in 2006 has harvested the basis laid by previous program and launched activities aimed at increasing smallholders' income in targeted areas through improved rural extension, increased and diversified crop production, increased agricultural commercialization, cattle restocking, animal traction and support to community organization. An important additional component is the institutional support, aimed at strengthening institutional and legal frameworks for food security at central and decentralised level.

Indicator 2: Coherence of relief, rehabilitation and development activities with local culture

Interventions at local level has normally respected local culture by building a positive relationship with local authorities. In the field experiences visited local "Soba" (traditional authorities) had been involved and were participating to the process by this way facilitating the viability of resettlement, decision-making, concession of land and handling of potential conflicts at local level.

Indicator 3: Continuity of interventions along the relief-rehabilitation-development cycle

A good level of continuity has been assured across the sectors by assuming the LRRD perspective.

In all the sectors of intervention national authorities and institutions have been gradually put in the drivers' seat and the communities empowered both in the management of facilities and infrastructure and in the capacity of planning for current and future needs and, for example, the management of FAS III and the NGOs involved in the DRR process and the implementation of FAS III and PMR III have witnessed that while in the early phases the demand was mainly for rehabilitation or construction of basic infrastructure and service facilities, in the advanced phase more evolutionary needs are emerging as a result of the LRRD mechanism.

In all social sectors the LRRD has been applied coherently, many early activities have been picked by transitional programs both multi-sector (PEAPP, PTAPD) and sector-specific.

In Food Security the shift from PEAPP and 2004/2005 Food Security Programs to PRSA whose approach is based on a wide coverage of different aspects: Dissemination of Best Practices, support to farmers for new cultures and animal traction, capacity building at local level for agricultural development, land tenure issues, support to the private sector to promote marketing of agricultural products, research and innovation for new opportunities. The link between food security and comprehensive agricultural and rural development appear very clear and it can be said that in the Food Security and Rural Development Sector continuity along the LRRD cycle appear very clear, well designed and effectively delivered, because innovation have been introduced by drawing on previous lessons learned and intervention in the areas previously targeted by humanitarian food security intervention.

In Health continuity has been given by intervention on infrastructure and staff, which are the basis for the development of a health system: these two components have been adopted since the early interventions in health.

The same can be said about education since intervention on school rehabilitation and on training for trainers have been the operational link between emergency intervention and development phases

LRRD has been also mainstreamed in EC intervention by:

Considering the presence of early elements in advanced phases (clear examples in food security and in Mine Action)

guiding implementing partners in adopting LRRD strategy and course of action (INGOs, NNGOs, and also UN Agencies and the World Bank)

ANSWER TO THE JC

LRRD approach has clearly been adopted in the overall strategic approach and project implementation EC in Angola has based LRRD continuum by taking into account horizontal aspects (geographical and sector coverage) and vertical aspects (specific characteristics of the different interventions phases to assure a smooth phase-to-phase transition and the consideration of early factors in advanced development phases (e.g. the risk factor in Mine Action) which has been kept as one of the issues considered also in advanced phases since the situation in the country is not homogeneous).

Development resources have been protected during the relief and rehabilitation and Angola due to the overall philosophy adopted, and to high level of Coordination and continuity between ECHO and EDF interventions in the pre-phasing-out of ECHO. The most important features to be highlighted are; a) Planning has adopted a long-term perspective; b) striving to address the root causes of the crisis since early phases EC interventions has been effective; c) a shared vision among the different intervention structures; d) guidance of implementing partners to adopt LRRD strategy and operational modalities.

The “drivers’ seat” has been gradually left to national stakeholders and national authorities (Food Security is the clearest case but also in Health there are important flagship cases)

JC 10.3. QUALITY OF COORDINATION AND CONTINUITY BETWEEN ECHO-, EDF-, AND BUDGET LINE- FUNDED ACTIVITIES

Indicators

1. Coordination between the Action Plan to support the Peace Process, ECHO intervention and CSP/NIP intervention and between
2. CSP/NIP intervention and FSBL, NGO-Co-financing, EIDHR, etc.
3. Effectiveness of leverage effect
4. Quality and continuity of partnerships.

Indicator 1: Coordination between the Action Plan to support the Peace Process, ECHO intervention and CSP/NIP intervention and between CSP/NIP intervention and FSBL, NGO-Co-financing with NGOs, EIDHR, etc

EC Communication on LRRD (COM (96) 153 final) highlights internal coordination and strategic planning as fundamental features to ensure sustainability.

The EC Communication on Conflict Prevention COM (2001) 211 final proposes an integrated approach to Development Cooperation aimed at restoring structural stability.

The 2002 EU Common Position on Angola engages the EU to a) assist efforts by the Government of Angola to strengthen democratic institutions; b) assist efforts by the Government to reform the Angolan economy; c) continuing to contribute in the efforts to alleviate the humanitarian situation.

The CSP/NIP 2002-2007 has incorporated the principles highlighted by the above EC policy position by underlining the need to generate synergies between different EC instruments to support Angola LRRD process. In CSP the idea of coordination is specifically contextualised since EC intervention for the programming period has been strategically divided in two phases: a) short term for which assistance will reinforce humanitarian assistance and post-emergency aid (including DDDR), initiate support to Good governance (particularly for the Judicial sector and Reform of Public Administration) and medium-long term for which is envisaged moving towards focal areas of concentration (social sectors and food security).

These two phases establish specific for humanitarian actions and development initiatives. All this assistance is firmly rooted within the LRRD framework and is based on a high and growing level of Coordination between ECHO, DG-DEV and AIDCO (a joint mission has been dispatched to Angola in June 2002 to support the EC Delegation).

EC post war response started in Angola after the signing of the Luena MoU with the Action Plan for Angola that covered 125 M of € available for Angola. The major new initiative was the Emergency Support to the Peace Process (EPSPP) (which used uncommitted funds from 7th and 8th EDF and has been explicitly meant to complement ECHO Actions through additional interventions in food security, health, child protection and education.

The complementarity between EDF and ECHO has allowed the latter to focus on its core mandate by assisting Eastern Provinces of Angola which were receiving less donor attention and where the situation was becoming more critical and the need for restoring minimal conditions for interventions and saving lives were urgent. This is probably the clearest example of effective coordination, not only on the sequential basis relief-rehabilitation-development but also of utilisation of uncommitted development fund to respond to an emergency.

ECHO has concentrated his action in the areas most affected by war and on activities focused on establishing minimum condition for resettlement both with emergency support and first rehabilitation of structures and institutions.

As ECHO started to prepare its phasing- out, interventions became increasingly coordinated with EDF instruments to allow the take-over of appropriate projects. CSP/NIP, in coherence with the EC response strategy, identifies a potential use of EC Budget Lines to finance specific operations mainly in the Food Security focal sector, for humanitarian aid, for peace building measures and for Human Rights and Democracy. These interventions have been phased along the LRRD cycle.

As for the Budget Lines, the most important intervention has been that of FSBL with a contribution of €90 million over the period 2002-2007. Data available on CRIS show that FSBL has carried out 133 interventions. Most of the interventions have been small or medium size interventions at local level implemented by NGOs. Some major activities have been carried out by UN Agencies.

FSBL interventions have covered transitional issues (from emergency to more stable solutions) and more developmental issues (for example a systemic approach to animal breeding).

EIDHR has intervened with 5 projects for a total amount of around €2.6 Millions over the period 2003-2005. These projects aimed at a) a settlement of conflict by enabling the Churches and associated Civic Organisations to become more effective in the promotion and creation of a just and sustainable peace in Angola; b) to strengthen Angolan Bar Association in its capacities and resources to become more actively and effectively involved for greater respect of all human rights, dignity and fundamental freedoms in Angola; c) two EIDHR micro-projects initiatives (support to elections, local conflict resolution on land tenure and support to women head of families etc.) in 2003 and 2004 and d) HR campaigns in 2005.

The themes of the above projects are all highly coherent with the priorities set by the CSP/NIP, the European Consensus on Development, the EU Common Position on Angola, EC Communication on Conflict Prevention COM (2001) 211 in the fields of Good Governance, democratisation and consolidation of the peace process, promoting the rule of law etc. Analysis, measures, intervention logic and methodologies appear to be relevant to the problems and proposed objective are realistic. Moreover all these actions aim at strengthening national or local elements of social capital and at proposing sustainable solution to promote citizens' participation on HR issues and empowering vulnerable layers of the population and proposing suitable solutions for conflict prevention.

The Anti Personal Mines Initiative has funded "Land Mine Impact survey". This study is highly coherent with all the resettlement initiative because is aimed at producing knowledge to support decision-making on Mine Action of the main De-Mining for sustainable return and resettlement" funded by Envelope B of NIP.

Elements of coordination and cross-fertilisation and real Best Practices have been detected in Food Security /Agricultural Development (use of Best Practices developed by World Vision within the 9th EDF Agricultural Research and Training (ICART) Programme in the SADC Region (started in 2006). The Best Practices developed are being mainstreamed into the Food Security Action.

JC 10.3. QUALITY OF COORDINATION AND CONTINUITY BETWEEN ECHO-, EDF-, AND BUDGET LINE- FUNDED ACTIVITIES

Indicators

1. Effectiveness of leverage effect
2. Quality and continuity of partnerships.

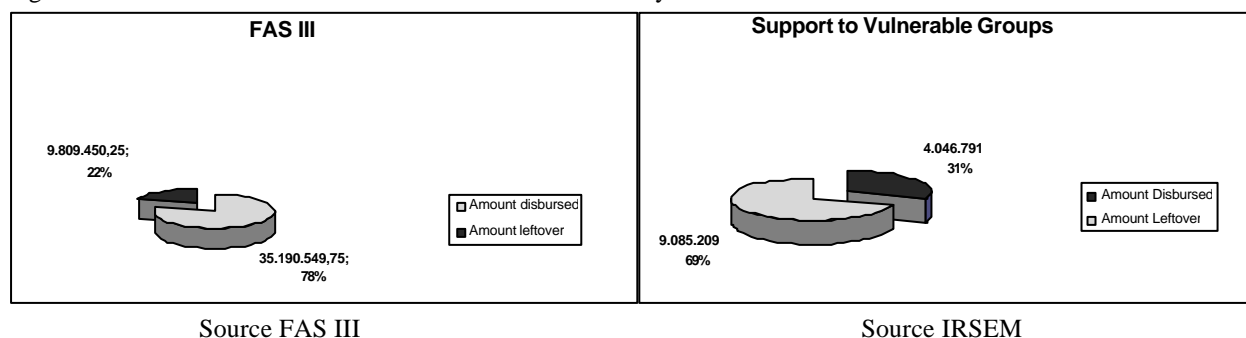
Indicator 1: Effectiveness of leverage effect

Mutual leverage effect between different modalities of intervention has been acceptable, The adoption of LRRD logic has strengthened the leverage effect between processes generated by Budget Lines intervention and EDF intervention in several cases. It has to be said the scaling-up of processes hasn't been experienced in a massive way so far, so that leverage effect have been experienced either in geographically limited or in sector- specific interventions.

Indicator 2: Quality and continuity of partnerships

The EC has established operational partnerships with the World Bank by entrusting programs in the DRRR process and FAS III intervention.

Performances of these intervention has proven good in terms of specific outcomes but in both cases inefficiencies have emerged since the combined effect of EDF procedure, World Bank procedures (regulations have been applied sometimes with no-flexibility), and specific local decision-making and capacity problems has produced a left over of significant amounts of financial resources as it can be seen by the charts below:



In the Program implemented by IRSEM (Support to Vulnerable Groups) uncommitted funds are higher than disbursed. In this case there are projects already approved (between end of 2007 and March 2008 for an amount of €8.651.684 which could allow to disburse more than 100% of the funds. (With regard to this program the mission recommends to

insist with the World Bank to allow to disburse what committed until the end of the program (December 2008) with a term for complete disbursement (June 2009) allowing to serve the needs all the 45.000 beneficiaries foreseen by the plans.

The data show clearly that apart from the delays in implementation, some rigidity is likely to reduce efficiency in a situation where there is room for taking steps to redress the current situation (by agreeing on a six months postponement of the deadline).

If it is true that when funds are entrusted to the World Bank then WB procedures and time bounds have to be followed, it has to be said that some arrangements could have been devised in the Financing Agreement and WB related documents to ensure a more pro-active role of the EC in the decision-making process.

As for the partnership with UNICEF in the DRR process it has shown effective with a high level of mutual satisfaction. As for the other partnership in Water and sanitation and Education has been satisfactory and has redressed previous Government insufficiencies in implementation.

Partnerships with INGOs have, in general, shown effective and actually in Mine Action, for example, the same INGOs have been involved in the implementation of specific actions before 2002, in PEAPP, in the Programme of Emergency Mine Action for sustainable return and resettlement.

The EC has contributed to strengthening operational capacities of local NGOs both at national level (e.g. ADRA) and at local level. This process has in some cases shown difficult but the overall judgement of Programme Officers in the Delegation is positive, while the NGOs interviewed have expressed some criticism (mostly on conditionalities and capacity to contribute financially to project implementation), but have acknowledged the role of the EC. If anything, partner NGOs complain because they would prefer the EC to play a most active role in capacity building and support.

The implementation of PAANE has been appreciated and it is likely to select a number of partners who are likely to generate national networks which can cooperate with the EC.

ANSWER TO THE JC

Coordination between ECHO operations and EDF interventions has been very high in firm application of LRRD approach. This coordination has been applied by strategic coordination, division of tasks (mainly geographically), intervention logic, use of funds, continuity of interventions (several ECHO interventions have been picked-up and continued in the rehabilitation and even the development phase)

Coherence between EDF intervention and EU Budget Lines interventions can be considered high and the use of Budget Line can be considered complementary to EDF intervention (FSBL intervention have been of paramount importance to have an impact in these field due to their characteristic and to the important amount of financial resources conveyed) and synergic with the CSP/NIP objective and also with the themes of EC political dialogue with Angola. Cross-leverage between different forms of interventions has been satisfactory Partnership have been effective although some easily reversible inefficiency has showed –up.

JC 10.4. SATISFACTION WITH EC RESPONSIVENESS TO EMERGING GOA PRIORITIES

Indicators

1. Quantitative and Qualitative Level of satisfaction of the direct beneficiaries, local governance authorities, CSOs, traditional authorities CBO and other development partners
2. Quantitative and Qualitative Level of satisfaction of GoA

Indicator 1: Quantitative and qualitative level of satisfaction of the beneficiaries, local governance authorities, CSOs, traditional authorities CBO and other development partners

From the documents consulted and from direct interviews and focus groups with the beneficiaries it has been possible to identify a good level of satisfaction by the beneficiaries. It has to be noted that satisfaction is in direct relation with motivation and ownership.

The most appreciated advantages are:

- Professional opportunities and availability of land and agricultural inputs
- Organisation of collective agricultural practices which have has a direct influence on the value chain by facilitating income generation through marketing of agricultural products
- Family tracking and family reunification
- Availability and easier access to basic social services

At Municipal and Provincial level institutions have shown a high level of satisfaction both for institutional support and capacity building and for the results in terms of recovery of basic services, food security, de-mining and local development. Moreover the process has found a good level of satisfaction among the actors involved since they have

developed partnership, capacity to foster participatory decision-making, mutual accountability.

In this case, in fact the impact of development aid on the Budget of a “*Município*” is high and can make the difference.

Social and civic partners and community organisations have indeed underlined the importance of the above specific advantages for the populations, but have added that the support given to networking of organisations on specific issues (example: children issues by the project implemented by UNICEF) and in general for social mobilisation and the relationship with local authorities which is considered a strong advantage in view of the decentralisation process.

As for traditional authorities it has to be said that the choice of involving Sobas since the beginning of the processes has been quite successful and has produced sustainable advantages since these authorities are now participating in decision-making and in many cases facilitating the process (attribution of land, identification of community agents etc.)

Indicator 2 : Quantitative and qualitative satisfaction of GoA

At central/ministerial level different factors have influenced the level of satisfaction by the beneficiary institutions, both when Institutional Organs were direct beneficiary and when they were involved in implementation or intermediate beneficiaries. The most critical are:

- a. The low leverage effect of EC development aid (and in general of International Development Aid) as compared to the State Budget. In fact it has been calculated that total development is around 5% of the state budget and that the incidence of EC contribution is around 0,5%;
- b. As it emerges from many documents and as it has clearly emerged during the field visit, GoA’s priorities for the period 2002-2007 were concentrated on infrastructure construction and rehabilitation and social sectors. For social sectors GoA has expressed a good level of satisfaction but it has been highlighted that often GoA’s priorities and EC’s priorities differs since GoA is convinced that institutional support isn’t critical and Angola has his own institutional resources to carry out the development process
- c. Political Dialogue appears to be quite weak. It has been resumed in 2006-2007, but it is carried out in very rigid conditions and it has to be improved by promoting day-to-day policy dialogue and by implementing sector policy documents produced in cooperation between the EC and Angola.

The above factors have conditioned GoA’s level of satisfaction with regard to EC responsiveness to emerging priorities. The overall judgement expressed at all levels is positive and in some cases there has been a high level of satisfaction (Health, for the support in the Planning Process, Education for huge contribution to primary education and teachers’ training, Water & Sanitation and DRR in general for the support to the Vulnerable groups (MINARS has expressed a specific high level of satisfaction for the children’s reintegration process and institutional support in this field, for Food Security for the contribution that PRSA is giving to a more structured approach to agricultural development.

ANSWER TO THE JC

Beneficiaries at all levels have shown a good level of satisfaction across the sectors. Availability and easier access to basic social services, gradual recovery of productive capacities and social reintegration in the communities are acknowledged to be of the utmost importance for the resumption of standard living conditions after the war. Also at the level of local authorities satisfaction is high. In fact it has to be considered that the leverage of EC development aid (and of every cooperation) results low if compared to state budget, at local level (Municipal level) impact is undoubtedly much higher and the difference can be noted. Participatory involvement of population, CSOs and Local Administrators in planning process for basic social service facilities and in advanced phase for community resources has increased capacities and accountability. The involving of traditional authorities at different level of the decision-making and in civic life has shown effective since traditional authorities (where involved) have contributed to the process and in many cases facilitated decision-making. This participation has increased their capacity and willingness to intervene for gradual eradication of Harmful Traditional Practices (most important of which is sorcery).

As for GoA the issue of leverage (and existence of alternative opportunities such as oil-backed financial support by China). Partial differences in identification of priorities (highlighted by JARs and other reviews) have also conditioned the level of satisfaction expressed by GoA with regard to emerging priorities. Weakness of political dialogue and a certain unease of GoA with regard to political influence by international partners have also played a role. Another critical issue are the difficulties related to EDF procedures whose introduction jointly with the simultaneous introduction of decentralisation could have slowed down the pace of implementation. However the overall judgement by GoA on EC support has resulted positive and intervention in basic social services and food security has been considered highly satisfactory.

JC 10.5. OVERALL IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY OF EC INTERVENTIONS

Indicators:

1. Overall impact of the EC interventions on the conditions of the population and on the specific causes of poverty;
2. Level of sustainability of EC interventions

Indicator 1: Overall impact of the EC interventions on the conditions of the population and on the specific causes of poverty.

Due to its high level of relevance and coherence the EC intervention has in most of the cases produced positive impacts.

At sector 1 level it can be said that:

- the resettlement process (DDRR) has been concluded successfully although demobilisation of the FAA militaries is still outstanding and the vulnerable populations have been in most cases given positive opportunities for reinsertions, local conflicts have been solved and these parts of the populations are in most cases been helped to recover their capacity for income generation, to overcome stigmatisations, to recover a good level of social relations, to reunify families;
- interventions in Health have dramatically increased access to preventive and curative health care, availability of medicines, have reduced the incidence of poverty-related diseases (such as Malaria, TB, HIV-AIDS) and of ARI;
- food security interventions have supported a high number of farmer households to achieve food security and in many cases to produce marketable surpluses, good quality and import-substitutions crops, organised and mobilised communities and collective agricultural initiatives (cooperatives) which have contributed to strengthen social capital at local level;
- water and sanitation interventions : have improved access to good quality and reliable potable water supply
- education interventions have improved access to primary education and the quality of teaching;
- intervention in Governance and Institutional Support has had controversial outcomes since at central level institutional support hasn't been identified as priority, whilst at Municipal/Provincial level a good level of cooperation has been shown results in terms of local development and Good Governance (responsiveness, quality of service, participation, accountability, State/Non-state actors partnership) have been considerable and several Best practices have been developed.

Impact in Social Sectors is difficult to show over the short-medium term and in Angola the lack of baseline studies from national institutions and from projects implemented has made difficult to identify impact. The situation is of specific concern for the indicators needed to gauge progress towards the achievement of MDGs (the UN-ECA MDG database shows, for Angola an absolute lack of data. Only ad hoc surveys show some data (the last available date back to 2005) which indicate the likeliness of non-attainment for most of the MDGs.

Due to the above factors it appears very difficult to quantify impact and sometimes even to identify it.

In several sectors the difficulties of the Government in fulfilling its obligations related to the interventions (example: taking water to water distribution schemes or producing the procurement conditions to avoid rupture of stock in drug provision). This factor is likely to have reduced impact of EC interventions.

Communication of positive impacts for visibility of the EC intervention, dissemination and possible replication hasn't been effective and this has weakened potential impact since Best Practices haven't been popularised enough. This is true for all the interventions but becomes evident for project of small size and limited geographical influence. Projects funded by the EC Budget Lines NGO-co-financing and from EIDHR in several cases have produced important outcomes, At local level impacts are very important and have contributed to a large extent to solve hoary problems and eradicate the sources of potential conflicts (such as those related to land tenure or regularisation of peri-urban land) Due to their limitations the outcomes of these projects could not have a national impact but they have generated Best Practices and Lessons learned whose potential should have been disseminated and possibly replicated to increase impact at national level.

Finally it has to be underlined that lack of baseline data and Lack of effectiveness in data collection systems for quantification of short, medium, long-term impact.

Indicator 2: Level of sustainability

In general sustainability has been influenced by three orders of factors:

Ownership by the Government : as emerged from the interviewing process and as seen in the discussion of the EQ on social sectors and on food security ownership by GoA hasn't always been high, due to the negligible% of the National Budget covered by International Development Aid, to partially different views of the priorities for cooperation which have produced the cancellation of some important initiatives such as the Project "Strengthening Budgeting and Planning

(9 ACP ANG 18) and to lengthy processes due to bureaucratic resistance. Moreover it is not clear whether it is for a low level of ownership that in a plurality of situations the Government didn't fulfil its obligations by this way influencing sustainability (the most common case is that institutional utilities which were supposed to take over intervention aren't established or are established with a high delay, e.g. in Health for drug management, Water and Sanitation for cost recovery and maintenance management, etc.). The opposite situation has been found at Provincial and Municipal level where the impact has been supported by the high level of ownership by local authorities and there the solutions adopted appear to be sustainable although the issue of capacity is a serious threat;

Motivation: the above quoted elements show that for several reasons GoA doesn't refuse cooperation but the level of institutional motivation is often low. Moreover (in terms of Human Resources Management) at the level of Government cadres motivation has resulted to be very low. The case of Local Authorities is the same as for point a): at local level motivation has been shown since the beginning of the process, Governors and Municipal Administrators met show a high level of motivation, several Governors are studying the viability of extending the Municipal Development Component of FAS III to the Municipalities not covered and to invest financial resources in this process (Final Evaluation of FAS III)

Technical Capacities: Capacity Building is a critical issue in Angola, both at central and local level. This is likely to be a stumbling block at Central level and to hamper sustainability at local level since the level of capacity highlighted by many Support Implementation Missions of FAS III, of IRSEM project and PTAPD). All these documents highlight the problem of sustainability and all of them refer that the main concern in this sense is the issue of capacity. At local level many trainings have been organised but capacity building is still an outstanding issues due to the size of the country, the very low level of capacity, the lack of management and technical experience.

Some other factor are actual threats to sustainability such as:

Institutional capacity: the factors illustrated above about technical capacities can be repeated for institutional capacities. At central level the issue of capacity is very important and many high-level cadres don't appear enough equipped to deal with complex issues, if we add to this the high level of political interference in the decision-making process and the fact that several of the cadres run external private activities, it is easy to understand why institutional capacity is weak. At local level the absence of local institutional expertise is evident, but it has to be noted that the some of the administrators interviewed have shown to be embedded in a positive process (promoted by the Municipal Development Component of FAS III) which is likely to foster the growth of their capacity). Moreover public bodies have been strengthened and have in some case produced innovative arrangements;

Huge demand for services which vastly outstripped efforts to build the various sectors: this issue is likely to undermine sustainability since the capacity of local services isn't sufficient, and political will to reinforce service provision is not clear since in various sectors the Government has shown its difficulties in adapting its level of service provision, scaling-up services from the qualitative and quantitative point of view etc. Specific examples of these aspects can be found in EQ 4 Health and EQ 7 Education (e.g. : a) huge level of teachers' training but high level of qualitatively and quantitatively unsatisfied demand; b) massive construction/rehabilitation and equipment of school facilities but lack of textbooks, learning materials etc.) Paradoxically the good results shown by EC projects have stimulated and educated the demand, but the system is still highly supply-driven so that sustainability is threatened if capacities will not grow.

In the discussion of other EQs the issue of **quality and realism of project design** and this problem has specific consequences for sustainability since in several cases, mostly in sectors influence by engineering factors, project appraisal hasn't enough taken into consideration realistic consideration of cost recovery and practical maintenance/operational arrangements or involvement of the stakeholders/customers for the services. The lack or delay in the establishment of institutional bodies and/or utilities aimed at managing the systems is a serious threat to sustainability (e.g. a) drugs distribution; b) water supply cost recovery and maintenance).

In some sectors (health, education, food security), technical assistance to the elaboration of **key national policy** documents and institutional support should have an impact on sustainability (e.g. National Health Policy, Institutional support to MINADER) but these **documents aren't approved or enacted** It must be said that official delays in approvals and implementation has been frustrating for the EC.

ANSWER TO THE QUESTION

In most of the cases programs have had positive impact. However, it appears very difficult to quantify impact and sometimes even to identify it since it takes time to achieve impacts and indicators of impact were not always identified upfront in baseline studies. This situation is of particular concern for the indicators needed to measure progress towards the MDGs Indeed the fact that in several situations the Government had difficulties in fulfilling its obligations (e.g. connection of water distribution schemes to water sources, procurement of drugs etc.) is likely to have reduced impact. A negative influence in the present difficulties is that on top of the difficulties created by lack of baseline data and national statistics, lack of effectiveness in data collection systems has hampered quantification of short, medium, long-term impact

Several initiatives could have had a higher level of impact and generated higher visibility for EC cooperation but insufficient communication of positive impacts for visibility, dissemination and possible replication of successful initiatives and Best Practices (clear in , Food Security, NGO co-financing, EIDHR, Health, Education) has reduced this potential.

Sustainability appears to be very much in doubt. It has been influenced by different levels of ownership (medium-low at central level and high at provincial and municipal level), by the level of motivation which has resulted highly different at central and local level (implementation of advised solutions, participation, accountability), from Technical Capacities which have shown very low and likely to influence management and maintenance of facilities, distribution schemes etc.

Besides, the low level of institutional capacity (lack of an autonomous and proactive institutional structure) due to political interference and difficulties in adapting service provision to emerging needs, show the existence of a supply-driven system thus casting a doubt on sustainability. However it has to be said that some public bodies have been strengthened and some local administrators have shown to be strongly linked to positive processes. Finally the increase in the demand for public services has largely exhausted the capacity of existing structure while capacity for scaling-up and upgrade service provision are low and political will to reinforce service provision is highly unclear. Again, the decentralisation process is an opportunity since increasing availability of resources will increase subsidiarity. In this case the issue of capacity for local administration will become even more critical.

Unrealistic planning of expected results and time lines has specific consequences in several activities (and more severely in those with engineering contents).

Due to the reasons above and to the specific factors highlighted in the discussion of sector-related EQs, it can be said that “bottom-line” sustainability remains not enough proven.

LRRD adopted in all sectors as a guiding strategy has helped timeliness and effectiveness of EC interventions and is clearly the most important feature of EC intervention in Angola. The fact that it has been initiated by ECHO interventions, that it has been continued by BL interventions (e.g. Food Security, NGO-co-financing) and by special interventions (PEAPP) and continued by transitional interventions (e.g. PTEAP) is highly important and generates important lessons learned.

ANNEX 7

CASE STUDIES

CASE STUDIES (PROJECT ASSESSMENT)
DDRR

CASE STUDY DDDR N°1

1. Project Data
Project name & number: Support to the Socio-economic Re-integration of Vulnerable Groups in Angola 9 ACP ANG 014/ 1
Country: Angola
EC allocations and disbursements 9 th EDF €Allocation 13.132.000 Disbursement : 4.046.791
Starting date (planned / actual) : 01.01.06 End date 31.12.08
Project objectives (overall and specific): <i>Overall Objective:</i> Develop activities complementary to ADRP with the aim of a) contribute to the peace and national reconciliation process b) increase stability in the Africa Region of Great Lakes c) reduce poverty in Angola <i>Project Purpose:</i> The project will support socio/economic reintegration of vulnerable groups associated to the demobilisation of former UNITA Military Forces (FMU) and of FAAs related to Luena process and vulnerable groups in resident communities which will receive former soldiers. In the same situation support to physically handicapped people and women. <i>Expected results :</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the deployment of income generation activities (IGA) in particular for physically impaired and women • Children reintegrated with their families • Support to physical rehabilitation of handicapped people
Project activities: Selection and financing of micro/projects in the following areas : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational Training including traditional apprenticeships for women, children and disabled • Promotion of IGA for women. Children and disabled through business management training, microcredit, job placement services, provision of tool kits for the more qualified • Education support for war/affected children and other vulnerable children • Support to the National Program of family reunification • Psychosocial reintegration of war affected children and other children in distress with special emphasis on girls
Institutional framework : Single Donor Trust Fund with the World Bank (Art 65 of the Cotonou Agreement and Art 2 section 2.03 of Trust Fund Co/financing Framework Agreement) / Agreement signed by the EC upon authorisation of the NAO (Art. 35.1 of Annex 4 to Cotonou Agreement) / IRSEM is the Government Agency mandated to implement and supervise the activities.
2. Methodology
List of documents analysed : World Bank TA Report No. T7580-ANG – WB SOPE 2005-2006-2007 - MDRP Quarterly Monitoring Reports –Angola 2007-2008 – MDRP Joint Partners Mission 2007 IRSEM Mid Term Review of the EC complementary Grant to the Angola Demobilization and Reintegration Program, IRSEM Avaliação Annual Independent do Programa Geral de Desmobilização e reintegração) -MDRP WORLD BANK PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING SOPE STATUS OF PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION 2006 AND 2007- SOCIO-ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE GROUPS ANG/001/004 – FINANCING AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION MISSION REPORT FEBRUARY, JUNE, SEPTEMBER - ADRP MID-TERM REVIEW- Socio-economic reintegration assistance to vulnerable groups” ACP 9 ANG/001/001 and ACP 9 ANG/001/003 implementation mission reports 2006 and 2007- ADRP MULTI DONOR TRUST FUND MONITORING REPORT - SOCIO-ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE GROUPS ANG/001/004 – FINANCING AGREEMENT GUIA VULNERABILIDADE- The World Bank TECHNICAL ANNEX FOR A PROPOSED GRANT) TO THE REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA FOR AN ANGOLA EMERGENCY DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION PROJECI'-
List of people met : José Pinotes and João de Jesus Ventura IRSEM Luanda, Luis Gracia Caica IRSEM Huambo, Robert Alder EC Delegation Ana Afonso MINARS Children Issues, Francisco Raposo CIC Huambo, Jonhatan White World Vision International Luanda, Cristophe Asanzi World Vision International Huambo, Moises Festo and Pacheco Hilinga Development Workshop Huambo, Leonor Cassehua Municipal Administrator Huambo, Adao Falviano Tchynyundu Municipal Administrator Chinjenje, Provincial Vice-Governor for social issues in Huambo Mr. Jaka
Other sources of information (observation, focus groups, ...): Interviews with IRSEM at central level and at provincial level in Huambo, 3 Focus Groups with beneficiaries, Document analysis

3. Scoring and explanatory comment. (very good, good, problems, serious deficiencies)
<p>Relevance & Quality of Design: The project is relevant to the needs of the populations and its implementation has increased the overall viability of the DDRR process since it has involved beneficiaries from the receiving communities and vulnerable group not related to the demobilised combatants by this way widening categories and number of the beneficiaries and to prevent conflicts. Realism in identifying expected outcomes, Logical framework and timelines could have been better.</p>
<p>Effectiveness: The project has been effective since the solution produces have supported the beneficiaries to recover a good standard of life and stimulated sustainable income generation activities which have contributed to re-establish a local markets of goods and services. 91,47% of the targets have been attained. Demobilisation of FAA soldiers is still outstanding.</p>
<p>Impact and sustainability: Impact has been good since the project has contributed to the reinsertion of almost the totality of UNITA combatants and reinserted them at an acceptable level in social and productive life. Since income generation is highly linked to the markets sustainability is expected to be good.</p>
<p>Efficiency: Efficiency is dubious since the starting of the project has been delayed and procedural problems and IRSEM delays have hindered the complete absorption of funds allocate in a very high proportion (69%). A final rush has produced approval of several projects for an amount of €8.651.684. These projects couldn't be financed since approval came after the deadline (31.12.07). A short extension of the term for financing of this project is highly advised.</p>
<p>Coherence/Complementarity: The project is complementary to the ADRP project implemented in the framework of the regional DDR initiative MDRP (WB Multi Donor Trust Fund) and is aimed at supporting economic reintegration and facilitate use of social services. Complementarity is high in a framework of high coherence and synergy with all the other project in this sector and has shown of fundamental importance.</p>
<p>EC value added: Phased approach within the LRRD perspective.</p>
<p>* Scoring (very good, good, satisfactory, poor) good</p>
4. Other observations (if relevant):

CASE STUDY DDRR N° 2

1. Project Data
Project name & number: 9 ACP ANG 2 + 9 ACP ANG 21 Program of Emergency Mine Action for return and settlement
Country(ies): Angola
EC allocations and disbursements €26 million 9 th EDF NIP Envelope B €5.000.000 additional EDF funds 2005
Starting date (planned / actual) : 30.05.05
End date : 29.06.2008
<p>Project objectives (overall and specific): <i>Overall Objective:</i> Support the return, resettlement and reintegration process by providing safe access to rural areas, allowing for population movement and creating the basic conditions so that both residents and returnees are enabled to sustain themselves <i>Project Purpose:</i> Improve access of humanitarian operators and circulation of people and goods in rural areas affected by mines facilitating resettlement of demobilised, displaced, refugees and residents. Facilitate electoral registry <i>Expected results :</i> Populations education on mine risk, mine clearance, land cleared for agricultural use, mine destruction, improvement of institutional and operational capacity of public organisation for demining such as INAD, CNIDAH, CED</p>
<p>Project activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manual and mechanic Humanitarian De-mining • Reduction of Mine threat and signalling of mined areas • Destruction of explosive apparatuses • Education on Mine Risk • Quality control of cleared fields and areas • Register and report on activities • Cooperation with INAD for the above activities • Capacity building of CNIDAH, INAD and CED
Institutional framework : Subventions to Local NGOs

2. Methodology
List of documents analysed : Financing Proposal, Programa de desminagem de emergência para um retorno e reassentamento sustentáveis 8 ACP ANG 15 Financing Agreements, Projecto 09.ACP.ANG.02 e 21 Programa de desminagem de emergência para um retorno e reassentamento sustentáveis Final report
List of people met : Rogerio Neves e Castro, James Martin, Amandio Mavela and Avindo Lopez UNDP support to CNIDAH
Other sources of information (observation, focus groups, ...):
3. Scoring and explanatory comment. (very good, good, problems, serious deficiencies)
Relevance & Quality of Design: The project was relevant to the need of the populations in mine-affected areas for resettlement, circulation, cultivation and recovery of economic and social activities and for the access of humanitarian operators in the first phases. Quality of design has been satisfactory
Effectiveness: LRRD has increased effectiveness since developmental objectives have been taken into consideration since the beginning (concept of community risk as opposed to territorial risk) and early risk are still considered in advanced phases
Impact and sustainability: Impact has been very high, since accessibility has been increased and condition for the management of risks have been created.
Efficiency: very important problems of efficiency in the institutional component (support to CNIDAH)
EC value added: Phased approach within the LRRD perspective.
* Scoring (very good, good, satisfactory, poor) satisfactory to good
4. Other observations (if relevant): Effective TA has been hindered by political interference and the TA has adopted a low profile.

