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## Sida Country Report 2003

# Angola





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# 1. Summary

Angola's civil war finally ended when a cease-fire agreement was reached on 4 April 2002. Since then, the humanitarian situation has stabilised, though not entirely subsided. In light of this the year 2003 can be seen as the beginning of a transition period towards normality as Angola is embarking on the difficult journey towards lasting peace and national reconciliation.

Although a positive trend is beginning to emerge, the social statistics are still among the worst in the world. The estimated 5.5% HIV/AIDS prevalence is somewhat lower than elsewhere in the region but fears of a rapidly escalating epidemic are mounting. About 63% of the population live below the poverty line with even worse levels in rural areas. The human rights situation still remains precarious. Significant improvements in these sectors will thus demand a long term perspective.

The latest draft of an interim PRSP was presented in December 2003 and has improved substantially compared to earlier versions, although the consultative process has been inadequate. In parallel, relations with IMF has improved as Angola has become more willing to discuss transparency issues. A substantial improvement has also been seen in the fight against inflation as the 77% inflation figure of 2003 is the lowest figure since inflation statistics started to be collected in 1991. No general elections have been held since 1992, but there are now mounting expectations that elections should be held towards the end of 2005 or during 2006.

2003 marked a significant turning point in the focus and scope of humanitarian and development activities in Angola. According to OCHA, the acute phase of emergency came to an end in July 2003, although small emergency pockets still exist. A final Consolidated Transition Appeal was launched for 2004 thus preparing the ground for the 2005–2008 joint UNDAF. Since 1999, Swedish support has focussed on humanitarian assistance, which is also spelled out in the 2003–2005 country strategy. The strategy puts a strong emphasis on poverty reduction, peace consolidation and reconciliation efforts as well as on democracy, human rights and civil society. The focus is still consistent with the uncertainty surrounding Angola's development policy and its determination to pursue development efforts focusing on poverty reduction.

Swedish support to humanitarian assistance amounted to about 80 million SEK, thus constituting the bulk of the about 117 million SEK

disbursed by Sweden during 2003. Through this support, humanitarian interventions were carried out through the UN system, LWF, NRC as well as through the ICRC and the Africa Groups of Sweden. Furthermore, the Swedish bilateral Maternal and Child health programme in Luanda continued to be implemented through a humanitarian perspective while also pursuing a long term perspective. HIV/AIDS interventions are in the process of being mainstreamed in the programme.

Through strategic interventions, the Embassy started to work more systematically with the civil society in 2003 and a capacity building programme for Angolan NGOs was designed. In parallel, support in the area of human rights and democracy was provided through several NGOs as well as through the United Nations Human Rights Office. Opportunities for broader co-operation have been identified, particularly in regard to contract financed technical co-operation.

# 2. Strategic Country Development Trends

## 2.1 Poverty Reduction: Overall Trends and Perspectives

Angola's civil war finally ended when a cease-fire agreement was reached on 4 April 2002 following the death of Unita-leader Jonas Savimbi. The civil strife that had plagued Angola for decades left a country devastated by the war: 4 million people were internally displaced as of May 2002 and neighbouring countries were hosting 450,000 Angolan refugees. Physical infrastructure as well as the social fabric had been depleted. In parallel, Angola is assumed to be one of the most mine-infested countries in the world, which constitutes a threat to life as well as a constraint on economic and social recovery.

During the almost two years that have passed since the cessation of hostilities, the humanitarian situation has stabilised, though not entirely subsided. As of December 2003, the World Food Programme still supplied food aid to 1,7 million beneficiaries. By the end of 2003, a majority of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) had returned to their places of origin, 145 000 refugees had repatriated to Angola and 120 000 ex-combatants had been demobilised and together with their families reintegrated into civilian life. Nevertheless, some 460 000 persons still remained in camps or temporary resettlement areas and about 400 000 persons live with host families in provincial and municipal urban centres. In addition, some 350 000 refugees are still in neighbouring countries.

In many ways, 2003 was the beginning of Angola's transition to normality. For large parts of the population this meant an end to long periods of forced displacement, resulting in a significant improvement in terms of safety, stability and food security. This said, many return destinations do not fulfil the minimum requirements agreed upon between the Government of Angola and the UN. Aside from these positive developments, there are virtually no changes as regards the overall poverty situation or increased enjoyment of social, economic and political rights. In the urban areas, 63% of the population was living below the poverty line in 2000. In rural areas, poverty is far deeper, and most families have receded almost entirely to a subsistence economy. To keep the number of poor from increasing, Angola's economic growth rate would need to stay above 7% per year.

In the social sectors Angola has made little progress. The goal of universal primary education is still far away, as only 56% of the children of

primary school age are enrolled in primary education. However, in October 2003, the Angolan Government launched a programme to train 29,000 teachers and get one million children back into school. Life expectancy remains low in Angola, at about 42 years. Children are especially at risk from disease, poor nutrition, unsafe water and poor sanitation. Angola has the third highest under-five mortality rate in the world – one of four children die before the age of five. Maternal mortality is another issue of major concern, and even though statistics are unreliable, estimates made by the Ministry of Health indicate that the maternal mortality ratio is among the highest in the world.

As a result of the conflict, large sections of the population have been at risk of abuse and exploitation, with inadequate protection from the State. This situation is gradually changing as the authorities are gaining control over the national territory as a whole. In spite of this, access to justice is limited, and it is usually difficult for the poorer strata of society to uphold their rights through the courts. Poverty, vulnerability and low levels of education limit popular participation in public affairs, and there are not as yet any truly powerful community-based organisations.

