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1. Executive Summary

Under the **peace and reconciliation process the Government's efforts to disarm, demobilise and reintegrate former fighters** has tended to achieve the desired effects. Almost 4.5 million displaced persons both within Angola and from neighbouring countries returned to their homelands during this period. By March 2004 the majority of the remaining 1.5 million have also been resettled. However there still remains much to be done. In 2003 the cycle of political congresses of the major parties was concluded and the Committee in charge of elaborating a new draft constitution continues its work. Thus, two important steps in the process towards presidential and legislative elections have been taken. The remaining tasks include a new electoral law, an electoral census, the completion of the resettlement of displaced persons and the guarantee of freedom of movement within the country. The main consensus for the election date points to a two years timeframe.

Poverty continued to affect the whole of Angola. The lack of access to local services in particular required a considerable effort by the authorities and donors. **A Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)** was produced at the end of 2003 following a consultation process that took place in 2001 and 2002 and was approved by the Council of Ministers in January 2004. It is currently being circulated.

Angola's GDP grew by 4.7% in 2003. Exceptionally in that year the **rate of growth in the oil sector** was slower than in the other sectors of the economy. However, the Government predicts that this sector will regain its role as the engine of growth in 2004 posting a rate of 16.5% compared to 9.1% for the rest of the economy.

Foreign investment in 2003 continued to focus on the extractive industries, despite Angola's long-term **vast investment potential**. Audits at the Central Bank and of financial transactions in the oil and diamond sectors, preparation of a plan for the settlement of national debt arrears and reform of the customs service are currently under way. This is seen as a way of improving **transparency in the public sector**. However, efforts need to be redoubled. This applies also for the new framework **law laying down the principles for private investment and tax incentives** and the creation of the **Private Investment Agency**.

By the end of 2003 the worst centres of **food insecurity** had been eliminated but between 2.1 and 2.4 million Angolans are still affected. In addition to the **food aid** provided through the World Food Programme the European Commission financed **agricultural inputs** and provided **institutional support** to prepare the *food security* component of the PRSP and a sector strategy and is preparing a *Multi-annual Food Security Programme* for early 2005.

Humanitarian and reconstruction needs continued to dominate **past and current cooperation**. Consequently the Country Support Strategy (CSP) and the National Indicative Programme (NIP) under the 9th European Development Fund signed in January 2003 lay down the basis for future cooperation (2002-2007) according to the LRRD (link between relief, rehabilitation and development) approach. An analysis of cooperation in early 2003 showed some considerable delay in implementing EDF funds. However in November the situation was reversed with the approval of three major projects, the **emergency de-mining programme, support to the Social Action Fund (FAS)** and a **water and sanitation programme for Luanda** amounting to €91 million. Consequently, the amount of **un-committed funds** was

drastically reduced in 2003 to €96 million.

Emergency assistance continued to be channelled through various Community instruments (ECHO, budget headings and the EDF). Under the LRRD approach, some of ECHO's previous operations were continued under the *Transitional Programme for Support for Displaced Populations* financed by the EDF.

With the conclusion of peace in 2002 the Community drew up an **Action Plan to support the peace process** to which €125 million was allocated. Under this action programme €30 million was set aside for an *Emergency Programme to support the peace process*. Its implementation proceeded at a good pace in 2003 and should be completed by November 2004. However, as **unexploded ordinance and landmines** continued to be a major obstacle to humanitarian aid and reconstruction an *emergency de-mining programme (see above)* was introduced.

Since 2001 and 2002, when **reconstruction and institutional support** under the **rural development programmes** were confined mainly to the safest areas, these operations have been extended to municipal areas in the interior. The *Programme of support for reconstruction (PAR)* and the *Micro Projects Programme III (PMR III)* were re-launched.

The education system which had virtually been destroyed by the war, continued to be one of Angola's main reconstruction tasks. The *in-service training for primary teachers programme* continued to be implemented in 2003 and proposals to increase Community support are being considered. Despite significant reductions in severe malnutrition, the high levels of immunisation achieved through the polio and measles vaccination programmes and the adoption of the strategic plan and establishment of the National Commission to combat HIV/AIDS, the free movement of persons has created worrying **problems in the health sector** requiring a **sustained response**.

Programming for the next few years was adapted in view of the country's enormous needs in terms of reconstruction, rehabilitation, resettlement, social and professional integration and de-mining. Under the CSP, other financing proposals will be drawn up by the end of 2004 covering for 2004 socio-economic reinsertion and reintegration (RR) and institutional support (€25 900 000), and for 2005 institutional support, health, education and food security (some €72 million). This will mean that by the end of 2005 all funds under the 9th EDF should have been committed.

An institutional support project for the Services of the National Authorising Officer (NAO) is being prepared as this is a crucial factor in more flexible cooperation. It is expected to be approved by the end of June 2004. It should be noted here that **the Delegation is continuing to have problems in obtaining entry and residence permits** for technical staff employed *inside and outside the Delegation* and in **applying the customs arrangements of the Lomé and Cotonou Agreements**. On the Community side its **policy of decentralising implementation of aid** to the Delegation has overcome the lack of human resources at the Delegation.

The document concludes that **cooperation between Angola and the Community can be adjusted within the existing CSP** framework which has proved sufficiently flexible to keep up with the evolving situation.

2. Angola's Policy agenda

The ceasefire optimistically ushered in the process of peace and reconciliation of which economic reform is an integral part. However the **humanitarian needs** will undoubtedly continue in the medium term. In the longer term, until 2025, the Government is working on a strategy. The PRSP will be an integral part of this plan. In the long term, comprising a time frame of 20 years, the government has been working on a development strategy. The EC supports this work with specific technical assistance (one consultant) to the National Authorising officer in the global policy areas.

In August 2001 the Angolan Government announced its intention to **organise presidential and legislative elections**. However these elections will not take place before 2005 as the Government needs to take prior measures that are logistically, technically and politically complex. They include a new **Constitution and electoral law, a voter census, the resettlement of displaced persons** and to **guarantee of freedom of movement** within Angola. These last three requirements are interdependent and linked to the situation regarding land mines in Angola. The Community has offered to assist the Government in this demanding task under the CSP and NIP.

The Government set up an **Inter-ministerial Committee to support and carry out the peace consolidation and reconciliation programmes** and Parliament set up a Joint Committee to reassess political measures. Both these Committees have held discussions with various political groups.

During the preparation of the PRSP a **systematic poverty analysis** was carried out and this was refined as the Strategy Paper was being implemented. In 2003 the final new version of the PRSP was formally presented during a meeting with the World Bank's Vice President and donors. A version was distributed towards the end of the year, and approved by the Council of Ministers in January 2004. It is hoped that the strategy will be implemented through various programmes and projects, in particular the *Multi-Sector Post-Conflict Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Programme (PMRR)* and several small-scale projects.

The Government identified ten priority areas in the PRSP: (i) social reintegration, (ii) security and civil protection, (iii) food security and rural development, (iv) HIV/AIDS, (v) education, (vi) health, (vii) basic infrastructure, (viii) employment and vocational training, (ix) governance, and (x) macroeconomic management.

The total cost of the PRSP has been put at USD 3,170 million for the period 2003-2005/6. This amount is spread over the ten priority areas previously identified and there is an additional amount of 10% to cover the increase in operating costs resulting from the expansion of infrastructure and services generated by various operations.

Many of the **measures identified under this strategy** were already under way in 2003. Some USD 600 million from the national budget for 2003 was earmarked for operations under the PRSP, i.e. 19% of its total cost, and 76% of the public investment programme for 2003. It is estimated that expenditure on the implementation of the PRSP will rise to USD 865 million

(27% of the total) this year, to USD 1 026 million (32%) in 2005 and fall back to USD 679 million (21%) in 2006.

The Government has expressed its intention to **de-concentrate and decentralise public administration** to tailor management and implementation of services to beneficiaries' needs and to introduce greater efficiency and speed in their implementation. An effective local presence and good governance at local level have been repeatedly cited by local communities as a fundamental factor in a sustainable poverty reduction strategy.

De-concentration and decentralisation are also an additional institutional mechanism to strengthen and consolidate national unity and social cohesion and will provide an appropriate response to Angola's ethnic and geographical diversity.

3. Update on the political, economic and social situation

3.1. Current political situation

The Government has aimed to introduce policies which are more tailored to the country's needs but is still trying to cope with the **structural problems** aggravated by the war. One of the main causes for **this situation is the lack of human resources** and systems (e.g. statistical data) needed for the formulation of an economic policy. Management of **the public sector career structure** requires improvement in order to make economic policy more sustainable and should include a salary review to attract permanent qualified staff to the public administration. This **lack of human resources** is a serious constraint on the reorganisation of public services. During the long period of the war, workers were forced to flee to Luanda or more accessible provincial capitals and most rural areas, where the problem of access and security is most acute, continue to lack provision of social services in the required quantity and quality by local administrations.

The basis for reorganisation of an independent judicial system is fragile. Some regulatory institutions which are essential for the management and control of public funds do de facto have a legal basis. These are the **Constitutional Court, the Anti-Corruption Authority and the Prosecutor-General of the Republic**. The **Court of Auditors** was appointed in 2001 and is still in a process of organisational consolidation.

The ceasefire concluded on 4 April 2002 was maintained in 2003. It is hoped that **social reintegration** of UNITA's fighters and their families which began in 2003 will continue in the future. Although the authorities were mainly responsible for the difficult implementation of the **disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration** component of DDRR policy, the final phase, "socio-economic reinsertion", will be supported by the Angolan demobilisation and reintegration programme (ADRP) coordinated by the World Bank, to which the Community also contributes. Germany finances separately a complementary Local Development and Reintegration Programme (GTZ – PDLR). This process has been heavily criticised by UNITA, in particular for the delays in completing the various stages of the programme.

In the **Province of Cabinda**, however, resistance still exists by groups of armed separatists.

At a meeting on 13 October 2003 the General Affairs and External Relations Council adopted **Conclusions on Angola** referring to the need to promote development, **democracy and peace** in all provinces of Angola, and **transparency** in the management of public finances. The EU has expressed its willingness to the authorities to continue to assist Angola in this and other tasks. Reference is also made to the need to begin the political dialogue between Angola and EU provided for in Article 8 of the Cotonou Agreement. An inaugural meeting was held in Luanda on 3 December 2003 between the Angolan Foreign Minister and locally accredited EU Heads of Mission.

Since the end of the conflict the authorities have demonstrated greater **respect for human rights** in most regions of the country, with one noticeable exception Cabinda – where, for the reasons above, there are still reasons for concern. Society's awareness of the defence of its legitimate rights has also increased.

As regards **freedom of expression**, there has been significant progress in the written and spoken (radio) press but there are still differences between the capital and provinces where there is still a certain lack of tolerance.

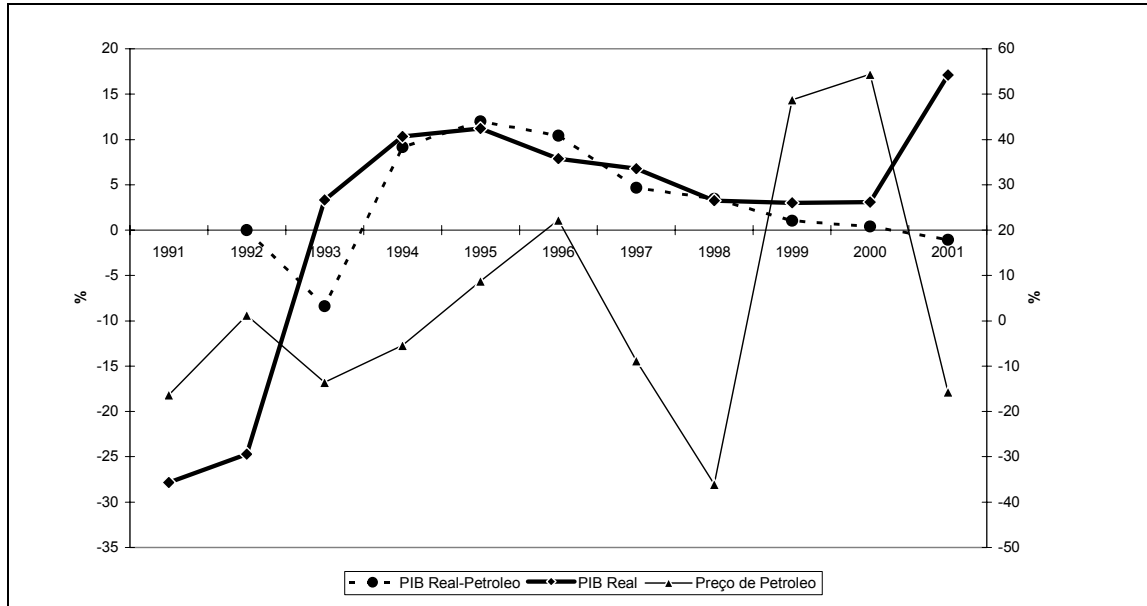
There is a **substantial lack of investment in the justice sector** due to working conditions and minimum level of services to make it possible to administer law properly in accordance with the principles of the rule of law.

Angola is seen as playing an **important role** in resolving the impasse in Zimbabwe, through the influence exerted by its leaders, and ensuring stability in the Great Lakes region, namely in the Democratic Republic of Congo, where it has already felt forced to intervene militarily, and in developing SADC through the potential of its economy. Partly for these reasons, during this period Angola held the Presidency of SADC and the UN Security Council, and is still serving as a non-permanent member of the Security Council until the end of this year.

3.2. Current economic situation

Since the advent of peace the structure of the economy has been extremely fragmented. Extractive industries – particularly the oil industry – accounted on average for some 51% of GDP throughout the 1990s compared with 9.4% for agriculture, 4.75% for processing industries and 1.8% for fisheries. Trade and non-trade services' contribution to the creation of national wealth was 21% and the construction sector 4%.

Graph 1. Real growth rates in global GDP and GDP in the oil sector and oil prices, 1991-2001



Legend

PIB Real-Petroleo = Actual GDP including oil
PIB Real = Actual GDP
Preço de Petroleo = Oil price

Source: PRSP, 11 September 2003

Sector differences are highlighted by Angola’s exports where, during the 1990s, **oil and oil products accounted on average for some 90% of the total** (62% of GDP). In 2000 there was a surplus balance of payments for the first time (USD 637 million) with oil exports totalling 7 119.6 million and other exports - principally diamonds – USD 766.7 million.

The EU is Angola’s second largest trade partner in general and its main partner **if the oil sector is excluded**. Trade could be increased by implementing the EU’s “Everything but Arms” trade initiative for which Angola would be eligible as a least developed country.

Under the Cotonou Agreement Angola undertook to negotiate and sign a **regional economic partnership agreement** (EPA) with its neighbours. As it is a member of two economic organisations (SADC and CEAC) the basis for such an agreement already exists. With this objective in mind the Government has been working at SADC level on the preparation of the institutional mechanisms.

Agriculture was hard-hit by the war resulting in the collapse of traditional and non-traditional production and distribution systems.

Growth in the **oil sector** has not had a significant **multiplier effect** since this sector has no link to the rest of the economy either in terms of inter-sector relations or employment. As a result of the war the production-based economy, which generated jobs, practically disappeared and has been replaced by a **capital-based economy** offering few opportunities of employment (or even income) for the vast majority of the population. This **radical change in economic specialisation** accounts for the huge increase in poverty among the majority of the population and greater social imbalance. The general climate for the development of **private-sector** (administrative, legal and trade) **activities** is not yet conducive to the creation of more diversified economic activities, jobs or income.

The Government has made some efforts in the way of legislative reform to extend **the advantageous conditions offered to the oil sector** to other sectors of the economy. Such efforts have been recently reflected in the **new framework law laying down the basis for private investment and tax incentives** to these sectors, the **creation of the Private Investment Agency, a Consumer Protection Code and new draft fisheries and land laws**. However, in some cases, **legislation has been approved only in principle** and consequently the implementing rules have yet to be adopted, and there will be some delay in its coming into force. In the future greater attention will have to focus on the judicial sector if it is to be able to **effectively apply the body of laws which are being reformed and modernised**. This is the only way that a level of **transparency** will be attained without which private economic operators will not be in a position to proceed with the investment required to create the jobs which Angola so urgently needs.