CASE STUDYDDRR N° 3

1. Project Data
Project name & number: 8 ACP ANG 15 Emergency Program to support the peace process
Country(ies): Angola
EC allocations and disbursements: 7 th and 8 th EDF €30 million
Starting date (planned / actual) : December 2002
End date (planned / likely): January 2005
Project objectives (overall and specific): <i>Overall Objective:</i> Stabilise humanitarian situation of target groups to allow ordered demobilisation and the deployment of the resettlement process, <i>Project Purpose:</i> a) to improve health and nutritional status of target population as well as health and water supplying; b) to ensure a fast reconciliation of vulnerable population affected by the war through opportunities of basic learning and recreation, protection and social reinsertion of women and children, including family reunification; c) support return and reinsertion process through provision of agricultural inputs and humanitarian de-mining. <i>Expected results:</i> a) better functioning of health care and food supply, water supply and sanitation in quartering areas; b) strengthening of surveillance by institutional actors and CSOs; c) identification and training of animators and community activists on psychosocial issues, autonomy and conflict solution; d) scholar reinsertion of war-affected children and improvement of psychosocial conditions and socialisation of women and children; e) improvement of war-affected children conditions (mainly child soldiers and orphans, family tracking and reunification; f) strengthening at local level of designated institutions, mainly Ministry of Education, of Social Assistance, of Justice, of Defence, of Women and Family, as well as of Civil Society; g) strengthening of security of access, resettlement and sustainable return of displaced people, strengthening of control of the refugees return process; h) Mine presence Awareness raising, diminution of accidents and strengthening of institutional capacity.
Project activities: A) Immunisation and vaccination of children, provision of nutrition including TB and sleeping sickness, provision of therapeutic and supplementary food items including micronutrients, support to fight against malaria, strengthening of distribution of HIV medicaments and their management; provision of potable water; support to surveillance system of different actors (Ministry of Health, UN, NGOs, civil society), strengthening of central task force under the Ministry of Health, identification and training of health Human Resources; B) guidance and training for administrators animators and community activists in areas of work with women and children,

<p>mainly child-soldiers, in psychosocial education and “peace and life” education, distribution of educational and recreational kits; empowering local authorities to form learning groups and allow control and evaluation of experiences; birth census, family reunification, support to capacity building of local institutions and civil society; C) Identification and evaluation of target populations in quartering and receiving areas for families and in newly available areas; distribution of seed, tools, fertilisers and nutrients to protect seeds, training and guidance of newly-resettled families for the coming seeding season, support and supervision for voluntary resettlement of refugees in neighbouring countries, awareness raising on mine-risk, humanitarian demining reports and check of feeder roads, peripheral areas, areas for resettlement and social services, strengthening of National Authorities)</p>
<p>Institutional framework : Grant Agreement with implementing Agencies and TA contracted by the EC Del.</p>
<p>2. Methodology Robert Alder EC Delegation Rural Development, Mathieu Bousquet DGA B2, Dominique Blariaux AIDCO E6 Dominique Albert AIDCO E6</p>
<p>List of documents analysed : FA 6550 ANG – First report on implementation of program 08/04/2002 - PEAPP Emergency program to support the peace process ang/7041/000 Progress report March, May June, July, August, October 2003, PEAPP Emergency program to support the peace process ang/7041/000 Final report</p>
<p>List of people met :</p>
<p>Other sources of information (observation, focus groups, ...):</p>
<p>3. Scoring and explanatory comment from ROM No ROM reports available</p>
<p>Relevance & Quality of Design: The Project is highly responsive to the emergency needs to mainstream the LRRD logic while rehabilitating social services, supporting resettlement and providing productive and income generation opportunity. Quality of project design is low sine many of the projects lack of logical framework, indicators etc. Design appear condition by urgency.</p>
<p>Effectiveness: effectiveness has shown reasonable since it has shown delays</p>
<p>Impact and sustainability: the programme as a whole reached its goals by supporting the peace process in a satisfactory manner. Sustainability is very much in doubt.</p>
<p>Efficiency: In the given conditions efficiency has been satisfactory</p>
<p>Coherence/Complementarity: Good level of complementarity with other interventions (USAID, The Netherlands, the UK, Italy Sweden, Ireland and has drawn of lessons learned of the long-lasting ECHO intervention in Angola</p>
<p>EC value added: Phased approach within the LRRD perspective.</p>
<p>* Scoring (very good, good, satisfactory, poor) VERY GOOD</p>
<p>4. Other observations (if relevant):</p>

**CASE STUDIES (PROJECT ASSESSMENT)
HEALTH**

CASE STUDY N°1 HEALTH

1. Project Data
Project name & number: Programme de Soutien au Secteur Santé, 8 ACP ANG 8
EC allocations and disbursements (budget line): €25m, disbursed €1.1m 8eme FED
Starting date (planned /actual): Jan 03
End date (planned /likely): De 07
Overall Objective: Contribution to the state of health of populations and strengthening of national capacities Project Purpose: Strengthening of the capacities of the Ministry of Health; access to essential medicine; fight against AIDS; decentralisation; improvement of care supply. Expected results: Strengthened capacities of the Ministry of Health; availability of essential medicine all over, strengthened prevention orientation towards AIDS; creation of provisional health teams; offer of improved SSB; final sanitary action plan; common support.
Project activities: Education, infrastructure and equipment, operating costs and medicine and consumer goods. Surveys, research, supervision, intersectoral coordination, informatics.
2. Documents analysed : FA, logical frame work, MTR, quarterly reports, various GIS health maps
3. Scoring and explanatory comment as per ROM: No ROM found for this project.
4. DAC criteria:
Relevance & Quality of Design: It is clear that this EC-funded health project has been of high relevance to the needs of Angola and is relevant in relation to EU policies for the sector. The project proposal had a poor logical framework.
Efficiency: This project is considered to be efficient in its implementation since 2006 when the new TA team arrived. It did have initial start-up inefficiencies --some severe (a one year delay in taking off, funds only becoming available in 2005, a conflict between the two co-directors and the departure of the first TA). Efficiency in Angola has to be measured against very important difficulties development work in the country faces: processes are particularly slow and decision-making is not always in the hands of the implementers; to this has to be added, well-known donor and recipient bureaucratic delays.
Effectiveness: The PASS project had some effectiveness problems, more so at the beginning. Among other, it has tackled issues of availability of essential drugs, of expanding immunisation coverage, of training at many different levels and of the construction, rehabilitation and equipping of facilities –all several locations in five provinces. It needs to be noted that PASS had a very important positive recovery with the arrival of the current TA team; it now is run very effectively; technical and absorptive capacities are still concerns. Not for lack of trying, at central level, PASS had more problems in achieving its objectives, namely with the national health strategy, a working drug procurement policy and the HIS.
Impact and sustainability: As repeatedly mentioned in this evaluation report, the weakness and unreliability of health statistics in the country make the measuring of impact even harder. The field phase of this mission confirmed this and was thus not able to add much to assessing the final impact of EC interventions in terms of improved health indicators of the population served. This situation is of particular concern for the indicators needed to measure progress towards the MDGs. For malaria and HIV and AIDS, an important step forward was made in 2007: two very reliable national surveys now exist against which progress can be measured in the future. As regards sustainability, under the 10 th EDF, the Delegation's plans are to direct its support to health authorities at the decentralized level where PASS has seen most of its successes. PASS also provided important technical assistance to the elaboration of key national policy documents that, once officially approved, should have an impact on sustainability of the health system; it must be said that official delays in such approvals has been frustrating for the EC.
4. Other observations:
Cross-cutting issues: PASS has contributed to fulfilling the right to access to health to a population that was long deprived this right. HIV/AIDS has also been a cross-cutting issue in the EC's health <u>and</u> other interventions. Less success can be reported on PASS's streamlining of gender issues; mention is found in PASS documents, but there is little to show-for in project implementation ; much needs improvement.
EC added value: Contributions of PASS to PHC are considered strong. This fact makes the EC's contribution in Angola relevant and a clear added value. It is the PASS project's last two years flexibility to tackle its problems of implementation that allowed it to move from relative stagnation to helping in the reconstruction of the health system in the provinces covered. It is noted that for the PASS project activities, the MOH ended up adopting those that it "likes" (e.g., health mapping); the implementation of other activities faced multiple barriers and long delays (e.g., streamlining of the drug procurement process). PASS has shown that, or the time-being, outside technical assistance seems to be a need for donor-funded projects in health; the same is actually welcome by the MOH. Moreover, the impression is that the technical knowledge brought in

by the TA slowly sinks-in and stays with local cadres after project end.
 As the phase II of the PASS project demonstrated, a strong project management unit is indispensable.
 [It should be pointed out that the Ministry of Finance has been very pleased with the budgeted provincial plans and municipal POAs; the risk with the upcoming decentralization is that provincial and municipal authorities in the five PASS provinces do not allocate the new decentralized funds following the priorities of the budgeted provincial plans and POAs; that could become a big source of frustration and demotivation].

CASE STUDY N°2 HEALTH

1. Project Data
Project name & number: Appui au programme national de réhabilitation des handicapés , 8ACP/ANG6
EC allocations and disbursements (budget line): €14m, disbursed €8.5m 8eme FED
Starting date (planned / actual): Dec 01
End date (planned / likely): Dec 06
Overall Objective: Improve the entire support of disabled persons; coverage of health care for disabled. Project Purpose: Strengthening of the implementation of the plan, respective support and formation, improvement of services, management of orthopaedic centres, support of sanitary needs of amputated victims of mine accidents, reinsertion of disabled into social life, multisectoral coordination. Expected results: Creation of an external framework, and in the whole country itself, orthopaedic centres assisted by improved orthopedic services, take charge of needs of disabled, reinsertion not yet totally accomplished.
Project activities: technical assistance, education, infrastructure and equipment, operating costs. Support of amputees, management of orthopedic centres, trend of national politics towards physical rehabilitation and operational plan 2001-2005.
2. Documents analysed : FA, MTR of the EC support project to the National Rehabilitation Program of People with Motor and Sensory Disabilities, Final Report , August 2007. Various documents during the interview with Program staff.
3. Scoring and explanatory comment as per ROM: No ROMs found for this project.
4. DAC Criteria:
Relevance & Quality of Design: The rehabilitation activity of this project is highly relevant for Angola with its thousands of mine victims. The activity was very welcome by the GoA which saw it as a priority as well. The design was ambitious but experienced myriad of problems and delays during its implementation. No logical framework was found for this project.
Efficiency: The project did have initial start-up inefficiencies --some severe (a long delay in taking off, problems in the relationship between TA and counterparts)-- and has a serious financial irregularity under investigation. The sending of trainees to El Salvador seems to have been a good solution, as well as the setting up of the distance education program. A last procurement of prosthetics and other materials has still not been delivered many months after the project end. The evaluator asked the Delegation to look into this situation. Te final financial report is still pending ; an audit is still under way by KPMG.
Effectiveness: The project had some effectiveness problems, more so due to its late beginning. It required an extension to Dec 2007. Nevertheless, it eventually succeeded in getting the training going and strengthening services and the availability of resources to the eleven rehab centres in the country. One centre in Benguela was expanded and a new one for the sensory handicapped was opened.
Impact and sustainability: Impact has not been quantified, but the newly trained cadres are working and the project has made materials for their work available. The Program has no autonomous budget; it is part of the Direção de Saúde Publica. Therefore, the sustainability will depend on continued efforts in upgrading staff and making sure the flow of specialized needed materials for this kind of work is supplied ongoingly.
Cross-cutting issues: There was no evidence found of a proactive gender focus in the project. The project does address the human rights of handicapped people directly.
EC added value: No particular added value can be identified here other than the EC having been a key donor in this important field of aid.
4. Other observations: The pending shipment of project goods will need f/u by the Delegation, as well as the results of the police investigation on the fraud and the submission of the final financial report.

CASE STUDIES (PROJECT ASSESSMENT)
FOOD SECURITY

CASE STUDY N°1 FOOD SECURITY

1. Project Data
Project name & number: Assistance to the FS Department, GCPS/ANG/027/EC (FAO)
EC allocations and disbursements (budget line): 1,700,085 EU
Starting date (planned /actual): July 03
End date (planned /likely): Dec 05
Overall Objective: Increase the FS status of the Angolan population at national, regional, household and individual level. Project Purposes: Provision of information for more effective targeting of short-term interventions and more in-depth analysis of problems; promotion of effective and coordinated interventions, policies and programs by national and provincial governments, donors, NGOs and the private sector to address FS problems. Expected results: development of institutional capacity at the Gabinete de Segurança Alimentar (GSA) of the MINADER; establishment of needed institutional linkages, capacity to collect basic data on FS, capacity to analyze vulnerabilities and make policy recommendations, and capacity for effective communication of info to decision-makers.
Project activities: Identification of training needs of GSA staff, measures to decrease absenteeism, development of appropriate training programs, establishment and implementation of procedures for the internal evaluation of GSA activities, establishment of contacts with partner institutions to collect and analyze info on FS, assessment of technical capabilities of partner institutions and support of the same with ad-hoc training, preparation of summary analyses for short-term interventions, extensive training at GSA and in the provinces, sampling of municipalities for agricultural data collection, conduct of recurrent surveys for a FS info system, maintenance of FS data base, holding of analytical workshops to discuss the FS situation,
2. Documents analysed: Project terminal report, Projecto Terra GCP/ANG/035/EC
3. Scoring and explanatory comment as per ROM: ROMs not available for this project.
4. DAC criteria:
Relevance & Quality of Design: Project congruent with national policy and strategy by supporting the MINADER to monitor FS; very relevant with its focus on production data collection, and particularly on training and capacity building. Relevant in relation to EU policies for the agricultural and nutrition sectors.
Efficiency: Project delayed due to multiple hurdles. Its running considered inefficient. The Delegation had little leverage to correct delays, rotation of TAs and other management problems.
Effectiveness: Many TA-related delays; results only partial; good amount of training done. Effectiveness of this project is judged to be from low to fair.
Impact and sustainability: Very little to show for. GSA still not capable of delivering on all its assigned tasks. New PRSA project continuing this type of support to GSA. As said in several parts of the text of this synthesis report, impact is difficult to measure since it takes time to achieve impacts and indicators of impact were not always identified upfront in baseline studies. Only the opinions about impact of well-informed stakeholders were collected during this mission's field phase. National aggregate figures of the MINAGRI (reliable ?) show important increases in acreage under the plough and improvements in the food balance sheet of the country. The sustainability of the meagre achievements from the support to the GSA of the MINADER seems not to have been reached yet despite a new contract within the EC's PRSA project (Projeto de Apoio Institucional Centralizado – PAIC) that is trying to pick up from where the FAO project left things and has found that some of the same old problems persist, especially as regards crop data collection, a poor institutional context and slow processes. [A new upcoming FAO/Cooperacion Espaniola project is aimed at developing a national FS and nutrition strategy].
4. Other observations:
Cross-cutting issues: In general, cross-cutting issues are not featured (or only passing by) in this project. As far as evidence of support to biodiversity or other concrete environmental issues, nothing was found. Gender issues were quite clearly not properly addressed in agricultural extension work. EC added value: The EC experience in FS did not help much the GSA other than having trained some key cadres who may be progressively taking over mid-level and senior responsibilities in FS. Beware of technical solutions that do not take into account bureaucracy-related and political factors.

CASE STUDY N°2 FOOD SECURITY

1. Project Data
Project name & number: Projecto de melhoria da SA das populaces do Municipio de Quilenques, FOOD/2004/084-172 (OIKOS)
EC allocations and disbursements (budget line): 1,339,350 EU
Starting date : Dec 04
End date : Dec 07
Overall Objective: Support for rural populations who have returned to their villages after the war. Project Purpose: Responding to real needs regarding means of production and storage as well as to the requirement for agricultural diversification and the corresponding training. Expected results: Community organisation, distribution of cattle, goats and seeds, seed bank, micro-credit operations, local partnership with ACM NGO, veterinary services
Project activities: Set up revolving fund; distribution of oxen, goats, chicken and seed; organization of a seed bank, training of village veterinary workers, training of municipal agricultural extension officers, strengthening of farmers association, support to marketing, extensive training activities.
2. Documents analysed : ROMs March 06 and March 07, assorted project documents during interview with OIKOS national staff.
3. Scoring and explanatory comment as per ROM: Relevance and effectiveness, good; efficiency, impact and sustainability, problems. (2007)
4. DAC Criteria:
Relevance & Quality of Design: Project was congruent with national policy and strategy. Support of rural populations to gain FS very relevant with its focus on production, conservation, diversification and training.
Efficiency: Project delayed due to lateness of 2 ^d payment. 3 ^d payment never received in the field. Reporting by OIKOS HQ very poor even nine months after project end. The revolving fund managed by a local partner worked well. The local NGO ACM following p the support to the farmers association.
Effectiveness: Despite funding delays and missing the last tranche, results were positive; most training was done. Less oxen distributed as planned, but being paid for by the revolving fund.
Impact and sustainability: Drought affected results. Beneficiaries who got seeds returned them to the fund. Women did receive goats and chicken and used revenues for family needs. Seed bank worked well.
Cross-cutting issues: Women were targeted recipients for small animals. No indication of environmental or HIV/AIDS considerations found.
EC added value: The EC and this Portuguese partner NGO do have vast experience in this type of FS operations and the same was applied in this project.
4. Other observations:
ROM recommendations: streamline sequence of reports and funding requests. Carry out selected improvements of the revolving fund functioning. More women to get benefits of project.
Other: After meeting the Luanda representative of OIKOS, the evaluator recommended to the Delegation the project be audited to clarify the issue of the third tranche and the delay in the final financial report.

**CASE STUDIES (PROJECT ASSESSMENT)
WATER AND SANITATION**

PROJECT ASSESSMENT FICHE N°1 WATSAN

1. Project Data
Project name & number: Water Supply to Town of Tombwa 8ACP ANG005, 8ACP ANG012
Country(ies): Angola
EC allocations and disbursements (budget line): €7.6 M (Rider N°1 €9.12M) 14010 Water Resources & Policy
Starting date (planned / actual) : 31/12/01 End date (planned / likely): 30/06/06 (Rider N°1 30/06/09)
Project objectives (overall and specific): <i>Overall Objective:</i> The project will contribute to the improvement of the living conditions of the population by creating a favourable framework for their social and economic development generally and for the fishing activities in particular. <i>Project Purpose:</i> The project will satisfy the demand of the consumers in the city of Tombwa for drinking water of the right quality on regular and sustainable way, in sufficient quantity meeting the needs as foreseen up to 2015. <i>Expected results:</i> For the supply of water: a capturing system with an enlarged capacity and which is fully functional. For the management of the water resources: a restructured efficient management unit – UGAST (Unidade de Gestão de Água e Saneamento de Tombwa).
Project activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling of three deep holes, one of which experimental, at places indicated by previous studies; • Construction of a reservoir to supply the pipeline; • Construction of the pipeline of 4800 metres; • Construction of two new reservoirs (2000m3 each) to supply the distribution system; • Extension of existing & construction of new tertiary distribution system (Angolan administration); • Supervision of the works; • Administrative technical and financial reorganisation of UGAST; • Training of UGAST staff in technical, administrative and financial matters; • Put in practice a new tariff structure; • Create awareness among users about proper utilisation of the facilities through information activities.
Institutional framework : NAO/RAO, Steering Committee (if any), implementing agency,.....: DNA, ECDEL, PGN, UGAST, Municipality of Tombwa
2 Methodology
List of documents analysed : MR00669.01 28/05/02; MR00669.02 15/12/03; FA – 6399/ANG; Rider N°1 22/09/04; Rider N°2 15/12/06; Relatório do 12º Trimestre, Abastecimento de Água potável a Cidade de Tombwa, Assistência Técnica a Unidade de Gestão de Água e Saneamento de Tombwa (UGAST), Set 2008; Auditoria Técnica e Financeira Específica da Componente de Obra Relativa a Empreitada de Abastecimento de Água a Cidade de Tombwa, 8ACPANG005, 9ACPANG012, Relatório Final, Fev 2007, Consorcio Hydratec
List of people met : Maria José Santos Baptista, Sector de Desenvolvimento Social e Infraestruturas, EC Delegation; Mauro di Verolli, Conselheiro, EC Delegation
Other sources of information (observation, focus groups, ...): Interviews with sector stakeholders and practitioners
3. Scoring and explanatory comment. (very good, good, problems, serious deficiencies)
Relevance & Quality of Design: The serious error was the decision to add experimental drilling as part of the implementation contract. Consequently the results of experimental drilling had to be considered as one of the risks. The risk noticed during monitoring in 2002, was subsequently proven unacceptable and avoidable. The experimental drilling to locate water should have been done prior to the project implementation as part of the feasibility study and not be part of the contract for the works. An omission in the design was the issue of sanitation and the expected negative environmental consequences called for a solution perhaps in the form of a complementary project. The cooperation with the Government and local institutions should have been given more emphasis as a necessary condition. Failure to provide a number of vital contributions caused delays (e.g. no legal provisions for formation of a water company and the non-provision of an extension of the power system to the project area by the national electricity company ENE). Considering the slow procedure of contracting the technical assistance (TA) to UGAST (Unidade de Gestão de Água e Saneamento de Tombwa) should have been planned earlier in the implementation phase of the works. The UGAST staff could have

<p>benefited from on the job training. The design of the project was still valid and the risks (drilling, government contribution) have been mentioned but the consequences were more serious when approaching the end date.</p>
<p>Effectiveness: The civil construction part of the project is of excellent quality but for the TA to UGAST the mid 2006 date was not met. Previous studies proved the availability of water of sufficient quantity and quality however experimental drilling had to reveal exact locations. The organisation of the future management structure and service provision to the beneficiaries had not seen serious progress. The project had not managed to overcome the red tape in government institutions on the one hand and has not started the preparatory arrangements necessary to take up the responsibilities after the physical construction part has been finalised. The delays in the drilling were serious and do not suggest accurate adaptation by the contractor to the changed conditions or negative effects of calculated risks. The design of the project with certain adaptations due to conditions described earlier, still answers to the needs of the communities and the industry as planned. The parties involved are slow in decision making and often do not perform in conformity to the originally agreed contributions. Although false assumptions turned into real problems during the execution, still the results of physical production contribute clearly to the PP.</p>
<p>Impact and sustainability: The likelihood of the benefits accruing to the communities depends largely on the organisational structure through which the services will ultimately be rendered. The present situation calls for serious concern regarding the local initiative and the willingness at national level to implement policies approved earlier. The project according to the original concept in theory could contribute to the OO but in reality the activities in the field of organisation, management and community development have not advanced to the extent required for success. The energy supply was not extended to the Group I site by ENE. Although the new water law allows for the foundation of an autonomous company, no measures have been taken in that direction to date. None of the activities related to the Result B of the Log Frame (management of the water resources a restructured efficient management unit – UGAST) were even started. With regard to finance, no changes as far as pricing of future services to beneficiaries are expected now</p>
<p>Efficiency: Civil construction works progressed in time and without serious budgetary deviations. The project had three components: Group I boreholes and installations, Group II adduction pipeline and Group III regulatory and distribution installations. The experimental drilling suffered delays since the start of the project and only took place in August 2002, almost a year late. The poor quality of results necessitated drilling at greater depth. The competence for drilling of the, otherwise capable, contractor is questionable. The TA to the UGAST was supposed to start in August 2002 (as per the implementation schedule) but the tender for the TA contract was delayed, further aggravating the negative expectations regarding timely presence of TA. Preparations for the works on the tertiary net should have started in July 2003 but nothing in this area has happened.</p>
<p>3Cs: EC sector support in Angola shows clear coherence with EC international policies and with GoA priorities (as pointed out by NAO). Coordination with other sector stakeholders appears weak due to communication problems although there is no evidence of any lack of complementarity between the support of various sector donors and funding agencies</p>
<p>EC value added: Other than experience of LRRD no obvious added value was observed from EC sector interventions although EC is the only major funding agency directly involved in WATSAN service provision in peri-urban areas (other donors such as China and WB are concentrating on capital works for water supply networks). However, the EC Water Facility is proving to be a significant contribution to the sector. Communication with government and sector stakeholders is important but muted and EC appears to have lost an opportunity for generation of added value by not being more proactive in this respect.</p>
<p>* Scoring (very good, good, satisfactory, poor) Problems If it is too early to assess efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability simply say so.</p>
<p>4. Other observations (if relevant): ROM recommendations included: DNA, ECDEL: Compare and decide about scenarios for water sources DNA, ECDEL, Provincial Government Namibe: TA to UGAST and training of personnel must be given the highest priority. Municipality, DNA, ECDEL, Province of Namibe: The legal foundation of an autonomous water company must be effected. Municipality: The construction of the tertiary network must start. DNA, Municipality Tombwa ECDEL: The sanitation problem must be translated into an additional provision of the existing project or as a new additional project Municipality, TA after arrival: Identify and contract an NGO for community development activities. Municipality, ECDEL: Rehabilitation of the company building (present housing of municipal water services) needs to be planned and budgeted.</p>

Further information required after ROM missions in order to conclude effectiveness, impact and sustainability prospects (e.g. final report, evaluation)
 Post field visit comments:

- Project targets too ambitious and project design issues
- Institutional situation complicated and this also reflected in implementation problems. EDF procedures are added complication and caused long time period in tendering and procurement
- Tombwa is case study in project problems/disasters
- Evolution of EC sector support fully compliant with LRRD concepts

PROJECT ASSESSMENT FICHE N°2 WATSAN

1. Project Data
Project name & number: Water Supply and Sanitation for the Suburban Areas of Luanda 9ACP ANG004 (ANG/6030/001) 9ACP ANG 022
Country(ies): Angola
EC allocations and disbursements (budget line): €20M (+€2M) 14010 Water Resources & Policy
Starting date (planned / actual) : 23/01/04 – 17/06/05 End date (planned / likely): 30/06/08 – 30/06/09
Project objectives (overall and specific): <i>Overall Objective:</i> to contribute to a general improvement of living conditions of the low income population of sub-urban areas of Luanda <i>Project Purpose (Specific Objective):</i> to supply water and improve sanitary conditions of the population living in the critical areas of the ‘musseques’ For Cazenga: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sufficient pump capacity installed in the Distribution Centre of Cazenga • pipelines are in good condition and distributing water for the whole area • 619 public taps are rehabilitated or newly constructed for around 750,000 persons • 500 households are connected to the pipelines supplying around 7,500 persons • around 120 industrial/commercial firms are connected • 14,000 latrines constructed For the area of Mulemba <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • distribution Centre of Mulemba rehabilitated • pipelines are in good condition and distributing water for the whole area • 252 public taps are rehabilitated or newly constructed for around 305,000 persons • 20,000 households are connected to the pipelines supplying around 300,000 persons • around 120 industrial/commercial firms are connected • 6,000 latrines constructed
Project activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rehabilitation and construction of water distribution lines in Cazenga • rehabilitation and construction of water distribution lines in Mulemba • installation of additional pumps in the Distribution Centre of Cazenga • rehabilitation of Distribution Centre of Mulemba • construction of public standpipes • implementation of a system for management, repair and maintenance and cost recovery for the public standpipes • execution of a sanitary education programme • construction of latrines • provision of technical assistance to EPAL for improvement of technical and commercial management • support to EPAL for the purchase and installation of necessary equipment • support for the establishment and strengthening of organisations (cooperatives, NGOs, private enterprise) for the collection and management of USW • provision of equipment for the organisations • provision of technical assistance for the management, implementation and sustainability of USW collection
Institutional frame work: NAO/RAO, Steering Committee (if any), implementing agency,.....: EPAL, GPL, Municipios Cazenga, Mulemba, MINEA, MINFIN, MINUA

<p>2 Methodology</p> <p>List of documents analysed : FA-9082/ANG; Supervisão das Obras de Reabilitação e Expansão de Infraestruturas de Agua Potavel Associadas aos Centros de Distriibuição da Malemba e da Cazenga, 9ACPANG004, 17º Relatório de Acompanhamento Mensal, Set 2008-11-23; Assistencia Tecnica a Unidade de Coordenação do Programma de Abastecimento e Uso Comunitario de Agua e Saneamento Residual Uni-familiar em Bairros Peri-urbanos da Cidade de Luanda, 9ACPANG004, 9º Relatório de Progresso Trimestral, Maio,Junho e Julho 2008</p> <p>List of people met : Joaquim Hernam, Assistant do Projecto, ACF; Daniel Andre, Supervisor de Construção, ACF; Faustino Tomé, Administração e Financiamento, DW; Adeolita Raimundo, Assistente de Mobilização, DW; Lucamba Capembe, Educadas Social, DW; Adão Adriano, Coordenador do Projecto, DW; Roberta Virgilio, GVC; Jacob David, GVC; Hienor Pedro Cavida, IMVF; Manuela David dos Santos Monteiro, IMVF; Diogo Nesputa Lavajo, AT/ACP; João Mario Bento, AT – Projectos Infra-estruturas, ON; Faustino dos Santo Loureiro, Chefe de Departamento de Planificação, Seguimento e Monitoria de Projectos, Gabinete do ON; Robert Fenasse, Director de Obras, TSE; Maria José Santos Baptista, Sector de Desenvolvimento Social, EC Delegation; Mauro di Verolli, Conselheiro, EC Delegation</p> <p>EscolaEscola Polivalente Formigos do Futuro, Cazenga Domingos Luis Miguel, Representante, ADPP; Francino Ge reiro João, Coordenador, ADPP; Alvarão Muzala, Logistico, ADPP; Damião Virgilio André, Logistico, ADPP; Ivalino Patricia Oliveira, Logistico, ADPP; Beatriz Manuel Pinto, Assistente do Projecto, ADPP; Isabel Allina Kimuanga, Logistica, ADPP; Nunes Correia Balichioa, Director da Escola; Arelino João Cau, Professor do Projecto; Bernardo J M Pedro, Líder de Area; Damião Sauro, Lider de Area; Patrik Agostinho Malua, Aluno; Oliveira João Branco, Aluno; Agostinho Antonio Ambrosio Neto, Lider de Area; Osvaldo Jose Sobrinho, Aluno</p> <p>Other sources of information (observation, focus groups, ...): Interviews with sector stakeholders, practitioners, beneficiaries, TA, NGOs, UTA</p>
<p>3. Scoring and explanatory comment. (very good, good,</p> <p>Relevance & Quality of Design: Design has been problematical with under-estimation of difficulties, some of which were due to a complex institutional environment (EPAL, 3 tiers of government including various technical ministries and various stakeholders). Targets have been optimistic such that a number of outputs have had to be reduced (e.g. number of latrines). However, the project is highly relevant addressing water supply, hygiene and sanitation in some of the poorest communities in peri-urban Luanda</p> <p>Effectiveness: NGOs have been active in location of standpipes, creation of community management associations and in promotion of hygiene and sanitation issues (these latter have been effective) but there are serious doubts about the ongoing capacity of the community associations. Also, water pressure is less than necessary to maintain constant supply to all completed or proposed standpipes. Significant increases in costs of construction materials have led to further reductions in targets</p> <p>Impact and sustainability: Impact in terms of water supply is high and there is secondary evidence of reduced infections of water borne and diarrhoeal disease although BL data collection and M&E systems are weak such that some impacts are presumed rather than quantified. Some negative environmental impacts are noted due to spillage and flooding around chafarizes whilst extensive undrained areas are subject to flooding with potential health hazards. Financial, operational and institutional sustainability is in doubt as there are reports of poorer than expected water pressure whilst management associations are weak or not functional and no payments are being collected for water supply</p> <p>Efficiency: Delays have been experienced in construction of latrines (due to problems with acquisition of construction materials) and location of standpipes as after long and complicated negotiations the final version of the network layout (~145km of pipelines, 350 chafarizes) was only finally approved by EPAL in March 2007 (project start date 2006). Delays have occurred due to roadwork in the project areas and, if these problems of access are not resolved very rapidly, there is serious threat to completion of works before the end of the project in early 2009</p> <p>3Cs: EC sector support in Angola shows clear coherence with EC international policies and with GoA priorities (as pointed out by NAO). Coordination with other sector stakeholders appears weak due to communication problems although there is no evidence of any lack of complementarity between the support of various sector donors and funding agencies.</p> <p>EC value added: Other than experience of LRRD no obvious added value was observed from EC sector interventions although EC is the only major funding agency directly involved in WATSAN service provision in peri-urban areas (other donors such as China and WB are concentrating on capital works for water supply networks). However, the EC Water Facility is proving to be a significant contribution to the sector. Communication with government and sector stakeholders is important but muted and EC appears to have lost an opportunity for generation of added value by not being more proactive in this respect.</p>

* **Scoring** (very good, good, satisfactory, poor) Good impacts but problems in achievement of results and sustainability

If it is too early to assess efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability simply say so.

4. Other observations (if relevant):

- Project targets too ambitious and project design issues
- Institutional situation very complicated and this also reflected in implementation problems. EDF procedures are added complication and caused long time period in tendering and procurement
- Evolution of EC sector support fully compliant with LRRD concepts
- Communication and coordination problems
- Risk that major component of water supply may not be finished by the end of the project period unless access problems sorted out in next month or so
- No spare capacity (of even sufficient capacity) in networks to supply chafarizes?
- Luanda project seems to be supplying more water to areas with (some) water supply but poorer areas (more difficult to access) without water supply are missing out

**CASE STUDIES (PROJECT ASSESSMENT)
EDUCATION**

PROJECT ASSESSMENT FICHE N°1 EDUCATION

1. Project Data
Project name & number: Formação Continua de Professors – Ensino Primario 7ACP ANG083
Country(ies): Angola
EC allocations and disbursements (budget line): €5,706,016 11130 Teacher Training
Starting date (planned / actual) : 31/12/01 End date (planned / likely): 31/12/05
Project objectives (overall and specific): <i>Overall Objective:</i> to contribute to poverty reduction through creation of a coherent and efficient educational system <i>Project Purpose (Specific Objective):</i> to improve the quality of the pedagogical staff of basic education
Project activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of 14,000 teachers • 16 provincial training centres defined, equipped and operational • Installation of statistical data system
Institutional framework : NAO/RAO, Steering Committee (if any), implementing agency,.....: MINED, DNRH
2 Methodology
List of documents analysed : FA 5869/ANG (ANG/7023/000); MR0111.01 15/12/03; MR0111.02 19/02/07 www.edcaçãoangola.org/plans/index.php; Plano Educação para Todos 2001-2015; Estrategia Integrada Melhoria do Sistema de Educação; Estrategias MINED – Genero; Estrategias de Alfabetização e Recuperação do Atraso Escolar 2006-2015; Estrategia para a Educação Especial; Situação de Educação e Ensino em Angola; Estrategia para a Direcção Nacional para a Acção Social Escolar; Plano Estrategico do MINED na Luta contra VIH/SIDA; Plano Mestre de Formação de Professores; Plano Nacional de Capacitação de Professores
List of people met : Jean Benoit (JB) Menhes, Chief Planning Unit, UNICEF; * Dr Arnaldo Nhavoto, Team Leader, TA, PAEP, MINED; Jose Luis Encinas, TA, PAEP, MINED; Mauro di Verolli, Conselheiro, EC Delegation
Other sources of information (observation, focus groups, ...): Interviews with sector stakeholders and practitioners
3. Scoring and explanatory comment. (very good, good)
Relevance & Quality of Design: The purpose of the project was to reduce poverty by supporting an effective and uniform education system, with the specific aim of improving the effectiveness of primary education. It is based on the strategy supported by the European Community for the training of teachers and their trainers launched in 1990, which continues to play an important and relevant role in the current organisational framework of the Angolan Education System. The project activities are structured around three core areas: training of teachers, training of trainers and institutional strengthening of local training centres (LFCs) dedicated to training teachers in the various provinces in accordance with the current Education sector reforms. The Global Objectives (GO), Project Purpose (PP) and Results presented in the revised Logical Framework are logical and clear, as well as being consistent with the real needs of the beneficiaries for whom they are intended. However, it was impractical to expect the Project to achieve all of its objectives in the absence of any action by local administrations to dedicate their own resources to supporting the activities of the LFC and making use of the new skills.
Effectiveness: The direct beneficiaries were expected to be 170 trainers (accompanied by support staff from the LFCs) and 14,250 primary school teachers. All the trainers attended courses in Portugal and received appropriate local support. However, the development of teacher skills did not achieve the expected objective, given that only 10,024 were able to be trained under the project. The beneficiaries reported that the quality of the services provided by the project was good. However, the lack of post-training supervision and support by trainers and/or supervisors, and the insufficiency of data relating to the learning/teaching process, prevented the Project from carrying out a sufficient analysis of teacher performance. Generally speaking, it appears that primary education in Angola has improved considerably over the past 10 years in terms of both quality and quantity. This project consolidated the training of a core team of trainers who will continue to train teachers. The challenge now is to institutionalise the career of “trainer” as a full-time occupation. The recommendations made by previous monitoring activities (2003) were only partially implemented – a number of missing pieces of equipment were not replaced by the provincial government of Benguela and there was no supervision of teachers trained as part of the Project, despite the ME being aware of this need. Communication between the Project authority, the management and the Delegation improved significantly from 2004 onwards when, as part of the decentralisation process, the EC appointed a dedicated operations manager to supervise this Project and future work on the 9th EDF.