Angola presented its first draft of an interim poverty reduction strategy paper (I-PRSP) in February 2001. The process has been ongoing since then and the latest draft of the strategy paper (Estratégia de Combate à Pobreza – ECP) was circulated to the international community on 31 December 2003. This strategy is meant to cover the period 2003–06, and according to the intentions of Government, it is rather to be read as a full PRSP. The process up to this point has been long and cumbersome, and most external parties, as well as civil society organisations, feel that they have not been allowed to participate adequately in its elaboration.

The HIV/AIDS situation in Angola is not as grave as in most of its neighbouring countries. UNAIDS estimates the national prevalence rate to be 5,5%. This somewhat lower prevalence rate is probably due to the armed conflict and the restrictions in population movements that it imposed. However, after the peace accord, mobility has increased significantly, both within Angola and with neighbouring countries, thus fears of a rapidly escalating HIV/AIDS epidemic are mounting. The repatriating refugees are in this context also of concern, as the prevalence in these groups is assumed to be significantly higher than the Angolan average. Therefore targeted interventions were initiated in 2003 aimed at sensitising repatriating refugees on both sides of the border on HIV/AIDS. There is an increasing awareness of the necessity to act quickly and forcefully in order to keep the epidemic from escalating. President dos Santos has recently taken a positive and active role, and personally launched the new national strategy in December 2003. There is however to date little action on behalf of the authorities to match the commitment shown by the President.

The National Assembly in mid-December 2003 adopted the budget for 2004. The budget foresees an increase in GDP of 13,2% in 2004, a budget deficit of 4,2% and an inflation rate of 20%. A significant expansion of expected oil revenues give some credibility to the growth projections, whereas the inflation target must be considered too low. Defence, public order and general administrative services will now include all



areas of the territory, but it is still interesting to note a planned increase by 7,6% from the year before. Service of the foreign debt amounts to 22% of all expenditures. This high figure is due to the character of the Angolan debt, which is predominantly commercial, short-term and guaranteed by future oil revenues. 24% of the budget are planned for the social sectors, including health, education, social security, housing and culture. This is an increase compared to the meagre 16% in 2003. The main increase is found in the education sector, whereas expenditure on health remains stable just below 6%. However, the social sectors often suffer in terms of actual budget execution and normally only receive around 60% of the planned budget. Another problem is the quality of spending, as the level of actual service delivery is very low.

## **2.2 Macro-economic Development**

2003 is a year of mixed results as regards economic developments. The main macroeconomic indicators still show that macroeconomic stability remains illusive. However, the 77% inflation for 2003 is substantially lower than previous years. Although still very high, this figure is the lowest since inflation statistics started to be collected in 1991 and marks a downward trend that started in the year 2000. Whether this trend will be sustainable will to a large extent depend on Angola's fiscal discipline. The fiscal deficit in 2003 was estimated to 8.9% of GDP, and the financing of such fiscal deficits may threaten Angola's international reserves and cause inflationary pressure.

Relations with the IMF had improved somewhat by the end of 2003 and an agreement for a Staff Monitored Programme could possibly be reached during 2004. The main problem continues to lie in the lack of transparency as fiscal revenues, expenditure and accumulation of foreign debt are only partially reflected in the fiscal accounts. Recent studies have revealed large discrepancies, though of a declining magnitude.

However, some economic reforms are under way that may be crucial in preparing the ground for a normalisation of the relations with the IMF. In this regard the publication of the executive summary of the diagnostic study of Sonangol is important, as are the new mechanisms for improved co-ordination between the key institutions responsible for economic management, including the Central Bank (BNA) and the Ministry of Finance. The main objective of these reforms is to eliminate government spending executed outside the state budget.

## **2.3 Political Development, Good Governance and Human Rights**

As a result of the peace agreement in 2002, Angola and its people are now entering into a process of reconstruction and, hopefully, further democratisation. The two main political parties, MPLA and Unita, had their party congresses during 2003. The Unita congress resulted in a manifestation of unity and a new leader was elected – Isaias Samakuva. The main results of MPLA's fifth congress was the introduction of a vice president post, subsequently given to Mr Pitra Neto, and a new program for peace, reconciliation and development.

There have been no general elections held since 1992, but the peace has resulted in expectations regarding elections in the near future, not the

least from the opposition parties. However, the government is delaying the process and argues that a number of criteria must be fulfilled before the elections can be arranged. A new constitution and the registration of citizens are among these criteria. The date for the elections is not yet set, but it seems reasonable that they will only be held in late 2005, or perhaps more likely, in 2006. Preparations for these elections have not yet officially started.

One of the Government's reasons for delaying the elections seems to be its desire to present some improvements in time before the elections. There are some indications of such improvements. As of late, there seems to be a greater willingness to discuss transparency issues while budgetary spending on health, education and infrastructure have increased slowly but surely since the extremely low levels of 1999. Still, the expectations among voters are far from satisfied. The governmental institutions have low capacities and corruption is a widely spread phenomenon. According to the October 2003 Transparency International corruption perception index, Angola is among the 10 most corrupt countries and is found at a shared 5<sup>th</sup> place from the bottom in a list of 133 countries.