Angola's long-term **investment potential** is vast. The oil industry is partly responsible for Angola's success in recent years in attracting the greatest volume of direct foreign investment of all countries in Africa. However, the mining of kimberlite will require confidence on the part of investors for additional capital investment in the long term. A sustained peace will enable Angola to realise this potential and become a regional economic power. The signs of such changes are already there.

The economic growth rate (% of GDP) was 3.1% in 2001, 17.1% in 2002, 4.7% in 2003 and is expected to be 13.2% according to national budget estimates for 2004. The anticipated high growth rate is largely due to the increase in production in the oil sector (16.5%) compared with the rest of the economy (9.1%).

The 2003 national budget was the main component of the biannual programme of transition from war to peace. This programme's objective is to tackle the most immediate problems identified after the ceasefire, i.e. famine and poverty. The **transition programme** is to be followed by a **medium-term programme** for 2005-2009 which in turn is already being integrated into the long-term (25 year) development strategy being prepared.

Defence and public order will account for 32% of the 2004 national budget, exceeded only by **social expenditure with 33%**. Public administration accounts for 20% whereas the economic sector (productive investment) 9%. **The rate of inflation in 2004 is estimated to be 20%** and **the budget deficit 4.2%** of GDP.

Sustained financial and budget imbalances and **chronically high inflation throughout the 1990s** also had a disastrous impact on the non-oil sector, especially the agricultural and processing sectors, not only through destabilisation of financial markets but also distorting

investment decisions and the allocation of resources to these sectors. A general rise in prices had a significant impact on salaries and the income of the poorest sections of the population and reduced their purchasing power. There has been some progress and the rate of inflation fell for the first time since independence below 100% (76%) in 2003. Although the 2004 national budget estimates are considered to be too optimistic (20%) the trend is clearly downwards.

At the end of 2003 **external debt** accounted for 90% of GDP (USD 9.5 billion). Most of this debt is short-term: 75% has to be paid or re-scheduled by 2005. In 2003 **debt servicing** accounted for some 30% of total exports, which is sustainable according to international standards. During the reporting period Angola negotiated bilateral external debt agreements with Portugal, Germany and Poland, outside the **Club of Paris** framework, which would require a prior agreement with the IMF.

As regards **budget deficits**, there was an improvement in the management of public finances as a result of changes in supervision, taxation, procedural reforms and diversification of taxable income. According to official estimates the 2002 deficit will not exceed 1.2% of GDP (compared to -0.2% according to the budget) - and the primary surplus 3.5% (compared with 3.9% according to the budget).

Although the **programme with the IMF** was suspended in 2002, the Government has continued to reaffirm its intention to continue implementation of the foreseen **measures** as part of the economic reform process. In the first half of 2003, during consultations within the framework of "Article IV", the Angolan Government applied for a new programme and this request is being considered by the Fund.

One of the main obstacles to the preparation of such a programme is **the management of public accounts**. **The Government has shown signs of openness** with its publication of the executive summary of the analysis of the Angolan oil sector, authorisation of publication of a report by the IMF on Angola's economic situation and its commitment to draw up national budgets which will include **all sources of revenue**. Angola also took part in a conference, where the Extractive Industries (including the oil sector) Transparency Initiative (EITI), an initiative of the UK, was launched and subsequently declared its intention to participate in this Initiative when the time was right (see Annex 5). Following discussions with the IMF Angola may participate in such initiatives after signing an agreement with the Fund which is expected in 2004.

Angola already participates officially in the IMF's data dissemination system (GDDS) that will provide considerable assistance in rebuilding its national statistical system.

A number of measures were also taken to improve **transparency in the public sector**, such as audits of the Central Bank and of financial transactions in the oil and diamond sectors, the preparation of a plan to settle domestic debt arrears and transfer of the management of customs duties and reform of Angola's customs service to the UK company Crown Agents. The Government also approved a **privatisation plan** for 2001-2005 covering strategic economic sectors in combination with measures to improve banking supervision and the financial system. **Legislation on foreign investment** was reviewed in 2003 to end the existing distinction between foreign and national investment to the detriment of the former. **A tax reform programme** was approved and this is expected to introduce a single tax on property and income and a value added tax. An **administrative reform programme** is being undertaken to

reduce the number of public officials with a low standard of training by 20% and to offer training to the others.

Table 2

| | | D a t e s | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|-----------|-----------|------|------|--------------|----------------|----------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 1990 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2015 |
| O b j e c t v e s | 1 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 13 |
| | 2 | n.a. | n.a. | 40.6 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 31 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | 3 | 283 | 295 | n.a. | 209 | n.a. | n.a. | 295 | 250 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | 4 | 55,6 | 33,8(WB) | n.a. | 34 | 56,1 | 27,3 | 36,9 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | 5 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 28.3 | n.a. | n.a. | 28 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | 6 | 0.92/-/- | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.84/0.7/0.7 | 0.87/0.77/0.64 | 0.88/-/- | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | 7 | 17 (1992) | 22,5*(WB) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 45* | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | 8 | 38 | 46 | 62 | 78 | 65 | 46 | 23 | 72 | 74 | n.a. | n.a. |
| | 9 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 5,5 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | 10 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 38 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |

1. % population living below \$ 1per day (definition of poverty line).

2.% undernourished children under 5 years

3. Under-five mortality rate per 1 000.

4. % of children enrolled in primary education (net).

5. % primary completion rate.

6. Rate of girls to boys in primary/secondary/higher education.

7. Births attended by skilled health personnel.

8. % of 1-year old children immunised against measles.

9. HIV prevalence in 15-49 age group.

10. % population with permanent access to treated water.

* most recent year between 1995-2002

(Source: UN)

Table 3

| | | y | e | a | r | s | 2010 | 2015 |
|---|----|--------------|----------------|----------|------|--------|------|------|
| | | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2005/6 | | |
| O b j e c t v e s | 1 | | | | 68 | 57.1 | 45.7 | 34 |
| | 2 | | | | 22.1 | 17.7 | 14.1 | 11.1 |
| | 3 | | | | 250 | 187.5 | 140 | 97 |
| | 4 | | | | 56 | n.a. | n.a. | 100 |
| | 5 | | | | 76 | n.a. | n.a. | 100 |
| | 6 | 0.84/0.7/0.7 | 0.87/0.77/0.64 | 0.88/-/- | | | | |
| | 7 | | | | 44.7 | 60 | 75 | 90 |
| | 8 | | | | 53.4 | 64.1 | 80.1 | 100 |
| | 9 | | | | | | | |
| | 9a | | 3.4 | | 8.6 | | | |
| 10a | | | | 70.9 | 75.5 | 80.4 | 85.5 | |
| 10b | | | | 39.9 | 47.9 | 57.9 | 70 | |

1. % population living below national poverty line.
2. % of under-5s suffering from severe chronic malnutrition.
3. Under-5 mortality rate per 1 000.
4. % of children enrolled in primary education.
5. % completed fifth year.
6. Ratio of girls to boys in primary/secondary/higher education.
7. Births assisted by skilled health personnel.
8. % of children (12 to 23 months) immunised against measles.
9. Prevalence of HIV in 15-24 age group.
- 9a. % of pregnant women in HIV total (Luanda only).
10. % population with access to potable water in urban areas.
- 10a. % population with access to potable water in rural areas.

(Source: PRSP, 11 September 2003)

3.3. Current social situation

In 2001 the survey of family income and expenditure defined the poverty line at 392 kwanzas per month the equivalent of \$1.7 per day at the time. The extreme poverty line was defined as 175 kwanzas per month or \$0.76 per day. The survey showed that in 2001 68% of the population and 62% of families were poor with 28% of individuals and 15% of families in extreme poverty or indigence.

The impact of poverty varies from urban to rural areas. According to the survey, **urban poverty affects 57%** of families whereas **rural poverty is estimated to affect 94%**. The huge level of poverty in rural areas is a direct consequence of the war which has limited families' access to farming areas and markets as a result of the lack of security and destroyed farmers' scant resources (livestock, tools and seeds). **Military recruitment also reduced available labour** for farming and population movements channelled a substantial proportion of the working population into urban areas, leaving the countryside depopulated. The rise in urban poverty, which had reached an estimated 61% in 1995 (IPCVD, 1995), was largely due to the influx of displaced persons into the cities. The increase in the urban population put **unsustainable pressure on infrastructure and available services** and on availability of jobs and this had a negative impact on living conditions and the welfare of the population.

The health situation continues to give cause for concern. Following the signing of the peace process, basic service cover in areas which had previously been inaccessible was improved leading to a reduction in the level of severe malnutrition from 25% to less than 10% by the end of 2003 and an increase in immunisation against polio (5 million children under 5 were vaccinated) and measles (7 million under 15 were vaccinated) through national vaccination programmes. Despite these measures and progress in 2003, the cover and quality of health care continues to be poor. This is due to a combination of factors including 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.

The effects of the war, continuing food insecurity, low levels of enrolment in schools, insufficient access to water and sanitation and inadequate health care created a high-risk situation reflected in unacceptable levels, even in the African context, of mortality in children under five, maternal mortality, chronic malnutrition and endemic diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis in addition to epidemic outbreaks of measles and meningitis. There is also a growing incidence of sleeping sickness. The rate of HIV/AIDS infection in Luanda, which was 3.4% in 1999, was estimated to be 8.6% (see table 3) in 2001. If this trend continues, the scenario in the next few years will be alarming with an impact on the demographic structure of the population and on the chief development indicators. The main factors in the spread of HIV in Angola are directly related to the aftermath of the war, increasing poverty, lack of information and resources and social/cultural and geographical factors. One of the main socio-economic factors resulting from the free movement of persons and goods in the post-war period is the mobility of the population, both within Angola (internal displaced persons) and to and from neighbouring countries (in particular return of refugees from these countries with a high incidence of HIV). The implementation of the National Strategic Plan to combat AIDS has since been approved and may, if it can be implemented flexibly and adequate resources can be found, provide a more effective multi-sector response.

The food situation continued to be **critical** during the reporting period although there were some basic improvements and more locally produced food became available. The number of persons still dependent on food aid fell significantly, from 1.8 million in January 2003 to half a million by the end of 2003. Analyses of the population's vulnerability also show that 1.2 million persons cannot meet their food requirements until harvesting begun in April 2004. Contrary to the situation in 2002, food insecurity is not confined to particular areas but is affecting the entire country as a result of the process of return and resettlement.

By 2003 displaced persons were no longer the most vulnerable group. Their place was taken by the poorest families without resources to acquire factors of production. Persons newly displaced as a result of population movements to areas with better access to basic social services and the families of demobilised servicemen were also identified as vulnerable groups.

The existence of **mined areas**, the lack of **basic social services** in huge areas of the country, the **poor state of the transport infrastructure**, which is sometimes impassable during the rainy season, the **lack of maintenance** and consequently the **collapsing of bridges** have reduced the quantities of food produced locally and available on the market. The fact that food acquisition accounts for the greater part of the poorest families' budget is indicative of their vulnerability.

The return of displaced persons to their areas of origin following the ceasefire in April 2002 increased the availability of land for resident communities which did not wish to move. However, until the end of 2002 there was not sufficient distribution of **factors of production** to meet the needs neither of this group nor of those who voluntarily decided to return to their areas of origin in the course of the year.

The process of transition to stability for rural populations must 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. 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.

Communities would like to see customary law included in the final law in accordance with the fundamental principles set out in the Constitution such as **equality among all Angolans and respect of women's relationship with the land**. In particular they would like legal concepts and principles (such as usucaption) to be made more explicit, put in a simpler language, be translated into the national languages and be widely disseminated.

Progress on **education and illiteracy** during the first fifteen years after independence has not been sustained owing to a lack of adequate public financing during the last decade. **Low salaries** have led to a mass exodus of teachers and had a negative impact on the quality of education, compounded still further by **the lack of technical training** and by the recruitment of unqualified teachers. Most school infrastructure was damaged by war, looting and vandalism or simply by the lack of maintenance, whilst investment in the building of new classrooms has not been sufficient to cope with the **explosion in numbers of pupils**. Some provinces (Luanda, Benguela, Namibe and especially Cabinda) have been better in providing access, but national averages are particularly low with only 55% of children enrolled in primary schools and 30% in secondary schools. Some 50% of men and 70% of women are illiterate.

3.4. Cross-cutting issues

Migration is not a concern at national level. The issue mainly arises in the context of the return of refugees from neighbouring countries – which is well advanced – and the participation of illegal foreign workers, principally from the DRC, in the mining of diamonds.

At the moment the **question of national security** poses itself only in terms of internal security. While it can be said that **with the exception of Cabinda the country enjoys peace**, some risks in relation to the resettlement of demobilised soldiers persist. Partly related to this matter is also the question of the **disarmament of the population**. The problem here is that there is an arsenal of small weapons in the hands of the population. Efforts to overcome this problem will have to be intensified.

Gender inequality is a continuing problem despite the legislation approved since independence which sought to eliminate it (see Annex 8). As well as undertaking their normal tasks women also have to carry out those of men, such as tilling the land, and are particularly

affected by the food security situation. In towns, it is they who control a large part of the **informal commercial sector**, which requires them to spend a great deal of time outside the home while at the same time trying to fulfil their domestic responsibilities. To aggravate the problem further, fewer girls than boys are in education. It is generally acknowledged that if acceptable conditions for the basic family unit to function and reproduce are not provided, there is a risk that the institutional and economic system will perpetuate these injustices.

Management of natural resources is inefficient and there is not adequate legislation. The Government has drawn up a national strategy and action plan for environmental management. It has also drafted basic environmental legislation in areas such as environmental impact assessment, taxation and audits, as well as inter- and intra-sector measures, in partnership with civil society, designed to broaden and disseminate knowledge on environmental issues in various fields. There is no systematic scientific evaluation of fish stocks although studies were undertaken at the end of 2003. A final report was published in February 2004 and this is being examined by technical departments both in Angola and in the EU. It will have an influence on the renewal of the Protocol to the Angola-EC Fishing Agreement.

4. Overview of past and ongoing cooperation

In 2003 humanitarian and reconstruction needs continued to be the main features of the post-war situation in Angola. **The CSP and the NIP under the 9th EDF** signed in January 2003 by the National Authorising Officer and Commissioner Poul Nielson take due account of these needs and form the basis of cooperation for 2002-2007 under an approach linking relief, rehabilitation and development (LLRD).

The 9th EDF indicative allocation for Angola is €117 million ('A' envelope) and €29 million ('B' envelope). An amount of €37 million from previous EDFs is also available and will be used in accordance with the Community response strategy for cooperation with Angola. Under the agreed strategy, which focuses on providing emergency relief, improving the humanitarian situation in Angola and alleviating poverty, Community programmes in Angola have been targeted at two focal sectors: the **social sector and basic social services** (health, education, water and sanitation), and **food security**.

Because of the **poor absorption capacity** of a country at war, in early 2003 a considerable delay in implementing EDF funds was observed. In view of the period of transition through which Angola is going, and its enormous needs in terms of reconstruction, rehabilitation, resettlement, social/professional reintegration and de-mining, financial programming had to be adjusted to meet these immediate and urgent challenges which have a major impact on the process of reconciliation and reintegration. This also made it possible to **speed up commitments and disbursements of EDF funds**.

Three new projects were identified as **priorities to improve access to the country** through de-mining activities and the improvement of basic social infrastructures in urban and rural areas. The EDF Committee approved these financing proposals for an amount of €91 million in November 2003. These three projects not only used up remaining funds from previous EDFs but also made significant headway in implementing the 9th EDF. These projects, the emergency de-mining programme, support for the Social Action Fund and water and sanitation in Luanda, will underpin the process of sustainable return of refugees and help combat poverty.

Their implementation will begin this year.

Although a large percentage of disbursements continued in 2003 for emergency humanitarian aid, food aid, emergency relief, mine-related projects and social reintegration, it was possible to reverse this trend in the course of the year with greater focus on rehabilitation and reconstruction of infrastructure and basic health, education, water and sanitation systems.