Impact and sustainability:

The rate of coverage was lower than expected and the global impact was smaller, given the rapid and massive increase in the number of teachers in primary education in recent years. The total number of teachers trained by previous projects (approximately 5,000) and by the one analysed here (10,000) represents a relatively small percentage of the total number of primary education teachers in Angola. Given the career progression expected by teachers, legislation ensures that trained teachers will achieve effective career progression, however the ME's National Human Resources Department continues to be unable to supply up-to-date statistical data for a process of this kind. A new initiative set up under the 9th EDF aims to improve the ability of the Department to develop a career profile not only for teachers but also for full-time trainers. The idea is to replace the "training grant" (an important cost component of the Project) with a more sustainable incentive for trainers, allowing them to opt for teacher training as their main career, rather than as an occasional activity.

The government has yet to come up with a long term development strategy to ensure the actual and sustainable availability of local funds to ensure continuity of the efforts made to ensure the good quality of universal education (a key point of the MDG), efforts which were made possible by the EC covering the costs. The project was implemented locally through the LFCs, but the level of involvement was not uniform across the country. Some provincial governments are not yet aware of their responsibilities regarding implementation and funding of the Education Reform. Limited access to education has left 70% of men and 80% of women unable to read, write or perform basic numeracy tasks. On average, women have fewer years of schooling and regional disparities regarding access to basic services are equally substantial. The project aimed to facilitate access by working women to the education sector and to promote gender-based planning. The relevant services provided by the project will undoubtedly continue to be used. The on-going education of teachers and trainers is not by definition a one-off activity. Teachers will always need to update their knowledge in order to meet the challenges created by a growing society.

Efficiency:

Implementation took place over the initially expected period of 4 years, but the actual costs were more than €1M lower than the budget of €6M. The management of resources was appropriate and transparent. The implementation body was the General Education Department of the Ministry of Education (ME). Implementation of the project was in the hands of the General Education Department of the Ministry of Education (ME), through a Project Management Unit (PMU), with local and international Technical Support (TS). Contributions from the international AT were also considered to be insufficient, mainly in terms of quantity. Delayed approval of budgets, insufficient knowledge of EDF procedures in the PMU, delays in payments for services and poor means of communication between the various provinces were some of the problems that prevented efficient implementation until the end of 2004.

The Project was eventually able to establish LFCs in 16 provinces, in buildings made available by local authorities, with trainers, an official administrator and a technician responsible for producing materials. Interviews carried out "a posteriori" with political representatives of the ME and former PMU managers revealed that the majority of activities recovered in 2005 and that, overall, the quality of results continues to be satisfactory, despite the failures mentioned above.

3Cs: EC sector support shows clear coherence with EC international policies and with GoA priorities. There has been rapid expansion in donor sector support in recent years and there are some indications of risk of duplication and overlap although, on the whole, there is complementarity between donor programmes and coordination is improving.

EC value added: EC has acquired over a number of years good experience of support to the education sector including teacher training. Dialogue with government and sector stakeholders is important and EC appears to have good informal contacts, less good in formal contacts (with government).

* **Scoring** (very good, good, satisfactory, poor) Good

If it is too early to assess efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability simply say so.

4. Other observations (if relevant):

The EC gained a considerable amount of experience in the training of teachers in Angola and must continue to be involved in the sector to help the country achieve MDG 2 in 2015. **EC:** in future an integrated approach to development in the sector must be adopted in order to strengthen synergies between the various components and ensure a significant improvement in education; strengthen entrepreneurship in key areas, such as planning and budgeting; engage in training at municipal level as well, and improve distance learning; avoid overlaps and disconnections between the various activities undertaken. In order to improve efficiency, adopt a mechanism for distributing EC aid which, while conforming to EDF rules, can help to make the resources available within a reasonable period of time. Create a consultancy fund to channel the AT when and where it is required and avoid the new long-term contracting of teams. **Government:** Ensure the total institutionalisation of LFCs in the provinces, as well as the mechanisms required to ensure their financial sustainability.

PROJECT ASSESSMENT FICHE N°2 EDUCATION

1. Project Data
Project name & number: Rehabilitation of Agrarian Institute of Tchivinguiro 7ACP ANG061
Country(ies): Angola
EC allocations and disbursements (budget line): €8,240,000 31181 Agricultural Education & Training
Starting date (planned / actual) : 1/06/98 End date (planned / likely): 1/08/02
Project objectives (overall and specific): The central objectives relating to the components are focussing on: - The creation of a rigorous financial administration of all school activities - Integration in the national education system - Introduction of study plans based on modern pedagogical metrology, and corresponding with the reality of the country - An economical reorganisation of the school's own agricultural production.
Project activities: The "project" is considered as a process consisting of 3 different elements: The rehabilitation of the Institute, procurement and installation of furniture, equipment, and didactical materials followed up by the technical assistance. The technical assistance is divided into 4 different components: - Support to Administration and Management; - Pedagogical Training; - Agricultural production; - Financial management of agricultural production.
Institutional framework : NAO/RAO, Steering Committee (if any), implementing agency,.....: IMAT, MINED
2 Methodology
List of documents analysed : FA 5602/ANG (ANG/7014/000); MR00668.01 28/05/02; www.edcaçãoangola.org/plans/index.php ; Plano Educação para Todos 2001-2015; Estrategia Integrada Melhoria do Sistema de Educação; Estrategias MINED – Genero; Estrategias de Alfabetização e Recuperação do Atraso Escolar 2006-2015; Estrategia para a Educação Especial; Situação de Educação e Ensino em Angola; Estrategia para a Direcção Nacional para a Acção Social Escolar; Plano Estrategico do MINED na Luta contra VIH/SIDA; Plano Mestre de Formação de Professores; Plano Nacional de Capacitação de Professores
List of people met : Mauro di Veroli, Conselheiro, EC Delegation
Other sources of information (observation, focus groups, ...): Interviews with sector stakeholders and practitioners
3. Scoring and explanatory comment. (very good, good,
Relevance & Quality of Design: The original contract was signed in 1996. The project consisted of 3 different intervention areas - Rehabilitation of the "Institute Médio Agrario do Tchivinguiro" (IMAT), procurement of furniture and equipment and Technical Assistance to the Institute. The rehabilitation has in general resulted in a high quality educational institute. At institutional level the inputs and activities were not able to produce the planned results. Important activities and results, linked with the organisational and institutional set up, are still pending and a serious lack of managerial and administrative focus has had an impact on the general institutional progress. The main achievement so far is the successful graduation of some candidates and a continuously increased capacity will in the long run have a positive influence on the sector. Development of curriculum and didactical systems has to some extent taken place. There is a positive synergy effect with the surrounding farmer community in the area. During and indeed after the rehabilitation process a number of technical insufficiencies have been observed. The Institute has not been able to solve the existing water problem; not all the laboratories are functioning, mainly due to simple design errors. The Institute is struggling with serious budget deficits and in general the project has not been able to prioritise and support activities where, due to economic, managerial or organisational problems, an extra focus could have been expected. The project planning has not been able to deliver the planned results, and problem areas like institutional statutes, operational manuals and financial management have not been sufficiently addressed. The assumptions, as described in the initial financial document, were relevant but cannot be seen as sufficient in relation to a complex development project.

Effectiveness:

All planned beneficiaries have access to benefits, and students and teachers are using the services. In general the students and the staff see the rehabilitated Institute as a positive improvement, which will enhance their professional careers. The Institute appears to have an open and communicative relationship between teachers and students. The need for a closer and more formalised tripartite cooperation between TAs, teachers and students was discussed, and together with improved communication and IT access, seen as a positive forum where important discussions could take place. The local community, and especially the farmers in the area, are benefiting from the Institute.

Impact and sustainability:

A few of the more general OVI's have been achieved or are in the process of being achieved. The graduation of candidates should continue and may be expected to contribute to the needed progress in the agricultural development of the country but momentum needs to pick up. No doubt though, the rehabilitated Institute fully equipped and functioning will be able to provide a more contemporary and multifaceted education, which presumably will have an impact on the quantity and quality of the agricultural production. The project has not been able to secure the Institute's integration in the National Educational Programme. A proposal for Institutional Statutes awaited final approval in the Ministry and some teachers are reported not to be fully integrated into the state salary system. The Institute has been quite successful in providing in-house courses for agricultural extension officers and the prospect of expanding its training and course capacity should definitely be developed in the future. Further coordination and integration with other organisations and projects in the sector should be promoted.

At the institutional level the strategic documents for the institution are currently being reviewed in the Ministry. The delayed approval procedure of the statutes indicates that a more solid strategy for the sector still needs to be developed. From a financial point of view the Government has shown limited commitment: only 24% of the annual budget proposed by the Institute and expected to be covered by the Government has been actually made available. Financial sustainability will demand new and stronger commitments or efforts in relation to define a clear strategy for the Institute. If the Institute is to continue on a reduced budget a number of issues need to be resolved. Questions like the possible introduction of a student fee, the relevance and viability of continuing the expensive contract with the catering company, how to increase the Institutes' own food production etc. In order to find solutions to these problems the national and sector authorities need to be more directly involved. As a permanent national institution it is to be expected that IMAT will be able to function without any external inputs. The political support for the project has so far not been able to assist the Institute in creating the strategic basis and integration into the educational system and a viable financial strategy for the continuation of the Institute still needs to be found. Discussions on future financial sustainability are taking place, and considering the importance of the Institute it is believed that a viable solution can be found.

Efficiency:

A number of delaying factors has had a negative influence on the timing of inputs. The TA and the technical and didactical inputs did not arrive at the same time and didactical material for the library had not arrived by the end of the project period. The planned IT component was not implemented, and the possibility of benefiting from the existing TA, in relation to setup and training, will probably be lost. Despite the delays one must say that the physical framework is in place and apart from minor insufficiencies, the rehabilitation of the Institute has been successfully concluded. Though the project has a number of relevant ongoing activities, a more systematic analysis of the needed activities would probably have improved the possibilities for the Institute to streamline its management structures in a more efficient way. The day-to-day management of the project does not appear to be able to create the desired institutional progress or the necessary administrative solutions. Activities related to management and comprehensive work planning still need to be strengthened and focussed on. A critical point is the lack of a sufficiently strong administrative and managerial framework. A fully developed log frame matrix does not exist, and a vertical project planning logic in place right from the outset of the project could probably have secured a more coherent and strategically focussed project.

3Cs: EC sector support shows clear coherence with EC international policies and with GoA priorities. There has been rapid expansion in donor sector support in recent years and there are some indications of risk of duplication and overlap although, on the whole, there is complementarity between donor programmes and coordination is improving.

EC value added:

EC has acquired over a number of years good experience of support to the education sector including teacher training. Dialogue with government and sector stakeholders is important and EC appears to have good informal contacts, less good in formal contacts (with government).

* **Scoring** (very good, good, satisfactory, poor) Problems

If it is too early to assess efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability simply say so.

4. Other observations (if relevant):

ROM recommendations included:

- IMAT/EC Delegation: Ensure that the coming evaluation focuses on critical areas such as:

Management and Administration, Institutional Development, Institutional Statutes and Integration in the National

Educational System. It is recommended that the ongoing TA support be ended in August, as planned.

- Ministry of Education/UTA/IMAT/EC Delegation: Discuss the need and form for future TA.
- IMAT/TAs: Focus the last period of the TA on a more direct support to the management. Create a “work together environment”, between management/administration and the TAs. Discuss in details a more result oriented and operational work plan and reporting strategy. Ensure more coherence between planning, implementation and reporting. A tripartite council should regularly meet and openly discuss relevant issues.

PROJECT ASSESSMENT FICHE N°3 EDUCATION

1. Project Data
Project name & number: Support to Primary Education 9ACP ANG015
Country(ies): Angola
EC allocations and disbursements (budget line): €22m 11220 Primary Education
Starting date (planned / actual) : 27/03/06 End date (planned / likely): 31/12/11
Project objectives (overall and specific): <i>Overall Objective:</i> To increase access and quality of primary education <i>Specific Objectives (Project Purpose):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to improve capacity to effectively plan and budget primary education • to improve the quality of human resources involved in primary education <i>Expected Results:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capacity to produce, treat and manage data and information for the elaboration of policies strengthened • ‘Education for All’ oriented planning and budget management capacity reinforced at central and provincial levels • HR policy and management instruments defined with especial focus on primary education • inspection, school direction and supervision strengthened • capacity to provide initial training for primary education professionals reinforced • in service teacher training capacity and number of primary education teachers certified increased • availability of didactic and pedagogical materials increased
Project activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to design refine and implement a gender sensitive EMIS • to undertake annual and mid-term strategic plans at central and provincial levels as well as studies and surveys • to train MED and provincial officials in HR development and management • to design and operationalise annual and mid-term HRD plans for the education sector • to train trainers of supervisors, inspectors, school directors and education managers that will be able to train peers and to produce and disseminate work tools for them • to build and equip one institution for initial training of education professionals (EPF) and to equip and maintain ‘primary education support offices’ • to training 150 new primary education trainers of teachers to increase capacity • to train 18000 primary education teachers • to elaborate, produce and distribute didactic and pedagogical materials for teachers
Institutional framework : NAO/RAO, Steering Committee (if any), implementing agency,.....: MINED, EPF, UNESCO, UNICEF, PAEP
2 Methodology
List of documents analysed : FA N° 9428/ANG (ANG/001/05); www.edcaçãoangola.org/plans/index.php ; Plano Educação para Todos 2001-2015; Estrategia Integrada Melhoria do Sistema de Educação; Estrategias MINED – Genero; Estrategias de Alfabetização e Recuperação do Atraso Escolar 2006-2015; Estrategia para a Educação Especial; Situação de Educação e Ensino em Angola; Estrategia para a Direcção Nacional para a Acção Social Escolar; Plano Estrategico do MINED na Luta contra VIH/SIDA; Plano Mestre de Formação de Professores; Plano Nacional de Capacitação de Professores
List of people met : Jean Benoit (JB) Menhes, Chief Planning Unit, UNICEF; * Dr Arnaldo Nhavoto, Team Leader, TA, PAEP, MINED; Jose Luis Encinas, TA, PAEP, MINED; Mauro di Verolli, Conselheiro, EC Delegation

Other sources of information (observation, focus groups, ...): Interviews with sector practitioners and stakeholders
3. Scoring and explanatory comment. (very good, good,
Relevance & Quality of Design: EC support is highly relevant responding to the huge increase in demand for primary education. However, design has been problematical and implementation modalities have not worked well and are threatened by procedural and TA staffing issues. The implementation modalities involve core activities to be undertaken by TA (from 2006) through preparation of annual programme estimates.
Effectiveness: Effectiveness to date has been limited although there are reports of relatively greater effectiveness at some provincial levels and the prospects of improved effectiveness are better with introduction of UNICEF and UNESCO to implement activities previously stalled. Effectiveness has not been facilitated by the arrival of transport for provincial TA only about 2 years after the arrival of those TA personnel.
Impact and sustainability: Impact, except at some provincial levels, has been disappointing. Sustainability is seriously in doubt and issues noted above raise questions as to whether recipient institutions are ready to receive and manage TA. Given that there is increasing decentralisation of responsibilities to provincial and municipal levels adequate sector management capacity is obviously necessary at these levels although such capacity and available resources are reportedly very weak.
Efficiency: Efficiency has been a problem. Despite approval of the first programme estimate in February 2008 procedural and staffing difficulties (the first TL departed in mid-2008) led to tendering delays and thus the modality could not be delivered within the D+3 deadline (December 2008) such that urgent negotiations have been carried out with UNICEF and UNESCO for in-service training activities and preparation of EMIS under contribution agreements (Addendum N°1 – not yet signed)
3Cs: EC sector support shows clear coherence with EC international policies and with GoA priorities. There has been rapid expansion in donor sector support in recent years and there are some indications of risk of duplication and overlap although, on the whole, there is complementarity between donor programmes and coordination is improving.
EC value added: EC has acquired over a number of years good experience of support to the education sector including teacher training. Dialogue with government and sector stakeholders is important and EC appears to have good informal contacts, less good in formal contacts (with government).
* Scoring (very good, good, satisfactory, poor) Problems If it is too early to assess efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability simply say so.
4. Other observations (if relevant): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FED procedures major impediment to implementation progress and effectiveness plus bad for EC image • Municipal and provincial levels key to delivery of service but serious capacity and planning deficits • Repetition rates serious drag on limited resources • Teacher training only able to cover ~10% of need • 1° classe critical to subsequent education levels • Continuing TA team staffing problems – Huambo TA handed in notice • UNICEF/UNESCO partnership with MINED effective (although MINED not easy partner) • Tailoring of curriculum to local conditions – important for relevance • Project topping up salaries – sustainability?

PROJECT ASSESSMENT FICHE N°4 EDUCATION

1. Project Data
Project name & number: ONJILA – Contextual Basic Education in Angola PVD/2001/011-821
Country(ies): Angola
EC allocations and disbursements (budget line): €2.252M 11220 Primary Education
Starting date (planned / actual) : 01/01/01
End date (planned / likely): 31/12/03
Project objectives (overall and specific): The <i>Overall Objective</i> of the project is: Improved level of basic education of school children in the intervention areas. The <i>Project Purpose</i> is: “School results of targeted children in the project area have improved”.

<p>This will be realised through the following <i>Intermediate Results</i>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Curricula have been developed that are adapted to the local context 2. The relationship between schools and the community has improved 3. Physical and non-physical school conditions have been improved 4. Improved involvement of Provincial and Municipal Departments of Education.
<p>Project activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop appropriate curricula and supply schools with appropriate pedagogical material ? To train teachers on teaching methodologies and on specific subjects ? To promote the involvement of parents and caretakers in school committees ? To promote the involvement of local institutions and enterprises in school activities ? To construct, rehabilitate or enlarge school facilities (classrooms, libraries, canteens etc.) ? To support schools in organising cultural and productive activities ? Encourage regular school visits by municipal and provincial educational authorities ? Regular discussions with Ministry of Education and other partners of the project.
<p>Institutional framework : NAO/RAO, Steering Committee (if any), implementing agency,.....: MINED, ADRA, ARO, ICCO, Christian Aid</p>
<p>2 Methodology</p>
<p>List of documents analysed : MR-01117.01; PS ONG-PVD/2001/011-821; FA-01117.01; Rider N°2 21/04/05; Comentarios Gerais às Conclusões da Revista Intercalar 2004; www.edcaçãoangola.org/plans/index.php; Plano Educação para Todos 2001-2015; Estrategia Integrada Melhoria do Sistema de Educação; Estrategias MINED – Genero; Estrategias de Alfabetização e Recuperação do Atraso Escolar 2006-2015; Estrategia para a Educação Especial; Situação de Educação e Ensino em Angola; Estrategia para a Direcção Nacional para a Acção Social Escolar; Plano Estrategico do MINED na Luta contra VIH/SIDA; Plano Mestre de Formação de Professores; Plano Nacional de Capacitação de Professores</p>
<p>List of people met : Dr Cambuta, Representante, ADRA; Sergio Calundungo, Director General, ADRA</p>
<p>Other sources of information (observation, focus groups, ...): Interviews with sector practitioners and stakeholders</p>
<p>3. Scoring and explanatory comment. (very good, good,</p>
<p>Relevance & Quality of Design:</p> <p>Given the problematic situation of primary education in Angola the Onjila programme was highly relevant. The programme aimed at improving the quality of teaching through training of teachers in innovative teaching methods (CAT: Conhecer-Analisar-Transformar, knowledge-analysis-transformation), adapting the curriculum to the local context and providing books and other teaching materials. In addition, the Onjila programme addressed a number of other essential issues such as the schools physical infrastructure, the school environment, sports and cultural activities and the relationship with parents and the community as a whole. The programme operated under the supervision of the Ministry of Education. The programme was implemented by ADRA, the national NGO, and had strong links with other community development programmes implemented by the NGO. The programme covered 60 primary schools in 4 provinces: Luanda, Huila, Benguela and Malanje. Huambo province started later. At national level the programme was co-ordinated by a national team. Provincial sub-programmes were implemented by 4 provincial teams. This decentralised management structure was well adapted to the geographical and institutional context. The Logical Framework is generally consistent and comprehensive and reflecting the integrated approach of the programme. On the level of activities, indicators, risks and assumptions the programme was reviewed and adapted by the bi-annual revision</p>
<p>Effectiveness:</p> <p>With regards to the quality of education: more than 50% of all teachers in Onjila schools have been trained in the CAT methodology. About half of them apply the CAT method actively. In spite of the raised interest and the improved understanding and skills, there is need to operationalise the CAT methodology further and to provide additional practical training and support to teachers in their day to day work. With regards to the relationship between schools and community, Onjila has assisted more than half of the existing parents' committees in defining their role in school management. In the majority of cases, the committees have identified specific activities such as support to construction or renovation of classrooms, fencing of the schoolyard or the organisation of extra-curricular activities. Regarding school conditions the Programme has stimulated teachers to use cultural activities (songs, dance, theatre) in their lessons. Libraries have been established or upgraded, play grounds and gardens rehabilitated. Special attention is given to children with specific education problems. The Onjila programme has contributed to the construction and rehabilitation of school infrastructure, in most cases not by directly funding the work but more often by lobbying for funding with the government (e.g. FAS – Fundo de Apoio Social) or other agencies. With the Ministry of Education, agreements have been on provincial level, joint teacher training has been organised, joint school visits conducted and strategy discussions held.</p>
<p>Impact and sustainability:</p>

The main positive results of the Programme are reduced drop out rates (in particular for girls) in schools that apply the CAT methodology and increased enrolment rates as a result of construction and rehabilitation of classrooms in some schools. However, school results are in general still unsatisfactory, in particular in reading and writing. In spite of some positive signs, there are a number of fundamental aspects related to the quality of education which may offset the potential positive impact of the programme. The most critical aspect is the lack of basic teaching skills and low level motivation of teachers. Other important factors are the inadequate infrastructure in many schools (mainly class rooms, libraries and toilets) and the weak relationship between parents and the school. In order to create a lasting impact, the Programme will have to address these issues with greater priority in collaboration with the government and other partners.

A number of positive factors for (potential) future sustainability of Onjila’s interventions were found. First of all, there are indications that displaced people (families and teachers) gradually return to their home areas. This is an important precondition for re-building the education system, in particular in the most war affected areas. Secondly, the programme has established a promising collaboration with the Ministry of Education regarding selection of schools, allocation and training of teachers and improvement of school infrastructure. For example there are clear indications that concerted efforts by the government and NGOs to improve school infrastructure motivates parents to send their children to school. In spite of these positive signs, the programme will have to pay due attention to a number of other critical factors such as: the impact of HIV/AIDS on schools and the whole community, the quality and level of motivation of teachers, the bureaucracy in some schools, frequent transfers of teachers and directors and the relationship between parents and the school.

Efficiency:

The project started in early 2001, almost two years before contract signature. Due to the lengthy contracting procedures, the first tranche of EC funding was received early 2003. In spite of this, the programme has been able to take off with contributions from European partners (e.g. ARO, ICCO, Christian Aid). However, as a result of the late funding in all 4 sub-programmes the majority of investments planned for 2001 and 2002 had to be postponed. This has notably affected the construction and renovation of schools and procurement of vehicles and equipment for the programme. Other essential activities such as training of trainers, supply of books and teaching materials and sports and cultural activities have been largely implemented as planned. In general, it can be said that the programme is managed efficiently and has used the limited resources available in an efficient and rational manner. In order to have a significant impact on the quality of education in programme areas, it was recommended that the programme focuses in the first place on improving basic teaching skills of teachers. In addition, the extension and upgrading of school infrastructure and the relationship between school and parents are critical factors that deserve more focussed attention as well.

3Cs: EC sector support shows clear coherence with EC international policies and with GoA priorities. There has been rapid expansion in donor sector support in recent years and there are some indications of risk of duplication and overlap although, on the whole, there is complementarity between donor programmes and coordination is improving.

EC value added: EC has acquired over a number of years good experience of support to the education sector including teacher training. Dialogue with government and sector stakeholders is important and EC appears to have good informal contacts, less good in formal contacts (with government).

* **Scoring** (very good, good, satisfactory, poor) Good/problems

If it is too early to assess efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability simply say so.

4. Other observations (if relevant):

ROM recommendations included:

Onjila: (i) Increase construction, rehabilitation and equipment of schools in partnership with the Ministry of Education, NGOs and donors, (ii) increase extra curricular activities e.g. sports, culture, horticulture, animal husbandry (iii) involve local entrepreneurs in construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of schools

Onjila/Ministry: Strengthen collaboration with teachers training institutions

Onjila/ADRA: (i) Create training centres at sub-programme level to consolidate the impact of CAT, (ii) train school directors in school management and leadership skills, (iii) improve quality of monitoring systems (SMART indicators, quality of statistics) (iv) set up cultural and educational centres for theatre, literacy, adult education etc.

ADRA/ICCO: Train Onjila team in PCM skills, training skills and community development skills.

Post field visit comments:

- Sustainability and institutional memory issues
- Provincial and municipal/local level impacts
- Widely recognised that ONJILA has been effective and is necessary
- EDF procedures – another example of problems
- EC should concentrate on TA, not capital works
- Future concentration of effort at provincial and municipal levels

**CASE STUDIES (PROJECT ASSESSMENT)
GOVERNANCE**

CASE STUDY GOVERNANCE N° 1

1. Project Data
Project name & number: 9 ACP ANG 1 and 9 ACP ANG 3 Program to support FAS III
Country(ies): Angola
EC allocations and disbursements 9 th EDF Allocation €45m– Disbursement: €6m
Starting date (planned / actual) : 01.09.2003 End date : 30.06.2008
Project objectives (overall and specific): <i>Overall Objective:</i> The project development objective is to achieve improved, expanded and sustainable utilisation of basic social and economic services and to support a governance system where local government and communities can gradually become mutually accountable. <i>Project Purpose:</i> provide or rehabilitate social and economic infrastructure applying a Community Driven Development (CDD) approach which will build human and social capital within and between communities and external support agents such as local administrations and civil society organisations. and support to a governance structure that creates norms and networks among community members and local institutions to facilitate collective action around common goals, with an emphasis on participation, social inclusion and mutual accountability. <i>Expected results:</i> a) new-built and rehabilitated social infrastructures c) organisation of the communities' members with the help of local level organisation ;c) improved, expanded and sustainable utilisation of basic social and economic services and to support a participatory governance system where local governments and communities can gradually become mutually accountable.
Project activities: Component 1: Community Development (CD). Applying a CDD approach, this component would finance local initiatives to build and restore social and economic infrastructure based on communities' own identification, prioritisation, implementation and maintenance of small-scale sub-projects. Under this component has been conducted a Conflict Impact and Vulnerability Assessment (CIVA). Component I (a) fosters human capital building by bringing communities together to design and implement physical capital rehabilitation, and by building community capacity. Component 3: Municipal Development (MD): Capacity development and financial resources for Municipal Administrations and Municipal Councils to become proficient in the provision of social and economic services to communities, capacity building and support to partnership with civil society and set up of Municipal Fora
Institutional framework : FAS is an autonomous institution created by the GoA with Ministerial Decree n. 44/94 to support the government in fighting poverty. IBRD/EC Administration Agreement according to article 2, section 2.03 of the "Trust Funds and Co-financing Framework Agreement" between the European Commission and the World Bank group
2. Methodology
List of documents analysed : FAS FP 6036/002 – WB Project Appraisal Doc. Report No: 25671-ANG- Resettlement Policy Framework Angola Social Action Fund III (FAS 111) RP1 59 WORLD BANK INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LOCAL DEVELOPMENT The Case of the Angola Social Action Fund - FAS III ANNUAL REPORT 2007, 2006 AND 2005 - FAS III IMPLEMENTATION MISSION REPORT 2007 AND 2006, CIC Final Reports Projects PGDR Ukuma, Kineme, Longonjo
List of people met : Victor Hugo Guillermo and Honda Decades FAS III, Municipal Administrator Ukuma, Provincial Vice-Governor for social issues in Huambo Mr. Jaka, Robert Alder EC Delegation
Other sources of information (observation, focus groups, ...):
3. Scoring and explanatory comment. (very good, good, problems, serious deficiencies)
Relevance & Quality of Design: The project is highly relevant to country-specific problem. An outstanding strength is the institution and capacity building component (Municipal Development). Quality of design was good since social development and governance issues are well related and mutually strengthening.
Effectiveness: The project has been effective, Municipal development Component has strengthened local governance, enhanced technical and institutional capacity and local accountability, and community development has rehabilitated/constructed basic social services identified on the basis of participatory exercises in cooperation between the communities, CSOs and Local institutions
Impact and sustainability At the time of identifying and appraising the FAS III Angola was experiencing an important moment in its history due to the end of conflict. This condition offered unprecedented prospects for FAS III achieving its development objectives. In this context of peace, the synergy among the public sector and civil society organisations to rebuild social capital in Angola was supposed to be particularly relevant to the sustainability of FAS III.

Impact is important at local level since in some case it makes the difference in terms of recovery of basic social services and capacity/motivation for good governance. At national level dissemination of Best practices, availability of provincial governors to extend activities to municipalities non covered by the intervention and of other governors to finance activities, jointly with the decentralisation process are likely to increase impact.
Efficiency: Efficiency can be identified as medium due to delays in implementation which have produced a partial absorption of allocated funds.
EC value added: Phased approach within the LRRD perspective.
Scoring (very good, good, satisfactory, poor) good
4. Other observations (if relevant): The issue of technical and institutional capacity at local level is still out standing. Decentralisation is an opportunity and a problem Cooperation between Local Administration is a goose step ahead toward Good Governance at local level

CASE STUDY GOVERNANCE N° 2

1. Project Data
Project name & number: 9 ACP ANG 19
EC allocations and disbursements (budget line) EDF €3 million
Starting date (planned / actual): December 2007
End date (planned / likely): December 2011
<i>Overall Objective:</i> Promote participation of NSA to the transition and development process of Angola, in the framework of fight against poverty and of Good Governance. <i>Project Purpose:</i> a) Strengthen capacity NSA in their role of representation (actors of dialogue) and of execution (development actors); b) Improve NSA access to information networks; c) Foster political and social dialogue between NSA and National Authorities, both at central and local level. <i>Expected results:</i> a) NSA capacity is strengthened in advocacy and in their role of development actor complementary to the state is defined ; b) NSA access to information is improved ; c) exchange and concerted decision-making between the stakeholders is strengthened in a perspective of social and political dialogue
Project activities: general and thematic training, support to production of teaching-learning materials, information and advice on funding opportunities and sources, utilisation of neighbourhood tools (such as TV and radio) and denomination of different existing information spaces ; funding of activities for dissemination, funding of micro-experiences aimed at promoting improvement. Best Practices information networks –implemented by NSA.
Institutional Framework: Implementation on the Basis on indirect management in line with Art. 80 of Financial Regulation for the 9 th EDF
2. Methodology
Documents analysed : Financing Proposal- Financing Agreement- PAANE 9ACP ANG 19 Identification Fiche- PAANE 9ACP ANG 19 Monitoring Documents- PAANE 89ACP ANG 19 025 Report 2nd TA Mission- Documents National Civil Society Conference (documentation package)-
3. Scoring and explanatory comment as per ROM:
Relevance & Quality of Design: The project is highly relevant with the needs of Angola for democratisation and citizens' participation and with the priorities established in the CSP/NIP for non-focal sectors
Effectiveness: The project has so far been effective in capacity building, gathering and organising NSA and promoting their participation to the decentralisation process
Impact and sustainability: to checked after complete implementation of the project, but the solutions proposed appear likely to support a good level of sustainability. Civil Society National Conference has dramatically increased the credibility of CSOs
Efficiency:
4. Other observations:

CASE STUDY GOVERNANCE N° 3

1. Project Data
Project name & number: 9 ACP ANG 13 Institutional support to NAO
EC allocations and disbursements (budget line) €3.8 million
Starting date (planned / actual): 01.01.05 End date (planned / likely): 31.10.10
<i>Overall Objective:</i> To improve the absorption of external resources, in accordance with Angola development strategy, and in coordination with beneficiary sectors and other partners of development. <i>Project Purpose:</i> To increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the National Authorizing Officer Technical Administrative Unit (UTA), guaranteeing a quantitative and qualitative improvement of programs and projects management, from identification to implementation, monitoring and evaluation. <i>Expected results:</i> a) A light and sustainable institutional set-up for administrative and financial cooperation management guaranteeing the respect of procedures and schedules; b) A system composed of a methodology, instruments and capacities for program and project planning, monitoring and evaluation, built up and implemented with the participation of beneficiary sectors; c) Gradual acquisition by technical Ministries and other sectors, EDF partners and beneficiaries, of increased capacities for the conception, planning, implementation and support to projects under their responsibility; d) Substantial improvement of global cooperation coordination, among other things through institutionalising a partnership framework, technical cooperation and dialogue between different actors of the Angola-EU cooperation including other donors.
Project activities: Functional Organisation of the two departments and the Documentation Centre; Competence Analysis, Capacity Strengthening through Seminars' Program, Analysis upgrading and harmonisation of planning, monitoring and evaluation processes, Workshop and participative planning exercise, Operations Manual; Support to the creation of Sectoral Support Micro Teams, Meetings and organisation of Working Groups, field visits, coordination with other donors Technical Assistance.
Institutional Framework : Global Implementation responsibilities is incumbent on the Ministry of Planning. In line with Annex IV to Cotonou Partnership Agreement the NAO delegates responsibility of implementation to the director of the TAU.
List of people met : Carlos Eloise Silva NAO Director, Rogerio Neves e Castro TA, Ana Gomes TA , Head of Delegation, Juan José Alfaro Heritor EC Delegation, François Hillier
Other sources of information (observation, focus groups, ...): Specific questions in Interviews with national stakeholders
2. Methodology
Documents analysed : FA 9250 – ROM Reports- MR-01606.01 – 02/03/06 and MR-01606.02 – 19/03/2007
3. Scoring and explanatory comment as per ROM:
Relevance & Quality of Design: The project is relevant and consistent in its design. The improvement of efficiency and effectiveness of the management of EDF funded programs and projects becomes a priority, considering low performance in previous periods
Effectiveness: Factors as delays and resistance to change in the UTA and the contribution of International TA, which, sticking strictly to the TOR has played a role of support instead of characterising the rhythm of implementation to avoid to jeopardise the role of national resources have significantly influenced project effectiveness.
Impact and sustainability: One of the options considered to respond to the difficulties in creating synergy and coherence between the political and the technical level is maintaining a structured political and policy dialogue between government authorities and using a sectoral approach in management of operations, to help the government to channel systematically its financial effort.
Efficiency: There have been serious organisational program but the change of International TA into ST missions along the two last years of implementation has produced improvements.
Scoring (very good, good, satisfactory, poor) good
4. Other observations:

CASE STUDY GOVERNANCE N° 4

1. Project Data
Project name & number: TRAINFORTRADE in Angola 9ACP ANG 016
Country(ies): Angola
EC allocations and disbursements (budget line): €3 million Trade Policy & Regulations DAC Code 331
Starting date (planned / actual) : 17/05/06 End date (planned / likely): 31/12/11
Project objectives (overall and specific): <i>Overall Objective:</i> to foster appropriate changes and policy orientation in international trade, investment and services of Angola through capacity-development in the field of international trade and investment, so as to ultimately promote mastery of international trade exchange flows, increased participation in the globalised economy and thereby contribute to economic growth and sustainable development. The project includes <i>two specific objectives</i> : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Through technical assistance, ensure that trade policy in Angola is well articulated and integrated into other national development plans. 2. Training and capacity building in the field of international trade, investment, trade and environment, commercial diplomacy, competition law, port management through the reinforcement of training capacity in relation to identified problems. <p>The main <i>results</i> expected are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade policy articulated and integrated into national development plans. • Update of training needs in terms of trade and investment negotiations. • Strengthening of training capacities in the field of international trade and investment. • Approximately 100 participants trained every year.
Project activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mission in the field from experts to support the National Steering Committee and Ministries to support to mainstream trade policies into national development plans • Elaboration and organisation of training programmes to strengthen trade negotiation capacities • Implementation of a training programme • Identification, amongst national representatives of future trainers • Delivery of 2 “Training of Trainers” workshops including distance learning techniques • Constitution of a follow-up sub- committee formed by representatives of the government, private sector and NGOs working on subjects related to environmental protection • A study will be led in collaboration with the national official body in charge of environment matters, to identify environmental requirements • Creation of follow-up committees with consumers and State representatives that will be in charge of follow-up and dissemination of information relating to consumer protection • A study based on the identification of competition policy and culture requirements necessary to optimize the economy • Support for the implementation of a Web portal dedicated to local exporting companies • Creation of an institutional paper-based leaflet presenting the advantages of the e-commerce for companies and for consumers • Sensitisation and strategic economic planning on the necessity of adapting the legal framework to regulate e-commerce
Institutional framework : NAO/RAO, Steering Committee (if any), implementing agency,.....:
2. Methodology
- List of documents analysed : FA 9473(ANG (ANG/002/05); Financing Proposal 9ACP ANG016 - 9.ACP.ANG.16/1 UNCTAD-TRAINFORTRADE in Angola European Community Contribution Agreement with an International Organisation PROGRESS REPORT YEAR 1
List of people met : Juan José Alfaro Heritor EC Delegation, Nun Fortunate TA to the project, Antonio Alberto Prado Journalist

Other sources of information (observation, focus groups, ...): participant to the first course in the final session
3. Scoring and explanatory comment. (very good, good, Relevance & Quality of Design: Relevance of the project is high since trade policy is not salient in Angola's PRSP or other National Development Plans. This reflects the lack of capacity in the country to articulate a coherent policy framework on trade issues that integrates into the broader development agenda. Quality of design appears fairly good Effectiveness: So far effectiveness has been good and all beneficiaries involved show a high level of satisfaction. Impact and sustainability: It depends on the capacity and willingness to apply the methodologies, knowledge and skill learned. To be checked after complete implementation Efficiency: Efficiency has been quite low since the project was expected to be implemented starting from 2005 and logistic and costing problems are now affecting it. EC value added: EC high level of experience in international trade and EPA agreement being negotiated * Scoring (very good, good, satisfactory, poor) So far very good
4. Other observations (if relevant): The cost of living in Luanda, Angola has been increasing tremendously over the last four years. The budget of the project calculated in 2004 does not reflect the actual costs incurred during the implementation in 2008. Major problems exist in Luanda regarding the accommodation of international consultants. There are four main hotels considered by UN to be part of the international standard category (Continental, Alva lade, Tropic and Continental). The lowest starting price for a single standard room is of 320 USD (Impostor the Consume - 10% included). This represents a threefold increase since 2004. In the same way the cost relating to the establishment in Luanda of the project-based expert is much higher.