The human rights situation remains precarious and there are a number of incidents of violation of human rights, not least from the police force and as a result of huge limitations in the judicial system. In parallel, peace is not yet established in the enclave of Cabinda and there are numerous reports regarding violations of human rights there.

## **2.4 Development Co-operation and Partnership**

The year 2003 marked a significant turning point in the focus and scope of humanitarian and development activities in Angola. At the beginning of the year approximately half a million people were estimated to be in critical need and living in isolated areas as a result of poor road conditions and mine infestation. However, humanitarian partners enlarged the scope of their work in support of war-affected populations so as to enable these populations to achieve self-sufficiency. In parallel, the gradual reduction in the number of people necessitating emergency assistance allowed humanitarian organisations to begin focusing on improving the delivery of basic social services. These interventions have targeted the areas where approximately 3.8 million people have returned and resettled, including IDPs, returnees as well as demobilised soldiers and their families.

The 2003 Consolidated Appeal (CAP) for Angola originally requested USD 386.8 million (later revised to 313.8 million) of which less than 50% was covered. According to the United Nations' Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Assistance (OCHA), the acute phase of the emergency came to an end in July 2003, although small emergency pockets still exist. However, the Government no longer wants to use expressions such as *emergency* or *humanitarian* when describing the situation. Focus has been given on preparing the right conditions for a successful donors conference, initially planned for late 2002, i.e. shortly after the end of hostilities, but yet to be scheduled.

While much has been done since peace was officially established (November 2002) much more needs to be done to consolidate these gains

and to embark on the path to recovery. Recovery will take years, as the war has had a devastating impact leaving most essential basic services in a state of decay. The war has also had traumatising effects on large parts of the population and psychosocial recovery and reconciliation will take a long time.

In 2003, humanitarian and development partners conducted assessments and planning processes which confirmed the coexistence of critical needs and recovery opportunities, a typical scenario in a transition phase. For 2004 a Consolidated Transition appeal was launched seeking a total of USD 262.6 million (201.3 for relief assistance and 61.3 for recovery). At the end of 2003 it was believed that some 1.4 million persons would still require food assistance in 2004. In addition to the leadership provided by OCHA, humanitarian assistance through the UN is provided by WFP, UNDP, UNAIDS, FAO, UNICEF, UNFPA, and WHO. A United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) has been prepared for the period of 2005–2008 as the 2004 transitional appeal will be the last consolidated appeal for Angola. The UNDAF will form a joint programme planning platform for the UN agencies during these years.

The United States is the largest bilateral donor followed by Italy, Portugal, Netherlands and Sweden. However, humanitarian assistance is often intermixed with commercial and geopolitical interests. The USA, for instance, is a major humanitarian donor but also has considerable commercial interests. Portugal has substantial commercial interests and is a major developmental donor but small in humanitarian terms. The European Union is the leading multilateral donor while the World Bank currently is initiating four new activities: a transition package to support the reintegration of demobilised soldiers; an economic management technical assistance project; support to control HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis epidemics; and the third Social Action Fund (FASIII). The Government of Angola is seeking a new agreement with the International Monetary Fund.

The donor community has not adopted a cohesive approach to Angola's development. Although in general terms quite complicated, donor co-ordination on a practical level is relatively good in comparison with other countries. It works particularly well among humanitarian partners. Co-ordination with government entities improved significantly during 2003. Nevertheless, it has proven cumbersome to carry out a proper dialogue, in a true sense of the word, with the Government on key developmental issues.

# 3. Swedish Development Co-operation

## 3.1 Strategic Assessment and Considerations

Swedish support has focussed on humanitarian assistance since 1999. The current Swedish country strategy for Angola (2003–2005) is still relevant, as no far-reaching national development changes have taken place since the inception of the strategy. However, and as described elsewhere, some positive changes are being witnessed, thus forming the basis for the Embassy's continued efforts to broaden Sweden's relations with Angola. In parallel, uncertainty continues to surround Angola's development policy and its ability to pursue development efforts focusing on poverty reduction. Insufficient – although somewhat improved – transparency in the Government's financial dealings has prompted several bilateral donors to consider phasing out their bilateral assistance programs.

Sweden has, as a trustworthy partner along with several like-minded donors, supported efforts striving for poverty reduction and for a greater burden sharing by the Government of Angola for financing humanitarian interventions as well as developmental programmes. Close donor coordination is being actively encouraged and pursued. Whenever possible, Swedish support for initiatives aimed at social reintegration of ex-soldiers and for mine clearance has been voiced. The Embassy has throughout the year very closely followed the lengthy process of preparing the Angola Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme (ADRP) to be implemented through a Trust Fund managed by the World Bank. The programme is intended to help former military personnel to make the transition to civilian life.

There is still no date set for the up-coming elections. Nevertheless, this important future event received increasing attention in public debate during the year. In contacts with Angolan civil society and international NGOs concerned with the coming election process the Embassy has initiated discussions on various forms of possible Swedish support.

## 3.2 Overall Country Programming Review

The country strategy puts a strong emphasis on poverty reduction, peace consolidation and reconciliation efforts. Furthermore the country strategy supports efforts in the areas of democracy, human rights and recognises the pivotal role that civil society can play in this regard.

In 2003, The Embassy started to more systematically work with civil society and a capacity building programme for Angolan NGOs was designed in collaboration with the Institute for Democracy of South Africa (Idasa). Close collaboration was maintained with the United Nations Human Rights Office (UNHRO). Their strategic objectives are very much in line with priorities in the areas of human rights and democratic governance spelled out within the country strategy, thus focusing on building capacity in the justice system, the Prosecutor's Office, the police, etc.