The **continuing serious humanitarian situation**, despite a slight improvement in 2003, and the opportunities created by the ceasefire, meant nonetheless that the **many Community instruments available** (ECHO, budget and EDF) had to be mobilised to respond to the social and humanitarian crisis. Consequently ECHO operations and the Emergency programme in support the peace process (€30 million), which had been identified and approved in 2002, played a major role. **Large-scale health operations** were undertaken throughout the country (nutritional rehabilitation, epidemiological surveillance, essential medicines, support for vaccination programmes and anti-malaria campaign), together with **water and sanitation, de-mining and distribution of seeds and agricultural tools**. Help was also given to the **education sector** through the “Education for All” programme and for the **repatriation of refugees** from neighbouring countries.

It is symptomatic of the improving situation in Angola that it has been possible to continue some of **ECHO’s operations under a different approach** under the *Transitional Programme for support for displaced populations* with funding from the EDF. This programme, which is more ambitious than ECHO’s emergency operations, aims at strengthening **municipal systems** in the medium term. It focuses on meeting basic health needs and improving water supply and sanitation.

In 2003 a **separate component** was introduced in the **Reconstruction Programme** to provide concerted assistance for the **rehabilitation and reconstruction of basic infrastructure**. Adoption of the programme to support the Social Action Fund will ensure greater EDF funding in 2004 for the reestablishment of **basic social services** in large areas of the country.

However, this will mean that these transitional measures will have to be combined in the future with support for definition and implementation of sector policies. Consequently the Community and the Angolan Government began work in 2003 to **define a food security policy**.

4.1. Focal sectors

4.1.1. Food security

(a) Results

At the beginning of 2003 there were **2.8 million displaced persons** and **1.8 million beneficiaries of food aid** in Angola. During the year the majority of displaced persons returned to their areas of origin and the number of persons suffering from food insecurity was reduced to 500 000. Most of the feeding centres were able to close. While these are very positive results, they are mainly due to the end of the conflict. Although **the priority was to assist people to return home** by providing them with seeds and tools and rehabilitating the health infrastructure, very little of the rural infrastructure has yet been repaired. Reestablishment of public administration, in particular in the **health and education sectors**,

including reconstruction/rehabilitation, is consequently an ongoing priority. With the building of schools, health centres, rehabilitation of health, water and sanitation systems, programmes such as the Emergency Programme to support the peace process, the Transitional Programme for support for displaced populations, the PAR and the PMR have had a **major impact on the life of the population**.

The **de-mining** programme in 2003 not only **opened up previously isolated areas** and, consequently, enabled humanitarian aid to get in but also opened up access to social infrastructure, water points and farming areas. The **gradual degradation of the transport infrastructure** and weakness of rehabilitation and maintenance activities hampered efforts to bring about a more rapid improvement in the situation.

(b) Activities

Although **operations with greater direct impact** are financed by the relevant budget heading, food security is closely linked to poverty and as such, is a cross-cutting issue. Health, water and sanitation operations which have a major impact on food security are dealt with in the relevant chapter.

The **PAR**, which has a **greater impact on activities in rural areas** in the central provinces (Huambo, Bié, Huíla and Benguela) was revised following a **reprogramming mission** in early 2001. Following a **request from the National Authorising Officer**, the financing agreement which expired in June 2001 was extended for two years. **In early 2003 another request was made to extend the PAR** – until 2005 – to enable the second phase of the programme to be implemented and some €27 million remaining from the €55 million allocated under the financing agreement to be used.

The PAR now focuses on **support for municipal rehabilitation programmes** with priority being given to the restoration of basic social services in the education, health, water and sanitation sectors and support for the rehabilitation of other sectors subject to the availability of funds from the Community, the national budget and other donors.

In 2003 **ORMs (municipal reference operators)** carried out and presented their first participative analysis and municipal rehabilitation programmes for each of the urban areas for which they are responsible. They also carried out **technical studies** and issued a series of calls for tender for priority works under these programmes.

The **PMR III**, to which €7.4 million was allocated for a period of three years, is 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. As the **Management Unit** for this programme **began its work at the beginning of 2003**, the year was devoted to setting up the PMU and identifying the first **micro projects**.

The de-mining component of the **Emergency programme for the support of the peace process** got under way in early 2003. A contract to provide institution capacity building to the National Intersector De-mining and Humanitarian Assistance Commission (**CNIDAH**) and four grant contracts with international NGOs specialising in de-mining were signed enabling de-mining capacity to be set up in the provinces of Benguela, Huíla, Huambo, Bié, Moxico and Bengo. These are emergency relief operations providing access and reducing the risks posed by

mines by **marking mined areas**.

The **Emergency Programme** also financed two projects to distribute seeds, fertilizers and agricultural tools through EuronAid and the FAO at a cost of €4.5 and €2 million respectively in addition to the programme financed by the budget heading. 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.

(c) Cross-cutting issues

With the end of the war there was a pressing need for a **national food security strategy** to ensure Angola's development and for the European Commission to provide institutional support in this area to the Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. In addition to this assistance from the Community budget **institution building and community development** are two of the main objectives of PAR and PMR III. Under the PAR Municipal Reference Operators are assisting the municipal authorities in drawing up analyses and municipal rehabilitation programmes. In a second phase they will continue to assist the authorities in overseeing and monitoring rehabilitation and reconstruction works. PMR III will provide capacity building for national governmental and non-governmental institutions at municipal level (grassroots organisations, churches, local NGOs, etc.).

4.1.2 Social sectors

4.1.2.1 Education

(a) Results

Under the CSP and the NIP the Government undertook to **raise education spending to 10% of the national budget** in 2003 and ensure 100% budget implementation. The national budget funds actually spent in the sector in the last three years up to 2002 accounted on average for 6.3% of total expenditure. The Government consequently approved the so called **Integrated Strategy for the improvement of the education system** with the aim of reviving the sector by giving priority to the training of teachers, organisation of the education system and the rehabilitation of school infrastructure. The World Bank (WB) contributed to this programme through institution capacity building, rehabilitation and building of schools and the preparation of a strategy to rehabilitate the education system. The African Development Bank (ADB) is financing a project to extend access to basic education (rehabilitation and reconstruction of schools), improve the quality of primary and secondary education (training of teachers and educational administrative staff) and develop access to vocational training (rehabilitation of training centres for youths).

(b) Activities

Support was provided by the Community in the education sector under the **Initiative for the reconstruction of the education system in Angola** undertaken by the Government as a crucial stage in the process of national reconstruction and consolidation of peace. The objective is to help develop access to education services and improve the standard of general education through institutional support.

The aim of the supported interventions is to give continuity and extend experience and results in support for the training of primary school teachers. The project "**Consolidation of the**

educational system of the African Countries with Portuguese as their Official Language (PALOP)” provided methodological and teaching support, set up local training centres and trained some 170 Angolan primary school teacher trainers, who, in turn, trained some 4 000 teachers in all provinces of the country under the national project for the “**Rationalisation of the number of training courses for primary school teachers**”.

The current **programme for the “In-service training of primary school teachers”**, which began at the end of 2001, is a continuation of teacher training measures in two previous projects to improve the quality and educational effectiveness of this teaching. It is proposed to improve, through continuous vocational training, the qualifications, efficiency and motivation of over 14,250 teachers. Another aim is to equip and create the conditions for the operation of local training centres in 16 other provinces, to promote the continuing training of teachers and to implement a special statistical system to monitor the results obtained in training centres and schools. In 2003 an international technical assistance team in the Ministry of Education began its work and a work programme was used to equip half the number of training centres, complete preparation of technical and logistical conditions and carry out the first training courses for teachers.

The Tchivinguiro Agricultural Institute (IMAT) is the only agricultural secondary school still operating in Angola following the closure of the institutes of Huambo and Malange. Under the “**IMAT Rehabilitation Project**” it received, from mid-1998 to mid-2003, a total of €8.24 million for rehabilitation, supplies and technical assistance measures financed under the 7th EDF, so that it could train agricultural technicians to adapt to the specific conditions of farming in Angola and become a reference pilot centre for technical agricultural training in Angola. The project was completed in August 2003, but it appears from recent information that **there are serious problems in managing this Institute** which could affect the sustainability of the project.

4.1.2.2 Health

(a) Results

The Government’s approach in attempting to overcome the serious health situation is based on improving the quality of services and **re-establishing basic social services** in previously inaccessible areas, focusing on the health of mothers and children, STD/HIV and the prevention and control of other transmissible and endemic diseases.

Expenditure in the health sector in 2000 and 2001 was USD 177.9 million (USD 13.3 per capita) and USD 263.5 million (USD 19.1 per capita) respectively, accounting for 7.1% and 7.7% of total State expenditure according to the SIGFE (although using the same study by the UNDP/UNICEF/OIM/WHO as the authorities, the IMF puts this at 3.3% and 5.4% respectively; the value is lower because extra-budgetary expenditure of some 50% of the total is taken into account). Expenditure in 2002 and 2003, according to data published by the Health Ministry’s Consultative Committee (November 2003), was put at USD 310.5 million and USD 413.9 million (USD 29.6 per capita) respectively. Spending in 2001 broke down as follows: 47% staff costs, 32% goods and services and 10% transfers (National Health Council – evacuation and treatment of patients outside Angola) and 11% investment. The situation could give even greater cause for concern, if the unequal distribution of resources available at national level was taken into account. Per capita expenditure in 2001 in the coastal provinces was USD 13.08, USD 4.6 in the interior provinces most affected by the war and

USD 11.08 in the eastern provinces – the least populated areas.

A consistent global strategy for the sector which puts into practice the principles of the framework Health law approved in 1992 has not yet been implemented despite the approval of the general regulations for health units in the National Health Service and initiation of discussions in the last National Consultative Council on the basis for a **post-conflict programme on reconstruction and rehabilitation 2004-2006**.

(b) Activities

The **post-emergency health project (PSPE, €18 million)**, which was reprogrammed in 1999 and concluded in December 2003, **extended partnership in the health sector**. In 2001, 2002 and 2003 the following main activities were implemented under the project:

(i) *At central level – institutional support for the General Secretariat and accounting departments* – diagnostics, introduction of methodology and operational tools and in-service training. A basic instrument for the distribution of funds for goods and services and the redefinition of a new approach to financing the sector was introduced. Training was provided in the preparation, monitoring and evaluation of annual budgets. Operational support was provided for the implementation of the Human Resource Development Plan 1997-2007 in the following fields: new health training instruments, the reorganisation of post-graduate training and the development of human resources and institution building, in particular for management of schools and evaluation of teaching staff. Projects were prepared for the regulation of hospitals and definition of specific hospital indicators but have not yet been approved.

(ii) *At provincial level (Luanda and other provinces) establishment of a health development plan for Luanda*. Capacity building and training in information systems, epidemiological surveillance, HIV/AIDS, child assessment and monitoring involving 20 doctors and 178 other health technicians were carried out. 2 275 essential medical kits were supplied and complementary medicines provided to support the primary health network in Luanda. Three new health centres were built and equipped in poorer areas on the outskirts and the Provincial Health Directorate was rehabilitated. Micro projects were undertaken in education in health and nutrition, HIV, personal hygiene, water collection and supply and basic sanitation.

(iii) *The National Blood Centre (CNS) (under the programme to combat HIV/AIDS) - physical rehabilitation and equipping of the National Blood Centre*. A campaign was conducted to encourage blood donation. Two senior technicians who specialised abroad in immunohaemotherapy and clinical haematology and the management of blood centres were made available. Doctors were given in-service training in the rational use of blood and basic documents for a national blood policy were drawn up but have not yet been approved. They include comparative studies of legislation in other countries and the law on the therapeutic use of blood. Statutes were drawn up for the National Blood Centre and the national blood network and blood transfusion regulations.

Following the Community's many varied aid projects and its support for persons with motor disabilities, implementation of the Ministry of Health's "**Project for the Support of the National Programme for Physical Rehabilitation (PNRF)**" (€14 million) began in July 2001. Its objective is to provide a more global and integrated response to the needs of persons with motor disabilities and to develop national capabilities so that Angola can gradually take over the management of the PNRF. Despite delays in employing TA staff, all the planned activities

have now begun, including support for the management of orthopaedic centres and production of foot prostheses by the NGOs Handicap International (B) in Benguela, Lubango and Viana and Intersos in Menongue. This involves production/repair of prostheses and pre- and post-fitting support for more than 500 persons with lower motor disabilities and technical training in management of local teams in the provinces in question. Short-term TA was provided to support the creation of the organisational and institutional conditions for the project's full development. In October 2003 a methodological seminar involving the PNRF's partners was organised with the active participation of all provincial partners and structures.

The "***Programme in Support of the Health Sector***" (€25 million) got under way with the publication of the notice of pre-qualification for TA in September 2002. Dialogue and partnership in a more structured prospective with the health sector will be pursued through this programme. The TA contract was not awarded until December 2003 and work began in January 2004.

The "Transitional Programme for the Support for Displaced populations", which has a health component of €9.14 million, began supporting projects by NGOs in the provinces of Uíge, Malange, Cuanza Sul, Bengo and Cuando Cubango in 2002 and 2003.

(c) Cross-cutting issues

See a) Results

4.2. Projects and programmes outside focal sectors

4.2.1. Urban reconstruction and development – water and sanitation

(a) Results

The Ministry of Energy and Water recently drew up the ***development plan for the water supply and sanitation sector***, and its basic components are to be implemented during the period 2001-2005.

With the central objective of improving the quality of life of Angolans and their general standard of human development, the Government defined a strategy and action programme including "***master plans for the supply of water and urban sanitation***", "***programmes to rehabilitate and expand the urban water supply and sanitation systems***", a "***rural water and sanitation programme***" and the "***institutional support programme***".

As regards the production and distribution of drinking water, **the rehabilitation of water systems** in the towns of Negage, Uíge, Malange, Huambo, Luena, Catete and Baía Farta, which is funded by the Government, is nearing completion. EC funding has been provided for:

Water supply for the town of Tômbua

- Rebuilding and bringing into production the existing system (drawing water from the Curoca river);
- Construction of a 12 km distribution network to replace the primary and secondary networks;
- Completion of part of a new water supply system being built to draw water from deep aquifers: three reservoirs (two 2000 m³ distribution reservoirs and one 500 m³ surge tank)

including support services and four boreholes (three at 180m and one at 300m).

PAR

- 70 water points and 30 collection ditches were brought into production.

Transitional programme for the support of displaced populations

- 2 300 family latrines and 14 institutional latrines were built in Malange and Saurimo;
- 35 water committees were set up and began work in Malange and Saurimo;
- 12 drinking fountains were installed in Saurimo;
- 40 water points were built and 13 were rehabilitated in Malange and Cuando Cubango;
- One water supply system was rebuilt in Cuando Cubango.

(b) Activities

The Community has put considerable funding into this sector to support the Government in implementing projects to improve water supply and sanitation in urban centres and rural areas focusing on the following projects/programmes:

Under the *project to supply water to the town of Tômbua* the current water supply system is being improved at a cost of €7.6 million (8th EDF). This includes a strong institutional capacity building component and support for the construction of the tertiary network, installation of meters and implementation of a charging system. The project began in November 2001.

In November 2003 the project for *water supply and sanitation in the suburbs of Luanda* (€20 million) was approved. Its objective is to supply drinking water to some 1 360 000 people in the areas of Cazenga and Mulemba, to improve the sanitation system for some 150 000 persons and to introduce a municipal solid waste collection system for some 800 000 persons.

In addition to these projects the Community has been providing support for the **water and sanitation** sector through various rehabilitation operations under the **PAR** which financed the rehabilitation of municipal water systems on the central plateau (Benguela, Huíla and Bié). The *Transitional programme for the support for displaced populations*, which has a water and sanitation component costing €5 million, began funding projects towards the end of 2002 in the provinces of Uíge, Malange, Lunda Sul, Moxico, Huambo, Cuanza Norte, Bengo and Cuando Cubango. The *Programme to support the peace process* also provided assistance for emergency measures in newly accessible areas through the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (OCHA) under its water and sanitation component of a value of €1.39 million.

(c) Cross-cutting issues

Preparation for projects for the supply of water to Tômbua and for water and sanitation in Luanda will include an environmental impact assessment and general analysis. Under the *Transitional programme to support displaced persons*, which is now under way, specialised technical assistance will be recruited and deployed in the National Water Directorate.

4.2.2. Institutional Support

Results

In the **judicial sector**, the evaluation of the project “**Institutional support for the INEJ (National Institute for Legal Studies)**” concluded that the benefits which would be gained through its implementation corresponded to the objectives initially set and would improve the conditions under which the INEJ works and enable activities to be undertaken in Luanda under the regional project *to support the development of the judicial systems of the PALOP*. The report proposes that INEJ staff in its administrative and financial departments be given extra training. The INEJ management will strive to find the best way to proceed.