CASE STUDY GOVERNANCE N° 5

1. Project Data
Project name & number DDH/2005/112-938 Aumentar a capacidade dos Media e da Sociedade Civil para contribuir para uma paz sustentável em Angola.
EC allocations and disbursements (budget line) €892,508
Starting date (planned / actual): End date (planned / likely):
<i>Overall Objective:</i> Increase effective communication and coordination between diverse sectors of Angolan society to catalyze peaceful popular participation in decision making processes. <i>Project Purpose:</i> 1. Provide members of government with the motivation and skills to incorporate constituent needs in decision making processes; 2. Provide communities with the skills to effectively identify, communicate and advocate for their needs to decision makers; 3. Provide media and civil society institutions with the tools to facilitate effective two- way dialogue between government and their constituents. <i>Expected results:</i> a) More frequent communication between government and their constituents surrounding issues that concern them; b) More regular inclusion of constituent concerns into decisions that impact community life (legislation, government development plans, government communication initiatives etc); c) Reduction of frustration, violence and unresolved conflict in target communities; d) Strengthened capacity of media professionals to drive productive two- way dialogue, e) Strengthened capacity of civil society to represent their constituents constructively; f) Improved quality of media coverage on conflict sensitive issues such as land tenure and elections.
Project activities: Journalist trainings, SFCG Radio programme production, Conflict resolution trainings and Problem solving workshops, Community Outreach, Community Forums, Trainings for youth and women
Institutional Framework : Subvention Contract with NGO
2. Methodology
Documents analysed : Contract, Detailed Action Description (Annex 1 to the Contract) LOGFRAME Matrix Project synopsis, ROM Report MR-01997.01 – 19/03/2007

3. Scoring and explanatory comment as per ROM:
Relevance & Quality of Design: Study of Log frame, budget and chronogram reveals a total lack of prioritisation of actions. Logical Framework is an inventory of pertinent actions but doesn't say how to transform into complementary and articulated products, to attain specific objective. These elements have influenced the whole action.
Effectiveness: Intermediate beneficiaries (associations, NGOs, institutions, journalists) have access to the serviced provided by the project but still is not clear the capacity of the project to attain the specific objective. Some actions show multiplying effects.
Impact and sustainability: Impact is challenged by non –fulfilment of some hypotheses (related to political will to increase media liberalisation). It is difficult to evaluate sustainability due to quick evolution of political framework.
Efficiency: The implementing NGO has shown a high level of mastery in the area of intervention, chronograms are respected and contents are of good quality. Nevertheless the lack of prioritisation in objective and actions hampers the positioning of actions in a wide context which could allow for considering their contribution to the attaining of expected results.
Scoring (very good, good, satisfactory, poor) problems
4. Other observations: ROM recommendations: SFCG : (i) invite the whole team (particularly project animators) for annual project planning. Put into practice a clear and focused information system to accompany and enliven animators on the ground (ii) organise a workshop to explain updating of logical framework and its usefulness to ensure project management; (iii) activate monitoring unit already envisaged in SFCG; (iv) formulate hypotheses which take into account the pre-election situation and the Press-Law framework; (v) produce an external communication document to inform SFCG progress in the general country context. This document can contribute for the adjustment of donors' strategy taking into account a less fragmented strategy as compared with Sect's DCE : (i) consider the hypotheses to grant the project with a zero- cost 6 months extension (ii) promote a debate on a concerted donors' strategy for production of information on priority issues (peace, Good Governance, personal rights). To this end utilise the communication document suggested to SFCG by the previous recommendation.

ANNEX 8

COUNTRY SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

8. Economic and Social Situation of the Country

8.1. Political context

8.1.1. Introduction

Located on the West coast of Southern Africa, Angola was under colonial rule until November 11, 1975, date on which it became an independent nation. It extends over an area of 1,246,700 Km².

The country is divided into 18 provinces, being Luanda the capital. With a total of 4,837 Km long borderline, Angola is bordered with Congo-Brazzaville at the Northern province of Cabinda, the Democratic Republic of Congo (former Zaire) to the North and East, Zambia to the East, and Namibia to the South.

With 38.4% of urban population Angola has one of the lowest urbanisation rates in Africa and in the world.

Figure 4 Map of Angola



8.1.2. Political Context

The war of 27 years ended with the signing on April 4th 2002, of the Luena Memorandum of Understanding complementary to the 1994 Lusaka Protocol between the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA) and UNITA.

Angola is now experiencing a period of political stabilisation. National legislative elections were held on 5th September 2008. The large majority obtained by the ruling party MPLA (87% of the ballots) on an impressive turnout has given the government a strong democratic mandate and the declaration by international observers that the election was correct, has boosted its international legitimacy and credibility.

The European Union's election observer mission found that Angola's elections fell short of international standards and observed imbalances which have served to benefit the ruling party, mainly with regard to access to state resources or active involvement of the provincial administration and traditional authorities in campaign activities.⁹⁶

8.1.3. Constitutional Provisions

Adopted in November 1975, independent Angola's Constitution Law dedicates the new republic to eliminating the vestiges of Portuguese colonialism. The Constitution provides numerous guarantees of individual freedom and prohibits discrimination based on race, ethnic identity, sex, place of birth, religion, level of education, and economic or social status. The Constitution also promises freedom of expression and assembly.

Constitutional revisions in 1976 and 1980 more clearly establish the national goal of a revolutionary socialist, one-party state. As revised, the Constitution vests sovereignty in the Angolan people, guaranteed through the representation of the party, and promises to implement "people's power." It also emphasizes the prominence of the party as policy-making body and makes the government subordinate to it. Government officials are responsible for implementing party policy. Economic development is founded on socialist models of cooperative ownership.

Other constitutional guarantees include health care, access to education, and state assistance in childhood, motherhood, disability, and old age. In return for these sweeping guarantees, each individual is responsible for participating in the nation's defence, voting in official elections, serving in public office if appointed or elected, working (which is considered both a right and a duty), and generally aiding in the socialist transformation.

The Constitution guarantees the protection of private property and private business activity within limits set by the state. National economic goals are to develop agriculture and industry, establish just social relations in all sectors of production, foster the growth of the public sector and cooperatives, and implement a system of graduated direct taxation. Social goals include combating illiteracy, promoting the development of education and a national culture, and enforcing strict separation of church and state, with official respect for all religions.

The Constitution also outlines Angola's defence policy. It explicitly prohibits foreign military bases on Angolan soil or affiliation with any foreign military organization. It institutionalizes the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (*Forças Armadas Populares de Libertação de Angola* - FAPLA) as the nation's army and assigns it responsibility for defence and national reconstruction. Military conscription applies to both men and women over the age of eighteen.

8.1.4. Freedom and Corruption

In a post-conflict environment, it is very difficult for civil society organisations to exercise critical surveillance over governments' deeds, and Angola clearly is no exception. The MPLA extends its control over state resources to the media, including radio stations and the press

Despite the progress achieved since the end of the civil war, progress towards good governance is slow and corruption remains endemic. Transparency International⁹⁷ has ranked Angola on the Corruption Perception Index. at 147th out of countries and Index value is 2.2 while at the beginning of the evaluation period the position was 98th out of 102 countries and Index was 1.7.⁹⁸ Although small improvements towards democratisation have been recorded, the parliament does hardly anything to check the government's actions and counter balance the overwhelming power of the presidential elite. In February 2006, Angola ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption, which now requires domestic legislation to be implemented.

⁹⁶ EUROPEAN UNION ELECTION OBSERVATION MISSION - REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA LEGISLATIVE ELECTION, 5 SEPTEMBER 2008 LEGISLATIVE ELECTION, 5 SEPTEMBER 2008 LEGISLATIVE ELECTION, 5 SEPTEMBER 2008- Preliminary Statement

⁹⁷ TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL: Global Corruption Report 2008 Cambridge University Press Cambridge 2008 Corruption Perception Index 2007

⁹⁸ TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL: Global Corruption Report 2003 Cambridge University Press Cambridge 2003 Corruption Perception Index 2002

Freedom of expression and other basic rights have not been enough developed by the Angolan government. The restrictions that remain are likely to undermine the principles of democratic governance. The private media in Angola is largely independent of party politics and is often critical

of government. But the state controls the only daily newspaper and the only non-satellite television station. Radio broadcasting, the medium accessible to most Angolans, remains a government monopoly in most parts of the country, with private radio stations available only in a few cities. The Catholic broadcaster, *Radio Ecclesia*, is currently the most accessible source of independent news in the capital, but has been barred from extending its broadcasts to other areas of the country:⁹⁹

The media environment in Angola is poor. On May 15, 2006, a new press law was enacted that improves the legal framework governing media freedom but still falls short of fully ensuring the right to freedom of expression, as guaranteed in Angola's constitution.

Media coverage of news and events is still highly biased in favour of the government and the ruling party, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). Access to information, in particular in rural areas, is very difficult. The only daily newspaper is owned by the state. Private newspapers are only published weekly and their circulation outside Luanda is extremely limited. Throughout 2006 television broadcasting continued to be a state monopoly and the government failed to authorize private radio outlets to broadcast nationwide.

Political power in Angola is extremely centralised, around the presidency in particular. Other Angolan sovereign bodies – such as the ministries, the armed forces, the intelligence services, Sonangol, and even powerful interests in the private sector, are strongly subservient to the presidency. Even as post-war economic growth has produced a wider array of actors in the Angolan economic scene -- which should theoretically reduce the degree of centralisation -- the high level of centralisation is still a dominant characteristic of political dynamics in Angola (see below 2.3.8.).

8.1.5. Civil Society and NSA

Starting from 1991, laws acknowledging freedom for political parties, associations and press-freedom have been enforced allowing the emerging of new actors, mainly spontaneous network focused on the outstanding issues related to peace and reconciliation.

According to a Human Rights report by the US Department of State¹⁰⁰ there are more than 100 international NGOs operating in Angola, and approximately 350 domestic NGOs. According to a recent directory of ONGs by the government's *Unidade técnica de coordenação da ajuda humanitária* (UTCAH), there are 97 international, 78 national and 15 church organisations (UTCAH 2006). There are probably more national NGOs operating, especially at the local level.

Given the limited capacity of the government and the civil war, there is a long tradition in Angola of accepting and even encouraging CSOs to engage in refugee relief and service delivery, in particular at the local level. Several NGOs have thus been granted a substantial space for local service delivery and self-help organisation, and they have protected this space through a careful management of their relations with the state.

In the post-conflict and national reconstruction context the policy dialogue starts to make sense along with the wish for participation into the discussion and decision-making on structural problems and the pathways for a sustainable development.¹⁰¹

But the emerging civil society has been faced with difficulties stemming from a lack of a common understanding by the government, on the role of the non-state/civil actors. As a consequence, several incidents of social and political tension has risen lately, mainly when NGOs have made interventions in human rights advocacy, demanded interventions in the national budget preparation process, and required more transparency in the use of national revenues.

The Government's approaches to civil society organisations are blurred, to put it mildly. There is a tradition of supervision, restriction and control (demonstrated among other things through the proposed new legislation on associations), but there is also a willingness to let NGOs implement some forms of service delivery and poverty alleviation (social projects within the parameters of government regulation). And, in some ministries there is a more accommodating and open attitude towards NGOs.

⁹⁹ Although Radio Ecclesia broadcasted throughout the country via the Internet, the government continued to refuse to approve a nationwide FM broadcast network. Government-owned and -operated Angolan National Radio was the only radio station with the capacity to broadcast throughout the country other than over shortwave (reported by Human Rights Watch Country Report 2005 and 2007)

¹⁰⁰ US Department of State, 2006: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Angola. Released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, March 8, 2006.

¹⁰¹ EC Delegation to Angola Financing Proposal- Angola Programme to support NSA.

Thus, there is a certain room now for NGOs to operate in Angola, as partners of the government, but only within the parameters for this relation as defined by the government. This means it is only a limited room for independent action outside government's programmes and projects, and restrictions on "political activity" on human rights, good governance, transparency, accountability, participation, and other fundamental political issues in Angola.

A number of CSOs are working for:

- The establishment and respect of certain minimum standards, like government acceptance of the role of civil society (room for manoeuvre, space and legitimacy);
- General transparency in government affairs, like the right to insight and oversight in governance matters.
- Respect for basic human rights, like due process but also political rights like access to information, free speech, and the right to organise.

CSOs explicitly and directly working on issues of governance, transparency and democracy, including public finance management, are all very small, having a limited membership base, and they are dependent on foreign funding. Except for a few human rights organisations, CSOs working on good governance and public finance are still embryonic in Angola.¹⁰²

Larger CSOs with a solid membership base, international backing and broad legitimacy in Angolan society and government, all have main priority working areas different from public finance management and state budgets. This makes them reluctant to engage in political matters, except for on carefully delineated issues that directly affect their core constituencies (like budget allocations to local areas), and with carefully chosen counterparts in (local) government agencies.¹⁰³

The tendency towards organisational networking is comparatively strong in Angola. Almost all NGOs are members of several organisational networks, through which they work not only for the benefit of their members, organisations and organisational space in general, but also on issues that relates to good governance and government transparency.

President dos Santos, in a speech on December 27th, 2007, underlined the changing dynamic with explicit support for consultative approaches, which suggests a somewhat more open approach than before towards the sector.

These openings will be highly significant, even vitally important, for civil society, especially in the longer term, and potentially constitute important new entry points for development partners. Some new spaces are institutionalised permanent structures with the potential for long-term engagement on the part of civil society; others are single and less formal processes. In each case, however, civil society has not yet had the capacity to exploit the spaces fully.

Despite these difficulties, a civil society conference in 2007 was described as a "turning point" for the sector, laying the groundwork for better co-ordination within the sector.¹⁰⁴

8.2. Economic situation

8.2.1. General considerations and Macroeconomic situation

The war had many far-reaching effects on the economic situation of Angola. The consequences were particularly serious in the agricultural sector, due to the large reduction in the rural labour force, its dislocation and the breakdown of trade between the urban and rural areas. As a consequence, the most isolated rural populations were forced into a precarious state of economic autarchy, even far below the basic subsistence levels.

In addition, the mass exodus of the white population in the run up to independence in the mid 70's deprived the country of the necessary capital, know-how and expertise to run the economy. As a result, Angola moved from being a large food exporter to a food-deficit country and some of the major agricultural export industries, such as coffee, were virtually destroyed.

By disrupting agriculture, transport and trade, and by cutting off low-cost sources of supply for manufacturing industries (most of which had been established before independence to process locally produced agricultural commodities) the war also contributed to the de-industrialisation of the country.

¹⁰² Position Paper 2 (Civil Society): Nicholas Shaxson, João Neves, and Fernando Pacheco DRIVERS OF CHANGE, ANGOLA January 2008- Funded by DFID

¹⁰³ Inge Amundsen, Cesaltina Abreu - Civil Society in Angola: Inroads, Space and Accountability – CHR Michelsen Institute - Bergen, Norway 2006

¹⁰⁴ A consultative dialogue between the Southern Africa Trust and Angolan civil society organisations was held on 11 June, 2007 at Hotel Forum: a) to discuss ways of working with Angolan civil society organisations on initiatives to overcome poverty at the national and regional levels; b) to understand the dynamics of CSOs in Angola

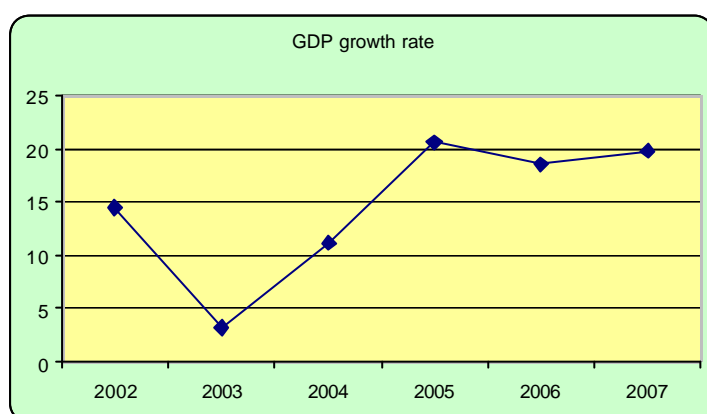
Basic infrastructure, such as electricity systems, bridges and railways, were destroyed or severely damaged throughout the country, while roads were mined, thus disrupting communications and raising the costs of production. Furthermore, the war fragmented the national market into a patchwork of isolated enclave markets. These were connected in some cases by occasional road convoys and in many others only by costly air transport. In spite of oil - the one industry least affected by the war - the heavy burden of military expenditure on the Government budget diminished the resources available for investments in infrastructure or social services even in the areas controlled by the Government.

In short, the war was the main reason for the decline or stagnation of the economy, outside the offshore oil sector, closing off opportunities for urban employment. Only an import-dependent and largely ‘informal’ trade sector, sustained by demand generated by the ‘trickle down’ effect from oil revenues, survived in the economy.

During the 1990s, the average growth of the economy had been 0.37% p.a. which is very low even in comparison to other Sub-Saharan African countries or LDCs. In 2002, external debt was 76.4% of GDP, i.e. USD 8.74 billion. Most of this debt was short-term. Service of this debt and costs of the war prevented any sustained increase in social expenditure.

Economic growth during the evaluation period 2002-2007 is summarised in the figure below:

Figure 5 5 Real GDP% growth rates 2002-2007



Source OECD African Economic Outlook 2008 - Statistics

Angola is now experiencing a rapid and prolonged economic growth, thanks to a boom in commodity prices and rapid development of oil and diamond production. Nevertheless, and despite encouraging signs of recovery in the non-mineral sectors, the lack of structural reform are still jeopardising the potential of economic growth to bring about social development.

Table 16 Macroeconomic Indicators

Variables	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Population (million) (estimate)	14.7	15.1	15.6	16.1	16.6	17.0
Nominal GDP (Million €)	11,431	13,956	19,775	30,632	45,163	46,931
GDP per capita (€)	776	840.7	1042.9	1318.3	1635.8	2049.3
Growth of GDP (annual%)	14	3.3	11.2	20.6	18.6	23.4
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	12.7	12.8	9.2	6.7	7.8	8.3
FDI (% of GDP)	167	350	1,440	-130	-377	n.a.
External debt (million USD)	8,745	8,702	9,346	11,781	9,563	8,357
External debt (% GDP)	76.4	73.1	54.5	39.9	20.3	16.3
External debt service (million USD)	155	172	188	198	187	
Exports (% GDP)	74	69.6	69.7	79.3	73.8	67.2
Inflation (%)	121	103	43	23	12.2	11.8
Net Official development assistance (million USD)	414	493	1,145	437	171	n.a.
Government revenue (only GoA) (% GDP)	n.a.	37.9	36.9	40.7	46.4	34.5
Government expenditure (% GDP)	-	44.3	38.5	33.3	31.6	33.6

Source: World Development Indicators and IMF Country Report

High international oil prices and rapidly growing output from new oil fields sustained real GDP growth, which reached 14.8 per cent in 2006, following 20.6 per cent in 2005, and is expected to remain high at 27 per cent in 2007 and 17.3 per cent in 2008¹⁰⁵.

Angola is highly dependent on oil. In fact mining and quarrying - particularly petroleum extraction and diamonds - accounted on average for almost 51% of the GDP throughout the 1990s and 57% according to 2007 OECD data.

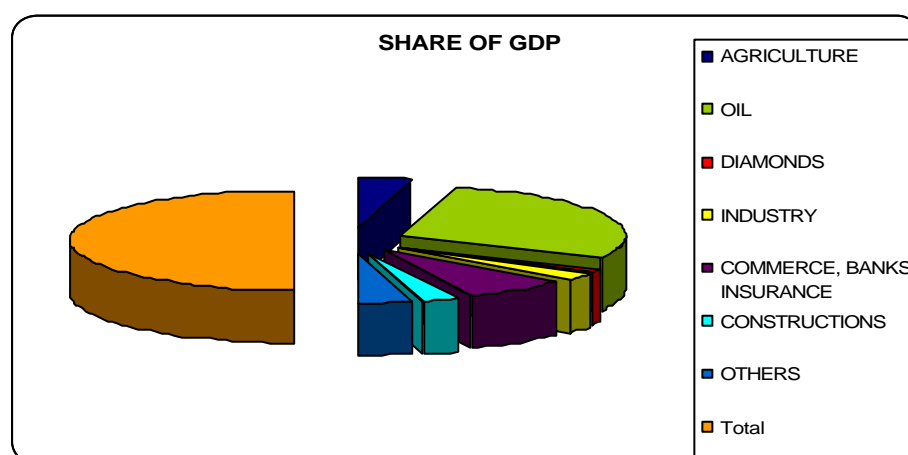
In 2005 (last set of OECD data available) other economic activities account for a negligible share of overall growth and of export revenues, although they contribute more to job creation. Agriculture accounted for 8,6%, and industry for 4.6%. Trade and non-mercantile services accounted for the creation of 22% of GDP, the share of construction sector activities being 5,1%. Conversely, the oil sector had a very limited multiplier effect on the other sectors.

Table 17 Sectoral Share of GDP

SECTOR	SHARE OF GDP
AGRICULTURE	8%
OIL	57.0%
DIAMONDS	2%
INDUSTRY	5%
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	15%
CONSTRUCTIONS	5%
OTHER SERVICES	8%
TOTAL	100%

Source OECD African Economic Outlook 2008 - Angola Country Study

Figure 6 Sectoral Share of GDP



Source OECD African Economic Outlook 2008 - Angola Country Study

The domestic non-mining economy continued its recovery in 2007, showing an estimated growth of 21%. This positive trend is expected to impact favourably on internal market development and job creation and thus contribute to poverty reduction.

Improved performance in banking, construction, retail trade and telecommunications suggests, however, that some impacts from the oil boom are permeating the broader economy. Agriculture is also picking up, although output and productivity remain far below potential and the situation is unlikely to improve considerably until infrastructure rehabilitation is completed, markets for key inputs are established and mine clearance is finished.

In the 90s, the Angolan economy experienced hyper-inflation with an average price increase of 977% over the decade. Since then, inflation has been reduced dramatically (to 268.4 in 2000 and 105.6% in 2002)¹⁰⁶. The adoption of a Stabilisation Program in September 2003 lowered inflation.

¹⁰⁵ OECD African Economic Outlook 2007 – Angola Country Study.

¹⁰⁶ After the adoption of a stabilisation programme in September 2003, inflation was reduced dramatically from more than 100% in 2003 to 12% in 2006 and was projected to be 12.2% for 2007. These improvements were largely due to the decision of GoA to refrain from injecting cash in the economy to balance fiscal deficits, to a movement fiscal deficit in 2003 (7% of GDP) and to a

In recent years, GoA's efforts to reduce inflation and improve public finances have been rather successful. In fact in 2007 the inflation rate has stabilised around 12% and the fiscal balance remained positive.

Nevertheless the sustainability of the policies adopted to curb inflation is questioned because structural reforms have not yet been implemented and inflation has been tackled sterilising the huge amounts of foreign currency injected in the economy, while fiscal policy remains extremely expansionary, generating strong inflationary pressure.

In fact inflation is growing at a faster pace, after declining to 11.7% in the twelve months ending in March 2008. Inflation for the 12 months ending in July reached 12.5%, the highest rate in the last two years when inflation registered 12.68% in July 2006. Given the European origin of a large share of imports, the devaluation of the dollar do not help keep prices down and the recent increases in international prices of food do have an impact on domestic inflation as the country imports large quantities of food items.

The concern arises from the fact that the policy mix adopted so far seems to be sustainable only as long as oil prices (and subsequent oil revenues) remain high. In fact:

- The country has no MTEF allowing for countercyclical expenditure planning;
- Despite some improvements on the revenue side, a great deal more progress is needed to achieve full transparency concerning the expenditure side;
- Angola remains an observer to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, because full membership requires a set of implementation measures that exceed the country's current capacity;
- Revenue collection in the expanding diamond industry remains opaque.

Monetary policy it can be considered effective, since the inflation rate has been decreasing dramatically since 2003, with the annual rate declining from 98 per cent in that year to 43.5 per cent in 2004 and 23 per cent in 2005 and is expected to stabilise at around 9 per cent in 2008.

The trade balance has continued to improve, thanks to high oil prices coupled with increased production, which boosted export earnings in 2006. Oil and diamond exports, which together amount to 99 per cent of total exports, are estimated to have risen in volume by 13 per cent in 2006 and were projected to grow by 16% 17% per year in real terms in 2007 and 2008 respectively.

Fiscal deficit is projected to be sustainable in the medium and longer term assuming the authorities will pursue prudent macroeconomic policies. The overall fiscal surplus in 2008 will be very close to the 2007 levels, around 11% of GDP but declining substantially to around 3% in 2009. Additionally, non-oil fiscal deficit, excluding interest payments and grants, is likely to remain around 50% of non-oil GDP. Inflation is projected to fall to single digits in 2009 as economic growth slows from the extremely high rates of the last three years and further decrease in the future. The external current account will continue to be positive until the peak in oil exports in 2010. The exchange rate is expected to continue to appreciate.

Recent macroeconomic reforms have included the creation of a unified budget, a single Treasury account, and an on-line system tracking the flow of fund (SIGFE), a register for recording state assets and a system for management of public investments (SIGIP). In 2007 the quasi-fiscal operations of Sonangol and Endiama (state-owned companies completely out of parliamentary control) have started to decrease. Angola remains an observer to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), because full membership requires a set of implementation measures that exceed the country's current capacity

The Ministry of Finance is publishing state budget and financial, oil and diamonds revenue, and China Eximbank financial assistance. data in an unprecedented detail. Besides, the Ministry of Finance plans to end the biannual public investment programmes to replace them by a Medium Term Expenditure Framework.

8.2.2. Economic growth

In 2007 GoA has pursued its "home-grown" economic programme which is believed to ensure macroeconomic stability, boost economic growth, stimulate private sector activities and reduce poverty.

2007 has been the fourth year of low execution of capital expenditure cause by low absorption capacity.

As for external trade, in 2006:

- USA are the largest export destination (33%), followed by China (25%);

primary surplus of 4.6% in 2005. Until 2003, public expenditure had been financed by resources obtained from direct selling of currencies.

- The European Union remains relatively marginal for exports, while it accounts for roughly half of imports;
- Portugal is the largest source country, with imports from this country totalling EUR 1.098 billion in 2006 (a 52% more as compared with 2005);
- Since 2006, China has become the largest destination for Angolan oil exports. Imports from China increased by 138 per cent from 2005 to 2006, making China the second-largest supplier to Angola after Portugal.

A range of other factors contribute to the overall low competitiveness of the Angolan economy. Inefficient government bureaucracy, inadequately educated workforce, limited access to financing, corruption and inadequate infrastructure are among the most problematic factors which put Angola at the bottom level in competitiveness. Based on Global Competitiveness measures from the end of the period 2002-2007, Angola ranks 128/128 developing countries and also some other specific factors place the country in a very low position¹⁰⁷:

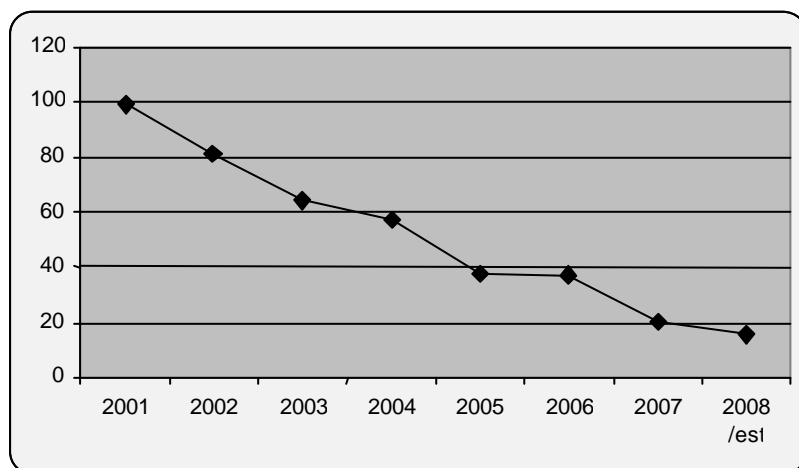
- Basic requirements 128/128
- Efficiency enhancers 126/128
- Innovation enhancers 126/128.

Together with Nigeria, Angola was Africa’s largest recipient of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows over the 2003-05 period, owing to its mineral wealth. But recently some change is happening: although FDI flows remain small in non-extractive economy, new opportunities continue to emerge:

- In agriculture and food processing, for instance, Israeli and other investors are exploiting pent-up demand for fresh fruit and vegetables in peri-urban areas, at prices considerably lower than those of imported food;
- In banking, the Portuguese banks Banco Internacional de Crédito (BIC) and *Banco Comercial Português* (BCP Millennium) expanded their branch networks, the Russian bank Vneshtorgbank and local partners constituted Banco VTB Africa and ten additional licences have been requested.

The external debt burden continued to ease, following the trend of recent years. In 2004, Angola’s debt amounted to \$10.6 billion (including arrears and overdue interest), which corresponds to 53.6 per cent of GDP, down from 99 per cent in 2001. For 2007 the level of external debt was project to a bit more that 20% of GDP. The Chart above shows the 2002-2007 trend:

Figure 7 Trend of Angola’s external debt in% on GDP



Source OECD African Economic Outlook 2008 - Angola Country Study

¹⁰⁷ Source: The Africa Competitiveness Report 2007. Evaluator’s comment – it may be argued that the huge revenues accruing from oil extraction (even before the recent oil price hikes) give the government little incentive to try and improve competitiveness

Angola has obtained financial resources by the oil-backed soft-loans from Portugal, Spain, and Brazil. In 2004 China has started to provide financial assistance to Angola with a first credit of USD 2 billion. China's credit support to Angola currently amount to 12 billion USD.

The impact of recent growth on poverty has been favourable. The living conditions of the Angolan people have probably improved due to the increase in employment (stemming from an expansion of private and public investment), the reintegration of displaced people into the workforce and a renascent agricultural sector. The unemployment rate is estimated to have fallen from 39.8 per cent in 2002 to 25.2 per cent in 2006¹⁰⁸. The public sector remains the largest source of jobs, particularly in the education and health sectors, and 3million new jobs are to be created in 2007 and 2008. Growing employment has tended to raise incomes and reduce food insecurity and malnutrition.

Angola has obtained financial resources by the oil-backed soft-loans from Portugal, Spain, and Brazil. In 2004 China has started to provide financial assistance to Angola with a first credit of USD 2 billion. In detail financial relations between Angola and China are governed by an accord signed in November 2003, which established the basis for future bilateral economic and trade co-operation. The first credit accord with China's Eximbank was signed four months later to fund public investment projects proposed by Angola and approved by a joint working group.

Financial support pledged by China for the reconstruction of Angola stands at nearly USD 7 billion. China's aid consists of two credit lines of USD2 billion each from China's Eximbank and an additional USD 2.9 billion from China International Fund. The latter credit line has gone to Luanda International Airport, the *Caminhos de Ferro de Luanda* railway project, drainage systems in the capital, studies on the new city to be built close to Luanda, and improvements to the Luanda-Lobito, Malanje-Saurimo, Saurimo-Dondo and Saurimo-Luena highways.

8.2.3. Economic Sectors

8.2.3.1. Oil, mining and quarrying

In 2008, the oil sector accounted for more than 57 per cent of GDP, 83.1 per cent of government revenues and 94.1 per cent of exports.

In December 2006, Angola officially became a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). New explorations are being undertaken in the field of natural gas, whose potential has not been estimated yet.

Diamond mining in extensive kimberlite and alluvial projects has been the second-largest source of export revenues (about 5 per cent of total exports in 2005). In 2007 diamonds' production fell by 3% due to heavy rains that disrupted mining operations.

Angola is considered to be one of the world's most promising diamond areas, with estimated reserves of 400 million carats of alluvial diamonds and 40 million carats of kimberlite, although detailed geological exploration has started only recently and modern techniques are scarcely in use.

To add value to production, the largest polishing and cutting factory in Africa opened in November 2005. The Angola Polishing Diamonds factory – a joint venture between the state diamond company ENDIAMA, the Angolan consortium PROGEM and Lev Leviev Diamonds (LLD), the world's second-largest diamond trading company. ENDIAMA is establishing a jewellery manufacturer as well, which will include a training programme for 400 jewellers.

8.2.3.2. Agriculture

Angolan agriculture has paid a high tribute to the 27 years long period of war, especially in the central and northern regions, which were the most affected by fighting. Agricultural production is now recovering, in fact the growth rate for the sector over the 2000-04 period has averaged 13.3 per cent and production has increased by more than 80 per cent since 2000. Notwithstanding this progress, agriculture accounted for only 8.6 per cent of GDP in 2005 (according to OECD data), because agricultural production is still hampered by the widespread presence of land mines, infrastructure inadequacy, low productivity, input shortages in general and lack of storage systems.

Agricultural output grew at a rate of 17% in 2005, but the 2005/06 agricultural season has been below expectations, due to poor rains which have reduced Angola's total cereal production by 15% as compared with the previous season. On the contrary, coffee production increased during the 2005/06 growing season, but the road to recovery remains a long one due to high production costs and poor infrastructure.

¹⁰⁸ Estimates of *Centro de Estudos et Investigacao Cientifica*, Catholic University of Luanda.

8.2.3.3. Industry

As for industry it has to be underlined that Angola once had one of Africa's most developed manufacturing industries, but the civil war led to a prolonged phase of negative growth. There are signs, however, that production is picking up in certain industries, as consumers' purchasing power recovers in Luanda and other major urban centres. The sector recorded a cumulative growth rate of 67.4 per cent in real terms for the 2000-04 period, 24.9% in 2005, 44.6% in 2006 and growth for the first half of 2007 is estimated at 11.4%. The beverages sector, for instance, grew by 8 per cent in 2005 and is estimated to have grown even more in 2006.

Construction is leading growth in the non-oil sectors, with a growth of 30% in 2006, following 17 per cent growth in 2005. In 2007 growth is estimated to have slightly slowed down but prospects for the medium term are for a renewed surge of growth due to an increase in infrastructure and residential projects.

Progress has been made in rehabilitating transport infrastructure, particularly roads and bridges. Chinese contractors completed major projects such as the Keve bridge and the Luanda-Namibe railway, although completion of the Luanda-Malanje link will be delayed until 2007. The construction sector expanded by 66.2% in 2006.

8.2.3.4. Services

The growth rate of the services sector (which accounted for about 15 per cent of GDP in 2005) slowed in 2006, compared to 8.5 per cent in 2005, with the trade sub-sector taking the lead. Telecommunications, mainly mobile telecommunication services, have experienced exceptional growth since 2002, benefiting from the end of the war and the privatisation of the sector. It has to be said that the geographical distribution of telecommunication service is extremely asymmetric, with Luanda and other few major towns accounting for more than 85 per cent of the existing connections.

The financial sector is continuing on the track of fast post-war development. Several commercial banks have applied for operating licences, and in 2006 two new banks opened, bringing the number of operating banks to nine. Bank deposits are rising, access to short-term credit is improving, and residential mortgages are increasing, but access to other long-term finance is limited.

8.3. Human Development and Social Situation.

Due to the lack of any recent Census data, it is only estimated that the population in 2006 was around 16.6 million (cf. table 5). In 2007 the UN have estimated the population at around 17.4 millions. Population growth of around 3% is fuelled by a high fertility rate of 7 children per woman on average, being the highest in the world. As a consequence almost 50% of the population is under 15 years, which implies high demand for basic services and education in the coming years.