A 2003 evaluation of the maternal and child health programme found the maternal mortality at Sida supported primary level delivery wards low, indicating correct transferring management. It also concluded that the access to child health care had steadily increased as a result of Swedish support. In parallel, plans for a final phase of the health programme were drawn up during 2003. The focus of this phasing out period of two years will be put on building systems, structures and capacity in order to facilitate for Angolan counterparts to maintain the program without Sida's support starting from 2006. HIV/AIDS interventions are in the process of being mainstreamed into the health programme, with a particular focus on preventing mother to child transmission. This priority area was further supported through UNICEF and its HIV/AIDS component including voluntary testing and counselling services. The Embassy has also played an active role in the national co-ordination mechanism for the Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.

In line with the new policy for global development, the country strategy opens up for broadening the co-operation with Angola in areas where the Swedish resource base might be able to add value. Several ideas for a future programme of contract-financed technical co-operation (KTS) are being contemplated. In the area of telecommunications, a consultancy study was carried out in November 2003 to assess the viability of integrated technical co-operation proposed by the Minister of Telecommunications. The study resulted in a series of recommendations for the design of a project of co-operation, which are currently being developed by the Angolan authorities.

A substantial humanitarian support was provided to Angola during 2003 both in accordance with the country strategy and in accordance with one of Sida/AFRA's strategic issues, i.e. conflict, peace building and post-conflict. In particular, the support for repatriation and reintegration of Angolan refugees plays an important role in the normalisation process. The support through WFP for the reconstruction of bridges has proven to have unanticipated bridge building/reconciliation effects also between the different population groups participating in that work. Within the humanitarian support provided to UNICEF, efforts have been made in the areas of child and maternal mortality reduction, HIV/AIDS, child protection and mine awareness among others.

Close co-operation with the UN system has continued throughout 2003. All major donors took an active part in discussing OCHA's role in phasing out its presence in Angola during the period of 2003–2004 and in drawing up the initial plans for an UNDAF in Angola for the period of 2005–2008.

### **3.3 Follow-up of Country Programme Performance**

#### **3.3.1 Inside Country Allocation**

##### *3.3.1.1 Maternal and Child Health*

Angola has the third highest under five mortality rate in the world, surpassed only by Sierra Leone and Niger according to the 2003 UNICEF report “the State of the World’s Children”. The maternal mortality figures are equally dire. The Swedish support to maternal and child health in the Luanda province is thus primarily motivated from a humanitarian perspective although a long-term perspective is pursued. There is a strong focus on the target population by assisting the primary and secondary levels of maternal and child health care in Luanda.

Due to the rapid increase of the population in Luanda over the last decade the maternal and child health system has not been able to respond accordingly. Out of the perhaps 250,000 births per year, only around 30% are estimated to be born within public health facilities.

The maternal health component includes operational support to family planning activities, antenatal care, primary level delivery wards, maternities at a secondary level as well as limited support to the national maternity ward. Furthermore, support is given to an 18 month national midwifery education. The child health component focuses on both preventive and curative aspects and includes support to primary level child health care centres as well as support to child health care at a secondary and tertiary level in Luanda. A particular attention is given to nutrition and immunisation while at the same time applying the WHO based Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI). HIV/AIDS is in the process of being mainstreamed into the programme with a particular focus on education and preventing mother to child transmission.

Preparations for the final two years of the health programme were initiated in January 2003 with an evaluation of the results of the programme for the period of 2000–2002. In regard to the maternal health component, the evaluation concluded that the number of deliveries at the primary level has steadily increased. However, these wards were found to be much under-utilised while secondary and tertiary level delivery wards were over-utilised. In parallel, the maternal mortality at the primary level delivery wards was found to be low, indicating correct transferring management. The evaluation questioned the cost-effectiveness of the midwifery education and thus the sustainability of this education. The child health component was found to have contributed to increased access to child health care, proven by a steady increase of consultations at all levels. Given the relatively short period of this component (since 1998) the evaluation concluded that it was too early to assess the results of the support to child health.

The evaluation was followed by a Logical Frame Work based workshop where all major stakeholders were included. The workshop also marked the beginning of the elaboration of the project document for 2004–05. A project proposal of high quality was submitted to Sida on 15 May 2003. On the basis of this, an assessment memorandum was elaborated and circulated to the Sida Project Committee where the programme was discussed in August.

However, In May 2003, the Embassy and the advisory consultant identified some irregularities regarding the use of Sida funds at the Mid-

wifery School. It was decided that an audit be carried out, not only of the midwifery school, but of the entire health programme. The Sida Project Committee also required an audit before a decision on new support could be taken. Ernst & Young Sweden carried out the audit in October. By the end of the year Sida had only received a draft report which included quite a number of observations that will have to be addressed in order for a new programme to materialise. Hence, a new agreement for 2004–05 could not be signed by the end of 2003. Instead, the former agreement was extended for three months in order to ensure a minimum of activities and to enable the consultancy firm InDevelop to maintain its structure in Angola.