There have been successive delays in the preparation and implementation of projects in other areas mainly due to bureaucratic reasons but a more forthcoming approach should be taken by the authorities in the choosing and preparation of programmes so as to promote and support actions that are of interest to themselves. There is little to report even on those projects which finally got under way in 2003 (**identification study for the modernisation of Public Administration and technical assistance for the National Assembly**). However, the Delegation has insisted that the Presidential Commission set up to do the mapping of the Justice sector take into account the identification and feasibility study of support for the reform of the administration of Justice funded by the EC in 2002.

Activities

A significant amount was earmarked from the 9th EDF in accordance with the conclusions of the General Affairs and External Relations Council on Angola to promote **good governance and institution building**.

Targeted technical assistance will be provided up to July 2004 **to complete the preparation of the long-term national strategic plan (2025)** based on the economic scenarios already developed. An independent evaluation of the first two phases was also commissioned to identify the Ministry’s future needs and to propose future measures.

Following proposals emerging from the mid-term review in mid-2002 recommending a change of direction in strategic planning and the new work programme presented by the technical assistance team, **the second phase of the project to provide institution building for the National Assembly** began in 2003. This is based on a more realistic and integrated approach with the National Assembly’s own work programme and will last 18 months.

In the judicial sector, the *project “Institutional support for INEJ”*, created the necessary basis for the training of magistrates and other law officers. The final evaluation was completed in July 2003 and concluded that the Institute would be capable of undertaking the justice programme of the PALOP.

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. In October 2003 the Ministry of Justice sent brief comments on the study but, in view of the change in circumstances, it was considered more prudent to await the results of the Presidential Commission. The Delegation has done what it can to ensure that the results of the

2002 study are taken into account as this is the only one which has been undertaken so far.

The financing agreement for the project “**Institutional Support for the INE**” was signed in September 2002 for an amount of €1.9 million. Its objective is to enhance statistical capabilities (**business survey, a study of employment and unemployment, consumer price index, poverty profiles**) with a view to contributing towards the strategy to combat poverty. Under the work programme local surveys were undertaken in 2003 for the business survey. Unfortunately there were some delays in this very important project following the investigation by OLAF of EUROSTAT and European CESD. There will have to be a slight change of direction because technical assistance for the INE can no longer be financed by EDF funds.

The second phase of the project “**Technical Assistance for Angola’s National Assembly**” begun. At the end of October 2003 ANA’s the project director was appointed and set up office in the Assembly’s Secretariat-General, and the project head took up his duties. At the end of the year, operating procedures had been introduced in accordance with the terms of reference. Following proposals made in the mid-term review in mid-2002, recommending a strategic change of direction, and the new work programme presented by the technical assistance, the second phase of the project began under a more realistic and integrated approach with the National Assembly’s work programme and will last 18 months. An ad hoc committee (NAO, ANA, project head and EC) to evaluate and monitor the project met for the first time in December 2003. It was decided that it would continue to meet on a two monthly basis.

The second phase of an additional feasibility study of a programme “**Support for the Modernisation of Public Administration**” is also under way.

Support to improve the management of **public finances** is also considered a priority. The level and nature of the aid to be provided (estimated at between €5 and €10 million, although more may be needed) will be determined under a coordinated framework to be defined with the Government and other donors. The World Bank has been the main player in this area and has drawn up a programme for improvements and greater transparency in public management, including in the oil sector. In February 2003 a major study on the revenue of this sector was published. However the Government does not subscribe to its conclusions although it has published it on an official site on the Internet.

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. In 2003 a financing proposal for an institutional support project to recruit national technicians for the services of the NAO (SNAO) through a tender procedure and to provide them with technical training in EDF procedures through substantial technical assistance was finalised with them. To avoid national staff having to be replaced by external technical assistance staff the proposal sets out: to assist the restructuring of the SNAO by the NAO (including management staff and review of statutes), to redefine the role played by the SNAO in overseeing proper administrative and financial management and project supervision, and to improve the capability and participation of technical ministries in project preparation and implementation. The financing agreement is due to be signed midway through 2004. However, temporary technical assistance will be provided for a period of one year to support the SNAO until the new project gets under way and should be recruited by January 2004.

4.2.3 Roads and bridges

(a) Results

In the transport sector there are no new projects. However, as it had been a focal sector in the past, projects were still being implemented in 2003 but under the PAR only.

(b) Activities

In the road sub-sector the EC has been supporting rehabilitation and development, through the following main projects:

In the context of the project to **rehabilitate major road links in the south-west of Angola** some 68 km of the road between Namibe and Lubango were restored at a cost of €12.5 million, €2.5 million from the NIP - 6th EDF, and €10 million from the RIP - 6th EDF. Work began in April 2000 and was completed in April 2003.

In the framework of the **rehabilitation of national roads with regional links** studies were financed by Italy and a financing agreement was drawn up for the repair of the Lubango – Santa Clara road link (425 km). In the meantime this project has been suspended because of differences of opinion about its sustainability. **Exploratory talks** were undertaken recently to see whether this regional initiative might be revived.

Under the PAR the EC supported the **rehabilitation of secondary and tertiary roads** in the central plateau, namely the secondary road between Lubango and Quinungo, some 112 km.

4.3. Utilisation of resources for Non-State Actors (NSA)

A large proportion of the financial resources provided by the EC as response to the **emergency situation** were used for programmes and projects implemented by national and international NGOs and churches. The **micro project programme** was also, and continues to be, an important instrument for the **capacity building of non-State institutions** - including local NGOs, small associations and interest groups involved in the production and revitalisation of services -, which implement micro projects using the funds allocated to this programme.

Contacts continued to be maintained with a view to providing future **support for civil society** on the basis of indicative amounts allocated under budget headings and the EDF and the areas to be selected for assistance in 2004.

4.4. Utilisation of envelope B

The magnitude of the movements of voluntary returnees took both the Government and the international community by surprise and, despite the lack of adequate conditions and basic social services, people continued to return to their areas of origin throughout 2003. In many cases **people returned to inaccessible areas** where the presence of land mines is not only a direct threat to their lives but also hinders or prevents farming. The NAO made a request to the Commission which mobilised the B envelope for a programme to improve access to these areas focusing essentially on de-mining. The aim of the programme is to provide access to isolated areas, provide humanitarian assistance to returnees, re-establish minimum living conditions in the areas to which people have returned and restore economic activity.

The programme “*Emergency Mine Action for Sustainable Return and Resettlement*” at a cost

of €26 million (90% of the B envelope) was approved by the EDF Committee in November 2003 and will be implemented as from 2004. In addition to a large de-mining component to be implemented by national NGOs specialising in this area, this programme provides **institution building for provincial coordination** of de-mining projects and **complementary infrastructure measures**, in particular the rebuilding of bridges and rehabilitation of small sections of roads considered crucial to this operation.

4.5. Other instruments

4.5.1 European Investment Bank

The European Investment Bank (EIB) did not play a major role in Angola under the 8th EDF. This was due to the **financial and economic climate** in the country which was still ravaged by civil war and the – **still unresolved - question of debt** owed by the Angolan State to the EIB as its settlement **is a prerequisite for the re-establishment of the Bank's financing** in Angola.

As a result of a mission in 2002, a **project relating to air navigation and safety** was evaluated by the EIB but has been **suspended** for the moment because of **Angola's delay in settling its debt**.

The local financial sector is also a priority for the EIB as it plays a crucial role in the private sector, namely SMEs. Other projects in various sectors are already being studied.

It should be noted that under the 9th EDF, **the EIB was made responsible for managing a major financial instrument** – the Investment Facility (IF) – for a total of €2.2 billion, its objective being to support commercially-managed investment in ACP countries in both the public and private sector. The IF was allocated a further €1.7 billion from the EIB's own resources.

Countries which have recently emerged from conflict situations such as Angola are also eligible for the interest subsidies on EIB loans. The IF provides a broad set of financial instruments tailored to the needs of each investor and/or investment project.

The EIB intends to intensify and expand its contracts with Angolan authorities and private partners working in the country to promote and support investment focusing on rehabilitation and reconstruction of infrastructure affected by the war.

However, despite this potential, it is expected that the Angolan authorities resolve the problem of the arrears owed **before the EIB can move to provide any funding**.

4.5.2. Regional cooperation

As a member of the PALOP group Angola is covered by RIP I and II and, in more concrete terms, was eligible for the regional project “**Regional Training Centre for the Training of Nursing Administrators**” (€2.6 million) concluded in June 2003. This centre, which operated in the Higher Nursing Institute in Luanda, trained administrators for health units and services. After completing their training 25 trainees returned to their countries of origin (second stage). Following the meeting of the Steering Committee (October 2001), the first Meeting of Nursing Professionals from the PALOP involving professionals, training institutions and nursing associations from the five countries was held in June 2002. The PALOP **nursing and midwife network** was set up and priority work areas defined: training, organisation of courses, regulation of professional practice and research. An independent evaluation was carried out in August 2003 and recommendations for the future RIP/PALOP II, in particular the level of content of aid and monitoring and supervisory mechanisms, were made.

The PALOP regional project “**Support for the Development of the Legal Systems of the PALOP**” was hosted by Angola. For this purpose institutional support was given to the INEJ (see point 4.2.2). In July 2003 the first meeting of the Coordinating Committee of Ministers of Justice of the five member countries was held. The project began in December 2003 with the first **course for magistrates in Luanda**. A legal coordinator has since been recruited and will begin work in January 2004.

At SADC level, it is hoped that after the eighth meeting of the **Drug Control Committee** held in Luanda in November 2002, Angola will become more actively involved, particularly in regional measures to combat HIV/AIDS in which it has not participated.

The Angolan component of the regional project, “**Support for the Control of Animal Diseases in the SADC Region**” which began in mid-2000 with a planned duration of two years, has only completed implementation of the first work programme. Activities, which are centred in the south-west provinces of the country, focused on logistical support for livestock vaccination campaigns and capacity building for livestock farming technicians. The tender for the supply of vehicles for the vaccination campaigns was successfully issued and awarded.

The SADC regional project “**Monitoring, Control and Surveillance of Fishing Activities**” (MCS), began in 2001. Its objective is to implement the MCS system to ensure sustainable management of marine resources. The programme is scheduled to last for five years and three annual operational work plans have already been completed, the sixth work plan will start in April 2004 and will also run for one year. The main activities financed by the programme in Angola are a national fishing inspectors programme, the re-launching of a fish logbook, an inspection service and legal assistance. Other activities focus on the supply of special equipment in critical areas and training at various levels. One central activity under the MCS is a MCS information system component. This work will involve harmonising and integrating MCS-related information systems and restructuring various databases in each national MCS system.

4.5.3. Budget

ECHO

As is its practice in all areas of activity, EC financing via ECHO was channelled through various international and non-governmental organisations which are ECHO partners in the region.

The EC chose as ECHO's priority to assist the areas most directly affected by the war with the largest concentration of displaced persons and the highest rates of malnutrition. It also continued to ensure that aid was supplied to provinces not supported by other donors (in the east of the country) and to intervene in areas recently opened up to the humanitarian community. In 2002 until the first quarter of 2003 the Commission channelled through ECHO €8 million under its global plan and €6 million from additional funds in response to the food crisis which emerged as access was gained to these new areas in Angola following the ceasefire.

In the post-conflict period, and following a review by the Commission of all its operations in Angola, **ECHO's financing strategy is now closely coordinated with that of the EDF** and other budget lines to ensure coherence and added value, avoid duplication of effort and create synergies. Thus, in agreement with the Government, €30 million in funds from the 8th EDF were used for humanitarian operations under the Emergency Programme to Support the Peace Process.

In terms of "horizontal" issues peace in Angola has provided an opportunity to promote the link between emergency relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD), a process in which ECHO plays an active role. Since the second half of 2002 ECHO has introduced wherever possible elements of sustainability in its operations as well as accelerating the handing over of certain projects to other EC funding sources. The huge population movements within the country and the return of millions of refugees from neighbouring countries, and the increase in road traffic are all elements propitious to the spread of HIV/AIDS. ECHO is examining this issue in relation to both its own operations and LRRD-related operations as a first step towards a broader strategy to be implemented by the Angolan Government and the EC.

Food security – budget heading B7/20 (see 4.1.1.)

a) Results

In 2003 the main objectives of Angola-EC cooperation as a whole and of operations under this budget heading in particular were **to save lives by providing emergency assistance**, including food aid, and helping people to return and resettle and thus make the process sustainable. Three programmes to distribute seeds, fertilisers and tools through EuronAid and the FAO (at a total cost of €12.5 million) were undertaken in strict coordination with EDF funds. Approximately 330,000 families, 2.1 million individuals, benefited from this aid, which aim to ensure good harvests in April 2004. It is hoped to significantly reduce the number of persons living without food security.

The end of the war **revealed the lack of sector strategies**. Food security is no exception and, despite a revival in farming, it is essential to define a strategy to implement the framework document (PRSP). Consequently in 2003 the EC provided greater institutional support to the

Angolan Government. Between November 2002 and April 2003 three consultants were sent to Angola and, in conjunction with the Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, produced, as a first step, an outline food security strategy which will be fine tuned in 2004.

b) Activities

Food security is the main budget heading. In 2003 some €12 million was made available from this heading. €6 million was spent on the delivery of food to Angola. Even though the amount made available as **food aid** is still significant, it is much lower than in the previous year and is an indication of the substantial improvement in the situation.

The EC also allocated a large volume of resources for sowing campaigns and the resettlement of displaced persons through the **distribution of seeds, tools and fertilisers**. €6 million was set aside in 2003 under the food security budget heading and €4.5 million was provided by the EDF (Programme to Support the Peace Process) for this programme, which was implemented by EuronAid and the NGOs associated to this consortium. An additional €2 million was allocated to the FAO's agricultural inputs programme.

c) Cross-cutting issues

Since poverty and food insecurity are more prevalent in rural areas, a food security policy in Angola naturally has to give priority to **restoring the agricultural and rearing sectors**. The country's potential in this area must be exploited in order to generate income for the most vulnerable, those worst affected by the armed conflict. At this stage, support for the rehabilitation of the marketing/processing networks for agricultural products, improvement of access to the factors of production, increase in the range of employment opportunities through training and access to credit and consolidating national agricultural research capacity are measures which have a major impact.

A number of these concerns were taken into account in the **PRSP**. The EC has supported the Government by engaging a consultant in response to a request from the Ministry of Planning. The consultant provided assistance in drawing up the food security strategy included in this Paper.

The EC is continuing to finance support for the Food Security Office in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, with technical assistance recruited by the FAO. The first stage of this project, which began in 1998, was completed in 2001. After its evaluation, it was decided to continue the project, and a new contract was signed with the FAO in 2002 for an amount of €1.951 million for a period of three years. The implementation team arrived in August 2003 and began training technicians at provincial and municipal level in the last quarter of the year.

The CSP identified food security as one of the focal sectors. In the course of 2003 the technical assistance team was recruited to assist the Government in drawing up a food security sector strategy as part of the PRSP and to begin preparing a multi-annual food security programme to be implemented from 2005. The head of the mission, a macroeconomist who was responsible for assisting the Government on PRSP-related matters, was assigned to the Ministry of Planning and two other technical assistants were put in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

European Initiative to support Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) B7-70

In 2003, under the European Initiative to support Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) work began on the project “the Church and reconstruction of peace in Angola” implemented by COIEPA, a consortium set up by the Catholic Church and the evangelical churches most represented in Angola. The objective is to facilitate and promote their participation and that of the “*Rede da Paz*” (*Peace Network*), an association of national NGOs, in the process of peace and national reconciliation.

A project to promote human rights in Angola (€450 000) to be carried out by the Human Rights Commission of the *Ordem dos Advogados de Angola* (Bar Association of Angola) and the project “Land Observatory for conflict prevention in Angola” (€382 700), to be implemented by “*Rede Terra*”, a consortium of national and international NGOs, to prevent land-related conflicts, were identified. Work on the two projects will begin early in 2004.

Co-financing with NGOs

Two new sources of funding under the co-financing budget heading were used for a project to help reintegrate disabled victims of the conflict into society and the labour market in the province of Luanda and a project to support sustainable rural development in the municipality of Ekunha, Huambo.