In country where social capital has been highly depleted by a long lasting war, it needs to be rebuilt and developed taken into considerations the challenges of integration in regional and global economy and competitiveness.

In Angola, after the end of the war this was (and in a certain sense still is) a stumbling block to Human Development since levels of social cohesion and solidarity were (and still are) very low and community and public capacity for social inclusion was weak.

In this sense, to promote Human Development scale and intensity of problem were quite different in different geographic areas of the country (depending essentially from war) and public should have taken into consideration these specific elements and progressively promote decentralised approaches.

UNDP Human Development Reports still consider Angola a country of Low Human Development. The 2007/2008 Human Development Report ranks Angola 162nd out 177 countries with a Human Development Index of 0.446. In 2005, per capita income was 1,350 USD¹⁰⁹. Life expectancy at birth was 41.7 years. Although Angola has a higher average annual income than many SSA countries, life expectancy at birth is 49.7 for SSA and 41.7 for Angola and Education Index is 0.598 in SSA and 0.537 in Angola.¹¹⁰

One on Angola's main problems isn't access to resources but, resources' internal distribution, since the difference between the richest and the poorest layers of the population tends to increase over the time, in spite of economic growth. Gini Index in Angola shows a high level of social imbalances being at 0,62.

Poverty rates are higher in eastern and central regions of the country and rural areas while the coastal regions are the better-off areas. Incidence of poverty is higher in rural than in urban areas (94% in rural areas and 57% in urban areas). The situations can be summarised as follows:

¹⁰⁹ It has to be highlighted that this is subject to a high level of imbalances due to the fact that GINI Index is 0,62

¹¹⁰ UNDP Human Development Report 2007-2008

- a. **URBAN POVERTY:** In the urban areas, deepening poverty has been associated with widening social inequality: while the richest 10% of the population have increased their share of total urban household income¹¹¹, the share of all other population deciles has declined (Gini Index has risen from 0:45 in 1995, to 0.51 in 2000, to the current 0,62). The UNDP system has calculated that a strategy based on economic growth alone would require a growth rate of 7.3% a year just to prevent the absolute number of poor from rising.¹¹² The deepening of urban poverty has been related to the large influx of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) into the cities, as well as economically-driven migration. The latter has swollen the number of urban-dwellers competing for employment and income-earning opportunities. In addition, urban households hosting IDPs because of kinship obligations have been obliged to share limited resources, stretching coping systems to the limit and pushing many host families into extreme poverty;
- b. **RURAL POVERTY:** Poverty is far more serious in the rural areas. This is evident from the 1998 IDCSSB findings according to which rural households have little to spend beyond meeting their basic food requirements. Overall, 76% of rural households' expenditure was on food, a proportion that rose to 81% in the poorest quartile¹¹³. As a result of the war, most rural households have receded to an almost entirely subsistence economy, with very limited trade links to the rest of the economy. Insecurity has restricted the areas that can be cultivated, while rural households have lost their resources (livestock, equipment, tools and seeds) and have been cut off from markets. Conscription has also reduced the manpower available for land clearance—probably a serious constraint on production in the 33% of rural households headed by women. Furthermore, in many parts of the country the rural population has been depleted by the successive waves of displacement to the urban areas. Only in some secure areas of the south-west are conditions for rural people better, with small agricultural surpluses and functioning trade circuits.

8.4. Situation of Main Sectors and Issues addressed by EC Cooperation

8.4.1. Health

The health situation is still today highly problematic in Angola: under-five mortality rates (250/1,000) and maternal mortality (1,400/100,000 live births) are still among the highest in the world. Communicable and diarrhoeal diseases still dominate.

There are only weak data management systems in the National Health Service. Malaria is the main cause of mortality accounting for 80% of the cases of communicable diseases and 76% of deaths recorded in 2000¹¹⁴. The *Ministério da Saúde* - Ministry of Health (MINSa) estimates that on average 15.4 million work-days are lost due to malaria annually, out of a total of 28.4 million days of malaria-related sickness. Also a growing incidence of sleeping sickness has been observed.

Insufficient access to water and sanitation and inadequate health care create a high-risk situation reflected by unacceptable levels of mortality for children under five, maternal mortality, chronic malnutrition and endemic diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis as well as by epidemic outbreaks of measles, meningitis, cholera and Marburg hemorrhagic fever. This epidemic was limited to a small geographic area, but the mortality rate was much higher than that of many epidemics.

Immunisation coverage rates have been low in Angola for all the Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) antigens. For the third dose of diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT), the coverage rate among one-year old children in Angola in 2001 was only 34%¹¹⁵. Immunisation coverage rates are especially low in rural areas. Measles vaccination coverage (for children under one year) has ranged between 40-50% in the recent years. The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2001¹¹⁶ data stated a national rate of 53%. Periodic measles epidemics are a major cause of child mortality, with case fatality rates reaching 20%.

¹¹¹ From 31.5% in 1995 to 42.2% in 2000

¹¹² Angola: The Post-War Challenges: Common Country Assessment 2002 - United Nations System In Angola

¹¹³ INE report of the *Inquérito sobre a Disposição e Capacidade no Pagamento dos Serviços Sociais Básicos*

¹¹⁴ A total of 2.1 million malaria cases were notified in 2000, giving an annual incidence of 155 cases per thousand people, and there was a fatality rate of 0.45%.

¹¹⁵ INE, 2002 Resultados do Inquérito de Indicadores Múltiplos, Rápida, Instituto Nacional de Estatística, April, Luanda; UNICEF, 2002

¹¹⁶ *MICS 2, 2001*, Folha de Informação

By March 2004, almost six million displaced persons both within Angola and from neighbouring countries had returned to their homelands. Resettlement operations included the challenge of restarting the provision of basic services. This was not easy, since poverty continued to affect the whole country. Even with the ceasefire, raw humanitarian needs continued to dominate.

Despite recent significant reductions in respect to severe malnutrition, the high levels of immunization achieved through the polio and measles vaccination programs and the adoption of the strategic plan and establishment of the National Commission to combat HIV/AIDS, the free movement of persons created worrying problems in the health sector requiring a sustained response.

Following the signing of the peace process, by the end of 2003, basic services coverage in areas which had previously been inaccessible has been improved leading to a reduction in the levels of severe malnutrition from 25% to less than 10% and to an increase in immunization against polio (5 million children under 5 were vaccinated) and measles (7 million under 15 were vaccinated) through the national vaccination program).

The coverage and quality of health care continued to be poor, due to institutional weaknesses, a lack of skilled human resources, inadequate management systems, and the poor quality of coordination between central and municipal authorities and other sectors, including donors, the private sector and other non-state actors.

Large numbers of women continue to give birth outside health facilities, in both urban and rural areas. On a national basis, Multiple Indication Cluster Service (MICS) 2001 found that still only 45% of births were assisted by trained health personnel, compared with merely 23% in 1996.¹¹⁷

The majority of the population still does not have access to adequate health care. Expenditure is still very low. In the central highlands only 13% of the communities have a hospital or health post, the average distance to the nearest health facility is more than 20 km and 60% of the communities rely on unqualified health providers, such as traditional midwives. Only one-third of health facilities are staffed with qualified health professionals.

The per capita health expenditure stands at 71 USD/year. Otherwise, the health budget amounted to 4.4% of the national budget in 2006 (a relative decrease from 2004, but justified by authorities due to the low absorptive capacity of the sector). Health expenditure thus still remains low.

It must be noted as well that, in 2004, the Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria (around 55% financed by the EC and member states) funded HIV, malaria and TB projects for an amount of USD 63 million for the 2004-2005 biennium. Funds were administrated by UNDP and activities actually started in 2005. The evaluation will thus look into its activities. HIV got funds from Round 4; malaria from rounds 3 and 5 and TB from Round 4. The focus of work on the latter from 2005-2010 has been supporting the national program to establish a strong foundation for DOTS (to reduce tuberculosis deaths) and to get a better grip on the HIV/TB co-infection, as well as keeping an eye on multiple drug resistance. Work is spread in four areas, namely prevention, care and support, treatment and the fostering of a supportive environment.¹¹⁸

The underlying causes of the low access to health services and the poor quality of these include the huge human capital deficit (there is only one physician on 13,000 people), low quality of social spending, inadequate management, weak coordination within the sector, and dispersion of intervention in a large number of sub-sectors and programmes.

To address this situation, in 2005 the GoA started a programme of rehabilitation/reconstruction of health facilities. Until 2007, this programme helped to expand the health system to now include 295 health centres and 1,600 health points; it also helped to construct 9 Central Hospitals and 50 General Hospitals. However, the proportion of the population with access to health services stayed in the range 30% to 40%, whilst the proportion of the population with access to drugs increased from 25% to 30%. The number of physicians and nurses also increased¹¹⁹, but it is still insufficient. These improvements in health service provision have produced positive results in some vaccinations although high under-five mortality rates are still present and statistics regarding malaria and respiratory diseases did not improve.

8.4.2. Food Security

After 2002, as a result of the process of return and resettlement, food insecurity was not confined to particular areas, but was affecting the entire country. By 2003, displaced persons were thus no longer the most vulnerable group. Their place was taken by the poorest families without resources to acquire factors of production. Persons

¹¹⁷ INE/UNICEF, 1997, *MICS: Inquérito de Indicadores Múltiplos*, Instituto Nacional de Estatística and United Nations Children's Fund, Luanda; INE, 2002 see above

¹¹⁸ <http://www.theglobalfund.org/EN/>

¹¹⁹ Up to 11,400 doctors and 35,500 nurses

newly displaced as a result of population movements to areas with better access to basic social services and the families of demobilized combatants were also identified as vulnerable groups. Until the end of 2002, there was insufficient distribution of these factors of production (mainly non-food items) to meet the needs of the groups who voluntarily decided to return to their areas of origin.

The existence of vast mined areas, the lack of basic social services in many areas of the country, the poor state of the transport infrastructure, the lack of maintenance and consequently the collapsing of bridges are all factors that reduced the quantities of food produced locally and available on the market.

At the time, it was rightly perceived that the process of transition to stability for rural populations had to take into account the need to guarantee access to land for traditional communities and to clarify the legal framework of ownership, including the traditional rights of land use. So the Government drew up a draft Land Bill to prevent any negative impact on the food production potential and to ensure the regulation of, and compliance with, land rights. This was submitted for consultation to civil society in 2002. In November 2003, the Council of Ministers approved this bill and forwarded it to the National Assembly for discussion and approval.

Through improving food security (FS), the GoA seeks to support nutrition, health, and a greater productivity. Since the sector was very affected by the armed conflict there remain still many constraints: a) much of the agricultural lands remain mined; b) key rural infrastructures (roads, irrigation systems) were destroyed; c) marketing circuits were totally lost, d) agriculture reverted to less than self-sufficiency; e) large numbers of peasants fled and settled in overcrowded urban areas, f) existing credit systems had collapsed.

Therefore, the commitments the GoA made to the sector for the period of the 9th EDF were: 1) to increase agricultural production to cover national needs and eventually to export; 2) to promote food processing and marketing; 3) to improve the livelihood of rural households; 4) to manage natural resources and biodiversity better; and 5) to address the land tenure issue.

The government set out priority actions for a five year period:

- a National FS/Early Warning System and the creation of FS networks,
- an Economic Agrarian Reactivation Program to rehabilitate the broken rural infrastructures,
- an Environmental, Natural Resources and Forestry Program, and
- a reform of the existing legal and institutional framework to include the issues of land tenure rights.

By the end of 2003, although the worst centres of food insecurity in the country had been eliminated, between 2.1 and 2.4 million Angolans were still affected. The number of persons still dependent on food aid fell significantly, to half a million. Nevertheless, 1.2 million persons could not meet their food requirements until harvesting began in April 2004.

The monitoring report of the Agricultural Campaign 2005/2006 done by the Ministry of Agriculture, shows that the total cultivated area increased by 1.7% compared to the year before, due principally to the farming by resettling families (the number of producing rural families increased by 2.5%).¹²⁰

Also important is that the impact of food insecurity goes hand in hand with poverty and poverty does vary greatly from urban to rural areas. According to a survey done in preparation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), urban poverty affected 57% of families whereas rural poverty was estimated to affect 94%.

8.4.3. Education

The post-independence GoA placed a high premium on education and the education system was based on principles of universality, free access and equality of opportunity. However the war left a negative legacy for the education sector: infrastructure was severely damaged during the war with few teachers remaining on station.

Insecurity and low salary levels caused a massive exodus of teachers and also contributed to the spread of corruption. At the same time, recruitment of unqualified teachers and lack of technical training and refresher courses further degraded the already poor quality of education. Low levels of construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of schools together with destruction of educational facilities during the fighting, made the school system increasingly ill-prepared to provide education to the rapidly growing numbers of school-aged children and youth.

These factors paved the way for the current state of the education sector. The Poverty reduction strategy *Estratégia de Combate à Pobreza* (ECP) notes that 34% of under-11 year old children do not attend school (42% in rural areas; 24% in urban areas) rising to 50% in the poorest quintile. The pressure on very limited educational facilities is enormous and quality of teaching is poor. Consequently, only 30% of pupils complete 4th grade; only

¹²⁰ REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA/THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY - JOINT ANNUAL REVIEW 2006

15% successfully complete 6th grade. The drop-out rate is highest among the poorest. The result is an estimated illiteracy rate of 18% of men and 46% of women. This proportion is even higher in rural areas where 66% of women are estimated to be illiterate.

These figures most probably understate the problem, since data collection¹²¹ was restricted to accessible areas during the war and has been limited thereafter. In most rural areas, the education system was historically limited and then was further destroyed during the war resulting in very high illiteracy rates.

Irrespective of data discrepancies, it is clear that Angola is far from achieving the international goals of universal access to and completion of primary school. Significant gender disparities in access to education also remain. Despite major advances in this respect since the colonial era, Angola lags behind in primary school enrolment relative to other African and developing countries, despite its relatively high government revenues from oil.

School achievement is low due to different factors, such as inadequate educational inputs (shortages of qualified teachers and instructional materials) and unfavourable conditions at home (poverty, child labour and lack of space and lighting for homework). The high drop-out rates are an indirect indicator of these adverse factors, and a measure of the inefficiencies in the education system.

Repetition and dropout rates continue to be very high (only a third of children complete primary education and only 8% do so without repetition).

The 'Basic Law for the Education System' and '*Estratégia Integrada para a Melhoria de Educação 2001-2015*'¹²² (Integrated Strategy for Improvement of Education 2001-2015) are the prime strategic documents of the GoA sector management with priority upon basic education, literacy of adults and primary education - it is the intention of the GoA to achieve universal enrolment and the completion of primary education by all pupils, while keeping pace with the rapid growth of the primary school-age population. General education objectives are improved educational services and total coverage for school age children including recruitment of more teachers, teacher training, reform of curricula, improved teaching, literacy programmes, improved infrastructure, pre-school and special needs education. Actions include (re)integration of an estimated 1.2 million children and other vulnerable groups currently outside the education system and implementing wider technical and vocational training for economic activities. Similar improvements are planned for higher education.

8.4.4. Water and Sanitation

Most potable water distribution systems were built before independence for a relatively small population and these systems have been damaged during fighting and very poorly maintained since. By 2000, the system was able to serve only about 20% of the urban population and in some provincial capitals the system had collapsed. Although only limited data is available it is clear that the situation subsequently deteriorated further.

The main issues are:

- **Quality of water:** about 40% of urban population of Luanda and 30% of rural population have access to safe water (either from taps at home, taps in neighbours' houses or public taps), according to data from Earth Trend Data Monitoring System¹²³. A large part of the Luanda population (42%) obtains water from tanks in neighbours' houses or from cistern trucks, which bring untreated (and very expensive) water from the River Bengo. These types of sources are far less important in most other cities, where populations depend heavily on wells, rivers, streams and similar sources, with unprotected sources accounting for 18% of supply¹²⁴. Unprotected wells and springs, rivers and rainwater provided water for 60% of the rural population in 1998. A similar situation exists regarding drainage (storm and foul water) with 25% of families in Luanda having such connections (19% in other urban areas). Outside Luanda only 4 provincial capitals have partial coverage by sanitation services – Huambo, Lubango, Lobito and Benguela. The public health and sanitation implications of this situation are grave;
- **Physical accessibility of water:** according to the 1998¹²⁵ survey, 9% of households obtain water from a distance of more than half a km and 1% from more than one km. In those households, fetching water is a major burden, in terms of time, on women and girls since this is a typical gender biased activity;

¹²¹ MICS 2001 (see above)

¹²² National Education Plan – Education for all

¹²³ Earth Trend Data 2000 Angola Country Profile

¹²⁴ The situation is arguably better in some of the other urban areas

¹²⁵ These appear to be the most updated data available.

- **Cost of water:** in the urban areas and especially in Luanda, the cost of water has been biased against the poor, due to their higher dependence on informal sources of water supply (private tanks and cistern trucks). Prices for these sources have historically been much higher than the official water tariffs. Consequently, water accounts for an exceptionally high proportion of total household expenditure in the poorest quartile of Luanda households (15.4% in 1998), compared with a national average of 3.7%¹²⁶.

GoA policy and strategies for the Water & Sanitation sector includes:

- a. Water Law legislation (Law 6/02)¹²⁷;
- b. Establishment of public companies and privatisation of Water & Sanitation management;
- c. Creation of a water supply and sanitation fund;
- d. Rehabilitation of most urban water supply networks¹²⁸;
- e. Reinforcement of the role of the government as sector regulator;
- f. Prioritisation of water supply, hydraulic engineering and irrigation.

The main objective is improved quality of life and levels of human development. The national programme involves a number of activities and sub-programmes:

- Preparation of urban master plans for Water & Sanitation;
- Rehabilitation and expansion of urban and peri-urban water supply and waste water networks (including construction of latrines);
- Rural Water & Sanitation programme: rehabilitation and expansion of networks, low cost technologies, mobilisation of communities and Community Based Organisations (CBOs), partnership with NGOs and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), local management, provision of materials, parts etc.;
- Institutional development and capacity building.

Given the precarious state of water supply and sanitation and risk of water-borne diseases the 2006-2007 cholera epidemic has to be highlighted since this has been one of the worst recorded. From the epicentre in Luanda (province, urban and pre-urban areas) the illness spread to 16 of the 18 provinces and claimed the lives of more than 2,440 people, according to official estimates. But health workers in the country say the figure is probably much higher as many cases are not reported.

8.4.5. Disarmament, Demobilisation, Rehabilitation and Reintegration

The civil war in Angola came to a formal end on 4th of April 2002 with the signature by the two belligerent parties, the government of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), of a cease-fire agreement¹²⁹. This MoU defines among others:

- the demilitarisation of UNITA's military forces and the integration of higher level UNITA combatants into army vacancies and the national police;
- demobilisation of excess UNITA military personnel and their vocational re-integration into national life.

For DDRR GoA adopted a strategy based on the following principles:

- to provide assistance to target ex-combatants (focus on social and economic reintegration assistance based on community participation);
- in the interest of national reconciliation, to target all ex-combatants, irrespective of previous military affiliation;

¹²⁶ INE see above 14

¹²⁷ This law sets out principles of integrated water resources management, river basin management, promotion of user participation and inter-sectoral coordination and social and economic values of water

¹²⁸ Negage, Uige, Caxito, Malange, Huambo, Luena, Catete, Baia Farta, Tombwa

¹²⁹ Memorandum of Understanding Addendum to the Lusaka Protocol for the Cessation of Hostilities and the Resolution of the Outstanding Military Issues Under the Lusaka Protocol', Intended to replace annexes 3 and 4 of the 1994 Lusaka Protocol, which remains for both parties the accepted and legitimate framework for peace in Angola.

- to ensure consistency and fairness, all assistance to new caseload ex-combatants to be provided through one national program;
- to allow ex-combatants voluntarily to choose their communities of re-settlement and their paths to economic reintegration.

In the Angolan demobilization process starting from April 2002, plans were originally made for around 50,000 former UNITA combatants. However, more than 85,000 UNITA combatants were registered in 35 cantonment areas while approximately 280,000 family members were gathered in family reception areas. These higher than expected numbers of former combatants and their family members, as well as delays in international response to the challenge, have resulted in the process facing a dire humanitarian situation.¹³⁰ The possibility of further delays with the demobilization of former combatants in Angola could easily have posed serious setbacks to the peace process after a 27-year-long civil war.¹³¹

In addition to the UNITA demobilisation and reintegration, the country was facing 4.6 million internally displaced persons after the war, of which according to official data some 1.75 million would have been concerned by the reintegration process.

Major challenges for the Government of Angola during the period thus were:

- consolidation of the peace process through the agreement of a political roadmap for the permanent resolution of the conflict and its implementation by both parties;
- the reintegration of the internally displaced - their return or resettlement to rural communities and establishing sustainable livelihoods.

The DDRR process was hampered by many factors¹³². The following facts can be understood as examples of the problems faced by the process:

- a. After successful formal demobilization of UNITA military forces by July 30, 2002, only some five thousand former UNITA soldiers were incorporated into the governmental armed forces and national police. The de-mobilisation of a number of soldiers from the Government Armed Forces as laid down in the peace agreement did not occur. The remainder majority of ex UNITA combatants and their families were gathered in forty-two camps distributed around the country;
- b. Destroyed infrastructure, mined areas, destroyed houses and fields burnt under a scorched earth policy applied by both sides during the conflict were serious obstacles to the reintegration of displaced persons; even though more than half a million displaced made their way home without formal assistance;
- c. Despite legal norms for the Resettlement of the Internally Displaced adopted in January 2001 there are many reports of forced return and restrictions to freedom of movement¹³³;
- d. Harassment of displaced people and violence including rape of women, banditry of unidentified armed groups and murder contributed to a wide spread of insecurity;
- e. Suspicions stay about the genuineness of UNITA's disarmament, given that by October 2002 only some twenty-six thousand light weapons (and little ammunition) were handed over to the Forças Armadas de Angola - Armed Forces of Angola (FAA).

Although the disarmament process has been successful, it has to be said that firearms and weapons have not completely been handed-over and this is a threat to security and the construction of a culture of peace.

8.4.6. Cross-Cutting Issues

No cross-cutting issues were explicitly identified as such in the government's social agenda although weakness of institutional capacity (social services, judicial system, NSAs, agricultural research, health and road sector

¹³⁰ Projects, programs and financial coverage for DDRR activities are taken into examination in the Answer to EQ 3 in this report and in Annex J.

¹³¹ Porto, Joao Gomes & Imogen Parsons, 'Sustaining the Peace in Angola: An Overview of Current Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration' Bonn: Bonn International Center for Conversion 2003.

¹³² See the report to the Security Council of United Nations (U.N.) Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Africa Ibrahim Gambari. The Adviser to the U.N. Security Council on April 23 that, in signing he had entered a reservation to the memorandum relating to the amnesty, underlining that the UN did not recognize any amnesty as applicable to genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes.

¹³³ Human Rights Watch World Report 2003, Angola Country Report

management) were recognised as being important issues to tackle. The general situation for principle cross-cutting issues of relevance for Angola can be described as follows:

I. Gender Equality

Concerning **gender equality** in general, it is undeniable that discrimination against women is still widespread in Angola, which ranks 124th on UNDP's Gender related development index (out of 140 countries).

According to some specific surveys carried out over the years women conditions are getting worse as a result of negative impacts of population displacement, poverty, low food security, working conditions in agriculture, employment mostly in the informal sector with no protection (especially in urban areas) and inequalities in access to education. Also general discrimination against women in Angola continues due to cultural practices.

Some specific and outstanding manifestations of gender issues are:

- In Angolan culture, there has been a deeply ingrained notion of male supremacy, shared by both men and women. Although women have not historically been included in decision making, they have mobilised to provide social services, obtain education for their children, and rebuild the country¹³⁴.
- Because of their major role in subsistence food production, women share relatively equal status with men in the household, reinforced during the colonial period when men had been often separated from their families through an extensive system of forced labour on plantations (and subsequent migrant labour).
- Negative impacts of war on women have included a substantial increase in female-headed households and a growing population of mine-injured women. But women separated from their home communities needed to learn to speak Portuguese as "*lingua franca*" and had opportunities to develop skills and experience in taking over jobs and activities while men were absent.
- Studies concerning rural areas indicate that poverty of female-headed households is deeper and more severe on average than in male-headed households and that they are more vulnerable, because they are deprived of male labour for land clearance and ploughing.¹³⁵
- Extreme poverty is highest in families led by widowed and divorced women. Women remaining disadvantaged to men in terms of employment opportunities, reinforced by higher levels of illiteracy among women than men, as well as ownership of assets and inheritance (land law issues are significant here).

II. HIV-AIDS

HIV/AIDS prevalence rates are among the lowest in the region (2.8% in 2004) due to Angola's isolation by war for a generation during which period HIV/AIDS spread dramatically through out neighbouring countries¹³⁶. However, now, with greater mobility of people, there is a risk of a fast increase in the rate of infection. Furthermore, estimates of national HIV prevalence have been derived from local surveys and may therefore not provide a true picture of the overall pattern of infection.

The HIV prevalence in Luanda among 18-40 years old women attending public ante-natal clinics show a dramatic increase in the past decade, from 1.1% in 1993 to 3.4% in 1999 and 8.6% in 2001. Nationwide, up to 500,000 people could already be infected with the virus.¹³⁷

Currently driving the epidemic are: the large civilian population displacements¹³⁸, rapid urbanisation, low levels of awareness, high prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases, low contraceptive availability and use rates, limited access to primary health care facilities and services for testing, counselling and treatment of HIV/AIDS

¹³⁴ Confer: Women's Participation in Angola's Reconstruction and in its Political Institutions and Processes – USAID

¹³⁵ See AU, 2001, *Growth, Poverty and Income Distribution in Angola (2000-2001)* African Poverty Alleviation Program, American University, Washington, D.C. and Robson, Paul (ed.), *Communities and Reconstruction in Angola*, Development Workshop, Guelph, Canada

¹³⁶ The extreme south of Angola, which even during the war years had greater mobility and cross-border trade, has greater rates of infection than most of the rest of the country.

¹³⁷ INSP/UNICEF/CIRPS/WHO, 2002 INSP/UNICEF/CIRPS/WHO, 2002, Risk Factors for HIV, Hepatitis B, Syphilis and Trichomonas among Women Attending Ante-Natal Services in Luanda, Benguela and Lobito, Instituto Nacional da Saúde Pública, United Nations Children's Fund, CIRPS and World Health Organisation, Luanda

¹³⁸ In the immediate post-conflict period there were large troop movements which are likely to have been a vector for infection whilst more recently unrest in Cabinda has resulted in assignment of greater security forces to that province, with the likelihood of similar effects.

patients, and poor blood safety controls. MICS 2001¹³⁹ found that 32% of women >15 had never heard of AIDS (varies geographically). Only 0.4% of Angolan women said that they or their partners used condoms. Some measures have been taken to improve the screening of blood in the national transfusion service. However, little is being done to curtail mother to child transmission and the treatment of HIV positive newborns.

The government has a National Strategic Plan for sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS 2003-2008 and HIV/AIDS is one of the priority areas of the PRSP. In the light of the National Strategy a National Commission and an Institute for Combating HIV/AIDS were created in 2004, but both institutions are still weak as highlighted also by the End-of-Term Review.¹⁴⁰

III. Environmental Challenges

The GoA has prepared a national strategy and action plan for environmental management of national resources and environmental laws have been drafted. However, specific capacity deficits exist at provincial and local levels, leading to little enforcement. The most important national **environmental issues** are currently:

- Forests are increasingly being damaged by uncontrolled charcoal processing, agricultural pressure and illegal logging activities.
- Low agricultural productivity and farmers using inappropriate methodologies impose an increasing pressure on natural resources to produce additional food supplies thus leading to degradation of soils.
- Marine resources are exposed to increasing constraints of unsustainable management of the stocks.
- Large parts of the population lives in urban and peri-urban areas with severe pollution, sanitation and water supply problems, where the social services sector is still poorly developed.
- Exploitation of oil and mineral resources is presenting environmental threats (oil – marine pollution; diamonds – soil degradation; mineral extraction – pollution of water resources and soils with related health hazards).
- Vast tracts of the country are covered with mines and thus inaccessible for transportation, habitation or agriculture.

Given the range of problems facing Angola, environmental issues are not perceived as high priority although the Country Environmental Profile has now been updated (2006/7)¹⁴¹. However, this update highlights that in Angola there is also no national proper environmental policy, no environmental information system, and institutional capacity is weak. This poses obstacles to the commitment of financial resources by international donors and investors in support of environmental management. Also, the GoA budget is inadequate for the achievement of the objectives set out in the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), or for strengthening of institutional management.

The legal framework has recently been updated and includes modern principles of sustainable environmental management. New developments include the state of the Environment report (2006) as well as the preparation of the National environmental management plan.¹⁴²

IV. Children Issues

The main problems affecting children in Angola are:

- children are especially at risk from disease, poor nutrition, unsafe water and poor sanitation; mortality rates among young children in Angola are among the highest in the world;
- immunisation coverage rates are low in Angola;
- overall, 45% of children under five suffered from moderate or severe stunting in 1996, compared with an average of 41% in Sub-Saharan Africa and 32% in developing countries;
- mortality rate: UNICEF's most recent estimates (2006) for Angola (infant mortality rate of 154 and under-five mortality rate of 260 per 1,000 live births¹⁴³) imply that Angola has the second highest under five mortality rate in the world;

¹³⁹ MICS 2001 see above

¹⁴⁰ EC/Angola Cooperation 2002-2007- End of Term Review Conclusions

¹⁴¹ Framework Contract EuropeAid/119860/C/SV/Multi - Lot No 6: Environment Specific Contract No 2006/116363 Update of the Country Environment Profile of Angola

¹⁴² REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA/THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY - JOINT ANNUAL REVIEW 2006

- low levels of primary school attendance (worse for girls);
- lack of birth registration (only 29% of children under the age of five have birth certificates);
- risks of abuse or exploitation, due to their disadvantaged situation: children with disabilities, displaced and refugee children, under-age soldiers, orphans, children separated from their families, street children, child workers, child victims of sexual abuse, children imprisoned or detained;
- landmines and unexploded ordnance continue to pose danger especially to children;
- poor families attempt to generate additional income by sending children out to work (slavery, sale, debt bondage and trafficking are not uncommon);
- accusations of sorcery and wizardry, especially against children in the northern province of Zaire and even killings of children in rituals performed by local religious leaders.

8.4.7. Governance and Human Rights

Good Governance

At the time of preparing the CSP/NIP 2002-2007 and during the implementation period, the major problems of the Angolan Public Institutional Context¹⁴⁴ were:

- Widespread perception that the public administration was politically biased, particularly at lower levels;
- Public administration was centred on the management of relations (particularly group or personal ones) rather than on the management of objects or services;
- The allocation of public resources has been skewed towards higher levels of the Administration and specific functions, such as the maintenance of law and order to the detriment of the provision of social services and development projects;
- Lack of strategic thinking and leadership at all levels of the public administration;
- Central chain of command and coordination failures.

The outcomes of the above situation are

- Insufficiency of coverage and quality of service delivery;
- Widespread corruption;
- Lack of ethics and breaches (e.g. lack of neutrality) in terms of the code of conduct by civil servants and lack of consideration for user's (citizens) claims.

Many of the country's problems are deep institutional issues concerning the nature of governance in Angola. Since the National Assembly has remained weak in terms of its capacity to exert effective control of the executive's actions, provincial and local government have not yet been democratized.

The real heart of Angolan governance process, facilitated by the **high level of centralisation**, is managing patronage and pacts among elites. Most of this takes place away from public view. Important to the architecture of governance in Angola are institutions not directly subject to constitutional provisions, parliament or other kinds of public oversight.

In addition, the steep decline in the real value of salaries in the early part of the decade has undermined **institutional capacity in the public administration** and encouraged many of the better qualified civil servants to leave Government employment.

Decentralisation has not yet taken off, in spite of the issue of the Local Administration Decree in 1999, providing a detailed framework for decentralisation and deconcentration. Since then decentralization has been highlighted in the principles approved for the future Angolan Constitution and by the nomination of a Minister in charge of decentralisation issues. Local level elections should take place a year after national level legislative elections but

¹⁴³ http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/angola_502.html

¹⁴⁴ Inge Tvedten Key Development Issues and Aid in a Context of Peace - Chr. Michelsen Institute *Development Studies and Human Rights – 2002* and The Center for Systemic Peace (CSP) Polity IV Country Report 2006: Angola, 2007

they didn't take place because legislative election has been hold in September 2008. If those elections indeed take place, they would signify a major advance toward democratic accountability. But especially in the oil enclave of Cabinda and the diamond zones of the Northeast, Luanda is unlikely to encourage decentralised politics any time soon.¹⁴⁵

At the time of implementing the CSP/NIP, citizens were peripheral actors. Reciprocity between the state and citizens was virtually non-existent. There was no politico-social contract by which citizens consented to meet legitimate demands (the rule of law) in return for state responsiveness, within its capacities, to respect citizen rights broadly and fairly. With rare exceptions there were not enough public means of redressing injustices. This situation has not changed significantly.

The **judicial system** lacks qualified human resources and has weak territorial coverage and inadequate infrastructure. The vast majority of lawyers are in the capital. These weaknesses hinder the functioning of the overall system. The lack of access undermines the credibility of the judiciary. Outside Luanda, accessing the system is mostly impossible even if some steps have been taken to improve this situation.

Angola has ratified the UN Anti Corruption Covenant and is now expected to pass national anti-corruption legislation. Angola has been a member of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) peer evaluation, although Angola, while being member since 2004, has not yet undergone the review process.

Civil Society and Non-State Actors (NSA)

Starting from 1991, laws acknowledging freedom for political parties, associations and press-freedom have been enforced allowing the emergence of new actors, mainly spontaneous networks focused on outstanding issues related to peace and reconciliation.

According to a recent directory of NGOs by the government's *Unidade Técnica de Coordenação da Ajuda Humanitária* (UTCAH), there are 97 international, 78 national and 15 church organisations (UTCAH 2006) but there are probably more national NGOs operating, especially at the local level.

There is a tradition of supervision, restriction and control (demonstrated *inter alia* by the proposed new legislation on associations) but, given the limited capacity of the government and the civil war, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) engagement in service delivery and poverty alleviation is accepted in particular at the local level. NGOs have nevertheless not been very successful in human rights advocacy, intervention in the national budget preparation process, and when requiring more transparency in the use of national revenues. CSOs explicitly and directly working on issues of governance, transparency and democracy, including good governance and public finance management, are still in their infancy, and they are dependent on foreign funding.

Larger CSOs with a solid membership base, international backing and broad legitimacy in Angolan society and government, are reluctant to engage in politically sensitive matters, except on carefully delineated issues that directly affect their core constituencies (like budget allocations to local areas), and with carefully chosen counterparts in (local) government agencies.¹⁴⁶

An important acknowledgement to Civil Society has been President dos Santos' speech on December 2007 that underlined the changing dynamic with explicit support for consultative approaches.

Despite the difficulties, a civil society conference in 2007 was described as a "turning point" for the sector, laying the groundwork for better co-ordination within the sector.¹⁴⁷

Human Rights

Civil Society is increasingly participating in the peace process; however, the protection of Civil Rights still remains a challenge. Strengthening of the judiciary and establishing a watchdog function for Human and Civil Rights is a challenge, mainly with regard to freedom of circulation¹⁴⁸, expression and association.

¹⁴⁵ See FRIDE above.

¹⁴⁶ Inge Amundsen, Cesaltina Abreu - Civil Society in Angola: Inroads, Space and Accountability – CHR Michelsen Institute - Bergen, Norway 2006

¹⁴⁷ A consultative dialogue between the Southern Africa Trust and Angolan civil society organisations was held on 11 June, 2007 at Hotel Forum: a) to discuss ways of working with Angolan civil society organisations on initiatives to overcome poverty at the national and regional levels; b) to understand the dynamics of CSOs in Angola

¹⁴⁸ Human Rights Watch refers in his report that Trade Union Leaders have repeatedly been prevented to circulate, held at gunpoint etc. See; HRW: ANGOLA: Civil Society and Human Rights. According to this report freedom of circulation of persons and goods are judged to be rights most commonly infringed in Angola.