### *3.3.1.2 Humanitarian Assistance within the Country Allocation*

*De-mining.* A second allocation of 8 million SEK was provided to Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) in 2003 in support of their three-year Humanitarian Demining Programme (2002–2004). The overall objective of the program is to contribute to a sustainable development of living conditions for the vulnerable population in Angola. During 2003 NPA was carrying out demining operations in the provinces of Moxico, Malanje and Huíla. The operational focus was mainly on the clearance of roads and bridges, resettlement areas, agricultural fields and residential areas. Altogether, 1 899 615 m<sup>2</sup> were cleared including 143 km road while some 700 mines and over 6 000 UXOs (unexploded ordnance) were removed.

*Other humanitarian: Maianga and Miramar.* In the 1980s, Sweden and Angola signed bilateral agreements regulating the construction and use of housing facilities for technical assistance personnel funded by Sida. According to these agreements, Sweden has the obligation to run and maintain these facilities. As technical assistance funded by Sweden has gradually been reduced, other categories of personnel employed by humanitarian and development partners, receiving direct or indirect Swedish funding, have been allowed to move into these housing facilities. The understanding was that by alleviating the housing dilemma of expatriate personnel, Sweden in this manner facilitated the work of developmental /humanitarian partners in the country.

The Maianga /Miramar complexes were set up as a project, “other humanitarian”, which every year yielded a certain financial surplus that could be used to fund needy projects carried out to alleviate the ongoing humanitarian crisis. Such funds were mainly channelled via OCHA for co-ordination activities.

According to the bilateral agreement between Sweden and Angola on Maianga/Miramar, the ownership of the housing facilities would eventually be transferred to Angola. In July 2003, the Legal department of the Angolan Ministry of Foreign Affairs approached the Embassy questioning the use of the referred housing facilities. Several meetings were held to discuss the current legal status of this project. Consultations were held with high-level Government representatives and the conclusion reached was to postpone any decision on the timing of the transfer of ownership until 2005 when decisions have to be taken regarding Swedish-Angolan development co-operation beyond the current strategy period (2003–2005).

### 3.3.1.3 *Democratic Governance and Human Rights*

*UNHRO and Mãos Livres.* The Human Rights Division (HRD), the special human rights unit within the former UN mission, was set up in 1999 under the mandate of United Nations Office in Angola (UNOA). Sweden along with several other bilateral donors provided budget support to the HRD programme whose main activities included citizens' participation, a confidence building programme and access to a justice programme. In 2003 the HRD was transformed into the United Nations Human Rights Office (UNHRO), operating under the mandate of UNDP. The UNHRO support has resulted in capacity building of the Angolan Bar Association as well as capacity building of the police force in the area of justice and legal rights. Swedish support set aside for the period 2002–2003 amounted to 6 million SEK.

UNHRO works in partnership with Mãos Livres, an Angolan NGO constituted of an independent association of lawyers and journalists established in April 2000. The main objective is to defend civic rights and to assist individuals and/or organisations whose rights have been violated. The results include capacity building, judicial support in court cases, the monitoring of the prison reform process as well as support to the press in regard to the defence and dissemination of human rights. Sida's parallel contribution to Mãos Livres 2002–2003 was 1 million SEK.

*Human Rights Fund.* Despite the fact that Angola is gradually moving towards national reconciliation and reconstruction, there are still reports of serious human rights abuses and violations in the country. Swedish support to a small Human Rights Fund was initiated in 2000 in partnership with several prominent NGOs in the human rights including Development Workshop, ADRA (Action for Rural and Environmental Development) and ICRA – Social Education Institute.

The main objective of this project is to encourage citizenship, participation and engagement throughout the country in regard to Human Rights activities, mainly by supporting small initiatives of local impact and by consolidating NGOs' capacity building performance (*inter alia* planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation).

The project has had positive results in supporting small community based organisations in the provinces in their human rights activities. Such activities have included the identification of human rights abuse cases and the provision of assistance as well as counselling to the victims. The project period has ended and the Embassy will undertake an assessment of the performance in relation to the project objectives. Swedish support amounting to 630 000 SEK was made available to the project for the period of 2002–2003.

*Radio Ecclesia.* Media in Angola is with a few exceptions controlled by the state and in reality Radio Ecclesia (Catholic Radio) is the only independent and non-partisan radio station in Angola. The importance of Radio Ecclesia as a source of information in Angola is emphasised on a daily basis by the civil society and listeners. The relevance of Radio Ecclesia is particularly strong in the sense that it can be used as a tool in building up a culture of respect for human rights and reconciliation.

As Radio Ecclesia only has been transmitting in the Luanda province, Sida together with several other donors agreed to finance a project with



the aim of giving Radio Ecclesia national broadcasting coverage. The project envisaged installing 16 FM stations (one in each provincial capital) introducing transmissions from modernised studios. Swedish support has contributed to the purchase of necessary equipment and was also planned to contribute to the subsequent instalment. However, the Government has on several occasions constrained provincial FM broadcasts and most of the FM repeaters have not yet been installed. Swedish support to this project in 2002–2003 amounted to 2 million SEK.

*Organisational Development of Civil Society.* The country strategy highlights the role of civil society but also its weaknesses. If civil society is going to be able to influence processes of change, it is necessary to build capacity and to give institutional support.

Sida has worked successfully with capacity building of civil society in Zambia and Zimbabwe together with the Institute for Democracy in South Africa (Idasa). In 2002 it was thus decided to set up a similar civil society capacity building project in Angola. Initially, information was needed about active organisations as well as their working areas and their capacity. Idasa was therefore requested to carry out a mapping exercise which resulted in the publication of a directory of contacts of the most prominent Angolan organisations working in the areas of Democracy, Governance, Human Rights and Peace Building. The directory was sent *inter alia* to other relevant donors, international and national NGOs and relevant Ministries of the Government of Angola.