Anti-personnel mines

In 2003 co-financing (€1.6 million) was approved for a survey on the socio-economic impact of mines in Angola. This project which is also supported by other donors will be essential to obtain a clear idea of where mines are located in Angola and the constraints that they may cause. It will enable the authorities, donors and specialist organisations to prioritise their operations and is, consequently, of huge importance for EC operations already being carried out in this field.

4.5.4. Trade cooperation and fisheries

As regards commercial relations, the Protocol to the **Fisheries Agreement** was renewed in 2002 for a period of two years. Under this Protocol Angola received in 2003 €15.5 million of which €9.975 million was by way of financial compensation and €5.525 million for specific measures to develop this sector. In November 2003 the Joint Committee met for the first time under this Protocol to analyse practical matters relating to the Protocol’s application including its anticipated renewal in 2004.

Following a mission by the EC inspection services (SANCO) to Angola at the end of 2003 **the lifting of the self-suspension of exports** of fishery products from Angola to the EU imposed in 2001 was authorised.

Angola will receive capacity building support for this sector under EC/ACP cooperation in 2004.

5. Programming perspectives for the following years

The PRSP for Angola referred to above was approved by the Council of Ministers at the end of January 2004. In December 2003 the document in Portuguese was sent by the Government to the World Bank representative who was asked to circulate it and request comments. Donors prepared joint comments on the document, which were transmitted to the authorities in March 2004.

The Paper is of considerable importance as it enables all the Government's sector programmes (where they exist) to be put in a broader framework, defines the measures required, prepares financing plans which are reflected in the national budget and, finally, defines the process monitoring mechanisms (indicators). This provides **a clear strategic framework for operations by donors, including the Community**, in line with the policies and priorities identified.

The preparation of **a credible PRSP and the conclusion of an agreement with the IMF** were seen as prerequisites for the success of a potential donor conference on the reconstruction of Angola. Progress on both fronts may be a sign that the conference might be held in the near future.

As in the previous year, **consolidation of the 2002 peace process continues to be a priority**. Following the disarmament and demobilisation of former fighters, the essential matters now are the capacity to **re-integrate** these, to satisfy the basic needs of the populations at risk and to ensure the party and political freedoms which are necessary for a democratic climate conducive for free and fair presidential and legislative elections. There is much still to be done on reintegrating former fighters and returnees into society and the economy.

The fight against poverty and an improved situation for all sections of the population is a **peace dividend** which is central to national reconciliation and sustainability of peace. In the transition from humanitarian aid to development cooperation the focus of the CSP on the LRRD approach is particularly important. While EC cooperation has focused on humanitarian aid in the last few years, it proved possible to move from the emergency to the rehabilitation phase in 2003. Humanitarian aid is still needed, especially in areas which have recently become accessible. Simultaneously, transition funds **enable internally displaced persons to be resettled, refugees to return, and de-mining and rehabilitation of social infrastructure** (hospitals and schools) to be carried out. These programmes are particularly important.

The main needs identified in 2002 were **humanitarian** and in 2003 **reconstruction and rehabilitation**, but in the future qualitative progress must be made towards defining and implementing sector strategies. The focus must be on horizontal issues such as combating HIV/AIDS and institution capacity building at all levels, but in particular the reform of public administration, which is crucial for the country's future economic and social development.

Resources still available today from all previous NIPs total €96 million. Financing proposals under the technical cooperation facility and the project to provide institution building for the services of the NAO were finalised in 2003 (€7.4 million) and should be approved by the end of the first half of 2004..

In 2003 the **large needs** in some sectors and the **lack of absorption capacity** in others lead to a readjustment of the programming of EDF funds compared to what had initially been foreseen when the CSP was drafted in 2002. **These changes are, however, compatible with the CSP.** In accordance with the CSP further financing proposals will be drawn up by the end of 2004, for education, socio-economic reinsertion and reintegration and institutional support amounting to €25 900 000, and for institutional support , health and food security for an amount of approx. €72 million in 2005. This will mean all the funds made available under the 9th EDF should have been committed by the end of 2005.

Institution support and governance programmes merit particular attention. Because of the lack of capacity in the relevant technical ministries, there have been **serious delays** in their identification. In this context it became important to establish already an adequate reserve of €15m for support in these areas including the preparation for the forthcoming elections.

Since **health is a priority cooperation sector** a significant level of resources was earmarked to it, but it was not until the end of 2003 that two programmes under the 8th EDF (€39 million) got under way. In view of the delay in the start up of these operations all the funds originally allocated are unlikely to be used up during the period of the agreement. Consequently, some will have to be reallocated, at least in part, to sectors with a greater absorption capacity.

Food security initiatives are mainly financed through a budget heading. However, an indicative amount was included in the NIP for operations in this area – 0% to 2%. Angola's marine resources play an essential role in the national diet. A high proportion of animal protein consumed in Angola is from fish. The specific objective of the CSP in this area is to reduce the population's dependence on this type of assistance and to overcome the lack of food security. The preservation of marine sources is of crucial importance here. Operations might be financed in this area.

Although it is impossible to really say whether these programmes mentioned above can be implemented, there has been a large **increase in regional trade**, particularly with Namibia, a country which cannot produce enough of its own food but supplies processed products. A **revival of farming** in areas with a large production potential in the centre and south of Angola will strengthen these trade links and Angola has the potential to satisfy not only its own food needs but also much of the food needs of the SADC area in the medium term. Many of these countries are suffering from structural food insecurity and only Angola and Zambia are expected to increase agricultural production in 2004.

At present the **pitiable state of the road infrastructure** is an obstacle to greater regional and internal trade. An intervention involving the road link between Angola and Namibia, financed primarily by funds from the RIP, supplemented by funds from the NIP, will facilitate trade between the two countries and consequently within the SADC area. In addition to the most immediate benefits for both parties such as reduction in transport costs and, consequently, in the cost of products traded, this operation will lead to an increase in investment in Angola's agro-industry. Such regional integration will not only bring major economic benefits to Angola but also have a positive impact on the supply of food products in an area such as SADC where there is a chronic food crisis.

5.1. Integration of new EC/EU initiatives and commitments

There is no need to adapt the response strategy and the CSP to take into account new EC policy initiatives and commitments. A number of them are accommodated in the EC response, others are either addressed at another level (regional, intra ACP) or seem not relevant or appropriate at this stage.

- **Commitment towards the European Parliament** of allocating 35% of resources to the social sectors: Health and education are focal sectors of the Cooperation strategy, and it is recommended that this remains to be the case. Programmes in these sectors are both being implemented and under preparation.
- **Fisheries:** There is a Fisheries agreement with Angola, which is up for renegotiation. Within the **context of food security** this sector might also be addressed.
- **Conflict prevention:** in the context of conflict prevention the successful demobilisation, reintegration and socio-economic reinsertion of ex-UNITA soldiers is a crucial factor. While the Government has taken large parts of this process into its own hands, the World Bank- lead ADRP (to which the EC contributes via the trust fund) will play an important part. The CSP acknowledges the importance of this issue for the consolidation of the peace process and ex-UNITA soldiers are among the beneficiaries of a variety of programmes.
- **Migration:** as stated earlier in the text for Angola migration is relevant mainly as regards the return of refugees from neighbouring countries. This is being addressed through **tripartite agreements** between UNHCR, Angola and neighbouring countries. Return is also happening on a spontaneous basis in large numbers. Compared to IDPs **the number of refugees is, however, small**. The strategy does not target returning refugees directly. This group does, however, benefit, from a variety of programmes aiming at, e.g., restoration of basic social services and de-mining.
- **In the fields of environment and gender,** both areas which require further attention, the attached profiles give information both on the situation and on relevant Government activities.
- **Participation of non state actors:** this is an important but difficult task, where progress is slow and special efforts are required. A mapping exercise is under preparation, which should then allow for more specific and targeted support. **Budget headings,** such as EIDHR, are contributing in this context.

The following areas merit special attention:

LRRD

The **link between emergency relief, rehabilitation and development** is a fundamental principle of the CSP. Although in the immediate post-conflict phase attention focused on emergency relief, this began to switch in 2003 towards operations orientated towards rehabilitation and development. This trend is expected to accelerate in 2004. Consequently thought must be given to how best to implement essential cooperation interventions in the health, education and food security sectors to ensure a smooth transition. The final objective in this process is for the Angolan Government to assume responsibility for the provision of basic social services. The participation of national, provincial and municipal authorities is essential in this context.

IINTERNATIONAL TRADE

Negotiation of an Economic Partnership A-agreement – provided for under the Cotonou Agreement – will be one of the greatest economic challenges for Angola in the next few years.

Although the CSP does not provide for specific assistance in this sector, the EC is prepared to use its TRADE.COM initiative to support participation in these negotiations through dissemination and training. The Angolan authorities will have to activate this instrument before negotiations intensify.

FAST TRACK INITIATIVE

This Initiative in the education sector is not open to Angola although its needs are huge. Two important criteria for access to the programme will be satisfied with the anticipated approval of the PRSP and preparation of policies for this sector. As a result Angola may come to consider participation in this initiative.

GLOBAL FUND

In May 2003 Angola applied to join the Global Fund. A proposal to fight HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria has been submitted totalling USD 74,360m for a period of 3 years. The malaria component of this proposal amounting to USD 25m for a two year period (out of USD 38m for the whole three years) has been approved, although the grant agreement has not yet been signed. In Angola malaria is the major public health problem and the primary cause of morbidity and mortality.

5.2. Proposals on a review and adaptation of the CSP

Based on the above deliberations **this joint annual report does not propose any adjustment to the cooperation strategy**. The CSP and the NIP provide a sufficiently flexible framework to respond to the new needs arising in an evolving political, economic and social situation. Whichever adjustments these new circumstances might require, they can be made without having to change the choice of focal and non-focal sectors.

This may mean paying greater attention to the area of RR (socio-economic reinsertion and reintegration of demobilised soldiers and the population in general), which will continue to be one of the main challenges in Angola-CE cooperation also in 2004.

6. Conclusions

There is common agreement that the current cooperation strategy is in line with the government's priorities and therefore cooperation shall continue on the basis of the CSP/NIP. Hence the choice of focal sectors health, education and food security remains valid. As to the Commission Decision to maintain the original indicative allocation, it is also supported by the Government of Angola. However, there remain diverging views on the qualitative analysis of the Commission's Mid-term review conclusions. To arrive at a more harmonized position on issues such as the political, economic and social analysis of the country's situation enhanced exchange of relevant information (including sector indicators) is essential. The JAR 2004 exercise should provide the opportunity to put this into practice already at very early drafting stages. Both the MTR conclusions and the detailed NAO comments are annexed to this document.

While the pipeline as annexed to the JAR remains valid in principle, some changes have occurred in the meantime following the Review meeting in the Country. Consequently an updated pipeline is attached (Annex II). Annex III has also been updated. Given the flexibility allowed by the EC-Angola strategy, this exercise, as well as the programming of the remaining 9th EDF resources, is to be an ongoing process undertaken jointly by the NAO and the HoD. Within the LRRD approach the transition from relief to rehabilitation is already being addressed with different interventions and the focus will increasingly shift to rehabilitation and development oriented activities. A priority in the near future is to provide support to create the conditions for holding presidential and legislative elections as laid down in the CSP. The pipeline does already foresee such support, but it may well be that – depending on the needs and availability of funds – an increase may be required. As yet the authorities have not presented any such request to the donors.

NSA have been informed at two separate meetings first on the MTR process (on 1 July in the context of general discussions) and then more specifically on its outcome (on 3 December). A closer involvement as foreseen in the Cotonou agreement should be envisaged for the JAR 2004 exercise already at an early stage to allow that account is taken of their input.

As regards Angola's participation in EU initiatives and commitments this is comprehensively covered in the relevant chapters of both the JAR and the MTR conclusions. However, Angola may well be interested in participating additionally in initiatives such as those for water and energy. Close coordination and preparation is therefore required to ensure that, if the time arises, the opportunities provided by these initiatives are not missed.

Further issues, which arose from the internal consultation process during the MTR exercise and which should be further developed in discussions with the Government, probably best already in the context of the next JAR 2004 exercise:

- Good governance (including transparent management of public finances), as a fundamental element of the Cotonou Agreement will remain a priority.
- A comprehensive institutional performance assessment (key institutions' constraints, analysis and impact assessment of government's policy responses) could help identify institutional issues for further policy discussion and to guide the EC approach.
- The extent of state actors other than central government participation in the development process and in the development policy dialogue needs to be further developed. The same applies for the role and situation of NSAs.

- As regards trade issues and in particular EPA and regional integration, these issues should be more comprehensively addressed (assessment of existing/potential trade flows, obstacles for trade development and institutional framework). The political dialogue could – as is foreseen on its agenda – provide a forum for trade related discussions.
- The role of energy in poverty alleviation should be discussed, and considered in future programming in particular in the context of food security/rural development.
- To improve social sector performance Government efforts should be increased by establishing a reliable monitoring system and in particular by substantially raising relevant budget allocations. EC support to social sectors must be embedded in an adequate indicator framework, to allow a substantiated monitoring of sector performance based on outcome and impact assessments. With this in mind the intervention framework needs to be beefed up to include intermediate and long-term targets coherent with the PRSP. Where the PRSP does not provide relevant data, realistic targets should be set in agreement with the government and progress monitoring based on these should be introduced already for the MTR exercise as far as possible.

For the NAO

_____(signed)_____

Minister of Planning and
EDF NAO

For the Community

_____(signed)_____

Glauco Calzuola
Ambassador
Head of Delegation of the European
Commission in Angola

Annex 1.

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

General objectives

| | Baseline | Target | Progress | | | | | Source | Obs. |
|--|--------------|-----------------|----------|-------|------|------|------|--------------------|------|
| | | | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | | |
| % of the population living underneath the poverty line | 68.2 (2001) | 58 (2006) | | | | | | MINIPLAN | 1 |
| % of the population living in extreme poverty | 28 (2001) | 23.5 (2006) | | | | | | MINIPLAN | 1 |
| Real annual growth in GDP/per capita | -3.30% | 11.9% 2003-2007 | 0,1 | 0,3 | 12,4 | | | MINIPLAN | 1 |
| Human Development Index | 0,422 (2000) | to be specified | 0,422 | 0,377 | | | | UNDP (HDR) | |
| Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births | 250 (2001) | 187,5 (2006) | | 250 | | | | MINS/UNICEF (MICS) | 1,2 |
| Maternal mortality per 100,000 live births | 1500 (1998) | 825 (2006) | | | | | | MINS/SA | 1 |

Health

| | Baseline | Target | Progress | | | | | Source | Obs. | |
|--|-------------|------------------|----------|------|------|------|------|--------|-----------------------|---|
| | | | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | | | |
| Input | | | | | | | | | | |
| Budget allocation to the health sector (% of total expenditure) | | | | | | | 5,1 | 5,7 | EIU (GoA) | |
| Budget execution in the health sector (% of total expenditure) | | | 3,3 | 5,7 | 4 | | | | MINFIN, IMF | |
| Outcome | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of births attended by qualified staff | 44,7 (2001) | 60 (2006) | | 44,7 | | | | | MINS/SA/UNICEF (MICS) | 1 |
| Health units with qualified staff from AIDI (%) | 25 (2003) | 40 (2006) | | | | | 25 | | MINS/SA | 1 |
| Population with access to essential medicines (%) | 39% (2001) | 50 (2006) | | | | | | | MINS/SA | 1 |
| % of 12-23 months year olds vaccinated against measles | 53,4 (2001) | 64,1 (2006) | | 53,4 | | | | | MINS/SA/UNICEF (MICS) | 1 |
| % of 12-23 months olds vaccinated with DTP 3 | 33,9 (2001) | 39 (2006) | | 33,9 | | | | | MINS/SA/UNICEF (MICS) | 1 |
| % of people aged 15-24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse | ? (2004) | to be determined | | | | | | | MINS/SA | |
| Impact | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of underweight children under-5 | 31 (2001) | | | 31 | | | | | MINS/SA/UNICEF (MICS) | 2 |
| % of stunted children under-5 | 45.2 (2001) | | | 45.2 | | | | | MINS/SA/UNICEF (MICS) | |
| HIV prevalence in pregnant women (15-49) | 5.7 (2001) | | | 5,7 | | | | | MINS/SA | |