As for the situation of Human Rights over the period subject to evaluation (and currently) several violations¹⁴⁹ are reported such as:

- Forced evictions of low income neighbourhoods in Luanda in the past five years are in contradiction to Angola's obligation to international law to progressively realize the right to adequate housing and left many evictees without adequate shelter.
- Increasing domestic and sexual violence against women and girls, which extends to gender violence against girls in the school system.
- Human rights violations by police included arbitrary arrests and detentions, as well as torture and ill-treatment leading to deaths in custody. Police officers responsible for these violations, and for violations committed in 2006, were not brought to justice.¹⁵⁰
- Human rights defenders faced increasing intimidation and threats.¹⁵¹
- Overcrowded prisons hold approximately five times the number of prisoners for which the Prison system was designed.
- Allegations of sorcery and wizardry, especially against children in the northern province of Zaire and even killings of children in rituals performed by local religious leaders.
- Some indigenous communities continued to suffer from social exclusion, discrimination, and economic exploitation. Greatly reduced access to land and natural resources as well as insecure and limited land rights eroded former hunter-gatherer livelihoods and exacerbated ethnic tensions with neighbouring groups.
- Restrictions on freedom of expression and journalists sentenced to several months' imprisonment or detained when reporting on forced evictions.
- Violent expulsion of thousands of Congolese migrants from diamond-mining areas in northern Angola to the Democratic Republic of Congo. Many of the migrant women expelled were reported to have been raped by the Angolan military during the expulsion.¹⁵²

But also improvements have been registered:

- In 2005-2006 NGOs provided human rights professional training to police and military. Police also participated in professional training with foreign law enforcement officials from several countries in the region;
- In recent years, the government did not arbitrarily restrict associations that it considered subversive by refusing to grant licenses neither for organized activities nor through official harassment. Opposition parties were permitted to organize and hold meetings during the year; however, occasional harassed by local officials.

8.5. Angola and the Millennium Development Goals

After the end of the war some progress has been made to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), but the challenges are still high. The level of public services is still largely insufficient and efforts will be not be sufficient to attain the MDGs by 2015. The last UNDP MDGs Report dates back to 2005¹⁵³.

Due to the fact that most of the MDG quantitative data on Angola is not available, the current state of MDGs' achievement will be shown using a mix of quantitative data (when available) and qualitative evidences.¹⁵⁴

MDG 1: *Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger*: During the 90s poverty worsened, passing from 36% in 1990 to 68% in 2000¹⁵⁵. Extreme poverty passed from 13% in 1996 to 26% in 2001. As for eradication of hunger it can be

¹⁴⁹ Information from: 1) Human Rights Watch World Report 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2005 Country Report Angola; 2) Amnesty International "Angola Lives in ruins: forced evictions continue" Amnesty *International January 2007 AI Index: AFR 12/001/2007*; 3) Country Reports on Human Rights Practices - Released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor March 11, 2008; d) The human rights situation in Angola. Summary of the Human Rights lot in the Committee on Development, 24th January 2006.

¹⁵⁰ Amnesty International Angola Country Report 2008

¹⁵¹ See above

¹⁵² See above and MSF <http://www.msf.ca/news/news-updates/2008/07/angolan-government-must-end-armys-abuses-against-congolese/>

¹⁵³ UNDP MDG Report 2005

¹⁵⁴ Objetivos de Desenvolvimento do Milénio- Relatório de progresso 2005

¹⁵⁵ INE, 2002 Resultados do Inquérito de Indicadores Múltiplos

said that by crossing the data of the 2001 Instituto Nacional de Estatística - National Statistic Institute (INE) and UNICEF inquiry with official INE demographic that approximately 45% of infantile population is in situation of chronic malnutrition (among these 22% suffer from severe malnutrition situation).

MDG 2: *Achieve universal primary education:* According to data of the Ministry of Education, between 1990 and 1998 Net Primary Enrolment improved passing from 45.5% to 55%. This trend is not sufficient to attain universal primary enrolment by 2015. In spite of improvements of last decade the proportion of graduated students hardly reaches 33%. Literacy rates for 40% of the adults (30% for women and 50% for men) are another indicator of the low level of basic education.

MDG 3: *Promote gender equality and empower women:* Gender gap starts at the level of primary school. In 2002 Net enrolment rate for boys was 56.8% and 41.3% for girls with about 70% of the boys passing from grade one to grade two compared to only 60% of the girls. The female employment rate in the informal sector is 33% (70% of the total workforce of the informal sector), with 63.5% working in petty trade. These data reveal gender inequalities in access to education and the labour market due to women's reproductive role. In Public Administration men hold 60% of the posts. In the first multiparty elections women represented 16% of the members of parliament.

MDG 4: *Reduce child mortality:* Child mortality rates in Angola are among the highest in the world. Under-five mortality rate only passed from 292/1000 live births in 1990 to 250/1000 in 2001, under 1 year mortality rate passed from 173/1000 to 150/1000 live births in 2001 with no improvement since then. Malaria is the first cause of death while measles is the first cause of mortality/morbidity in vaccine preventable diseases. The weak response in mother-child health contributes to the high rate of mortality.

MDG 5: *Improve maternal health:* Data are not sufficient to assess improvements or setbacks in recent years. Moreover, available data are not compatible with those of the Ministry of Health (MINSa) and still nowadays MINSa utilises very different sets of data on maternal mortality. In 2002 maternal mortality rate in the different maternity departments of Luanda varied between 1.850 and 2.200. On the other hand, institutionalised births are around 30%.

MDG 6: *Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases:* Data on HIV-AIDS pandemic are limited. Nonetheless trends representing HIV-AIDS prevalence in a study about women in pre-natal medical examinations show that spread of the virus is very quick and passed from 3.4% in 1999 to 8.6% in 2001. Malaria is the main cause of death in Angola and data available show that at least 10% of the Angolans have had a malaria event in the decade of the 90s each year. Estimates of the National Program for Tuberculosis Control (PNCT) prove an incidence of 120 to 130 cases for 100,000 habitants. Over the period 1999-2001 the notified cases of tuberculosis increased by 73%. As for trypanosomiasis the situation is marked by the low effectiveness of vectorial control (tsetse fly) due to limited access.

MDG 7: *Ensure environmental sustainability:* Natural and anthropogenic factors affect the vast majority of the territory, such as: a) Pollution of sea waters, land and air worsened by spillage of liquid waste and liberation of gases with no previous processing; b) Loss of biological diversity is due to inadequate forest management, intensive agriculture, weak crop diversification, faulty control of unlawful trade of natural species; c) Poaching; inobservance of law; level of environmental awareness and education. Angola is one of the lowest among Sub-Saharan countries for water supply and basic sanitation in urban areas since at national level it is estimated that 62% of the population has access to appropriate water and 59% to adequate sanitation.

MDG 8: *Develop a Global Partnership for development.* In absolute terms international development assistance (ODA) has registered a continuous growth with record levels of USD 79 billion in 2004. Though international aid for development has grown in absolute terms, the relative growth is far from what is necessary for the challenge for national reconstruction and sustainable development in spite of Angola's oil revenues. This is mainly not related to international aid but to the characteristic of unequal growth.

Table 18 Millennium Development Goals Indicators

Millennium Development Goals	1990	1995	2000	2007
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger				
Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%)	..	76	75	75
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%)	..	68	65	66
Income share held by lowest 20%
Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Vulnerable employment, total (% of total employment)

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education				
Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..
Literacy rate, youth male (% of males ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..
Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort)	..	..	..	..
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	..	..	..	..
Total enrolment, primary (% net)	..	..	53	..
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women				
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15	..	16	15
Ratio of female to male enrolments in tertiary education	..	..	63	..
Ratio of female to male primary enrolment	..	..	86	..
Ratio of female to male secondary enrolment	..	..	82	..
Ratio of young literate females to males (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..
Share of women employed in the non-agricultural sector (% of total non-agricultural employment)	..	..	..	..
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality				
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	38	46	41	48
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	154	154	154	154
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000)	260	260	260	260
Goal 5: Improve maternal health				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	..	..	144	139
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	..	..	47	..
Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (modelled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	..	..	..	1400
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (%)	..	..	..	..
Unmet need for contraception (% of married women ages 15-49)	..	..	..	..
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases				
Children with fever receiving anti-malarial drugs (% of children under age 5 with fever)	..	..	..	..
Condom use, population ages 15-24, female (% of females ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..
Condom use, population ages 15-24, male (% of males ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	203	226	251	285
Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	0.3
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	..	..	..	2
Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (%)	..	..	50	76
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability				
Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (% of internal resources)	..	..	..	..
CO2 emissions (kg per PPP \$ of GDP)	0.2	0.5	0.2	..
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.4	0.9	0.5	..
Forest area (% of land area)	49	..	48	47
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	26	30	40	50
Improved water source (% of population with access)	39	40	44	51
Marine protected areas, (% of surface area)	..	..	..	..
Nationally protected areas (% of total land area)	..	..	..	..
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development				
Aid per capita (current US\$)	25	34	22	10
Debt service (PPG and IMF only, % of exports of G&S, excl. workers' remittances)	7	11	20	13
Internet users (per 100 people)	0	..	0	1
Mobile phone subscribers (per 100 people)	0	0	0	19
Telephone mainlines (per 100 people)	1	0	0	1
Other				
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.5
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	730	320	420	2560
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$) (billions)	7.7	3.9	5.9	43.6
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	11.7	16.6	15.1	14.4
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	40	41	41	42
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	..	..	..	..
Population, total (millions)	10.5	12.3	13.9	17.0
Trade (% of GDP)	59.8	161.2	152.5	108.2

The following table summarises the status of MDGs in Angola and the likeliness to attain MDGs by 2015:

Table 19 MDG Status in Angola

MDGs	Level of achievement			Probability of achievement			Adequacy of policies adopted		
	High	Moderate	Low	High	Moderate	Low	High	Moderate	Low
Goal 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and Hunger			X		X			X	
Goal 2 Achieve Universal Primary Education	X			X			X		
Goal 3 Promote Gender Equality and Empowerment of women			X		X			X	
Goal 4 Reduce Infant Mortality			X		X			X	
Goal 5 Improve Maternal Health care			X		X			X	
Goal 6 Fight HIV-AIDS, Malaria and other diseases			X		X			X	
Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability			X		X				X
Goal 8 Develop a Global Partnership for development		X			X				X

Source : UNDP Angola MDG Report 2005

8.6. Angola Socio-Economic Data

Table 20 Angola Data Profile

	2000	2005	2006
World view			
Population growth (annual%)	2.6	2.9	2.8
Surface area (sq. km) (thousands)	1,246.7	1,246.7	1,246.7
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)	..	..	..
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$) (billions)	5.90	21.94	32.65
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	420	1,360	1,970
GNI, PPP (current international \$) (billions)	26.55	52.12	64.48
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)	1,910	3,240	3,890
People			
Income share held by lowest 20%	..	..	..
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	41	42	42
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	6.8	6.6	6.5
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	144	140	139
Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	..	..	..
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	47	..	..
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000)	260	260	260
Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	..	..	..
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	41	45	48
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	..	..	..
Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)	..	..	..
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	..	3.7	..
Environment			
Forest area (sq. km) (thousands)	597.3	591.0	..
Agricultural land (% of land area)	46.0	46.2	..
Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (% of internal resources)	..	..	..
Improved water source (% of population with access)	46	..	..
Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of urban population with access)	57	..	..
Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita)	569	615	..
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.5	..	..
Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)	89	141	..
Economy			
GDP (current US\$) (billions)	9.13	30.63	45.16
GDP growth (annual%)	3.0	20.6	18.6
Inflation, GDP deflator (annual%)	418.2	34.0	14.7
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	6	8	9
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	72	73	70
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	22	20	21
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	90	79	74
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	63	49	38
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	15	8	14
Revenue, excluding grants (% of GDP)	..	..	..
Cash surplus/deficit (% of GDP)	..	..	..
States and markets			
Time required to start a business (days)	..	119	119
Market capitalization of listed companies (% of GDP)	..	..	..
Military expenditure (% of GDP)	2.2	5.4	..
Fixed line and mobile phone subscribers (per 100 people)	1	11	14
Internet users (per 100 people)	0.1	0.5	..
Roads, paved (% of total roads)	10	..	..
High-technology exports (% of manufactured exports)	..	..	..
Global links			
Merchandise trade (% of GDP)	120	106	103
Net barter terms of trade (2000 = 100)	100	174	197
External debt, total (DOD, current US\$) (millions)	9,412	11,782	9,563
Short-term debt outstanding (DOD, current US\$) (millions)	1,323	2,313	2,165
Total debt service (% of exports of goods, services and income)	20.7	10.7	12.8
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US\$) (millions)	879	-1,304	-38
Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, received (US\$) (millions)	..	..	..
Official development assistance and official aid (current US\$) (millions)	302	437	171

Source: World Development Indicators database, April 2008

ANNEX 9

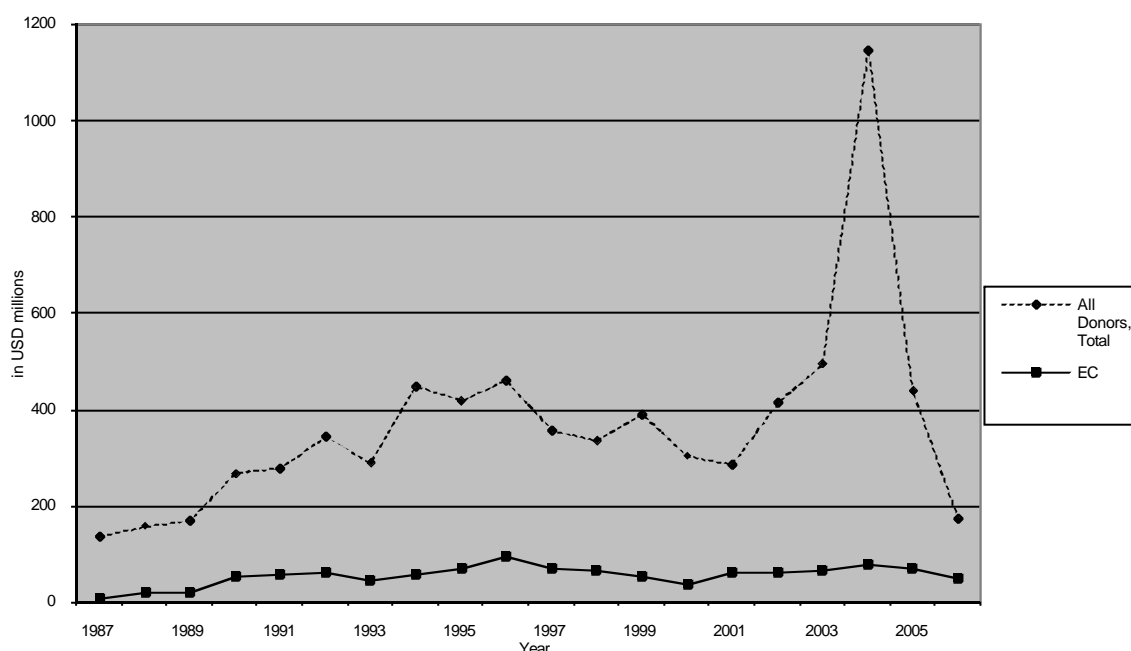
OFFICIAL DONOR ASSISTANCE

Donor Assistance to Angola

In the decade up to 2000, the Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Angola averaged annually €360 million peaking in 1996 at €473 million following the signing of the Lusaka Protocol in 1994. The EC was the major donor throughout this decade. Other funding agencies included the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), the African Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank (WB), Portugal, Italy, France, Brazil and Spain. Most ODA targeted humanitarian aid (food aid, emergency response, demining, reintegration and rehabilitation (health, food security, agriculture) but there were also some developmental efforts (education, human resources, democracy, productive sectors, public administration, water & sanitation and transport). When fighting broke out again in 1996, most developmental efforts were redirected towards emergency humanitarian response. Aid delivery was conditioned by security and accessibility considerations and was thus concentrated in the coastal strip, urban and peri-urban areas including Luanda, Planalto Central and Malanje and Uíge Provinces.

OECD data (2002-2006) shows that ODA committed to Angola in the period taken into consideration has amounted to USD 2,715 million whilst net disbursements have been USD 2,660 million.

Figure 8 Total net ODA to Angola, all donors and EC 1987-2006



Source: OECD Statistics online 2008

The graphs (Figure 8 above and 9 below) rely on the latest available ODA data and pinpoint the net ODA flows to Angola. The first one depicts the overall assistance of all donors compared to the total ODA of the EC.

The graph mirrors the immense escalation of ODA net flows from the year 2002 onwards, due to the return of peace in this period of time, reaching its peak in 2004. Since then the ODA flows have been plummeting due to a cut of commitments to the level before 2002 and callable repayments¹⁵⁶.

On a multilateral level, Angola received ODA in the period of 2002-2006 from several international Organisations. Several UN Programmes are to name here, especially UNHCR, disbursing USD 37.7 million and UNICEF with USD 38.8 million. From the Global Fund Angola received USD 42.5 million and the World Food Programme (WFP) expended USD 83.6 million on assistance to Angola. The two main donors on a multilateral basis, however, were the World Bank (i.e. IDA) with net flow of USD 94.6 million, and far beyond the EC with an ODA of USD 325.6 million.¹⁵⁷

¹⁵⁶ According to OECD Statistics online, 2008

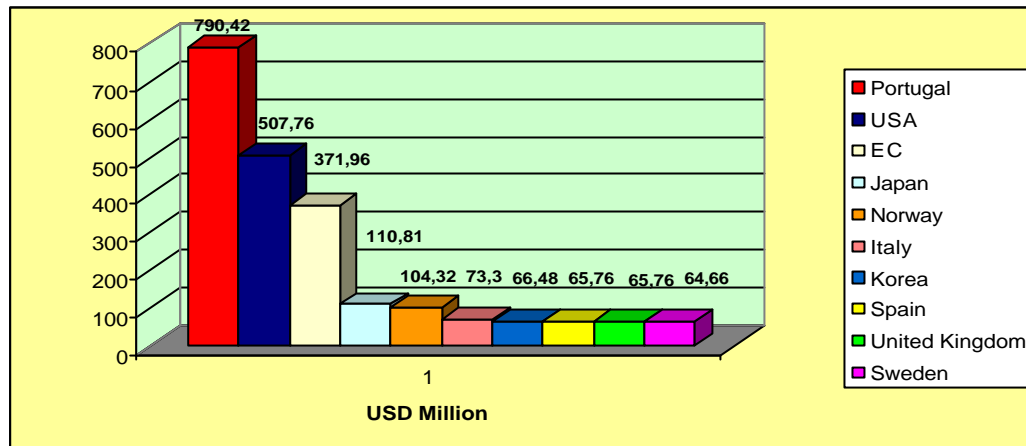
¹⁵⁷ According to OECD Statistics Online, see as well Annex G

Table 21 Total ODA to Angola (Commitments and Net disbursement) by major donors 2002 - 2007

Donor	ODA Total Commitments							ODA Total Gross Disbursements							ODA Total Net Disbursements							
	Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	TOTAL	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	TOTAL	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	TOTAL
All Donors, Total		432,35	509,43	1060,37	427,97	286,28	331,07	3047,47	421,06	501,8	1156,24	446,77	409,74	373,79	3309,4	414,03	493,37	1144,42	436,83	170,72	241,19	2900,56
EC		88,28	130,05	49,46	44,05	60,02	46,68	418,54	62,54	67,63	76,68	70,29	48,58	64,86	390,58	62,38	67,63	76,68	70,29	48,58	64,86	390,42
DAC Countries, Total		316,22	367,3	988,69	233,32	184,24	198,65	2288,42	288,63	374,75	1017,9	264,69	176,16	210,79	2332,92	286,4	372,15	1015,7	261,38	-55,22	85,64	1966,05
DAC EU Members, Total		119,38	156,03	841,7	116,65	90,78	88,69	1413,23	123,8	150,06	833,19	138,81	100,52	117,58	1463,96	122,84	149,06	832,26	137,78	-128,9	-5,61	1107,43
Austria		0,37	0,11	0,15	1,74	0,03	0,03	2,43	0,23	0,24	0,15	1,74	0,03	0,03	2,42	0,23	0,24	0,15	1,74	0,03	0,03	2,42
Belgium		1,34	2,76	1,73	2,51	1,22	0,52	10,08	1,34	2,76	2,45	2,51	1,22	0,52	10,8	1,34	2,76	2,45	2,51	0,36	-6,24	3,18
Canada		2,57	6,26	2,2	0,9	1,79	17,22	30,94	2,63	5,57	4,82	4,04	1,39	4,49	22,94	2,63	5,57	4,82	4,04	1,39	4,49	22,94
Denmark		0,62	..	..	..	4,71	2,76	8,09	1,93	1,61	1,05	5,25	7,97	6,43	24,24	0,97	0,61	0,12	4,22	7	6,43	19,35
Finland		3,56	3,22	5,82	2,69	2,77	3,51	21,57	3,16	3,89	5,26	2,91	2,41	2,03	19,66	3,16	3,89	5,26	2,91	2,41	2,03	19,66
France		8,22	34,03	20,79	24,02	10,54	7,9	105,5	9,85	14,26	21,88	23,63	10,14	9,71	89,47	9,85	14,26	21,88	23,63	-97,09	3,24	-24,23
Germany		14,85	17,07	8,82	9,05	9,28	6,4	65,47	16,48	13,46	12,95	12,24	11,35	12,26	78,74	16,48	13,46	12,95	12,24	11,35	12,26	78,74
Ireland		3,23	6,51	4,09	3,55	2,9	3,01	23,29	3,23	6,51	4,09	3,55	2,9	3,01	23,29	3,23	6,51	4,09	3,55	2,9	3,01	23,29
Italy		19,16	19,69	29,2	1,65	3,6	4,13	77,43	7,07	28,07	8,41	11,55	6,29	19,87	81,26	7,07	28,07	8,41	11,55	-31,36	-30,6	-6,86
Japan		34,84	30,06	4,64	20	21,89	22,08	133,51	27,21	33,1	25,47	26,3	12,41	23,1	147,59	27,21	33,1	25,47	26,3	12,41	23,1	147,59
Luxembourg		0,7	0,11	0,23	..	..	..	1,04	0,7	0,11	0,23	..	..	..	1,04	0,7	0,11	0,23	..	..	..	1,04
Netherlands		15,63	14,47	11,79	6,42	2,55	0,7	51,56	27,67	21,08	19,55	12,8	2,11	1,22	84,43	27,67	21,08	19,55	12,8	2,11	-49,29	33,92
Norway		25,99	15,45	16,48	27,79	18,61	20,3	124,62	22,2	24,23	24,76	20,9	23,39	21,41	136,89	22,2	24,23	24,76	20,91	23,39	21,41	136,9
Portugal		14,44	19,49	715,48	20,93	20,08	19,13	809,55	14,44	19,49	715,48	20,93	20,08	19,13	809,55	14,44	19,49	715,48	20,93	20,08	19,13	809,55
Spain		13,35	10,84	9,27	16,13	16,17	26,6	92,36	13,35	10,84	9,27	16,13	16,17	26,6	92,36	13,35	10,84	9,27	16,13	-66,54	17,62	0,67
Sweden		13,68	13,95	19,21	13,54	4,28	3,88	68,54	14,12	13,96	17,3	11,15	7,2	6,65	70,38	14,12	13,96	17,3	11,15	7,2	6,65	70,38
Switzerland		5,73	6,64	8,1	4,23	2,66	1,86	29,22	5,91	6,9	7,1	5,11	3,51	1,62	30,15	5,91	6,9	7,1	5,11	3,51	1,62	30,15
United Kingdom		10,23	13,78	15,08	14,05	12,62	10,04	75,8	10,23	13,78	15,08	14,05	12,62	10,04	75,8	10,23	13,78	15,08	14,05	12,62	10,04	75,8
United States		127,71	152,48	115,52	63,72	48,33	48,39	556,15	106,88	154,51	122,56	69,53	34,81	41,59	529,88	105,61	152,91	121,29	67,24	32,85	39,63	519,53
Czech Republic		0	0,02	0,33	0,26	0,33	0,79	1,47	3,2	0,02	0,33	0,26	0,33	0,79	1,47	3,2
Korea		31,46	35,02	49,24	115,72	..	..	..	0,02	10,09	17,41	27,52	..	..	..	0,02	10,09	17,41	27,52
Poland		14	7	..	21	..	0,04	0,06	0,18	92,35	0,49	93,12	..	0,04	0,06	0,18	92,35	0,49	93,12
AfDF (African Dev. Fund)		18,35	6,88	..	24,58	..	28,29	78,1	..	0,2	1,31	1,09	2,47	2,82	7,89	-0,28	-0,14	0,67	0,47	1,82	1,76	4,3
Arab Agencies		9,39	..	..	17	..	..	26,39	..	..	..	0,09	0,14	0,16	0,39	-0,08	-0,09	-0,04	0,09	0,14	0,06	0,08
Global Fund		63,49	..	..	63,49	..	..	..	30,73	11,81	14,48	57,02	..	..	..	30,73	11,81	14,48	57,02
IDA		..	5,03	22,17	..	..	..	27,2	20,62	5,03	22,17	35,94	33,73	32,45	149,94	17,92	1,27	15,97	31,05	28,32	27,77	122,3
IFAD		8,2	8,2	0,98	2,66	3,98	3,12	2,18	0,64	13,56	0,95	2,66	3,95	3,1	1,71	0,16	12,53
UNAIDS		0	..	..	..	0,43	0,45	0,81	1,69	..	..	..	0,43	0,45	0,81	1,69
UNDP		0	1,71	3,81	3,71	5,85	5,86	6,2	27,14	1,71	3,81	3,71	5,85	5,86	6,2	27,14
UNFPA		0	2,44	1,97	1,97	1,45	1,89	2,33	12,05	2,44	1,97	1,97	1,45	1,89	2,33	12,05
UNHCR		0	5,73	3,33	6,26	12,83	9,52	3,5	41,17	5,73	3,33	6,26	12,83	9,52	3,5	41,17
UNICEF		0	5,31	10,34	5,18	7,81	10,21	12,11	50,96	5,31	10,34	5,18	7,81	10,21	12,11	50,96
UNTA		0	2,71	3,42	2,32	2,75	1,76	2,63	15,59	2,71	3,42	2,32	2,75	1,76	2,63	15,59
WFP		0	30,26	28,12	14,37	9,08	1,75	0,59	84,17	30,26	28,12	14,37	9,08	1,75	0,59	84,17

Figure nine below gives an idea of the ten most important bilateral donors over the period, with Portugal on top, followed by Italy, Spain, UK and Sweden as further EU Member States. Moreover, with Poland, as an EU member state but non-DAC member, a new donor has emerged in 2006 - disbursing USD 92.4 million only for the year 2006 and not included in the above graph yet.¹⁵⁸

Figure 9 The ten major donors of ODA in 2002-2006 (commitments)



Source: OECD 2006

The issue of donor coordination in the period up to 2000 has been flagged as a cause of concern¹⁵⁹ and is still outstanding.

Harmonization processes are evident in the Third Social Action Fund (FAS III). There is partnership and collaboration between government, donors, and the private sector where both donors (e.g. EC, IDA) and the private sector (e.g. Chevron) are contributing financial resources and technical assistance. All donors have accepted fiduciary arrangements and reporting procedures that were agreed to by GoA, the Social Fund management, and the International Development Association (IDA). EC has accepted fiduciary arrangements also for other projects mainly in DDDR.

The African Development Bank (AfDB) and the EC have prepared a Country Procurement Assessment Review (CPAR) jointly with the World Bank. A Public Expenditure Management and Financial Accountability Review (PEMFAR) was prepared by the World Bank in close collaboration with GoA and the IMF. DFID and EC cooperated both by financial support and by substantive conceptual contribution.

Angola has been a pilot under the Low-Income Countries Under Stress (LICUS) initiative.¹⁶⁰ The World Bank and the UNDP have finalized a Framework for Collaboration on Strategic Support for Angola, under the LICUS initiative. Strategic interventions are planned in the areas of:

- governance and transparency;
- service delivery;
- capacity building.

New Partnerships for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) has currently two projects in Angola:

The first is aimed at developing the human resource capacity within the health sector with a collaborative effort between Angola and South Africa.

The second project involves the training and development of teachers within Angola for its educational reforms and is supported by UNESCO.

¹⁵⁸ According to OECD Statistics Online

¹⁵⁹ Various sources: CSP p22 – ‘It is very difficult to obtain a clear picture of the intentions of MS and other donors in terms of future funding’; ‘One cannot speak of a clear specialisation of donors by sector or even of a geographical concentration’: Aid Harmonisation and Alignment ‘There has never been a Consultation Group (CG) meeting between the development partners in Angola’.

¹⁶⁰ The LICUS initiative aims through a combination of resources, analysis and advisory services to promote good policies and contribute to development. LICUS are emerging from armed conflict and are in the early stages of domestically generated reform but have weak government capacity.

ANNEX 10

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ANGOLA COUNTRY DOCUMENTS

Title	Year
Roadmap SDR, S: Rural Development\ Secao SDR\Roadmap SDR, 3/11/2008.	2008
REPÚBLICA DE ANGOLA MINISTÉRIO DAS FINANÇAS COMUNICADO DE IMPRENSA ESCLARECIMENTO SOBRE A LINHA DE CRÉDITO DA CHINA	2008
REPÚBLICA DE ANGOLA MINISTÉRIO DAS FINANÇAS LINHA DE CRÉDITO COM O EXIMBANK DA CHINA RELATÓRIO DAS ACTIVIDADES DESENVOLVIDAS	2008
A.F. De Andrade Angola Reintegration Strategy	2008
Ministry of Finance Assessment of Angolan Diamond – Final Report	2007
MINARS-UTCAH Projectos das ONGs 2002/2007	2007
MINARS-UTCAH Directório das ONGs nacionais e internacionais	2007
REPÚBLICA DE ANGOLA MINISTÉRIO DAS FINANÇAS - A ECONOMIA DE ANGOLA EVOLUÇÃO RECENTE E PERSPECTIVAS	2007
Inquerito de indicadores de malária em Angola 2006-07, COSEP/Macro Intl.	2007
Government of the Republic of Angola/NEPAD Irrigation Rehabilitation and Sustainable Water Resources Management	2005
Ministry of Finance Assessment of Angolan Petroleum Sector – Final Report	2004
Angola National Strategy Plan on HIV/AIDS	2003
Government of the Republic of Angola : Water Sector Development Strategy	2003
Government of Angola, Ministry of Finance, “Press Release by the Ministry of Finance on the Oil Diagnostic,” November 5, 2002.	2002
Plano Educação para Todos 2001-2015	2001
Estrategia Integrada Melhoria do Sistema de Educação	2002
Estrategias MINED - Genero	2002
Estrategias de Alfabetização e Recuperação do Atraso Escolar 2006-2015	2002
Estrategia para a Educação Especial	2002
Estrategia para a Direcção Nacional para a Acção Social Escolar	2002
Plano Estrategico do MINED no luta contra VIH/SIDA	2002
Situação de Educação e Ensino em Angola	2002
Plano Mestre de Formação de Professores	2002
Plano Nacional de Capacitação de Professores	2002

EC DOCUMENTS

Title	Type of Document	Year
EPA SADC Factsheet	Information Brief	2009
Angola – Comunidade Europeia Documento de Estratégia para o País e Programa Indicativo Nacional para o período 2008 – 2013	CSP/NIP	2008
EU Report on Policy Coherence for Development COM(2007) 545 final	Communication	2007
Towards an EU response to situations of fragility - - engaging in difficult environments for sustainable development, stability and peace - COM(2007) 643 final	Communication	2007
Memorandum of Understanding EC-PALOP	Agreement	2007

Title	Type of Document	Year
Analysis of past and present cooperation of the EC in the field of Rural Development and Food Security in Angola	Report	2006
EPA SADC State of Negotiations	Information Brief	2006
Governance in the European Consensus on Development - COM(2006) 421 final	Communication	2006
EC- Governance in the European Consensus on Development Towards a harmonised approach within the European Union COM(2006) 421 final	Communication	2006
EC - Accompanying the Communication "Governance in the European Consensus on Development: towards a harmonized approach within the European Union" - SEC(2006) 1020	Policy document	2006
Update of the Country Environmental Profile of Angola		2006
European Commission (2006) EU Concept for support to Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR)	Strategy	2006
European Council (2005): Council Decision concerning the signing, on behalf of the European Community, of the Agreement amending the Partnership Agreement between the members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, of the one part, and the European Community and its Member States, of the other part, signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000	Council Decision	2005
EU Strategy for Africa: Towards a Euro-African pact to accelerate Africa's development COM(2005) 489 final	Communication	2005
COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE - SEC(2005) 455	Communication	2005
European Commission (2004): Republic of Angola Joint Annual Report 2002-2003	Annual Report	2004
EC GAERC Council Meeting General Affairs Luxembourg 13th October 2003 13098/03	Final Note	2004
European Commission (2003): Republic of Angola – European Community. Country Strategy Paper and National Indicative Programme 2002-2007	CSP/ NIP	2003
European Commission (2003): Republic of Angola Joint Annual Report 2001-2002	Annual Report	2003
European Council Conclusion Oct. 2003	Final Note	2003
EC GAERC Council Meeting General Affairs Luxembourg 13th October 2003 13098/03	Final Note	2003
SADC- RSP and RPI 2002-2007	RSP/ RIP	2002
Council Common Position of 25 June 2002 on Angola and repealing Common Position 2000/391/CFSP Official Journal L 167 , 26/06/2002 P. 0009 - 0011	Policy document	2002
EC - DG DEV LINKING RELIEF, REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT (LRRD): IDEAS FOR ACTION	Policy Document	2001
COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION on Conflict Prevention COM(2001) 211 final	Communication	2001
European Commission - ACP: PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MEMBERS OF THE AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC GROUP OF STATES OF THE ONE PART, AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND ITS MEMBER STATES, OF THE OTHER PART SIGNED in Cotonou on the 23 June 2000	Agreement	2000
The European Community's Development Policy COM(2000) 212 final	Communication	2000
Framework for Cooperation PALOP (Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé & Príncipe., Regional Indicative Programme 1997 VIII/164/97	RIP	1997
European Commission (1996) Linking Relief, Rehabilitation, and Development (LRRD) COM (96) 153 Final	Communication	1996

EVALUATIONS AND REVIEWS

Title	Year
EC-Angola Cooperation Joint End of Term Review, Conclusions, Angola	2007
EC-Angola Cooperation Joint Annual Review	2007
European Commission (2007) Evaluation of the EC Support to the ACP SADC Region	2007
European Commission (2007) Evaluation of the European Commission's support to the Republic of Mozambique	2007
CE- Évaluation thématique, Développement Rural et Agricole, 2007	2007
EC-Angola Cooperation Joint Annual Review	2006
End of Term Review ANGOLA	2006
EC-Angola Cooperation Joint Assessment Report	2006
EC Thematic Evaluation of the EC Support to Good Governance, 2006	2006
European Commission (2006): Evaluation of the European Commission's support to the United Republic of Tanzania - VOL 1	2006
European Commission (2006): Evaluation of the European Commission's support to the United Republic of Tanzania - VOL 2	2006
EC-Angola Cooperation Joint Assessment Report	2005
EC-Angola Cooperation Joint Assessment Report	2004
EC Thematic Evaluation of Food Aid Policy And Food-Aid Management and Special Operations in Support of Food Security - July 2004	2004
A1 *3 (04) D/4511 2004 Mid-Term Review ANGOLA	2004
EC-Angola Cooperation Joint Assessment Report	2003
Evaluation of ECHO's Global Humanitarian Plans in Angola, particularly with regard to treatment of IDPs - 2003	2003
Evaluation of the Regional Co-operation Between the PALOP Countries and the European Community - 2001	2001
ECHO 2001 Evaluation of ECHO's Global Plan 2000 - Angola	2001

Non-EC Evaluations

Title	Year
Special Project to Support the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants in the Framework of the Peace Process in Angola (ADRP) IMPLEMENTATION COMPLETION MEMORANDUM (ICM) 2007	2007
The World Bank Status of Project Execution SOPE 2005-2006-2007	2007

OTHER DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS

Title	Year
EC-EN Angola Trade Statistics	2008
OECD African Economic Outlook 2007-2008	2008
OECD Service Delivery in Fragile Situations KEY CONCEPTS, FINDINGS AND LESSONS 2008	2008
UNDAF Angola 2005-2008	2008
UNDP Executive Committee and UNFPA Draft country programme document for Angola (2005-2008)	2008
UNDP MDG Global Report	2007