The mapping exercise also served as a selection process for the capacity building programme developed for selected NGO leaders. The Leadership training course targeted 16 key civil society leader and was conducted in Pretoria, South Africa. The course allowed participants to improve their individual leadership skills as well as skills in other areas including their role during the transitional and post conflict period. The initial two phases of the project were successfully completed in 2003, as the leaders had confirmed their sense of ownership and participation throughout the project.

A third phase of organisational development support to Angolan NGOs seeks to provide training capacity (in a nine-month coaching activity period), tutoring and workshops. This phase also attempts to expand the institutional development capacity in order to facilitate future strategic interventions of these organisations. NORAD and Sida are co-financing this third phase of the project. The Swedish contribution for the third phase during a period of 18 months starting in 2003 amounts to 3.1 million SEK.

#### 3.3.1.4 Other

*The Strategic Fund.* The purpose of setting up a Strategic Fund was to create a flexible instrument that would enable the Embassy in Luanda to contribute to the development of policies, strategies and priority actions within Angolan government institutions, as well as to support initiatives and develop capacity within the civil society. The scope and focus of the Strategic Fund is primarily meant to be capacity building interventions and institutional support within the areas of gender equality, children's rights, HIV/AIDS and macro-economic development. During 2003 the Strategic Fund has supported the following activities:

- Monitoring and follow up of economic reforms which resulted in the publishing of an independent assessment of the Angolan economy that was circulated to all development partners;
  - Strengthening of civil society in Angola in co-operation with the Institute for Democracy in South Africa (Idasa)
  - Development of a strategic plan for ADRA (Angolan NGO) which is now being implemented
  - Funding of translations (to Portuguese) of Action of the Rights of Children training materials (Save the Children – UK). For the first time this kind of material could be made available and accessible to all relevant agencies involved on child protection.
  - Conference on the Contribution of Justice and National Reconciliation in Angola. The Conference was the first occasion where the link between the legal/judicial system and human rights, in a post-conflict Angolan society, was acknowledged and discussed in an open debate.
  - Preparation of the Urban Chapter in the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP). HABITAT-Angola was given the task to elaborate the urban poverty chapter, which was submitted to and accepted by the Ministry of Planning as a basis for policy formulation in the Strategy Paper.
- During 2003 the total amount disbursed was 2.5 million SEK.

### **3.3.2 Outside Country Allocation**

#### *3.3.2.1 Humanitarian Assistance outside the Country Allocation*

Swedish support to the **UN Consolidated Inter-agency Appeal 2003** amounted to **80 million SEK**. Funding was channelled through the following six UN agencies and two non-governmental organisations:

*UNICEF* A total amount of 20 million SEK (unearmarked) was allocated to UNICEF's country program in Angola. In consultation with the Embassy the funding was used to support the following projects/activities:

- *Child Protection* (birth registration, family tracing and reunification, child protection activities incl. psychosocial support to children directly affected by the war, as well as orphans and ex-child soldiers).
- *Mine awareness* (mine risk education and mine awareness training, especially targeting returning refugees, using community activists to train teachers)
- *Water and sanitation* (water systems in areas of return and resettlement, improved hygiene and sanitation in schools)
- *Child and Maternal Mortality Reduction* (UNICEF's largest programme – immunisation, community based integrated management of childhood illnesses, essential drugs, emergency obstetric care, malaria control, etc)
- *HIV/AIDS* (production of information&education material, support to youth-led NGOs involved in education. Support to voluntary testing and counselling, etc)

*WFP* A Swedish contribution amounting to 19 million SEK was allocated to a Special Bridge Construction operation undertaken by WFP

and carried out by the Swedish Rescue Services Agency, SRSA (Räddningsverket). Nine bridges (out of the fourteen planned) were built in 2003. The delay in implementation, caused by lacking security clearance in combination with logistical problems, resulted in under-utilisation of project funds as only 12.5 million SEK were used. WFP is however suggesting that the remaining funds and construction materials be used in a subsequent bridge construction project, principally to be funded by the EU.

*FAO.* 10 million SEK were provided for essential agricultural inputs in order to improve food security of returnees and other vulnerable populations. Related activities included:

- land delimitation
- training and strengthening of provincial institutions
- promoting the discussion of land issues among NGOs in view of the establishment of an NGO Forum
- supporting national co-ordination between all land activities undertaken by FAO in the country and
- supporting the preparation of a High Level Seminar on Land Tenure issues (held in Luanda, October 2003).

Contacts with NGOs working on land issues were made in Huambo, and a basis for a sound co-operation has been laid with some of them, especially those having some practical experience in land conflicts in the communities. National co-ordination has allowed integration between field activities undertaken in the provinces of Bengo, Huíla and Huambo and a stronger land program proposal has been elaborated for the attention of the donor community.

An international high level seminar brought to the attention of policy makers, parliamentarians and members of the civil society, the comparative experiences in the area of land policy, customary rights, rural development options and urban/peri-urban land tenure dynamics.

*UNDP.* Swedish support amounting to 2 million SEK was provided to the Area Field Security Network. Six national security officers were recruited and trained to conduct assessments and investigations that will speed up reports needed for decision-making concerning the possibility to open up more roads. This constituted a major step in strengthening the security system and is a good example of capacity building in Angola.