Legislative/administrative measures

| | Actor | Expected date |
|---|---------|---------------|
| National HIV/AIDS commission | Pres. | 2002 |
| National Strategic Plan for STDs HIV/AIDS | | 2003 |
| Strategic guidelines of the national health policy | MINS/SA | end-2004 |
| Definition of financing of health services | MINS/SA | 2005 |
| Approval and implementation of national policies for pharmaceuticals and blood policies | MINS/SA | end-2004 |

Education

| | Baseline | Target | Progress | | | | | Source | Obs. | |
|---|-----------------------|------------|----------|------|------|------|------|--------|-----------------------|-----|
| | | | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | | | |
| Input | | | | | | | | | | |
| Budget allocation to the education sector (% of total expenditure) | | | | | | | 6,2 | 10,5 | EIU (GoA) | |
| Budget execution in the education sector (% of total sector allocation) | | | 3,2 | 6,7 | 6 | | | | MINIFIN | |
| Outcome | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net primary enrolment ratio (1-4) | 56 (2001) | 100 (2015) | | | | | | | MINS/SA/UNICEF (MICS) | 1,2 |
| Net primary enrolment ratio (1-4), girls | 56,1 (2001) | 100 (2015) | | | | | | | MINS/SA/UNICEF (MICS) | 1,2 |
| Girls to boys ratio (primary/secondary/tertiary level) | 0,87/0,77/0,64 (2000) | | | | | | | | UNDP | 2 |
| Survival rate in primary school (1-4) | 76 (2001) | 100 (2015) | | | | | | | MINS/SA/UNICEF (MICS) | 1 |

| Impact | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|-----|---|
| Youth literacy rate (15-24) | | ? | ? | | | | | | MED | 2 |
| Adult literacy rate | | 77 (2001) | 88 (2006) | | | | | | MED | 1 |
| Female adult literacy rate | | 52 (2001) | 76 (2006) | | | | | | MED | 1 |

Legislative/administrative measures to be undertaken

| | Actor | Expected date |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Adoption of basic Law on Pirmary education | GoA | 2001 |
| National Action plan Education for All | MED | 2001 |
| Integrated strategy for the improvement of the education system | MED | 2001 |
| Definition of Strategic plan for Education for All | MED | 2005 |
| Strengthening decentralization of primary education | MED, Prov. MINFIN | 2004 |

Rural Development / Food Security

| | Baseline | Target | Progress | | | | | Source | Obs. | |
|--|------------------|--------------|----------|------|------|------|------|--------|--------------------|---|
| | | | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | | | |
| Input | | | | | | | | | | |
| Budget allocation to agriculture (% of total expenditure excl debt amortization) | | | | | | | 1% | | MINFIN | |
| Budget execution to agriculture (% of total expenditure axcl debt amortization) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cereal Production- maize millet sorghum and rice (1000 tons) | 711 (2002) | 1250 (2006) | | | | | | | MINADER | 1 |
| Total cassava production (1000 tons) | 6523 (2002) | 15149 (2006) | | | | | | | MINADER | 1 |
| Total pulse production (1000 tons) | 122 (2002) | 260 (2006) | | | | | | | MINADER | 1 |
| Total cattle heads (1000 heads) | 1979 (2002) | 2079 (2006) | | | | | | | MINADER | 1 |
| Secondary & tertiary roads rehabilitated (km) | N/A | 1000 (2006) | | | | | | | MINADER | 1 |
| Demined roads (km) | 6000 (1997-2000) | 26000 (2006) | | | | | | | INAROOE | 1 |
| Number of land mines (1000) | 6-7000 (2001) | 4750 (2006) | | | | | | | INAROOE | 1 |
| Number of conceived credits to agriculture production (millions USD) | | 12 (2006) | | | | | | | INAROOE | 1 |
| Access to drinking water in rural area (%) | 39,9 (2001) | 70 (2010) | | | | | | | MINS/UNICEF (MICS) | 1 |
| Number of Agrarian development stations | 54 (2003) | 94 (2006) | | | | | | | MINADER | 1 |
| Impact | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of children under-5 suffering from chronic malnourishment | 22 (2001) | 17,7 (2006) | | 22 | | | | | MINS/UNICEF (MICS) | 1 |

Legislative/administrative measures to be undertaken

| | Actor | Expected date |
|--|----------------------|---------------|
| National Programme on Farming and Cattle Raising | MINADER | Feb-2004 |
| Adoption of land law | GoA | 2005 |
| Conception and implementation of strategy | MINPLAN / MINADER | 2005 |

Notes: 1, Indicator included in the I-PRSP
2, indicator part of the MDG

Forecasts 2004 - 2005 extensions, decommitments and payments

| Angola | | | | | | | | | | SITUATION 31 December 2003 | | | FORECAST 2004 | | | FORECAST 2005 | | | A L A R M | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|-----------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|----|
| YEAR global commit. | Accounting number (global commit.) | N° indiv Commit | Title Project Global Commitment | | Amounts in € | | Decomm 2004: Estimation risk factor | | | Global Commitment | Indiv. Commitment | RAC | 1 st Semester | 2 nd Semester | TOTAL | payments 2004 estim. risk factor | | | | 1 st Semester | 2 nd Semester | TOTAL | | | | |
| | | | Title Individual Commitment | date end implementation | N° Category old RAL | extension to be requested Y/N* | Amount to be decommit- ted (D) | Low L | Medium M | High H | ongoing indiv. Commitments | Payments on ongoing indiv. Commitment | RAP | PAYMENTS A | PAYMENTS B | PAYMENTS A+B | Low L | Medium M | | High H | PAYMENTS A | PAYMENTS B | PAYMENTS A+B | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Amounts in Euro | | | | | | Amounts in Euro | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 5.189.835 | 4.993.592 | 196.243 | 0 | 354.093.494 | 189.072.322 | 165.021.172 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ongoing global commitment | | | | | | | | | | 5.189.835 | 4.993.592 | 196.243 | 0 | 354.093.494 | 189.072.322 | 165.021.172 | | | | | | | OK | | | |
| Total ongoing individual commitment | | | | | | | | | | 5.951.348 | 3.904.490 | 380.223 | 1.666.635 | 129.551.542 | 91.541.715 | 38.009.827 | 9.245.738 | 9.957.877 | 19.203.614 | 17.437.519 | 1.739.418 | 26.677 | 6.838.533 | 1.403.110 | 8.241.643 | OK |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 11.141.183 | 8.898.082 | 576.466 | 1.666.635 | | RAL: 203.030.998 | old RAL: 37.660.929 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 6ACP ANG25 | 0 | REHAB BOAVIDA HOSPITAL LUANDA | 20021231 | | N | 25.422 | 25.422 | | | 22.230.072 | 22.204.650 | 25.422 | | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| 1990 | 6ACP ANG25 | 12 | ET/345 - AFRICONSULT CONSULTANT EN ING°NIRIE | 20001128 | 7 | | 3 | 3 | | | 29.234 | 29.231 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29.234 | 29.231 | 3 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1990 | 6ACP ANG42 | 0 | PROG BOURSES STAGE & ETUDE | | | N | 9.181 | 9.181 | | | 300.000 | 290.819 | 9.181 | | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| 1990 | 6ACP ANG42 | 2 | especialidade de medicina veterinaria | 20010731 | 8 | | | | | | 31.980 | 30.363 | 1.617 | | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 31.980 | 30.363 | 1.617 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1990 | 6ACP ANG50 | 0 | URGENT SANITATION OPER LUANDA | 20011231 | | N | 3.555.557 | 3.555.557 | | | 13.000.000 | 9.444.443 | 3.555.557 | | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| 1990 | 6ACP ANG50 | 3 | DAF / F 178 | | 7 | | 117.315 | | 117.315 | | 278.000 | 160.685 | 117.315 | | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| 1990 | 6ACP ANG50 | 4 | HIDROPROYECTO-COBA (P) | 19940430 | 7 | | 104.369 | 104.369 | | | 2.270.167 | 2.165.798 | 104.369 | | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| 1990 | 6ACP ANG50 | 9 | EUROMARKINT - F/289 (ELISAL) | 19980330 | 7 | | 51.559 | 51.559 | | | 118.883 | 66.721 | 52.162 | 603 | | 603 | 603 | | | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| 1990 | 6ACP ANG50 | 10 | PROFABRIL; AOK 792,867.04 | 20001001 | 7 | | 26.769 | 26.769 | | | 209.000 | 103.247 | 105.753 | 63.496 | | 15.488 | 78.985 | 78.985 | | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| 1990 | 6ACP ANG50 | 11 | GOUVERNEMENT LUANDA | 20000831 | 7 | | 151.044 | 151.044 | | | 151.173 | 151.173 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3.027.223 | 2.647.623 | 379.599 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1991 | 6ACP ANG56 | 0 | ALIMENT EAU VILLE DE TOMBWA | 19990301 | | N | | | | | 359.334 | 359.334 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| 1991 | 6ACP ANG56 | 2 | ET/307 - ENB - 2°ME PHASE | 20000530 | 8 | | 9.062 | 9.062 | | | 256.900 | 230.738 | 26.162 | | 17.100 | 17.100 | 17.100 | | | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 256.900 | 230.738 | 26.162 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1992 | 6ACP ANG66 | 0 | REHABILITATION OF MAJOR ROADS IN THE SW REGION OF ANGOLA | | | N | 5.336 | 5.336 | | | 2.500.000 | 2.494.664 | 5.336 | | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| 1992 | 6ACP ANG66 | 3 | S/326 - PROFABRIL | 20001211 | 7 | | 3.898 | 3.898 | | | 613.279 | 546.297 | 66.982 | 63.084 | | 63.084 | 63.084 | | | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| 1992 | 6ACP ANG66 | 4 | T/339 - MOTA & CIA - TROCOS 1, 2 E 3 - VOIR AUSSI 6RPR 486/2 | 20010910 | 7 | | 1.610 | 1.610 | | | 1.487.478 | 1.484.968 | 2.510 | 900 | | 900 | 900 | | | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.100.757 | 2.031.265 | 69.492 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 0 | PROJET DE SANTE POST URGENCE (REHABILITATION) | 20031231 | | N | 682.636 | 682.636 | | | 18.000.000 | 17.317.364 | 682.636 | | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 7 | FIESA - AT S/266 | | 7 | | 207 | 207 | | | 69.044 | 64.837 | 4.207 | 4.000 | | 4.000 | 4.000 | | | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 15 | 2 DV - PROYECTO DE SAUDE POS-EMERGENCIA | 20030918 | 5 | | 78.609 | 78.609 | | | 1.000.430 | 993.317 | 7.113 | | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 22 | DEVIS PROGRAMME - PSPE - INICIATIVES COMMUNAUTAIRES | 20010430 | 5 | | 233.214 | 188.403 | 44.811 | | 360.000 | 360.000 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 24 | Master Degree in Public Health | 20001012 | 8 | | | | | | 21.493 | 9.174 | 12.319 | | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 25 | Master Degree program in Health Administration | 20001012 | 8 | | | | | | 21.493 | 9.174 | 12.319 | | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 26 | 3 D P - SAUDE POS-EMERGENCIA PSP-E (10/99-31/3/2000) | 20010430 | 5 | | 156.169 | 128.455 | 27.714 | | 720.400 | 624.204 | 96.196 | | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 27 | REGIE VOLET SIDA + AVENANT 1 | 20010520 | 4 | | 181 | 181 | | | 202.000 | 201.819 | 181 | | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 28 | Organisation et Gestion d'Entreprises | 20020531 | 8 | | | | | | 25.535 | 13.644 | 11.891 | | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 31 | CASANOVA ARASA; 212.295,048 AOK | 20001218 | 2 | | | | | | 34.400 | 12.896 | 21.504 | 21.504 | | 21.504 | 21.504 | | | | | | 0 | OK | | |

Forecasts 2004 - 2005

extensions, decommitments and payments

| Angola | | | | | | | | | | SITUATION 31 December 2003 | | | FORECAST 2004 | | | FORECAST 2005 | | | A L A R M | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|----------|--|-----------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---|---------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| YEAR global commit. | Accounting number (global commit.) | N° indiv Commit | Title Project Global Commitment | | Amounts in € | | 2004 | | | Decomm 2004: Estimation risk factor | | | Global Commitment | Indiv. Commitment | RAC | 1 st Semester | 2 nd Semester | TOTAL | | payments 2004 estim. risk factor | | | 1 st Semester | 2 nd Semester | TOTAL |
| | | | Title Individual Commitment | | date end implementation | N° Category old RAL | extension to be requested Y/N* | Amount to be decommit- ted (D) | Low L | Medium M | High H | D=L+M+H | | | | ongoing indiv. Commitments | Payments on ongoing indiv. Commitment | RAP | | PAYMENTS A | PAYMENTS B | PAYMENTS A+B | Low L | Medium M | High H |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 32 | SERTA; AOK 716.712,88 | | 20040328 | 7 | | 88.093 | | 88.093 | | | 492.600 | 351.873 | 140.727 | 22.634 | 30.000 | 52.634 | 30.000 | | 22.634 | | | 0 | OK |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 34 | TECHASSIST-DMAS; ET/412; 9.387.341 AOA | | 20030130 | 7 | | 41.513 | | 41.513 | | | 1.099.950 | 1.058.437 | 41.513 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 36 | 47 DEVIS PROGRAMME: 1.017.900 EUR | | 20030930 | 3 | | | | | | | 1.018.000 | 743.541 | 274.459 | 274.459 | | 274.459 | 274.459 | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 37 | OPCA; 4.434.630 AOA; T/414 | | 20011108 | 8 | | | | | | | 487.100 | 195.078 | 292.022 | | 200.000 | 200.000 | 200.000 | | | 40.000 | | 40.000 | OK |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 38 | PR.SANT? POST-URG; 2? DV PR; 4.130.606,50 AOA | | 20020422 | 3 | | 42.457 | | 42.457 | | | 205.000 | 205.000 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 39 | TSE-TECHN.SP.EXPORT; 52.982.432,00 AOA; T/448 | | 20040530 | 8 | | | | | | | 3.766.990 | 3.289.303 | 477.687 | 477.687 | | 477.687 | 477.687 | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 40 | GESTAO DE SERVICOS | | 20030614 | 8 | | | | | | | 11.645 | 0 | 11.645 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 41 | IMMUNOHEMOTERAPIA | | 20030614 | 8 | | | | | | | 11.645 | 0 | 11,645 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 42 | COM.IT; 4.023.619,5 AOA | | 20021119 | 7 | | 31 | | 31 | | | 148.000 | 88.782 | 59.218 | 59.187 | | 59.187 | 59.187 | 59.187 | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 43 | MISSIONPHARMA; AOA 20.691.966,82; F/458 | | 20030109 | 8 | | | | | | | 761.000 | 608.357 | 152.643 | 137.346 | 15.261 | 152.606 | 137.346 | 15.261 | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 44 | TSE-TECHNIQUE SPECIALES A L'EXPORT S.A | | 20040526 | 8 | | 162 | | 162 | | | 304.000 | 0 | 304.000 | 303.838 | | 303.838 | 303.838 | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 45 | OMFE,AS | | 20040519 | 8 | | 668 | | 668 | | | 354.000 | 211.999 | 142.001 | 105.999 | 35.333 | 141.333 | 141.333 | | | | | 0 | OK |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11.114.725 | 9.041.434 | 2.073.291 | | | 0 | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| 1994 | 6ACP ANG74 | 0 | PROGRAMME DE REHABILITATION. | | 20011231 | | N | 96.114 | | 96.114 | | | 15.683.244 | 15.587.130 | 96.114 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1994 | 6ACP ANG74 | 21 | ACCION CONTRA EL HAMBRE; 2.885.000,00 AOK | | 20020110 | 7 | | 1.275 | | 1.275 | | | 501.000 | 499.725 | 1.275 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1994 | 6ACP ANG74 | 23 | MOVIMONDO; AOK 2.101.491,96 | | 20020301 | 7 | | 976 | | 976 | | | 554.000 | 475.302 | 78.698 | 77.722 | | 77.722 | 77.722 | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1994 | 6ACP ANG74 | 27 | JEAN LOUIS ALEXANDRE; AOK 546.921,94 | | 20020215 | 2 | | 5.900 | | 5.900 | | | 79.200 | 33.480 | 45.720 | | 39.820 | 39.820 | 39.820 | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1994 | 6ACP ANG74 | 29 | GVC; 600.000 EUROS | | 20011130 | 7 | | 14.564 | | 14.564 | | | 601.000 | 525.000 | 76.000 | 61.436 | | 61.436 | 61.436 | | | | | 0 | OK |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.735.200 | 1.533.507 | 201.693 | | | 0 | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| 1994 | 7ACP ANG44 | 0 | RETURN & REINTEGRATION QUALIFIED AFRICAN NATIONALS -PHASEIII | | 19991231 | | N | | | | | | 502.500 | 502.500 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1994 | 7ACP ANG44 | 1 | IOM VOIR 7 RPR 287 | | | 2 | | 436.218 | | 229.737 | 206.481 | | 502.500 | 272.763 | 229.737 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | 502.500 | 272.763 | 229.737 | | | 0 | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| 1994 | 7ACP ANG50 | 0 | PROGRAMME DE MICRO-PROJETS | | | | N | | | | | | 4.500.000 | 4.500.000 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1994 | 7ACP ANG50 | 1 | AT/ADM. BUDGET (282050/CENTRAL+193900/HUILA+166300) | | | 3 | | 10.347 | | 10.347 | | | 700.000 | 691.740 | 8.260 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1994 | 7ACP ANG50 | 2 | WP 1 - 18 MONTHS FROM JAN. 1995/MICROPROJECTS PROGRAMME | | 19951231 | 3 | | 114.610 | | 53.219 | 61.391 | | 3.800.000 | 3.800.000 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.500.000 | 4.491.740 | 8.260 | | | 0 | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| 1994 | 7ACP ANG51 | 0 | PROGRAMME BOURSES D'ETUDE ET STAGE | | | | N | 62.262 | | 62.262 | | | 300.000 | 237.738 | 62.262 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1994 | 7ACP ANG51 | 11 | ESPECIALIDADE DE MEDICINA VETERINARIA_- JOAO LAURETA NIMBA | | 20010731 | 8 | | | | | | | 31.980 | 29.324 | 2.656 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1994 | 7ACP ANG51 | 12 | CURSO DE AGRONOMIA_- ANTONIO GONCALVES NETO | | 20020228 | 8 | | | | | | | 36.230 | 28.990 | 7.240 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1994 | 7ACP ANG51 | 13 | CURSO DE AGRONOMIA_- MARIO ANT ERNESTO | | 20020228 | 8 | | | | | | | 36.230 | 28.991 | 7.239 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1994 | 7ACP ANG51 | 14 | CURSO DE AGRONOMIA_- CECILIA ANTONIO PAULO SANTOS | | 20020228 | 8 | | | | | | | 36.230 | 28.037 | 8.193 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | 140.670 | 115.342 | 25.328 | | | 0 | | | | 0 | OK | | |