Title	Year
Penny Streater: DEVELOPMENT-ANGOLA: Absorbing Lessons on Clean Water IPS	2007
UNICEF Progress report Angola 2007	2007
UNDP- Governance of Water and Sanitation in Angola' s Poor Neighbourhoods – 2007	2007
African Development Fund Memorandum for ANGOLA SUMBE WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT PROJECT)	2007
The World Bank Water Sector Institutional Development Project – Appraisal Document	2007
OECD Principles for Good Engagement in Fragile States 2007	2007
UNDP 2007 Human Development Report	2007
UNDP Study on Decentralisation in Angola	2007
OECD African Economic Outlook 2006	2006
ADB (2005) Angola Result-based country strategy Paper 2005-2007	2005
IMF – Angola selected issues and statistical appendix	2005
UN System (2005) Angola UNDAF 2005-2008	2005
UNDP Angola MDG Report 2005	2005
UNDP (2005) Angola Human Development Report	2005
The World Bank (2005) Interim Strategic Note	2005
UNESCO Mission Report Teacher Training Initiative in Sub-Saharan Africa, July 2005	2005
UNICEF The state of the world's children – “Childhood under treat”	2005
UNICEF A Matter of Life and Health:, 2005	2005
Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness	2005
OECD African Economic Outlook	2005
Institute for Security Studies (2004) From Soldiers to Citizens: A study of the social, economic and political reintegration of UNITA ex-combatants in post-war Angola	2004
U N D P, in collaboration with ILO, UNICEF, UNOA, WFP, UNOPS “INTEGRATED HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME” – Final Evaluation 2004	2004
OECD African Economic Outlook 2004	2004
The World Bank PROJECT APPRAISAL DOCUMENT ON A PROPOSED CREDIT IN THE AMOUNT OF SDR 12.3 MILLION (US\$16.6 MILLION) TO THE REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA FOR AN ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	2003
UNDP (2003) Angola Human Development Report	2003
The World Bank, “Transitional Support Strategy for the Republic of Angola	2003
The World Bank, “ Interim for the Republic of Angola, March 4, 2003	2003
WHO Country Strategy 2002-2005	2002
Report to the Security Council of United Nations (U.N.) Under -Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Africa Ibrahim Gambari 2003	2003
IPA Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) in Peace Agreements and UN Peacekeeping Mandates	2002
UNDP Demobilisation and Reintegration of Combatants - 2002	2002
NGO Voice - Resolution on Linking Relief Rehabilitation & Development (LRRD) - 2002	2002
UNDP/IOM/UNICEF/WHO Public Expenditure in Social Sector in Angola 2002	2002
United Nations System in Angola. Angola: The post-war challenges	2002

Title	Year
UN System Angola CCA	2002
UN System Angola MYFF 2001 -2004	2002
UN System Angola MYFF 2004 -2007	2002
The World Bank Conflict Prevention Post-Conflict Reconstruction	2002
INE/UNICEF MICS II Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys	2001
United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs CONFLICT, PEACE-BUILDING, DISARMAMENT, SECURITY Gender Perspectives on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) 2001	2001
ECHA United Nations Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs - DDR Working Group “Harnessing Institutional Capacities in Support of the DDR of Former Combatants” 2000	2000
U.N. Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (CESCR), “Substantive Issues Arising in the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights,” General Comment No. 14 (2000), E/C.12/2000/4, November 8, 2000, paragraph 52.	2000

RESEARCH AND SPECIFIC PUBLICATIONS

Title	Year
Project Appraisal Document, Water Sector Institutional Development Project, WB	2008
Baltic Business School : Chinese investments in Angola	2008
TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL: Global Corruption Report 2008 Cambridge University Press Cambridge, Corruption Perception Index 2007	2008
Position Paper 2 (Civil Society): Nicholas Shaxson, João Neves, and Fernando Pacheco DRIVERS OF CHANGE, ANGOLA January 2008	2008
Country Reports on Human Rights Practices by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, March 11, 2008	2008
Challenges for International Cooperation: the case of Brazil by Catharina Schläger for FES Fredric Ebert Stiftung	2007
Inge Tvedten Key Development Issues and Aid in a Context of Peace Chr. Michelsen Institute Development Studies and Human Rights – 2002 and The Center for Systemic Peace (CSP) Polity IV Country Report 2006: Angola	2007
OECD The Africa Competitiveness Report 2007.	2007
Renato Aguilar The Asian Drivers and Angola – Gotheborg University	2006
Angola Bertelsmann Transformation Index	2006
BPI Estudos Economicos e Financeiros – ANGOLA	2006
Framework Contract EuropeAid/119860/C/SV/Multi Lot No 6: Environment. Specific Contract No 2006/116363 Update of the Country Environment Profile of Angola	2006
FRIDE Fundación par alas Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior Angola: Global “Good Governance” Also Needed – A study by David Sogge	2006
OECD EVALUATING CONFLICT PREVENTION AND PEACE BUILDING ACTIVITIES - 2006	2006
US Department of State, 2006: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Angola. Released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, March 8, 2006.	2006
The human rights situation in Angola. Summary of the Human Rights lot in the Committee on Development, 24th. January 2006	2006
Food Security Situation Report – May 2005 – WFP Angola	2005
TCU/OCHA Situations reports and interviews	2005
SIDA Country Report	2005
Decentralisation in SADC Countries - Abdul-Hakin Ameir Issa	2004

Inge Amundsen, Cesaltina Abreu Civil Society in Angola: Inroads, Space and Accountability – CHR Michelsen Institute - Bergen, Norway	2004
Human Rights Watch - The Use of Oil Revenue in Angola and Its Impact on Human Rights	2004
Overseas Development Institute - The changing roles of agricultural rehabilitation: linking relief, development and support to rural livelihoods	2004
Shepard Forman Center on International Cooperation New York University -Building Civilian Capacity for Conflict Management and Sustainable Peace 2004	2004
UNDP Civil Service Reform in Angola	2003
S. Kasack The Luena/Angola experience”	2003
Porto, Joao Gomes & Imogen Parsons, ‘Sustaining the Peace in Angola: An Overview of Current Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration’ Bonn: Bonn International Center for Conversion 2003.	2003
Rome Declaration on Harmonisation 2003	2003
TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL: Global Corruption Report 2003 Cambridge University Press Cambridge 2003 Corruption Perception Index 2002	2003
INSP/UNICEF/CIRPS/WHO, 2002 INSP/UNICEF/CIRPS/WHO, 2002, Risk Factors for HIV, Hepatitis B, Syphilis and Trichomonas among Women Attending Ante-Natal Services in Luanda, Benguela and Lobito, Instituto Nacional da Saúde Pública, United Nations Children’s Fund, CIRPS and World Health Organisation, Luanda	2002
Chr. Michelsen Institute Angola 2001/2002 Key Development Issues and Aid in a Context of Peace	2002
M. Olsen, End of Posting Report	2002
The International Foundation for Election Systems, the International Republican Institute, and the National Democratic Institute, “Angola: Pre-election Assessment Report”	2002
OECD DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS OF CONFLICT PREVENTION AND PEACE-BUILDING	2001
Growth, Poverty and Income Distribution in Angola (2000-2001 African Poverty Alleviation Program, American University, Washington, D.C. and Robson, Paul (ed.), Communities and Reconstruction in Angola, Development Workshop, Guelph, Canada	2001
Earth Trend Data 2000 Angola Country Profile	2000
Human Rights Watch World Report 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2005 Country Report Angola	

PROJECT DOCUMENTS

Title	Year
WATER AND SANITATION	
Projecto Projecto 8.ACP.ANG.5 & 9.ACP.ANG.12 – <i>Reforço do abastecimento de água à cidade de Tombwa</i> – Assistência Técnica à Unidade de Gestão de Água e Saneamento de Tombwa (UGAST) – Relatório Final .	2008
17º Relatório de Acompanhamento Mensal, Set 2008-11-23; Assistência Técnica a Unidade de Coordenação do Programa de Abastecimento e Uso Comunitário de Água e Saneamento Residual Uni-familiar em Bairros Peri-urbanos da Cidade de Luanda, 9ACPANG004, 9º Relatório de Progresso Trimestral, Maio, Junho e Julho 2008	2008
Relatório do 12º Trimestre, Abastecimento de Água potável a Cidade de Tombwa, Assistência Técnica a Unidade de Gestão de Água e Saneamento de Tombwa (UGAST), Set 2008;	2008
Auditoria Técnica e Financeira Específica da Componente de Obra Relativa a Empreitada de Abastecimento de Água a Cidade de Tombwa, 8ACPANG005, 9ACPANG012, Relatório Final, Fev 2007, Consorcio Hydratec	2007
9 ACP RPR 39 Water facility REDUCING CHILD MORTALITY AND INCREASING SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY IMPROVING ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION IN RURAL AREAS OF ANGOLA - ROM report	2007
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION FOR THE SUBURBAN AREAS OF LUANDA9 ACP ANG 4 ROM report	2007

Title	Year
Mapa Sanitaria (Caraterização do Sistema da Prestação de Serviços de Saúde), Província de Luanda PASS	2007
Final Report, Avaliação Externa Intercalar do Programa de Transição de Apoio as Populações Deslocadas, ANG/8/7255/13, IBF	2005
Water Supply to Town of Tombwa 8ACP ANG005 ; FA –; Rider Nº2 15/12/06;	2006
9 ACP RPR 39REDUCING CHILD MORTALITY AND INCREASING SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY IMPROVING ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION IN RURAL AREAS OF ANGOLA - Financing Agreement	2006
Fiche do Projecto: Water Facility I 9ACPRPR039/054; Water Facility II 9ACPRPR050/060; 9ACPRPR101/6	2006
Supervisão das Obras de Reabilitação e Expansão de Infraestruturas de Água Potável Associadas aos Centros de Distribuição da Malemba e da Cazenga, 9ACPANG004, 17º Relatório de Acompanhamento Mensal	2008
Assistência Técnica a Unidade de Coordenação do Programa de Abastecimento e Uso Comunitário de Água e Saneamento Residual Uni-familiar em Bairros Peri-urbanos da Cidade de Luanda, 9ACPANG004, 9º Relatório de Progresso Trimestral	2008
Relatório do 12º Trimestre, Abastecimento de Água potável a Cidade de Tombwa, Assistência Técnica a Unidade de Gestão de Água e Saneamento de Tombwa (UGAST)	2008
Study of the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector, Final Report, Muller, Figueiredo, Santos	2008
Water Supply to Town of Tombwa 8ACP ANG005,6399/ANG; Rider Nº1 22/09/04	2004
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION FOR THE SUBURBAN AREAS OF LUANDA9 ACP ANG 4 Financing Agreement	2004
Water Supply to Town of Tombwa 8ACP ANG005, 8ACP ANG012MR00669.01 28/05/02; MR00669.02 15/12/03	2003
FA-9082/ANG; Supervisão das Obras de Reabilitação e Expansão de Infraestruturas de Água Potável Associadas aos Centros de Distribuição da Malemba e da Cazenga, 9ACPANG004,	2004
EDUCATION	
7 ACP ANG 83 ANGOLA – ANG – FORMAÇÃO CONTÍNUA DOS PROFESSORES PRIMÁRIOS ROM Report MR0111.02 19/02/07 (expost)	2007
7 ACP ANG 83 ANGOLA – ANG – FORMAÇÃO CONTÍNUA DOS PROFESSORES PRIMÁRIOS ROM Report	2007
Support to Primary Education 9ACP ANG015 FA Nº 9428/ANG (ANG/001/05);	2005
ONJILA – Contextual Basic Education in Angola Rider Nº2 21/04/05	2005
7 ACP ANG 83 ANGOLA – ANG – FORMAÇÃO CONTÍNUA DOS PROFESSORES PRIMÁRIOS Financing Agreement MR0111.01 15/12/03;	2003
Rehabilitation of Agrarian Institute of Tchivinguiro 7ACP ANG061 Financing Agreement FA 5602/ANG ROM Report ; MR00668.01 28/05/02	2002
ONJILA – Contextual Basic Education in Angola PVD/2001/011-821 MR-01117.01	2001
7 ACP ANG 83 ANGOLA – ANG – FORMAÇÃO CONTÍNUA DOS PROFESSORES PRIMÁRIOS Financing Agreement	2001
Rehabilitation of Agrarian Institute of Tchivinguiro 7ACP ANG061 Financing Agreement FA 5602/ANG (ANG/7014/000)	1998
FOOD SECURITY	
Progress report for technical advice for the consolidation of CNIDAH capacities, UNDP, code 00067533,.	2008
BGUE-B2008-21.020100-C8-AIDCO PAPEFSA - Programme d'appui à l'élevage familial dans le sud de l'Angola Financing Agreement	2007
Assistance to the S Department, Angola, Project terminal report, FAO, August	2006.

Title	Year
Projecto Terra, GCP/ANG/035/EC - FOOD/2005/115134, FAO-EC	2005
Transition program for support to internally displaced persons, ANG/8/7255/13, External MTR, Final report.,	2005
Fichas de Projeto Food CfP 2004, Uniao Europeia, Delegacao da Comissao Europeia em Angola: various fiches.	2004
ECHO, Programa de emergencia anti-minas.	2002
ECHO, Evaluation Global Plan 2000-Angola, Report - Sector Health and Nutrition. EC/ECHO-03/2000.	2000
Multi Food Security Programme 2004 Angola Financing Agreement	2004
BGUE-B2008-21.020100-C8-AIDCO Food Security Programme 2005 - NGO Programme Angola Financing Agreement	2005
HEALTH	
Termos de referencia para missao de avaliacao do PASS e identificacao e formulacao do novo programa de apoio ao sector da saude	2008
ONG-PVD/2006/112-761 REABILITAÇÃO DOS SERVIÇOS MUNICIPAIS DE SAÚDE EM DAMBA E MAQUELA DO ZOMBO, PROVÍNCIA DO UÍDE - ANGOLA	2007
MTR of the EC-funded support project to the National Rehabilitation Program of people with motor and sensorial disabilities, EC ref No. 2007/137816-8ACPT.ANG.06, final report	2006
Transition program for support to internally displaced persons, ANG/8/7255/13, External MTR, Final report.	2005
ONG-PVD/2006/112-761 REABILITAÇÃO DOS SERVIÇOS MUNICIPAIS DE SAÚDE EM DAMBA E MAQUELA DO ZOMBO, PROVÍNCIA DO UÍDE – ANGOLA Financing Agreement	2005
Projecto Programa de Apoio ao Sector Saude	2005
ECHO, Evaluation Global Plan 2000-Angola, Report - Sector Health and Nutrition. EC/ECHO-03/2000.	2000
FAs for 'Programme de soutien au secteur sante' and for 'Appui au programme national de réhabilitation des handicapés'	2004
GOVERNANCE	
9.ACP.ANG.16/1 UNCTAD-TRAINFORTRADE in Angola PROGRESS REPORT YEAR 1	2008
Documents National Civil Society Conference (documentation package)	2008
PAANE 89ACP ANG 19 025 Report 2nd TA Mission	2008
Institutional support to NAO 9ACP ANG 13	2008
Institutional Support to NAO 9 ACP ANG 13 ROM Report	2007
PAANE 9ACP ANG 19 Monitoring Documents	2007
Socio-economic Reintegration to Vulnerable Groups 9ACP ANG 14 ROM Report	2007
DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS TrainForTrade / Angola	2007
APOIO AO DESENVOLVIMENTO DO SISTEMA JUDICIÁRIO ACP MTR 4, 8 ACP TPS 123, 9 ACP MTR ROM Report	2007
AUMENTAR A CAPACIDADE DOS MEDIA E DA SOCIEDADE CIVIL PARA CONTRIBUIR PARA UMA PAZ -SUSTENTÁVEL EM ANGOLA DDH/2005/112-938 ROM Report	2007
FAS III Beneficiaries' Participatory Evaluation	2006
PAANE 9ACP ANG 19 Financing Agreement	2005
PAANE 9ACP ANG 19 Identification Fiche	2005
IDENTIFICAÇÃO DE UM PROGRAMA DE APOIO AOS ACTORES NÃO ESTATAIS – ANE RELATÓRIO PRELIMINAR (R1	2005
Avaliação da Segunda Fase do Projecto “Apoio Institucional à Assembleia Nacional de Angola – Projecto nº 7.ACP.ANG.077”	2005

Title	Year
FAS III Implementation Mission Report	2005
9 ACP ANG 16 TRAINFORTRADE FINANCING AGREEMENT	2005
Financing Proposal n° 9 ACP ANG 16 TRAINFORTRADE	2005
FAS III Annual Report	2004
FAS III IMPLEMENTATION MISSION REPORT	2004
Institutional support to NAO 9ACP ANG 13 financing agreement	2004
The Case of the Angola Social Action Fund - FAS III - By Henda Ducados and Victor Hugo Guilherme	2004
FAS III BENEFICIARIES' PARTICIPATORY EVALUATION	2004
Institutional Support to NAO 9 ACP ANG 13 Financing Agreement	2004
FAS III BENEFICIARIES' PARTICIPATORY EVALUATION	2003
APOIO AO DESENVOLVIMENTO DO SISTEMA JUDICIÁRIO ACP MTR 4, 8 ACP TPS 123, 9 ACP MTR ROM REPORT	2003
Resettlement Policy Framework Angola Social Action Fund III (FAS 111)	2003
FAS III ANG 6003/062 WORLD BANK PROJECT APPRAISAL Report No: 25671-ANG	2003
FAS III ANG 6003/062 FINANCING AGREEMENT	2003
PEAPP Emergency program to support the peace process ang/7041/000 first report on implementation	2002
PEAPP Emergency program to support the peace process ang/7041/000 financing agreement	2002
Apoio ao desenvolvimento do sistema judiciario nos PALOP	2001
Projecto “Apoio Institucional à Assembleia Nacional de Angola – Projecto n° 7.ACP.ANG.077	2000
DDRR	
IRSEM Relatório Trimestral de Atividades Junho/Setembro 2008	2008
MDRP Quarterly Monitoring Reports –Angola 2008	2008
Projecto 09.ACP.ANG.02 e 21 Programa de desminagem de emergência para um retorno e reassentamento sustentáveis Final report	2008
MDRP World Bank Project Implementation Monitoring SOPE Status of Projects Implementation	2007
FAS III Implementation Mission Report	2007
FAS III Annual Report	2007
CIC Final Reports Projects PGDR Ukuma, Khinjenje, Longonjo	2007
MDRP Quarterly Monitoring Reports –Angola 2007-	2007
MDRP Joint Partners Mission 2007	2007
IRSEM Mid Term Review of the EC complementary Grant to the Angola Demobilization and Reintegration Program	2007
IRSEM Avaliação Anual Independente do Programa Geral de Desmobilização e reintegração)	2007
PEAPP Emergency program to support the peace process ang/7041/000 Final Evaluation	2005
FAS III Annual Report	2005
MDRP World Bank Project Implementation Monitoring SOPE Status of Projects Implementation	2006
FAS III Implementation Mission Report	2006
Socio-Economic Reintegration assistance to Vulnerable Groups ANG/001/004 – Financing Agreement Implementation Mission Report February, June, September	2006

Title	Year
FAS III Annual Report	2006
Projecto 09.ACP.ANG.02 e 21 Programa de desminagem de emergência para um retorno e reassentamento sustentáveis	2005
MDRP World Bank Project Implementation Monitoring SOPE Status of Projects Implementation	2005
Transition program for support to internally displaced persons, ANG/8/7255/13, External MTR, Final report.	2005
ADRP Mid-Term Review	2005
Socio-economic reintegration assistance to vulnerable groups” ACP 9 ANG/001/001 and ACP 9 ANG/001/003 implementation mission reports	2007
ADRP Multi Donor Trust Fund Monitoring Report	2006
Socio-economic reintegration assistance to vulnerable groups” ACP 9 ANG/001/001 and ACP 9 ANG/001/003 implementation mission reports	2005
ADRP Multi Donor Trust Fund Monitoring Report	2005
Estratégia para a Reintegração des ex-militares portadores de deficiência	2004
Programme of Emergency Mine Action for sustainable return and resettlement” ACP 9 ANG 002 and ACP 9 ANG 021	2004
Socio-economic reintegration assistance to vulnerable groups” ACP 9 ANG/001/001 and ACP 9 ANG/001/003 Financing agreement	2004
Socio-Economic Reintegration assistance to Vulnerable Groups ANG/001/004 – Financing Agreement Guia Vulnerabilidade	2004
Socio-Economic Reintegration assistance to Vulnerable Groups ANG/001/004 – Financing Agreement	2004
PEAPP Emergency program to support the peace process ang/7041/000 Final report	2004
PEAPP Emergency program to support the peace process ang/7041/000 Progress report March, May October, December	2004
PEAPP Emergency program to support the peace process ang/7041/000 Progress report March, May June	2003
PEAPP Emergency program to support the peace process ang/7041/000 implementation mission report July, August, October	2003
The World Bank TECHNICAL ANNEX FOR A PROPOSED GRANT) TO THE REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA FOR AN ANGOLA EMERGENCY DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION PROJECT'	2003
Programa de desminagem de emergência para um retorno e reassentamento sustentáveis 8 ACP ANG 15 Financing Agreement	2003
MICRO-PROJECTS PROGRAMME III. 9 ACP ANG 13	2003
MICRO-PROJECTS PROGRAMME III. 9 ACP ANG 13 Financing agreement	2002
Transition program to support displaced populations ANG/8/7255/13 - financing agreement	2002
PAR Programa de Apoio a Reconstrução PAR 7 ACP ANG062 financing agreement	2001
HUMAN RIGHTS	
DDH/2006/131-752 NATIONAL CIVIC AND ELECTORAL EDUCATION PROGRAMME Project Documents	2007
DDH/2007/144-617 PREVENÇÃO E RESOLUÇÃO DE CONFLITOS NO GENERO NOS MUNICIPIOS DE UÍGE, NEGAGE E BUNGO (PROVINCIA DE UÍGE) Project Documents	2006
DDH/2007/144-613 - REFORÇO DA CAPACIDADE INSTITUCIONAL E COMUNITÁRIO DAS ONG SOBRE OS DIREITOS HUMANOS – Project Documents	2006
DDH/2007/144254 - PROMOÇÃO DOS DIREITOS DAS PESSOAS PORTADORAS DE DEFICIÊNCIA, NAS PROVÍNCIAS DE BENGUELA, HUÍLA E HUAMBO – Project Documents	2006
DDH/2007/143-622 ELAVOKO – Project Documents	2006

Title	Year
DDH/2007/143-466 VOZES DA PAZ – ONDAKA – Project Documents	2006
DDH/2007/142-739 GARANTINDO DIREITO SOBRE TERRAS – Project Documents	2006
DDH/2006/131-991 PROJECTO DE APOIO À PREVENÇÃO, TRANSFORMAÇÃO E RESOLUÇÃO DE CONFLITOS – Project Documents	2005
BGUE-B2008-19.040500-C8-AIDCO 19 04 03 EIDHR Micro-projects 2004, Angola	2004
BGUE-B2008-19.040500-C8-AIDCO The Church and the Construction of Peace in Angola Project Documents	2003
BGUE-B2008-19.040500-C8-AIDCO For the Human Rights in Angola Project Documents	2003
CO-FINANCING WITH NGOs	
PVD 2600-130-075 Gestão participativa de terras periurbanas Project Implementation Report	2007
PVD 2600-130-075 Gestão participativa de terras periurbanas Project Documents	2006
ONG/PVD/2006/118-738 NETWORK OF SERVICES FOR VULNERABLE GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN IN THE CITIES OF LUANDA AND LOBITO, ANGOLA Project Documents	2006
ONG/PVD/2001/011-767 JANGO - FORMACAO PARA A TRANSFORMACAO EM ANGOLA Project Documents	2001

WEBSITES CONSULTED

www.cec.europa.eu
www.un.org
www.undp.org
www.fao.org
www.unicef.org
www.unesco.org
www.who.org
www.worldbank.org
www.adfb.org
www.unctad.org
www.oecd.org
www.delago.ec.europa.eu
www.recclesia.org
www.adra-angola.org
www.educacaoangola.org
www.minader.org
www.minfin.gv.ao
www.legis-palop.org
www.afdevinfo.com
www.mdrp.org/angola
www.transparencyinternational.org
www.theglobalfund.org
www.msf.ca/news/news-updates/2008/07/angolan-government
www.economics.ox.ac.uk
www.eiu.com
www.alisei.org
www.mediciconlafrica.org
www.solidariedade.oikos.pt
www.nepad.org
www.africa-union.org

ANNEX 11
LIST OF PEOPLE CONTACTED

LIST OF PEOPLE CONTACTED

N.	Person	Function	Organisation
BRUSSELS			
1	Markku Miettinen	Evaluation Manager	EuropeAid Cooperation Office Evaluation Unit
2	Ms. Silvia Orrù	Evaluation Manager	EuropeAid Cooperation Office Evaluation Unit
3	Mr. Konstantin von Metzingen	Desk Officer Angola and Mozambique	DEV E3
4	Ms. Patricia Cavanagh	International Aid Cooperation Officer	AIDCO ECHO A 1
5	Ms. Isabelle Le Normand	Geographical Coordinator	AIDCO C1
6	Mr. Patrice Pillet	Officer	AIDCO C1
7	Mr. Manuel Bousquet	Policy Officer	DEV DGA B2
8	Ms. Lisabetta Foa	Desk Coordinator	DEV DGA D3
9	Ms. Dominique Albert	Officer	AIDCO E6
10	Ms. Dominique Blariaux	Food Security Specialist	AIDCO E6
11	Mr. Alexandre Borges Gomes	Principal Administrator	DG AI TRADE D2
12	Ms. P. Vander Espt	Officer	AIDCO E4
13	Mr. Mario Rui Queiro	Officer	AIDCO E4
14	Mr. Joan Nadal Sastre	Head of Sector	AIDCO C4
15	Ms. Marja Karjalainen	Education Specialist	AIDCO B3
16	Mr. Juan Garay	Health Specialist	AIDCO B3
AFRICA			
17	Mr. Paul Belanger	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa	Geographical Information Systems
ANGOLA			
EC DELEGATION AND PROJECTS			
18	João Gabriel Ferreira	Head of Delegation	EC Delegation
19	Robert Alder	Councillor- Head of Section Rural Development	EC Delegation
20	Francois Thiollier	Councillor- Head of Section Economy Commerce and Institutional Support	EC Delegation
21	Mauro Di Veroli	Councillor- Head of Section Social Issues	EC Delegation
22	Paula Cristina Fernandes	Officer Governance and NSA	EC Delegation
23	Ms. Aurea Ernestina DG Machado Pereira	Officer Human Rights	EC Delegation
24	Paulo Nelson da Costa Leitão	Officer Justice- Governance	EC Delegation
25	Juan Jose Almagro Herrador	Officer Economy Commerce and Institutional Support	EC Delegation
26	Maria José Santos Baptista	Officer Social Issues & Infrastructure	EC Delegation
27	Gabrio Marinozzi	Rural Development	EC Delegation
28	Marta Brites	Officer Social Issues & Infrastructure	EC Delegation
29	Raul Feio	Health	EC Delegation
30	Rogério Neves e Castro	Emergency de-mining for sustainable return and resettlement program	AT De-Mining and Programming, monitoring, evaluation NAO
31	Ana Gomes	Technical Assistance	Support to NAO
32	Maria Concetta Tirzi	TA Coordinator	PAANE
33	Angel Vega	TA Coordinator	PASS
34	Pedro del Campo	Technical Assistance	PASS
35	Ramon Sales	Technical Assistance	PASS
36	Ezequiel Loth	Coordinator	PASS Huambo
37	Emanuel Diavita, Diaz dos Santos	Coordinator	MOH, Comisao Nacional de Rehabilitação Fisica
38	Nuno Fortunato	TA Coordinator	TA Trainfortrade UNCTAD
GOVERNMENT			
39	Jean Benoit (JB) Menhes	Chief Planning Unit	UNICEF

N.	Person	Function	Organisation
40	Antonio Manuel Rodrigues	WES Specialist	UNICEF
41	Victor Hugo Guilherme	Director FAS	Ministry of Plan
42	Henda Ducados	Deputy Director	Ministry of Plan
43	Dr Arnaldo Nhavoto	Team Leader, TA	MINED
44	Jose Luis Encinas	TA	MINED
45	Dr Carlos de Silva Eloy	Director	NAO
46	João Mario Bento	AT – Projectos Infra-estruturas	NAO
47	Faustino dos Santo Loureiro	Chefe de Departamento de Planificação, Seguimento e Monitoria de Projectos	NAO
48	Solange Machado	Head of Cabinet	Ministry of Justice
49	Joana Antonio	Studies Cabinet	Ministry of Finance
50	Carlos Panzo	Financial Analyst – Financial Support Cabinet	Ministry of Finance
51	Pedro da Fonseca	Vice-Ministry	Ministry of Plan
52	Diogo Nesputa Lavajo	AT/ACP	Ministry of Plan
53	João Pinotes	Senior Consultant Reintegration	IRSEM
54	João de Jesus Ventura	Director Studies and Projects	IRSEM
55	Luís Garcia Caíca	Provincial Director Huambo	IRSEM
56	Ana Afonso	Diretora Nacional Infancia	MINARS
57	Domingas Pegado		MINARS
58	Luis Pires	PAIC/PRSA Project	MINADER
59	Elias Finde	Provincial director of health, Huambo	MOH
60	Jaime Muehombo	Huambo Municipal Health Services	MOH
61	Fernando Vicente	Huambo Municipal Health Services	MOH
62	Albino Dumbi	Director	Kaala Municipal Hospital
63	Maria Lucilia	Director	MINARS Huambo
64	Alvelino Benjamin	Head of Administrative Section	MINARS Huambo
65	Mr. Jaka	Vice Governor Social Issues	Provincial Administrator Huambo
66	Leonor Cassehua	Municipal Administrator	Municipal Administration Ukuma
67	Adão Francisco Flaviano Tchyniundu	Municipal Administrator	Municipal Administration Khinjenje
MULTILATERAL INTERVENERS			
68	Paulo Vicente	Officer	FAO
69	Pablo Matus	Officer	FAO
70	George Pngene	Officer	FAO
71	Vasco Catala	Officer	FAO
72	Arturo Angulo	Officer	FAO
73	Jorge Romero	Coordinator	UNDP/GF
74	James Martin	Coordinator	PNUD, Demining Capacity building
75	Amandio Mavela	Officer	PNUD, Demining Capacity building
76	Avindo Lopez	Officer	PNUD, Demining Capacity building
77	Lisa Maier	Operations Officer	World Bank
78	Luis C M Tavares	Senior Water & Sanitation Specialist	World Bank
79	Marcelo Fabre	Senior Operations Officer	World Bank
NON-STATE ACTORS			
80	Jonathan White	Directors of Operation	World Vision International
81	Cristophe Asanzi	Coordinator Huambo	World Vision International
82	Sergio Calundungu	Director General	ADRA
83	Dr Cambuta	Representative	ADRA
84	L Jada	Operator	CUAMM
85	Norah Villaman	Medical Doctor	AMOSMID, Huambo
86	Marcio Vieira	Medical Coordinator	AMOSMID, Huambo
87	Lance Morell	Managing Director	FEI Consulting
88	Joaquim Hernam	Project Assistant	ACF
89	Daniel Andre	Construction Supervisor	ACF
90	Faustino Tomé	Administração e Financiamento	DW
91	Adeolita Raimundo	Social Mobilisation and Health	DW

N.	Person	Function	Organisation
		Assistant	
92	Lucamba Capembe	Social Educator - Social Mobilisation Assistant	DW
93	Adão Adriano	Project Coordinator	DW
94	Moises Festo	Participative Planning Coordinator	DW Huambo
95	Pacheco Hilinga	Director	DW Huambo
96	Roberta Virgilio	Representative	GVC
97	Jacob David	Representative	GVC
98	Hienor Pedro Cavida	Representative	IMVF
99	Manuela David dos Santos Monteiro	Representative	IMVF
100	Robert Fenasse	Director of Operation	TSE
101	Emile Tapin	Representative	CAM
102	Domingos Luis Miguel	Representative	ADPP
103	Francino Gereiro João	Coordinator	ADPP
104	Alvarão Muzala	Logistics operator	ADPP
105	Damião Virgilio André	Logistics operator	ADPP
106	Ivalino Patricia Oliveira	Logistics operator	ADPP
107	Beatriz Manuel Pinto	Project Assistant	ADPP
108	Isabel Allina Kimuanga	Logistics operator	ADPP
109	Francisco Raposo	Country Representative	CIC Huambo
110	Eduardo de Francisco	Country Representative	ACH/Spain
111	António Alberto Prado	Journalist	Jornal da Economia
112	Adolfo Cagiza,	Country Representative	OIKOS
113	Nelson Costa	Representative	OIKOS
	BENEFICIARIES		
114	Bernardo J M Pedro	Líder de Area	Cazenga
115	Agostinho Antonio Ambrosio Neto	Area Leader	Cazenga
116	Damião Sauro	Area Leader	Cazenga
117	Patrik Agostinho Malua	Pupil	Escola Polivalente Formigos do Futuro
118	Oliveira João Branco	Pupil	Escola Polivalente Formigos do Futuro
119	Area Leader	Pupil	Escola Polivalente Formigos do Futuro
120	António	Coordinator	Cooperativa Agricola de Calilongue - Mundundo
121	Mauricio Agostinho Camuto	Director	Rádio Ecclesia

List of Focus Groups

Focus Groups	Participants
Farmers	Cooperatives province Huambo World Vision
UNITA Demobilised Combatants	Workers School Construction Caparacassa- Chinjenje
UNITA Demobilised Combatants	Workers School Construction Mundundo- Ukuma
Water and Sanitation	Beneficiaries WATSAN – Peri-urban areas of Luanda 9ACPANG004, 9ACPANG022

ANNEX 12

MISSION CALENDAR

Mission Calendar

Day	William Emilio Cerritelli	John Clifton	Claudio Schuftan
Oct 31			Travel Ho-Chi-Minh Ville/ Frankfurt
01 Nov.	TRAVEL Chieti/ROME/LISBON/LUANDA	TRAVEL FAO/LIS (LUANDA)	Travel Frankfurt/Lisbon/Luanda
02 Nov.	TRAVEL Chieti ROME/LISBON/LUANDA TEAM MEETING	TRAVEL (FAO/LIS)/LUANDA: TEAM MEETING	Travel Frankfurt/Lisbon/Luanda TEAM MEETING
03 Nov.	BRIEFING EC DEL: João Gabriel Ferreira, Ambassador, Head of Delegation EC Delegation Interview World Vision International TEAM MEETING	BRIEFING EC DEL: João Gabriel Ferreira, Ambassador, Head of Delegation EC Delegation Maria José Santos Baptista, Sector de Desenvolvimento Social e Infraestruturas, EC Delegation TEAM MEETING	BRIEFING EC DEL: João Gabriel Ferreira, Ambassador, Head of Delegation EC Delegation Meeting Mauro Di Veroli EC Delegation, Sector de Desenvolvimento Social e Infraestruturas, EC Delegation TEAM MEETING
04 Nov.	Interview: Juan Jose Alemagro Herrador, Economia, Comercio e Apoio Inst. EC Delegation Robert Alder Head of Section Rural Development Document Analysis PEAPP Interview Paula Cristina Fernandes Governance EC Delegation	MEETINGS EC DEL Juan Jose Alemagro Herrador, Economia, Comercio e Apoio Inst. EC Delegation Mauro di Verolli, Conselheiro, EC Delegation Document Review	Interview: Juan Jose Alemagro Herrador, Economia, Comercio e Apoio Inst. EC Delegation Robert Alder Head of Section Rural Development Document Analysis FS projects Interview Paula Cristina Fernandes EC Delegation Governance
05 Nov.	Document Review FASIII Meeting NAO Carlos Eloy Silva (Director) Document Analysis 9ACP Ang 14/1 and 9 ACP Ang 14/2 Electronic Interview World Bank	MEETINGS UTA-ACP: Emile Tapin, CAM * Dr Arnaldo Nhavoto, Team Leader, TA, PAEP, MINED Dr Carlos de Silva Eloy, Director do UTA, ON Rogerio Neves e Castro, AT Deminagem, Programação, Seguimento e Avaliação, ON	Meeting PASS Meeting Raul Feio EC Delegation Health Document Analysis
06 Nov.	Interview FASIII Ministry of Plan Victor Hugo Guillermo and Henda Ducados (Deputy Director) Interview IRSEM João Pinotes (Senior Consultant) João de Jesus Ventura (Director Studies and Projects) Meeting with Ana Gomes TA to NAO Interview Demining Project Rogerio Neves e Castro IRSEM Database Document Review	INTERVIEWS : Roberta Virgilio, GVC Jacob David, GVC Hienor Pedro Cavida, IMVF Manuela David dos Santos Monteiro, IMVF João Mario Bento, AT – Projectos Infra-estruturas, ON Faustino dos Santo Loureiro, Chefe de Departamento de Planificação, Seguimento e Monitoria de Projectos, Gabinete do ON Robert Fenasse, Director de Obras, TSE Diogo Nesputa Lavajo, AT/ACP	Interviews FAO Interviews Global Fund Interview OIKOS Document Review
07 Nov.	Meetings Ministry of Finance Carlos Panzo (Financial Analyst) and Joana Antonio (Cabinet of Studies) Second Meeting Juan Jose Alemagro Herrador, Economia, Comercio e Apoio Inst. EC Delegation Visit to TRAINFORTRADE PROJECT	INTERVIEWS: Joaquim Hernam, Assistant do Projecto, ACF Daniel Andre, Supervisor de Construção, ACF Faustino Tomé, Administração e Financiamento, DW Adeolita Raimundo, Assistente de Mobilização Social e Saude, DW Lucamba Capembe, Educadas Social, Assistente de Mobilização, DW Adão Adriano, Coordenador do Projecto, DW EscolaEscola Polivalente Formigos do Futuro, Cazenga Domingos Luis Miguel, Representante, ADPP	Interviews National Physical Rehabilitation Committee. Interview UNDP (CNIDAH Project) Document Review