*OCHA.* An unearmarked allocation of 11 million SEK was given for general co-ordination and humanitarian assistance in Angola. During 2003 OCHA designed a capacity building programme for Government partners in order to prepare for the transfer of key co-ordination, information and monitoring functions to the Government as part of an exit strategy for OCHA in 2004.

*UNHCR.* An allocation of 10 million SEK was given to a project entitled Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Angolan Refugees. By the end of 2003, some 200 000 Angolan refugees had returned home since the cease-fire agreement was signed in April 2002. This figure is 50% lower than expected, mainly due to poor infrastructure (broken bridges and roads closed because of heavy rains and mine risks) in areas of return.

*LWF* The unearmarked allocation of 4 million SEK to Lutheran World Foundation funded two projects. The peace project has established a network of 100 peace promoters recruited from local churches in seven municipalities in the provinces of Moxico and Lunda Sul. They have mobilised 6,000 church members, spreading the message of reconciliation. The High Commissioner for Human Rights has trained human rights counsellors, also recruited from the churches. In cases of violations of human rights traditional African approach of negotiation rather than litigation have been used.

The water and sanitation project supports the digging – or rehabilitation – of 30 shallow wells with hand pumps and 9 hydraulic pumps systems in the same provinces. 21 committees were formed in order to mobilise the communities to arrange proper sanitation and maintain the water systems.

*NRC*. An unearmarked contribution of 4 million SEK was provided to the Norwegian Refugee Council's work with reintegration of refugees in the northern provinces of Uíge and Zaire and Cuando Cubango in the south. The funding was used to ensure mine-safe transport facilities, seeds and tools as well as clothing for returning families. It also covered training in civil rights and reconciliation activities.

Outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process, humanitarian funds were channelled through the following organisations:

*ICRC*. 6.450 million SEK were channelled through the International Committee of the Red Cross for emergency interventions such as food security, water and sanitation, as well as family tracing activities. Food assistance in the province of Huambo was slowly phasing out during 2003 while promoting self sufficiency through agricultural programmes. In parallel, water and sanitation activities were carried out in the provinces of Huambo, Bié and northern Huíla. Family tracing has become increasingly important in the aftermath of the 2002 peace accord as huge numbers of people, and children in particular, had lost contact with family members during the long conflict.

*Medair*. Support amounting to 1.25 million SEK was channelled to Medair's Integrated Medical Programme in Moxico province.

*PS – Praktisk Solidaritet*. During 2003 no second hand clothes were sent to Angola, as the Angolan counterpart was unable to co-operate in an efficient manner. The focus was thus redirected in order to create new partnerships in Angola thus improving more efficient methods of distribution.

*Afrikagrupperna (AG)*. The Africa Groups of Sweden (AGS) continued their work in Angola during 2003 with special support given to Angolan NGOs focussing on implementing rural development projects. These projects covered areas such as agriculture, human rights, education and health. Other projects supported by AGS have goals such as women's rights, to improve the primary school system, and to save traditional culture. The methods used are participatory focus on long term development. Results during 2003 include improved living conditions for returning IDPs, stronger local organisations, better participation of women, and pedagogically educated teachers. Continuous support is given via AGS to needy populations in the province of Malanje. During 2003 a total of some 4.6 million SEK was disbursed.

### **3.4 Brief Account of Sida Support to Regional Co-operation programmes of relevance for Angola**

During the year several consultancies were carried out in order to review possibilities for supporting processes related to establishing regional co-operation for the management of water resources in the Okavango River Basin. The project, which involves Botswana, Namibia and Angola, would mainly focus on capacity building within OKACOM (Okavango River Basin Water Commission) and on development initiatives that may be implemented in the basin.

### **3.5 Office and administrative issues**

The following expatriates have worked at the Embassy during 2003:

Roger Gartoft, ambassador (until end of April 2003)

Anders Hagelberg, ambassador (from 6 October 2003)

Cecilia Gjerdrum, counsellor for development co-operation

Kalevi Tikkanen, counsellor and head of administration

Martin Rosén counsellor (May–August 2003)

Harriet Pedersen, first secretary, economist and programme officer  
for health

Birgitta Löf, third secretary

Cristina Kvist, third secretary (summer 2003)

Local administrative and programme officers have attended courses and seminars in Stockholm. In September, Yara Fernandes, a national programme officer (NPO), participated in a seminar at DESA for NPOs. Neves Afonso attended an Adewin course for local administrative officers in May. During the year, he has also attended local evening classes in bookkeeping. Local auxiliary staffs have attended language courses.

The rehabilitation works at the Miramar Camp were finalised in spring 2003. The Embassy and the housing administration together with Guarda Segura have established new routines for access to the camp in order to improve the security within the camp.