Day	William Emilio Cerritelli	John Clifton	Claudio Schuftan
		Francino Gereiro João, Coordenador, ADPP Alvarão Muzala, Logístico, ADPP Damião Virgílio André, Logístico, ADPP Ivalino Patricia Oliveira, Logístico, ADPP Beatriz Manuel Pinto, Assistente do Projecto, ADPP Isabel Allina Kimuanga, Logística, ADPP Nunes Correia Balichioga, Director da Escola Arelino João Cau, Professor do Projecto Bernardo J M Pedro, Líder de Area Damião Sauro, Líder de Area Patrik Agostinho Malua, Aluno Oliveira João Branco, Aluno Agostinho Antonio Ambrosio Neto, Líder de Area Oswaldo Jose Sobrinho, Aluno	
08Nov.	TEAM MEETING: PROGRAMMING OF FIELD VISIT- DOCUMENT ANALYSIS	TEAM MEETING: PROGRAMMING OF FIELD VISIT- DOCUMENT Review	TEAM MEETING: PROGRAMMING OF FIELD VISIT- DOCUMENT ANALYSIS
09 Nov.	Travel to Huambo Interview CIC Interview Development Workshop	DOCUMENT Review: FIELD NOTES ETC	Travel to Huambo, Interview PASS Huambo Interview AMOSMID, Interview CIC
10 Nov.	Interview Vice Governor Jaka Interview DPARS (provincial MINARS) Interview IRSEM Huambo Field Visit Ukuma Field Visit Khinjenje Focus Groups Khinjenje	INTERVIEWS: Operations Officer, WB Luis C M Tavares, Senior Water & Sanitation Specialist, Water & Urban, Africa Region, WB Lance Morell, Managing Director, FEI Consulting DOCUMENT Review	Field Visit Caala Interview Caala Municipality, Interview Huambo Municipality, Collective Interview Provincial Health Directorate, Interview AMOSMID Interview ADRA Angola Interview ACF/Spain.
11 Nov.	Interview World Vision International Travel to Luanda Team meeting Document Analysis	INDEPENDENCE DAY: DOCUMENT Review : FIELD NOTES	Travel to Luanda Document Review Team meeting
12.Nov.	Interview François Thiollier Head of Section Economia, Comercio e Apoio Inst. EC Delegation Meeting Ministry of Plan Pedro da Fonseca (Vice Ministry) Interview Jornal da Economia Telephone and electronic interviews	MEETING PAEP, Interview: Jose Luis Encinas, TA, MINED DOCUMENT Review	Interview Marta Brites Sector de Desenvolvimento Social e Infra estruturas, EC Delegation Interview Maria José Santos Baptista Sector de Desenvolvimento Social e Infra estruturas, EC Delegation Document Review
13 Nov.	Interview Ministry of Justice (Solange Machado Head of Cabinet) Interview Paulo Nelson da Costa Leitão EC Delegation Justice Interview Alfonsina Machado EC Del officer Human Rights Team meeting DEBRIEFING EC DELEGATION	Interviews Jean Benoit (JB) Menhes, Chief Planning Unit, UNICEF Antonio Manuel Rodrigues, WES Specialist, UNICEF, Team meeting DEBRIEFING EC DELEGATION	Interview MINADER Team meeting DEBRIEFING EC DELEGATION

Day	William Emilio Cerritelli	John Clifton	Claudio Schuftan
14 Nov.	Interview Radio Ecclesia Interview Brazilian Embassy : Interview Nuno Fortunato UNCTAD TRAINFORTRADE Interview: Sergio Calundungu, Director General, ADRA FINAL TEAM MEETING	Interviews : Dr Adolfo Cagiza, Representante, OIKOS, Angola - Sergio Calundungo, Director General, ADRA Dr Cambuta, Representante, ADRA	Interview PAIC-PRSA Review of FS and Health Documents
15 Nov.	Travel Luanda/Lisbon/ Rome/ Chieti	Travel Luanda/Lisbon/Faro	Travel to Luanda/Lisbon

ANNEX 13
FOCUS GROUP REPORTS

FOCUS GROUP 1	Issue to be discussed	Date
		10/11/2008
	Implementation of DDDR processes	Place
		Chinjenje (Huambo Province)
QUESTION LINE	PARTICIPANTS	
Relevance of DDDR process to the reintegration and resettlement of former combatants Relevance of interventions on Vulnerable groups Advantages for the demobilised Quality of current jobs	8 workers (masons and carpenters) for the construction of a school	
ELEMENTS EMERGED		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADPP – implementation NGO working with school • Cost increases in building materials – 30/40% • Some targets reduced e.g. n° latrines 450; 1500 families involved in hygiene, sanitation waste (HSW) collection; 3000 families filtering water • Training to >2000 families in hygiene, sanitation, collection and treatment of HSW • School attendance raised from 70% to 90% (as a result of fewer diarrhoeal infections during the project period) but no direct evidence of reduced incidences of infections of other diseases (e.g. malaria) • Community campaigns – students as ‘multipliers’ visiting houses – peer pressures • Latrines constructed by families as well as those by project – multiplier effects (family contribution normally 20-25%) but very poor families excluded • Theatre groups –not only sanitation but also HIV/AIDS, gender, schooling, nutrition, STDs, drugs • School involvement well received by community and changed perception of school in community • Students – very positive – reduced delinquency because of involvement • HSW – separation of waste items, collection 2X per day from collection points by contractors on behalf of municipality but still much dumping of HSW and waste elsewhere (and open sky defecation) • Education considered as most important and effective component of project – good benefits • Modality of hard and soft i.e. infrastructure and education is very effective • Empowerment – linking means with knowledge • Illiteracy issues – maybe another component in future interventions • More training materials would be useful 		
FINDINGS/OBSERVATIONS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear value added of sanitation/hygiene awareness raising linked to provision of water • Mobilisation of community very effective for sanitation/hygiene (less so for water system management) and other issues could be addressed by opening doors to communities not otherwise accessed • Peer pressure to improve hygiene powerful tool • Lack of M&E and data collection on impact, only on activities • No surface water drainage – large areas prone to flooding. health issues • School and pupils involvement highly effective 		

FOCUS GROUP 2	Issue to be discussed	Date
	Relevance and effectiveness of DDRR support for UNITA demobilised combatants	10/11/2008
		Place
Chinjenje (Huambo Province)		
QUESTION LINE	PARTICIPANTS	
Relevance of DDRR process to the reintegration and resettlement of former combatants Relevance of interventions on Vulnerable groups Advantages for the demobilised Quality of current jobs	8 UNITA demobilised former combatants - workers (masons and carpenters) for the construction of a school in Caparacassa- Chinjenje	
ELEMENTS EMERGED		
<p>IRSEM intervention has been the only opportunity for reintegration</p> <p>The fact that also families who didn't take part in the war has been helped has facilitated to overcome the difficulties and to rebuild the communities</p> <p>Initial difficulties were very strong</p> <p>New jobs have allowed people to earn their livelihoods and social services have helped the reconstruction of social life and I improved quality of life</p> <p>Very happy of new jobs, some colleagues are self employed, some of them have small enterprise</p> <p>Almost all the technicians we know come from this experience</p>		
FINDINGS/OBSERVATIONS		
<p>Impact on local communities has been high</p> <p>Importance of support to Vulnerable groups</p> <p>Sustainability appears supported by the creation of local markets but groups are still weak and are, for example, suffering from the sudden increase in the costs of some rough materials (mainly iron) in the market. Vocational Training has been very important (LRRD perspective)</p>		

FOCUS GROUP 3	Issue to be discussed	Date
	Relevance and effectiveness of DDRR support for UNITA demobilised combatants	10/11/2008
		Place
Ukuma (Huambo province)		
QUESTION LINE	PARTICIPANTS	
Relevance of DDRR process to the reintegration and resettlement of former combatants Relevance of interventions on Vulnerable groups Advantages for the demobilised Quality of current jobs	11 UNITA demobilised former combatants - workers (masons and carpenters) for the construction of a school in Mundundo Ukuma	
ELEMENTS EMERGED		
<p>IRSEM intervention has been the most important opportunity for reintegration</p> <p>Communities have been helped not only combatants</p> <p>There were important intervention on health, education which have supported our communities</p> <p>Importance of CIC early support on Education and training-on-the job (we have worked, earned a salary, rehabilitated facilities at the same time)</p>		
FINDINGS/OBSERVATIONS		
<p>Impact on local communities has been high</p> <p>Importance of support to Vulnerable groups</p> <p>Vocational Training has been very important (LRRD perspective)</p>		

FOCUS GROUP 4	Issue to be discussed	Date
	Relevance and effectiveness of DDDR support local farmers and vulnerable groups	10/11/2008
		Place
		Ukuma (Huambo province)
QUESTION LINE		PARTICIPANTS
Relevance of DDDR process to the reintegration and resettlement of former combatants Level of integration between food security and DDDR		10 farmers belonging to the Cooperativa de Calilongue – Mundundo gathered for a meeting
ELEMENTS EMERGED		
IRSEM intervention has been the most important opportunity for reintegration Interventions by World Vision (Food security) have helped to build the cooperative After these two interventions we have been told than the EC was supporting us. Now we are producing onions, cabbage and potatoes for us and for selling mostly in local markers but also in Luanda		
FINDINGS/OBSERVATIONS		
Impact on local communities is impressive and now these cooperative need of better storage and distribution capacity (lesson learned for future interventions) Importance of LRRD (cooperatives, link to the market) Quality and continuity of TA is very important		

ANNEX 14

ADDITIONAL SECTORAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ADDITIONAL SECTORAL CONCLUSIONS

DDRR

- Confirm highly comprehensive approach to prevent possible conflicts between demobilised combatants and stay-at home populations;
- Although the specific emergency and urgency conditions consider to increase the quality of programming and planning, quality of design and realism of expected results;
- Take into adequate consideration the risks related to social inequality which could jeopardise social services and undermine national cohesion;
- Confirm integrated approach including social and institutional aspects;
- Give importance to factors influencing sustainability;
- Give importance to inclusion of both parties in conflict, different ethnics, and different categories of the population.

Health

- A number of the projects reviewed clearly underestimated the implementation difficulties of projects in the Angolan context; expectations were thus set too high.
- Capacity and institutional building have had a better success at provincial and municipal level. (It is highlighted here that the volume of EC aid in the health sector at a national level is negligible at less than 1% of GDP; nevertheless, at municipal level, the volume of this aid is a very significant proportion of the municipal budget for health).
- As regards the PASS project activities, the MOH ended up adopting those that it “likes” (e.g., health mapping); other, are faced with multiple barriers and long delays (e.g., streamlining of the drug procurement process).
- For the time-being, outside technical assistance seems to be a need for donor-funded projects in health; the same is actually welcome by the MOH. Moreover, the impression is that the technical knowledge brought in by the TA slowly sinks-in and stays with local cadres after project end.
- As the phase II of the PASS project demonstrated, a strong project management unit is indispensable.
- It should be pointed out that the Ministry of Finance has been very pleased with the budgeted provincial plans and municipal POAs; the risk with the upcoming decentralization is that provincial and municipal authorities in the five PASS provinces do not allocate the new decentralized funds following the priorities of the budgeted provincial plans and POAs; that could become a big source of frustration and demotivation.
- The National Center for Physical Rehabilitation at the MOH has no autonomous budget and is facing severe constraints to sustain supports after the EC support project ended.
- Despite a proven need, the support for family planning activities in the MOH is weak.
- Upfront situation analyses (including the reclassification of health facilities and an estimation of new facilities needed) in the preparation of municipal POAs were a key achievement.
- In Huambo, mid-level health cadres were trained and could not find employment after graduation; they left the sector and sought employment in the education sector.
- The ROMs available for health projects were of great help to this evaluation. (It is further noted that the preparation of the desk report of this mission was hampered by the dearth of information on health projects found in Brussels and in the electronic platforms of the Commission).
- The review of health project revealed a not infrequent trend of orçamento programas showing higher disbursements for recurrent costs than for project activities.

Food Security

- The role of the EC in the revival of the agricultural sector in Angola has been sizeable.
- FS projects have had some multiplier effects in neighbouring areas.
- The principle of ‘learning from each other’, especially from the more dynamic farmers, was not always well exploited.
- Beware of technical solutions that do not take into account social and political factors.
- Beware of favouring more those farmers already well connected to available services.
- A clear formal, negotiated MOU with the local partner NGO many international NGOs have is indispensable spelling out benefit and obligations of both parties.
- When projects contain a livestock distribution component, including the training of community veterinary workers is a must.
- FS projects support to land tenure issues is an important component not to be missed.
- The physical ongoing presence (or residence) of project staff in the municipalities where they work is considered very important.
- The lack of oxen is a major limiting factor for the expansion of the acreage of land being cultivated.
- Financing micro-projects for women, the creation of rural cooperatives and incentives for small farmers to increase acreage under the plough (especially by providing access to animal traction) can be important contributors to sustainable FS.

Water and Sanitations

- Despite a raft of national sector policies and strategies (and more recently urban and rural master plans), implementation has been slow due to institutional and capacity deficits. To date there has not been any real attempt to address these issues across the sector as a whole, donor support having tended to be project based. However, with the launching of the WSIDP in 2009 (WB) there are prospects of a more coordinated approach to the management and resource needs of the sector as a whole through linked support to capacity building, institutional change, capital works and studies. Within this ‘umbrella’ there appears to be space for visible, complementary interventions by sector donors. (C6.1)
- Responsibility for service delivery is increasingly being assigned to provinces, municipalities and communities. Levels at which capacities fall far short of the needs of these delegated responsibilities and yet most donor support has been focussed at national level. Decentralisation as a practical concept risks losing credibility if services are not sustained or improved as a result. Current lack of technical, managerial capacity and resources in this essential sector which impacts immediately on the lives of all persons represents a very real threat to this credibility¹⁶¹. (C6.2)
- In terms of most directly targeting of poor populations there is no doubt that WATSAN interventions in rural and peri-urban areas¹⁶² impact immediately upon large populations (more so in peri-urban areas). It is also clear that linking water supply to sanitation and hygiene issues has clear ‘added value’ in terms of reduced infections. However, this linkage is incomplete whilst waste management issues remain largely unaddressed. Provision of public water points (chafarizes) without adequate control (of usage and spillage/discharge in the immediate area around the water point) in an undrained area susceptible to flooding in which latrines are being encouraged and in some areas there is uncontrolled defecation and dumping of waste, is a recipe for water borne infections such as cholera. Further, the institutional capacity at government, municipal and community levels to maintain and operate these water supply systems in a serious

¹⁶¹ As a corollary lower levels of government institutions (such as municipios) require certain levels of available capacity even to access resources on offer from government (e.g. an adequate annual programme of works is required to be presented to receive funding)

¹⁶² Water supply services in these areas are unlikely to be financially sustainable as cost recovery will almost certainly not be sufficient even to cover running costs, never mind maintenance, investment and replacement costs.

and systematic manner threaten operational sustainability. A longer engagement period of direct support and TA is necessary to nurture and support potential sustainability. (C6.3)

- EC does not appear to be proactive in communication with other sector donors or with GoA¹⁶³, at a time when major integrated sector initiatives are being prepared (e.g. Agua para Todos, PDISA/WSIDP) (C6.4)
- There is consensus that MINUA should assume operational responsibility for sanitation and human solid waste management. Subject to confirmation of this responsibility, capacity building and institutional support will be necessary. (C6.5)

Education

- Responsibility for management of education is increasingly passing to provincial and municipal levels and for the first time resources are becoming available at these levels to undertake such responsibilities. However, capacities, especially at municipal level are poor. TA at provincial level has had better penetration and effectiveness than at national level due to the shorter lines of institutional communication and immediacy of available support. This impact could be built upon in support of decentralisation services and extended to municipalities (but in a prioritised and phased manner). (C7.1)
- In-service teacher training addresses a very real and immediate need and, although the effectiveness of such training has not been adequately assessed, significant numbers of teachers have received such pedagogical training. However, training carried out to date has addressed less than 30% of need such that continuing (and preferably increasing) training is necessary. Mentoring of previously trained teachers could contribute to consolidating acquired skills. (C7.2)
- Implementation modalities have in practice proved to be more encumbrance than facilitation although it is not clear whether these problems are due to the intrinsic flaws in the procedures themselves or difficulties in interpretation and use of what are basically sound procedures¹⁶⁴. (C7.3)
- The impending ‘bottlenecks’ at primary/secondary and secondary/tertiary interfaces due to the current ‘bulge’ of increased pupil numbers currently in primary education, has been recognised but little action has yet been taken to accommodate these large increases in numbers in passing through the system. (C7.4)
- Lack of baseline data and monitoring systems impede sector management due to hazy appreciation of effectiveness and impact. Development of EMIS could be a significant contribution as long as it is kept up to date. Continuing support to EMIS operationalisation and data collection in the medium term may be necessary. (C7.5)
- Communication and cooperation with sector stakeholders has been a problem and there appears to have been little effort at facilitating such dialogue on the part of the government. Along with budgetary allocations, this may be considered as indicative of government commitment to the sector which, despite many policies and strategies, in terms of action, appears less than dynamic. (C7.6)

¹⁶³ Although the relatively small value of EC sector support compared with GoA national budgets limits any possible leverage or incentive for dialogue on the part of government.

¹⁶⁴ It is fully accepted that EDF procedures apply equally to all ACP countries where EC development support is active and that there are examples of problem-free application of these procedures. However, there are multiple references during the course of this evaluation (and it is the evaluator’s experience from other countries) that there are many examples of procedural problems which lead to exactly the time-related and effectiveness constraints noted here. It appears that no concerted action is being taken to identify what exactly is the cause of reported problems which lead to the greatest single negative impression of EC in the eyes of partner countries and to remedy such problems. In the context of EC/GoA dialogue quotes on this issue include: ‘EDF rules and procedures problems (supply, services, contracts and TA do not facilitate cooperation’; the majority of projects are delayed and cannot be implemented in the framework of FA timetables’; EDF procedures are more important than results’

Governance

- Support day-by-day formal policy dialogue to increase effectiveness, impact and sustainability;
- Pay attention to donor coordination to increase leverage effect and likeliness to address critical issues in the Political Dialogue under Article 8 of Cotonou Agreement;
- Focus on Capacity Building to increase absorption capacity;
- Confirm focus on Governance issues at local level;
- Collect, systematise and disseminate Best Practices systematically.

Cross-cutting issues

- EC programmes have included interventions which specifically target vulnerable groups although this appears to be a piece-meal, project based approach. Whilst such attention to vulnerable groups is laudable, this support is not undertaken in any strategic manner. (C9.1)
- It is impractical to expect equal coverage of all crosscutting issues (however such issues may be defined) and resources for such coverage are limited in any case. There does not appear to be an EC strategy for addressing crosscutting issues in Angola. (C9.2)
- Despite an emphasis on the importance of crosscutting issues in EC international policies and strategies CSP and subsequent review documents do not clearly set out coverage of crosscutting issues in either a strategic or issue-by-issue manner. This lack of clarity is carried forward into project documents which treat crosscutting issues as ‘bolt-on extras’ or afterthoughts). That the extent of coverage is greater than is expected from the documentation is a credit to the management of some projects although monitoring of these crosscutting efforts is no better than for sectoral interventions such that impacts are not quantified (or in some cases even identified). (C9.3)
- Environmental impacts and implications of WATSAN interventions (past and present) should be better considered. (C9.4)
- Lack of baseline data and slight efforts to monitor activities during implementation have resulted in unclear effectiveness and impact. (C9.5)
- There is a huge potential for wider support to environmental issues in Angola (including regulation and enforcement). Advocacy for greater engagement by government and increased prioritisation is a pre-requisite for greater focus. (C9.6)

ADDITIONAL SECTORAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Health

- The next EC health project to concentrate activities at the provincial and sub-provincial level. The need in this area is imminent since, from January 2009, municipalities will manage their own budgets --including their health budget. The coverage of municipalities should be programmed in a progressive manner over project life. (If the new project has this decentralized focus, central level funding should be primarily to support provincial project work).
- Beware of the risk of spreading oneself too thin in the next EC health project. It is better to concentrate activities geographically and by contents.
- In the design of the upcoming health project, MOH views are to figure more prominently in finalizing the list of project activities. During implementation, greater involvement of local government authorities is to be consistently sought for greater sustainability.
- It may be important to consider one outside technical assistant per province for at least part of the upcoming health project. Serious consideration to be given to stationing the overall PMU of the new EC project in one of the provinces, and not in Luanda.
- Reproductive health activities are to figure prominently in the next EC project.
- Participatory situation analyses are to be the initial activity of any new health project.
- Continuing education cannot be missed as a component in the new EC project; the same is true for streamlining the provincial HIS.
- The coordination with other donors in the health sector cannot be overemphasized.
- A more critical review of logical frameworks in health projects funded by the EC is a must before projects are approved. The same is true for making sure specific activities proposed do de-facto cover crosscutting issues.

Food Security

- An HIV component should accompany all FS projects (same for feeder roads and demining, as pertinent).
- Baseline situation analyses to be required in FS projects. The same should always be carried out participatively with the farmers.
- Target groups to get priority in FS projects need to be better characterized upfront during the situation analysis and their final selection has to be in a process that includes community participation.
- Participative monitoring and evaluation, and participative annual plans preparation should also be standard components of FS projects.
- More activities need to be specifically directed at the youth in rural areas; the same is true for women. Therefore, fostering the organization of women's groups in project areas is highly desirable. Traction animals are also to be given to women-headed households.
- Strengthening of capacities of municipal agricultural staff is to go hand in hand with FS projects.
- Community capacity building has to include skills to negotiate with local government technicians and authorities.
- Part of the project management functions to be handed over to the partner local farmers associations around mid-project for them to get more ownership before project end.
- The seed banks set up should, as early as possible, be managed by the farmers associations (as opposed as by the project). These banks need to have minimum construction standards, be fumigated and deratized properly and regularly.
- The bottom-line cost per beneficiary should always be calculated in FS project proposals as a basis for the Delegation to roughly estimate cost-benefits comparatively among projects.

- Each project proposal to include a description of how the international partner NGO proposes to disseminate the experiences gained during implementation.
- Since road and bridge construction absorb important financial resources, partner NGOs to negotiate with local authorities for them to pick up part of the costs.
- Future projects should allocate a higher percentage of their budget to the provision of traction animals (distributed through a revolving fund, ideally managed by the community to increase repayment compliance).
- Whenever possible, training is to be hands-on and log frame-needs-based.
- Farmers associations created/strengthened by the FS projects to embark in yearly self-evaluation exercises.
- Funds available under PRSA earmarked for studies (now grossly underutilized) should be used for operations research projects within FS projects.

Water and Sanitation

- Consider support to components of established sector-wide programme in cooperation with other sector donors (R6.1 - links to C6.1)
- Concentrate support not on large capital investments but on provision of services (to poor populations), at national level on TA, capacity building and studies and at provincial (and prioritised municipal levels) to TA and resources to service delivery and operational management¹⁶⁵. (R6.2 – links to C6.2)
- Continue and expand the scope of support to WATSAN, waste management and hygiene to the very poorest populations (peri-urban and rural) whom are unlikely to be covered by other interventions as financial viability of services is unlikely (or very low). With careful project design and attention to project management implications, considerable short term employment could be generated in beneficiary communities in establishment of these services. A longer term commitment is necessary than has been evident in previous support interventions. (R6.3 – links to C6.3)
- Subject to confirmation of institutional responsibility consider specific support to MINUA for sanitation and HSW management (R6.5 – links to C6.4)
- Likely environmental impacts (positive and negative) should be considered in more depth at design stage and action taken to mitigate any expected negative impacts (and, as necessary unexpected negative impacts that appear) during implementation. (R6.5 – links to C6.6)
- Make greater efforts at communication and dialogue with government and sector stakeholders in the context of partnership and complementarity in implementation of major sector initiatives (R6.6 – links to C6.1 and C6.4)
- Aim to do less but do it better (i.e. realistic timescales and targets for project interventions) (R6.7 – links to C6.6)

Education

- Concentrate support on technical assistance at provincial levels as ‘fulcrum’ (with continuation of dialogue at national level) but with linked support to priority municipalities concentrating on capacity building and institutional support for service delivery and operations. (R7.1 – links to C7.1)
- Continue support (and consider expansion) for in-service training of teachers using proven modalities of implementation but with better monitoring of effectiveness of such training. Establish a system of post-training mentorship to teachers. (R7.2 – links to C7.2)

¹⁶⁵ Where EC support has potentially the greatest possibility of ‘leveraging’ improved service delivery.

- (R7.3 – links to C7.3)
- Subject to confirmation of need, consider support to addressing policy and strategy gaps in connection with accommodation of bottlenecks between primary/secondary/tertiary levels. (R7.4 – links to C7.4)
- Ensure that all project interventions have an adequate M&E system including baseline data collection. Consider continuing support to EMIS to ensure regular updating and quality. (R7.5 – links to C7.5)
- EC could attempt to leverage good informal contacts in mobilisation of sector donors (especially EU MS) for increased sector dialogue with government. (R7.6 – links to C7.6)

Cross-cutting issues

- A strategy for addressing crosscutting issues (overall and for sectors) including identification and definition of crosscutting issues should be prepared showing prioritisation of support for both ‘stand alone’ and as a component of sectoral interventions. This strategy should include practical guidelines for coverage of crosscutting issues relevant to and impacted by sectoral interventions covering both project design and implementation. (R9.1 – links to C9.1, C9.2, C9.3)
- If considered appropriate, project budgets should include a contingency allowance for mitigation of negative environmental impacts that become apparent during the course of implementation. (R9.2 – links to C9.4)
- EC should continue and expand support for crosscutting issues under EDF10 programmes including dialogue and advocacy of environmental concerns with government. (R9.4 – links to C9.6)

ANNEX 15

MINUTES OF THE DISCUSSION IN LUANDA 10 JUNE, 2009

Data: 10/6/09

Local: Delegação da CE em Angola

Luanda

Início do encontro **AM 9:10'** Término **PM 12:40'**

Síntese do seminário de apresentação dos resultados da avaliação da estratégia de cooperação da CE com Angola (2002 – 2007).

Instituições/individualidades presentes:

- Chefe da delegação da CE em Angola
- Embaixador da República Checa em Angola
- Mais Cerca de 26 participantes entre funcionários da delegação da CE em Luanda e representantes de ONG nacionais e internacionais. Os Ministérios (parceiros) do Governo de Angola não estiveram presentes, excepto um funcionário (português) da UTA – ACP.
- Representantes da equipa de Avaliadores (William Cerritelli (Líder da equipa) e Aniceto do Rosário (consultor local))

Momentos do Seminário:

Momento 1

Boas vindas, breve introdução e explicação dos objectivos do seminário/workshop pelo Chefe da Delegação da CE em Angola.

Momento 2

Apresentação da estratégia, procedimentos e etapas da avaliação da CE pela Sílvia (Departamento de avaliação – Bruxelas).

Momento 3

A apresentação dos resultados da avaliação por William Cerritelli (Team manager da equipa de avaliação), obedecendo os seguintes passos:

- a) Breve apresentação da estratégia da CE em Angola no período avaliado;
- b) Apresentação das conclusões e recomendações;
- c) Perguntas e respostas.

Questões levantadas e comentários dos presentes ao seminário

Todas as intervenções foram houve unanimidade em como a apresentação reflectia questões reais vivenciados no período avaliado e não só (algumas continuam na fase actual). Desta feita, parabenizaram o trabalho.

1 – Paula Cristina Fernandes

- Quanto a necessidade de sistematizar as lições aprendidas e boas praticas apresentados como recomendação, esta precisou que os parceiros de implementação dos projectos no terreno, por causa dos seus procedimentos acabam tendo uma imagem menos boa dentro da CE, considerando que atrasam na apresentação dos relatórios de prestação de contas, mesmo que no terreno tenham um bom impacto. Este facto dificulta que o seguimento desse impacto positivo e boas praticas aconteçam, daí a não e/ou pouca sistematização das mesmas. Tomou em referência o projecto de resolução de conflitos sobre terras no peri-urbano do Huambo com a Development Workshop (DW).

A esta questão, William aconselhou a necessidade de um equilibrio e flexibilidade nas regras. É preciso ter estratégias para lidar com a realidade das ONG's. Por exemplo; negociar com os próprios parceiros sobre as formas mais expeditas para ultrapassar esses problemas.

- A cooperação é sempre complexa e para o caso de Angola é ainda mais. Acrescentou Paula Cristina que colocou as seguintes questões:

a) Quais dos vários instrumentos da CE, os mais validos para o caso concreto de Angola?

b) Será a CE o doador mais adaptado ao contexto de Angola?

- Há coisas que a CE sabe fazer bem, mas é preciso ser modesto em como há coisas que não sabe fazer bem. Por exemplo, O apoio institucional ao Ministério da Agricultura (MINADER), não foi uma boa experiencia.

- Não será melhor delimitar os projectos no que mais interessa ao país e que a CE sabe fazer bem?

2 – Raul Feio

- O Apoio ao processo de alcance e consolidação da paz é bastante evidente nos resultados desta avaliação. Contudo, é pertinente também fazer referenci ao programa de transição, pois que, teve os seus bons resultados.

- por razoes varias, a CE vai continuar com projectos como sistema de cooperacao (não sabe por quanto tempo mais).

- No dizer deste, não viu recomendacoes quanto a concentracao geográfica dos projectos. Acrescente que é importante que hajam cinergias dos projectos e não uma dispersão como acontecia. “ cada projecto tomava uma região, entretanto não se complementavam, daí que os impactos são mais difíceis” comentou.

3 – Maria Concetta (Ketty) Tirzi

- Começou por realçar a importância da coordenação dos diferentes doadores presentes em Angola, pois que assim, seria uma mais-valia no dialogo como o Governo de Angola (GoA). É bastante provável que esta coordenação tenha que partir da própria CE (dentro de casa). Chamou a atenção que na

verdade as agendas de todos estão sempre cheias, mas, a coordenação deve ser tomada como uma força indispensável para melhores resultados no diálogo político com o GOA.

- Muitas vezes as regras do FED são tomadas para justificar o não cumprimento de compromissos por parte das ONG's. O PAANE, vai organizar sessões de esclarecimento sobre estas regras para os actores não estatais que têm os projectos aprovados num concurso a subvenção feita através do PAANE. Será esta uma saída para ultrapassar este "dito" desconhecimento?

4 - Manecas

- Começou por considerar que há questões muito importantes no relatório. Acrescentou que, na verdade muitas vezes os projectos não têm uma linha de base da situação, daí que depois não dá para comparar no fim, as mudanças e efeitos ocorridos com a intervenção.

- Outrossim, Os resultados apresentados nas propostas de projecto, são as vezes muito ambiciosos, mesmo que a partida sabe-se que não são reais, pois que, são não forem formulados assim, as propostas não são aprovadas. Não será que projectos pequenos, com poucos impactos mas reais, também são bons projectos? A junção de vários pequenos projectos com impactos reais não pode dar a soma de muitos impactos?

- Considera ainda que a flexibilidade referenciada nas recomendações é realmente necessária. Dá um exemplo: " O GoA as vezes aparece com planos repentinos não conhecidos pelos actores locais e o contexto muda radicalmente. Num caso desses, o sentido do projecto pode ser profundamente afectado, daí que, a flexibilidade facilita a sua adaptação a mudança do contexto..

- Refere-se que a concentração geográfica dos diferentes projectos da CE é necessária para juntar sinergias e assim, os impactos são mais visíveis.

- Quanto a descentralização e desconcentração, considera que é preciso saber aproveitar as oportunidades que aparecem, partindo do é realmente possível. Nada de utopias nesta temática, mas sim aproveitar os reais "enter point" que vão surgindo. Termina dizendo que, o relatório da avaliação é bastante rico quanto a este assunto.

5- Paula Cristina

Fazendo sequência do exposto por Manecas, refere que a Cooperação é uma gestão de oportunidades. Por esta razão, as vezes não há tempo para construir a base line, e fica difícil depois medir impactos. Analisa-se a oportunidade que se apresenta

Quanto a aprovação de projectos são forçados a olhar para vários aspectos (talvez não fosse melhor assim) tais como; a credibilidade, a idoneidade, a experiencia desse concorrente para minimizar os riscos.

6 – Mauro Di Veroli (Delegação da CE)

- Começa por referenciar que há dificuldades no diálogo político com o GoA.

- Os relatórios tem boas recomendações, todavia, como traduzi-las na realidade do dia-a-dia? Considera que há assuntos que devem ser tratados ao mais alto nível, porque muitas coisas passam por soluções políticas.

- Qual é a estratégia da CE para lidar com países de contextos como Angola, ou seja, sem abertura política, com graves referências de pobreza, entretanto com muitos recursos nas mãos do Governo)? É preciso definir esta estratégia.

7- Gabrio Marinozzi delegação da CE (não tive referência do nome).

- Formula as seguintes perguntas:

a) Em que região da África está situada Angola? Haverá nesta região referências de países com bons resultados que podem ser aproveitados para disseminar em Angola?

8 – Uma Senhora expatriada (Não tive referência do nome)

Considera que Este relatório de avaliação é um veículo importante. Fazendo referência a recomendação n.º 12; “ *na Europa há anualmente um lema... por exemplo este no, o lema é o aquecimento global...*” As boas práticas, são boas formas de aconselhar a própria União Europeia, de modos que, se há coisas que não funcionam, significa que é necessário encontrar novos mecanismos. Não se pode perder de vista que a União Europeia vai continuar um parceiro importante no desenvolvimento de Angola.

9 - Juan José ALMAGRO HERRADOR DELEGACAO DE CE

Considera que é **preciso considerar as ações no Apoio institucional através da Assistência técnica, contudo, o GoA não está muito interessado nestes assunto, mas sim, nas infra-estruturas. Por exemplo, o programa de desenvolvimento do Governo do MPLA não é tornado público (não é acessível para todos). Neste momento, a ajuda da União Europeia é ínfima no orçamento Geral do Estado (OGE), olhando para o financiamento da China, que politicamente ganha mais interesse. Há que encontrar mecanismos que se adaptem a este contexto.**

English Synthesis of Observations:

Paula Cristina Fernandes EC Delegation

Serious difficulties in the establishment of Development Partnership.

It could be better to identify which kind of intervention is better for interventions (EDF, BL, Facilities) according to their results, implementation procedures, regulation etc.

Difficulties in the establishment of long-term Technical Assistance.

Learn to use flexibility in the identification of project modalities (duration, etc.)

Management of Development Cooperation in Angola is mostly based on “search for opportunities” than on implementation of a coherent and stable intervention strategy, since there are “windows of opportunities” and very difficult periods

Raul Feio EC Delegation

LRRD was very useful to cover the complexity of rehabilitation and development needs of the country.

The evaluation report identifies coherently strengths and weaknesses and offers interesting lines for the forthcoming intervention some of which are reflected in the CSP/NIP for the 10th EDF.

PTAPD was important since an integrated approach was tested for the first time in the country and was one of the starting points for LRRD

It is very important to formulate recommendation on geographic cooperation.

The example of Health Indicator is a flagrant example of how geographical coverage can influence indicators, since there are areas totally uncovered by the EC intervention while it is true that in the geographical areas covered by the EC intervention the situation is improved.

Ketty Tirzi Coordinator - TA PAANE Project

Donor Coordination is very important to strengthen donors' credibility and critical mass in the dialogue and negotiation with GoA.

Is it important to strengthen the capacity of NSA for political and policy dialogue with the Government ?

To what extent it's important to build knowledge of FED procedures among the NSA ? Is it a Best Practice ?

Manecas CIC International (Portuguese) NGO - Huambo

Report very interesting to have an overall view on EC development support (comprehensive analysis).

Flexibility in implementation is very important and in this framework both monitoring and follow on play an important role for making adjustments and realignments in project implementation (in some cases even logframes have been partially reformulated)

It is very important to take profit of opportunities like the de-concentration and decentralisation process to promote improvements at the possible and viable speed (windows of opportunity)

Participant not identified

Chinese support was important, is it possible to know its contribution and generate lessons learned ?

Mauro Di Veroli EC Delegation

Difficulties in political dialogue (government representative non interested in it)

Good and realistic recommendations. How recommendation can be translated in day-by-day implementation arrangement.

Is it possible to have a higher level of intervention or to advise the identification from the headquarters of strategic indication for intervention in country like Angola (country reach in resources but very low in terms of Human Development and very poor for the majority of the population ?)

Gabrio Marinozzi EC Delegation

Is it possible to identify the position of Angola (in comparison with other countries) and which strategic stance to adopt in identifying development cooperation intervention with Angola ?

Juan José Almagro-Herrador EC Delegation

Current development lines identified by the GoA in unpublished documents:

Infrastructure

As for political dialogue GoA's interest is still low and considered politically not relevant

This lines will not be applied in the short-term so institutional development could have some opportunity to be promoted.