# Annex 1: Fact Sheet

Population	about 14 million
Population Growth Rate	3% per year
Currency and exchange rate	1 SEK equals about 10 Kwanzas
GDP growth	about 4% (2003)
GDP/capita	about 820 USD (2002)
Inflation	77% (2003)
Foreign Debt	9,4 billion USD (2003 estimate)
Budget Deficit	6 to 9% of GDP (2003 estimate)
Current Accounts Balance	-495 million USD (2003 estimate)
Export	9.6 billion USD (2003 estimate)
Import	4.1 billion USD (2003 estimate)
Corruption Perception Index	5 <sup>th</sup> place of 133 countries (2003)
Human Development Rank	164 of 175 countries (2001)
Poverty level	about 63% under the poverty line (2000)
Under five mortality rate	250 per 1,000
Maternal Mortality	1,300 per 100,000 live births
Male Literacy Rate	82%
Female Literacy Rate	54%
HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate	5,5% (estimated national average 2003)
Access to safe drinking water	62%
Birth Registration	29% (registered children under five years)

# Annex 2: Planning Overview

Agreement nr	Financial follow-up country program Angola, updated on May 10 2003	Status	Period agreement	Amount agreement	Amount planned agreement	Disb'd up to & incl 2002	Disb'd 2003 31/12
<b>1. Budget allocated per country</b>							
<b>1 B. Outside dev coop agreement</b>				<b>168 333</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113 064</b>	<b>27 311</b>
<b>Social sectors</b>				<b>87 800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61 571</b>	<b>17 388</b>
A2800020	Health Support	A	0007-0406	87 800		61 571	17 388
<b>Humanitarian</b>				<b>24 547</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19 799</b>	<b>6 338</b>
A2800027	Other Humanitarian	A	0101-0412	-10 953		299	-1 652
A7400836	NPA/AGO/Demining 00	A	0001-0303	11 500		11 500	-10
A7401253	NPA/AGO/Minor 2002-2	A	0201-0506	24 000		8 000	8 000
<b>Democratic governance and HR</b>				<b>10 002</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8 902</b>	<b>1 002</b>
A2800033	UN HRD	A	0212-0312	7 002		6 000	1 002
A2800031	Fund for Human Rights	A	0210-0312	650		575	
A2800032	MOSAIKO	A	0210-0312	350		327	
A2800034	ECCLESIA	A	0212-0312	2 000		2 000	0
A2800035	Idasa-Org Dev.	A	0311-0510	3 100			1 550
<b>Other</b>				<b>42 884</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22 792</b>	<b>1 033</b>
A2800019	Costs for personnel	A	0001-0312	5 013		3 276	332
A2800030	Strategic Fund	A	0201-0406	2 498		661	1 723
A7400502	UNDP	A	9801-9906	12 000			-3 160
A7400665	Afrikagrupperna/ADRA	A	9907-0306	15 082		15 215	-133
A2100234	Programme Funded Staff	A	9901-0408	8 291		3 640	2 271
<b>Country allocation</b>							
<b>2. Outside Country allocation</b>				<b>132 982</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20 319</b>	<b>89 952</b>
<b>Humanitarian</b>				<b>119 081</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13 344</b>	<b>83 858</b>
A7401268	SRV-WFP/AGO/Logistiker	A	0207-0311	2 329		844	915
A7401345	Evaluation Angola	A	0302-0308	800			748
A7401389	ICRC Appell 2003	A	0301-0406	6 450			6 450
A7401398	WFP Angola 2003	A	0301-0406	19 000			19 000
A7401399	OCHA Angola 2003	A	0301-0406	11 000			11 000
A7401400	UNHCR Angola 2003	A	0301-0406	10 000			10 000
A7401417	UNICEF-CAP 2003 16 P	A	0301-0412	20 000			10 000
A7401424	FAO Angola 2003	A	0301-0406	10 000			10 000
A7401426	NRC/Angola/UNCA 2003	A	0301-0406	4 000			4 000
A7401445	Afrikagrupperna/ang/03	A	0301-0512	13 698			4 598
A7401501	UNDP-Angola 2003	A	0301-0312	2 000			2 000
A7401502	Medair Angola 2003	A	0301-0312	1 247			1 247
A7401515	LWF/ANGOLA/2003	A	0301-0406	4 000			4 000
A7401629	PS second hand clothes	A	0401-0404	2 057			
A7401005	WFP/AGO/CAP 01	A	0101-0311	12500		12 500	-100
<b>Non Government Org.</b>				<b>13 501</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6 975</b>	<b>6 526</b>
A7401371	RB frame 2003	A	0301-0406	325			325
A7401921	Rambidrag 2002 OPC	A	0201-0306	332		350	-18
A7401933	OPC 2003 Syd	A	0301-0406	148			148
A7430001	Afrikagrupperna ram 2003	A	0301-0406	6 641			6 641
A7401176	Afrikagrupperna ram 2002	A	0201-0306	6 055		6 625	-570
<b>Regional contribution</b>				<b>400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-432</b>
A7300028	UNDP Report Water AGO	A	9710-0312	400			-432
<b>GRAND TOTAL ANGOLA</b>				<b>301 315</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>133 383</b>	<b>117 263</b>

# Annex 3: Strategic documents received:

Sida Evaluation 03–19: Sida’s Health Support to Angola 2000–2002  
Documento Proposta, Projecto de Saúde 2004–05, MINSA-Asdi  
Report on Procedures Agreed upon with Sida as Regards Sida’s Support to the Angolan Health Sector, Ernst & Young  
Estratégia de Combate à Pobreza, Ministério de Planeamento, 2003  
Struggling through Peace: Return and Resettlement in Angola, Human Rights Watch, August 2003





*Halving poverty by 2015 is one of the greatest challenges of our time, requiring cooperation and sustainability. The partner countries are responsible for their own development. Sida provides resources and develops knowledge and expertise, making the world a richer place.*



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