Forecasts 2004 - 2005 extensions, decommitments and payments

| Angola | | | | | | | | | | SITUATION 31 December 2003 | | | FORECAST 2004 | | | FORECAST 2005 | | | A L A R M | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|----------|--|-----------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------------------|---|--------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| YEAR global commit. | Accounting number (global commit.) | N° indiv Commit | Title Project Global Commitment | | Amounts in € | | 2004 | | | Decomm 2004: Estimation risk factor | | | Global Commitment | Indiv. Commitment | RAC | 1 st Semester | 2 nd Semester | TOTAL | | payments 2004 estim. risk factor | | | 1 st Semester | 2 nd Semester | TOTAL | | |
| | | | Title Individual Commitment | | date end implementation | N° Category old RAL | extension to be requested Y/N* | Amount to be decom- mitted (D) | Low L | Medium M | High H | D=L+M+H | | | | ongoing indiv. Commitments | Payments on ongoing indiv. Commitment | RAP | | PAYMENTS A | PAYMENTS B | PAYMENTS A+B | Low L | Medium M | High H | A+B=L+M+H | PAYMENTS A |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | 7ACP ANG60 | 0 | Rehabilitation en milieu rural a huambo. | | 19970201 | | | | | | | | 2.903.579 | 2.903.579 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1995 | 7ACP ANG60 | 1 | The halo trust (uk) - contract ref/271 art.255 | | | 7 | | | | | | | 409.409 | 409.409 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1995 | 7ACP ANG60 | 3 | Oikos (p) - contract ref/270 art.255 | | 19970731 | 3 | | 120.881 | | 99.908 | | 20.973 | 999.085 | 899.177 | 99.908 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.408.494 | 1.308.586 | 99.908 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG61 | 0 | REHABILITATION DE L'INSTITUT DE TCHIVINGUIRO. | | 20030815 | | N | 337.646 | | 337.646 | | | 8.240.000 | 7.902.354 | 337.646 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG61 | 2 | T/315 - MOTA & CIA SA | | 19990903 | 7 | | 21.504 | | 21.504 | | | 3.994.200 | 3.972.696 | 21.504 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG61 | 3 | AT/324 - SOPEX NV - AT IMAT | | 20030201 | 7 | | 48.951 | | 48.951 | | | 1.786.950 | 1.737.999 | 48.951 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG61 | 4 | TSE; 614.420 AOA | | 20020322 | 7 | | 3.581 | | 3.581 | | | 99.300 | 95.719 | 3.581 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG61 | 6 | DMS DIDALAB; AOA 725.009 | | 20020322 | 7 | | 1.004 | | 1.004 | | | 118.000 | 116.996 | 1.004 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG61 | 8 | NORCROS, S.L.; 1.900.288,24 AOA; F/381 | | 20010608 | 7 | | 975 | | 975 | | | 308.000 | 307.025 | 975 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG61 | 9 | D.G.IAT; 5.607.683,34 AOA; C.FIN.5603/ANG | | 20030130 | 3 | | | | | | | 206.227 | 206.227 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG61 | 10 | PLANCENTER LTD; 129.246 EUR; 2002/34396 | | 20030314 | 8 | | | | | | | 129.246 | 103.397 | 25.849 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6.641.923 | 6.540.059 | 101.864 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 0 | PROGRAMME D'APPUI A LA RESTRUCTURATION. | | 20051231 | | N | | | | | | 55.000.000 | 34.469.489 | 20.530.511 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 1 | BDPA-SCETAGRI - ETUDE | | 19961130 | 7 | | 22.682 | | 22.682 | | | 139.768 | 108.160 | 31.608 | 8.927 | | 8.927 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 2 | PROINTEC - PTA 58.302.308 - ETUDE REHAB SYSTEMES PROD DISTR | | 19980101 | 8 | | 340.232 | | 276.063 | | 64.170 | 369.599 | 93.536 | 276.063 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 4 | ASS ENGINEERS - ECU 298.500 - ETUDE REHAB ROUTES SEC ET TERT | | 19980101 | 7 | | 267.900 | | 267.900 | | | 299.500 | 31.600 | 267.900 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 5 | ROUGHTON INT - UKL - ETUDE REHAB ROUTES SEC, TERT, PONTS, ET | | 19980101 | 7 | | 343.071 | | 343.071 | | | 397.528 | 54.457 | 343.071 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 6 | S/308 - OIKOS MULTIP SEMENTES ADAPTADAS | | 19990420 | 3 | | 44.511 | | 25.441 | | 19.070 | 181.166 | 155.725 | 25.441 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 7 | S/309 - OIKOS - PI REABILITACAO COMUNITARIA | | 19990620 | 3 | | 37.916 | | 37.916 | | | 379.160 | 341.244 | 37.916 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 11 | S/320 - MOVIMONDO - CENTRO SAUDE LONDUMBALL_+ AVENANT 1 | | 20000606 | 7 | | | | | | | 60.675 | 60.675 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 15 | S/324 - VIDA - VIDA E TRABALHO EM CHIPIPA | | 20000422 | 3 | | 53.419 | | | 53.419 | | 353.646 | 300.227 | 53.419 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 16 | S/328 - OIKOS - MULTIPLICACAO SEMENTES ADAPTADAS - HUAMBO, K | | 20000302 | 3 | | 31.962 | | 31.962 | | | 216.885 | 184.923 | 31.962 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 18 | S/333 - OIKOS - KAALA | | 20000905 | 3 | | 37.773 | | | 37.773 | | 377.737 | 339.964 | 37.773 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 20 | S/336 - CONCERN - KUNHINGA | | 20000905 | 3 | | | | | | | 373.569 | 336.213 | 37.356 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 21 | S/337 - CONCERN - EKUNHA | | 20000905 | 3 | | | | | | | 379.087 | 341.179 | 37.908 | 37.908 | | 37.908 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 24 | S/341 - MOVIMONDO MOLISV - CHIVA - HUAMBO | | 20000901 | 2 | | 193.926 | | | 193.926 | | 193.926 | 193.926 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 25 | S/342 - SAVE CHILDREN UK | | 20000901 | 2 | | 175.152 | | | 175.152 | | 175.152 | 175.152 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 26 | S/343 - OIKOS - PROSACO - KAALA | | 20000301 | 3 | | 15.349 | | 15.349 | | | 190.524 | 171.472 | 19.052 | 3.703 | | 3.703 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 27 | S/335 - DWS - DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP - ABAST AGUA HUAMBO | | 20000905 | 2 | | 177.003 | | | 177.003 | | 177.003 | 177.003 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 30 | NGO NUOVA FRONTIERA (NF); AOR 2.377.493.812.780.00; CONTRACT | | 20011028 | 7 | | 81 | | 81 | | | 359.000 | 323.028 | 35.972 | 35.891 | | 35.891 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 31 | NGO OIKOS; AOR 916740639840.00; CONTRACT NO S/357 | | 20010228 | 2 | | 85.569 | | 19.000 | 66.569 | | 139.000 | 120.000 | 19.000 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |

Forecasts 2004 - 2005

extensions, decommitments and payments

| Angola | | | | | | | | | | SITUATION 31 December 2003 | | | FORECAST 2004 | | | FORECAST 2005 | | | A L A R M | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--|---------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-----------------------|---|-------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------|---------------|
| YEAR global commit. | Accounting number (global commit.) | N° indiv Commit | Title Project Global Commitment | | Amounts in € | | 2004 | | | Decomm 2004: Estimation risk factor | | | Global Commitment | Indiv. Commitment | RAC | 1 st Semester | 2 nd Semester | TOTAL | | payments 2004 estim. risk factor | | | 1 st Semester | 2 nd Semester | TOTAL | |
| | | | Title Individual Commitment | date end implementation | N° Category old RAL | extension to be requested Y/N* | Amount to be decommit- ted (D) | Low L | Medium M | High H | D=L+M+H | ongoing indiv. Commitments | | | | | | | | Payments on ongoing indiv. Commitment | RAP | PAYMENTS A | | | | PAYMENTS B |
| | | | | | | | | | | Amounts in Euro | | | | | | Amounts in Euro | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | D=L+M+H | | | | | | A+B=L+M+H | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 32 | NGO OIKOS; AOR 789.896.897.800.00; CONTRACT NO S/353 | 20010228 | 3 | | | | | | | 120.000 | 101.674 | 18.326 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 33 | NGO NUOVA FRONTIERA (NF); AOR 2.213.389.845.800.00; CONTRACT | 20020228 | 3 | | | | | | | 335.000 | 286.471 | 48.529 | | 38.835 | 38.835 | | | 38.835 | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 34 | NGO NUOVA FRONTIERA (NF); AOR 1.369.030.091.040.00; CONTRACT | 20010728 | 7 | 6.903 | 6.903 | | | | | 207.000 | 200.097 | 6.903 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 35 | NGO I.E.D.; AOR 2.825.437.893.720.00; CONTRACT NO S/356 | 20010828 | 8 | 29.316 | | 29.316 | | | | 427.000 | 363.684 | 63.316 | 34.000 | | 34.000 | | | 34.000 | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 36 | NGO OIKOS; AOR 2.338.392.104.640.00; CONTRACT NO S/348 | 20010628 | 3 | 32.243 | 32.243 | | | | | 354.000 | 317.714 | 36.286 | | 4.043 | 4.043 | | | | 4.043 | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 37 | NGO COSPE; AOR 1.983.952.972.320.00; CONTRACT NO S/349 | 20010628 | 3 | 24.837 | 24.837 | | | | | 300.000 | 269.557 | 30.443 | 5.606 | | 5.606 | | 5.606 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 38 | NGO ADMA; AOR 2.376.950.641.480.00; CONTRACT NO S/354 | 20011128 | 7 | 13.686 | 13.686 | | | | | 359.000 | 345.314 | 13.686 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 39 | NGO PROVIDA; AOR 2.277.510.553.000.00; CONTRACT NO | 20011028 | 3 | 175 | | 175 | | | | 344.000 | 309.443 | 34.557 | 34.382 | | 34.382 | | | 34.382 | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 42 | MAFIKU; 2.512.041.313.240 AOR | 20010630 | 2 | | | | | | | 380.000 | 323.344 | 56.656 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 44 | HORIZONTE/ARO; 1.386.426 AOA | 20020403 | 2 | | | | | | | 201.000 | 173.241 | 27.759 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 45 | COSV; 2.525.350 AOA | 20020203 | 3 | | | | | | | 366.000 | 311.805 | 54.195 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 46 | CVA DELEGACAO PROV.BENGUELA; AOA 1.343.115 | 20011003 | 3 | | | | | | | 195.000 | 175.048 | 19.952 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 47 | AADC; AOA 1.198.519 | 20011003 | 2 | | | | | | | 174.000 | 156.202 | 17.798 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 48 | ARCS; 2.474.221 AOA | 20020203 | 3 | 12.022 | 12.022 | | | | | 359.000 | 312.280 | 46.720 | 34.698 | | 34.698 | | 34.698 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 49 | ESCOLA DE ARTES; 2.009.524 AOA | 20020403 | 2 | | | | | | | 291.000 | 255.852 | 35.148 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 50 | REMAR; 1.011.764 AOA | 20011003 | 2 | | | | | | | 147.000 | 131.863 | 15.137 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 51 | LWINI; AOA 2.337.670.00 | 20011003 | 2 | | | | | | | 339.000 | 288.963 | 50.037 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 54 | A.E.DOS SANTOS; 547.267 AOK | 20010118 | 7 | 7.509 | 7.509 | | | | | 79.300 | 64.791 | 14.509 | 7.000 | | 7.000 | | 7.000 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 55 | IMVF; S/403; AOA 2.347.693 | 20010820 | 7 | 9.360 | 9.360 | | | | | 206.000 | 196.640 | 9.360 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 56 | CONCERN; AOA 4.575.988 | 20020620 | 3 | 58.978 | 58.978 | | | | | 400.000 | 189.457 | 210.543 | | 151.565 | 151.565 | | 151.565 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 57 | S/405; DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP; 5.227.965 AOA | 20011220 | 3 | 23.832 | 23.832 | | | | | 457.000 | 216.584 | 240.416 | | 216.584 | 216.584 | | 216.584 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 58 | S/406; CIC; 2.793.320 AOA | 20011220 | 2 | | | | | | | 245.000 | 208.548 | 36.452 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 59 | S/407; MOVIMONDO MOLISV; 1.141.240 AOA | 20010520 | 3 | | | | | | | 99.800 | 95.020 | 4.780 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 60 | S/408; ASSOCIACAO PARA A COOPERACAO, INTERCAMBIO E | 20010920 | 2 | | | | | | | 361.000 | 314.883 | 46.117 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 61 | S/409; HALO TRUST; 4.576.000 AOA | 20011220 | 7 | 2.788 | 2.788 | | | | | 400.000 | 397.212 | 2.788 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 62 | S/411; CONCERN; 205.938 AOA | 20010120 | 2 | 18.100 | | 18.100 | | | | 18.100 | 0 | 18.100 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 63 | OIKOS; 2.069.559 AOA; S/416 | 20020410 | 2 | | | | | | | 141.000 | 119.727 | 21.273 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 64 | DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP; 5.240.431 AOA; S/432 | 20020410 | 2 | | | | | | | 304.000 | 151.525 | 152.475 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 65 | SWEDRELIEF; S/433; 2.762.232 AOA | 20010812 | 7 | 3 | 3 | | | | | 400.000 | 399.997 | 3 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 66 | SWEDRELIEF; S/434; 2.762.232 AOA | 20010812 | 7 | 51 | 51 | | | | | 400.000 | 399.949 | 51 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 67 | TSE; 42.472.343.27 AOA; T/435 | 20030308 | 8 | 1.608 | 1.608 | | | | | 5.778.000 | 5.172.674 | 605.326 | 603.718 | | 603.718 | | 603.718 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 68 | C.I.T.; 3.760.308 AOA; S/417 | 20020409 | 2 | | | | | | | 255.000 | 217.183 | 37.817 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |

Forecasts 2004 - 2005

extensions, decommitments and payments

| Angola | | | | | | | | | | SITUATION 31 December 2003 | | | FORECAST 2004 | | | FORECAST 2005 | | | A L A R M | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---|----------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-----------|---------------|
| YEAR global commit. | Accounting number (global commit.) | N° indiv Commit | Title Project Global Commitment | | Amounts in € | | 2004 | | Decomm 2004: Estimation risk factor | | | Global Commitment | Indiv. Commitment | RAC | 1 st Semester | 2 nd Semester | TOTAL | payments 2004 estim. risk factor | | | 1 st Semester | 2 nd Semester | TOTAL | | |
| | | | Title Individual Commitment | | date end implementation | N° Category old RAL | extension to be requested Y/N* | Amount to be decommit- ted (D) | Low L | Medium M | High H | | | | | | | Low L | | Medium M | | | | High H | PAYMENTS A |
| | | | | | | | | | | Amounts in Euro | | | | | | Amounts in Euro | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | D=L+M+H | | | | | | A+B=L+M+H | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 69 | MOVIMONDO MOLISV; 5.613.822 AOA; S/418 | 20020509 | 3 | | | | | | 380.000 | 181.925 | 198.075 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 70 | ADRA; 3.767.373 AOA; S/419 | 20020809 | 2 | | | | | | 255.000 | 229.416 | 25.584 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 71 | OIKOS; 4.212129 AOA; S/420 | 20020409 | 2 | | | | | | 286.000 | 245.439 | 40.561 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 72 | C.I.C.; 3.790.916 AOA; S/421 | 20020409 | 2 | | | | | | 257.000 | 222.498 | 34.502 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 73 | INSTITUTO MARQUES DE VALLE FLOR; 7.020.215 AOA; S/422 | 20020709 | 3 | | | | | | 476.000 | 427.500 | 48.500 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 74 | PROFABRIL; AOA 2.595.849,34; S/424 | 20030511 | 1 | | 15.530 | 15.530 | | | 331.858 | 285.341 | 46.518 | | 30.988 | 30.988 | 30.988 | 30.988 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 75 | CONCERN WORLDWIDE; 8.582.884 AOA; S/446 | 20021121 | 8 | | 400.000 | | | 400.000 | 400.000 | 0 | 400.000 | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 76 | HALO TRUST; 8.584.880 AOA; S/445 | 20021121 | 3 | | 419 | | 419 | | 400.000 | 356.400 | 43.600 | | 43.181 | 43.181 | | 43.181 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 77 | DP - PROGRAMA DE APOIO A RECONSTRUCAO - PAR | 20011206 | 3 | | 12.250 | 12.250 | | | 400.000 | 387.750 | 12.250 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 78 | DOS SANTOS ALMEIDA MARTINHO; AOA 1.271.635,35; AT/396 | 20021130 | 7 | | 1.773 | 1.773 | | | 59.250 | 49.327 | 9.923 | 8.150 | | 8.150 | 8.150 | 8.150 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 79 | SWEDRELIEF; 10.876.720 AOA; S/451; PAR | 20020617 | 7 | | 271 | 271 | | | 400.000 | 399.729 | 271 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 80 | SWEDRELIEF; 15.334.480 AOA; S/456; PAR | 20021117 | 7 | | 315 | 315 | | | 400.000 | 399.685 | 315 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 81 | ADAUTA DE SOUSA; 1.906.672,50 AOA; AT/461 | 20020914 | 7 | | 1.140 | 1.140 | | | 45.000 | 43.860 | 1.140 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 82 | PROVIDA S/476 PAR; 7.724.106 AOA | 20031115 | 1 | | | | | | 166.550 | 82.235 | 84.315 | 84.315 | | 84.315 | 84.315 | 84.315 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 83 | APS S/478; 8.276.921,04 AOA | 20031115 | 1 | | | | | | 178.470 | 87.169 | 91.301 | | 91.301 | 91.301 | 91.301 | 91.301 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 84 | ALISEI; S/480; 8.466.417,87 AOA | 20031215 | 1 | | | | | | 220.156 | 87.959 | 132.197 | 104.198 | | 104.198 | 104.198 | 104.198 | | | 20.000 | | | 20.000 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 85 | CRUZ VERMELHA DE ANGOLA; S/481; 7.534.933,81 | 20031115 | 1 | | | | | | 194.271 | 78.282 | 115.990 | 93.000 | | 93.000 | 93.000 | 93.000 | | | 18.000 | | | 18.000 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 86 | COSV; 8.480.702,01 AOA; S/472 | 20031215 | 1 | | | | | | 211.064 | 88.107 | 122.957 | 97.495 | | 97.495 | 97.495 | 97.495 | | | 20.000 | | | 20.000 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 87 | GTZ; 10.144.109,46 AOA; S/466 | 20031115 | 1 | | | | | | 218.731 | 105.389 | 113.343 | 91.007 | | 22.336 | 113.342 | 113.342 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 88 | OIKOS; 7.664.511,43 AOA; S/467 | 20031115 | 1 | | | | | | 165.265 | 82.633 | 82.633 | | 82.633 | 82.633 | 82.633 | 82.633 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 89 | ACORD; 7.912.907,18 AOA; S/468 | 20030630 | 1 | | | | | | 170.621 | 82.209 | 88.413 | 88.413 | | 88.413 | 88.413 | 88.413 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 90 | ZOA REFUGEE CARE; 6.944.599,91; S/469 | 20031215 | 1 | | | | | | 175.842 | 73.485 | 102.358 | 82.064 | 15.000 | 97.064 | 82.064 | 15.000 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 91 | ADRA; 7.532.012,06 AOA; S/470 | 20031115 | 1 | | | | | | 162.408 | 79.863 | 82.546 | | 82.546 | 82.546 | 82.546 | 82.546 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 92 | ADMA; 7.909.150,63 AOA; S/471 | 20031115 | 1 | | | | | | 170.540 | 84.262 | 86.278 | | 86.278 | 86.278 | 86.278 | 86.278 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 93 | MOVIMONDO; 8.147.621,66 AOA; S/473 | 20031115 | 1 | | | | | | 201.882 | 84.906 | 116.976 | 91.424 | | 91.424 | 91.424 | 91.424 | | | 18.000 | | | 18.000 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 94 | IED; 8.794.953,24 AOK; S/474 | 20031115 | 1 | | | | | | 212.140 | 91.372 | 120.768 | 95.085 | | 95.085 | 95.085 | 95.085 | | | 19.000 | | | 19.000 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 95 | ADRA; 8.459.229,00 AOA; S/475 | 20031215 | 1 | | | | | | 220.701 | 89.891 | 130.810 | 105.750 | | 105.750 | 105.750 | 105.750 | | | 20.000 | | | 20.000 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 96 | ADMA; 7.909.150,63 AOA; S/477 | 20031115 | 1 | | | | | | 170.540 | 84.262 | 86.278 | 86.278 | | 86.278 | 86.278 | 86.278 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 97 | DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP; 11.251.409 AOA; S/463 | 20030209 | 1 | | | | | | 242.607 | 190.280 | 52.327 | | 48.000 | 48.000 | 48.000 | 48.000 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 98 | DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP; 14.703.509,00 AOA; S/464 | 20030409 | 1 | | | | | | 317.042 | 248.660 | 68.382 | | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | 63.000 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 99 | GVC; 8.144.653,55 AOA; S/482 | 20031115 | 1 | | | | | | 176.188 | 86.371 | 89.818 | | 89.818 | 89.818 | 89.818 | 89.818 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 100 | CIC; AOA 7.719.421,92; S/483 | 20031215 | 1 | | | | | | 199.649 | 81.155 | 118.495 | 94.757 | | 94.757 | 94.757 | 94.757 | | | 18.000 | | | 18.000 | OK |

!!! bold italic = dormant project

Forecasts 2004 - 2005 extensions, decommitments and payments

| Angola | | | | | | | | | | SITUATION 31 December 2003 | | | FORECAST 2004 | | | FORECAST 2005 | | | A L A R M | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|--|---------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------|-----------------------|---|--------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------|---------------|-----------------|----------|
| YEAR global commit. | Accounting number (global commit.) | N° indiv Commit | Title Project Global Commitment | | Amounts in € | | 2004 | | | Decomm 2004: Estimation risk factor | | | Global Commitment | Indiv. Commitment | RAC | 1 st Semester | 2 nd Semester | TOTAL | | payments 2004 estim. risk factor | | | 1 st Semester | 2 nd Semester | TOTAL | | | |
| | | | Title Individual Commitment | date end implementation | N° Category old RAL | extension to be requested Y/N* | Amount to be decommit- ted (D) | Low L | Medium M | High H | D=L+M+H | ongoing indiv. Commitments | | | | | | | | Payments on ongoing indiv. Commitment | RAP | PAYMENTS A | | | | PAYMENTS B | PAYMENTS A+B | Low L |
| | | | | | | | | | | Amounts in Euro | | | | | | Amounts in Euro | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | D=L+M+H | | | | | | A+B=L+M+H | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 101 | INST. MARQUES DE VALLE-FLOR; 8.495.867,33 AOA; S/485 | | 20031115 | 1 | | | | | | | 183.191 | 91.166 | 92.026 | | | 92.026 | 92.026 | | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 102 | DRN; 579.900,30 AOA; AT/465 | | 20021120 | 7 | | 381 | | 381 | | | 18.380 | 0 | 18.380 | 17.999 | | 17.999 | 17.999 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 103 | CESVI; 7.838.031,00 AOA; S/484 | | 20030630 | 2 | | 169.007 | | | 169.007 | | 169.007 | 0 | 169.007 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 104 | SRSA FORMER SWEDRELIEF; S/492; 19.233.840 AOA | | 20030317 | 7 | | 402 | | 402 | | | 400.000 | 399.598 | 402 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 105 | SRSA FORMER SWEDRELIEF; S/493; 19.961.720 AOA | | 20031001 | 2 | | | | | | | 600.000 | 320.000 | 280.000 | | 280.000 | 280.000 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 106 | PAR; SNV ORG.HOLAND.; S/452; 64.800 EUR | | 20030514 | 2 | | | | | | | 64.800 | 0 | 64.800 | | 64.800 | 64.800 | | | 64.800 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 107 | ORCAMENTO PROGRAMA 2- EUR 352.502,00 | | 20030630 | 2 | | | | | | | 352.502 | 352.502 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 108 | TSE - TECHNIQUE SPECIALES ? L'EXPORT S.A.AOA 16.382.346,10 | | 20040526 | 8 | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 109 | ANA EMILIA DOS SANTOS ALMEIDA MARTINHO; AOA 2.457.787 | | 20030630 | 2 | | | | | | | 49.300 | 25.200 | 24.100 | | 22.000 | 22.000 | | | 22.000 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 110 | GTZ.AOA 4.151.102,266 | | 20030920 | 1 | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 111 | ANA EMILIA DOS SANTOS ALMEIDA; DEVIS PROGRAMME NR 3 | | 20040430 | 1 | | | | | | | 386.060 | 0 | 386.060 | 190.000 | 190.000 | 380.000 | 190.000 | 190.000 | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29.293.140 | 22.281.049 | 7.012.092 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1997 | 7ACP ANG63 | 0 | APPUI AU PROJET "MEMORIAS INTIMAS MARCAS" | | 19980701 | | <i>N</i> | | | | | | 186.000 | 186.000 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1997 | 7ACP ANG63 | 1 | GOFFEAU ESPACE "SUSSUTA BOE" (BRUXELLES) | | 19981031 | 8 | | | | | | | 186.000 | 180.323 | 5.677 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | 186.000 | 180.323 | 5.677 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1997 | 7ACP ANG64 | 0 | TRAINING FOR LAWYERS AND ACADEMICS IN FDUAN | | 20010120 | | <i>N</i> | 71.662 | | 71.662 | | | 800.000 | 728.338 | 71.662 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1997 | 7ACP ANG64 | 2 | DEVIS PROGRAMME | | 20021004 | 2 | | 26.400 | | | 26.400 | | 26.400 | 26.400 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26.400 | 26.400 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1997 | 7ACP ANG66 | 0 | COORDINATION & SUIVI ACTIONS DANS LE DOMAINE DE LA SANTE | | 19991231 | | <i>N</i> | 24.114 | | 24.114 | | | 181.798 | 157.685 | 24.114 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1998 | 6ACP ANG82 | 0 | AT COORDINATION & SUIVI DEVELOPPEMENT SYSTEME EDUCATIF | | 20010507 | | <i>N</i> | 5.398 | | 5.398 | | | 173.643 | 168.244 | 5.398 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1998 | 6ACP ANG82 | 1 | AT/316 - PEDRO DOMINGOS PETERSON | | 20000314 | 7 | | 11.048 | | 11.048 | | | 113.643 | 102.594 | 11.048 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | 113.643 | 102.594 | 11.048 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1998 | 7ACP ANG71 | 0 | CONSOLIDATION DES SYSTEMES EDUCATIFS | | 20010515 | | <i>N</i> | 3.407 | | 3.407 | | | 694.100 | 690.693 | 3.407 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1998 | 7ACP ANG71 | 2 | DEVIS DU 27.7.98 - 26.7.99 | | 20000331 | 3 | | | | | | | 431.620 | 431.620 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1998 | 7ACP ANG71 | 3 | EDUARDO DOMINGOS; EUR 192740 | | 20010510 | 3 | | 1.336 | | 1.336 | | | 192.740 | 191.404 | 1.336 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | 624.360 | 623.024 | 1.336 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1998 | 7ACP ANG72 | 0 | APPUI COORDINATION ACTIONS SECTEUR AGRICOLE & DEVLPMT | | 20010714 | | <i>N</i> | | | | | | 140.000 | 140.000 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1998 | 7ACP ANG72 | 1 | HENRIQUE PAIVA ALVES PRIMO | | 20010906 | 2 | | 44.897 | | 44.897 | | | 140.000 | 95.103 | 44.897 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | 140.000 | 95.103 | 44.897 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1998 | 8ACP ANG1 | 0 | SADC REGIONAL MONITORING, CONTROL & SURVEILLANCE OF | | 20040630 | | <i>N</i> | | | | | | 2.320.000 | 1.748.809 | 571.191 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1998 | 8ACP ANG1 | 1 | NAM/SADC-MCS/01/2001 - LUX- DEVELOPMENT - 6.308.150,56 NAD | | 20060206 | 8 | | | | | | | 1.010.000 | 0 | 1.010.000 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1998 | 8ACP ANG1 | 2 | WP 03-01 1/1-30/6/02 - EC SADC MCS PMU - 64.929 EURO | | 20020630 | 8 | | | | | | | 64.929 | 24.688 | 40.241 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |

Forecasts 2004 - 2005
extensions, decommitments and payments

| Angola | | | | | | | | | | SITUATION 31 December 2003 | | | FORECAST 2004 | | | FORECAST 2005 | | | ALARM | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|---|--|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|----------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| YEAR global commit. | Accounting number (global commit.) | N° indiv Commit | Title Project Global Commitment | | Amounts in € | | 2004 | | | Decomm 2004: Estimation risk factor | | | Global Commitment | Indiv. Commitment | RAC | 1 st Semester | 2 nd Semester | TOTAL | | payments 2004 estim. risk factor | | | 1 st Semester | 2 nd Semester | TOTAL | | |
| | | | Title Individual Commitment | | date end implementation | N° Category old RAL | extension to be requested Y/N* | Amount to be decommitted (D) | Low L | Medium M | High H | D=L+M+H | | | | ongoing indiv. Commitments | Payments on ongoing indiv. Commitment | RAP | | PAYMENTS A | PAYMENTS B | PAYMENTS A+B | Low L | Medium M | High H | A+B=L+M+H | PAYMENTS A |
| | | | | | | | | | | Amounts in Euro | | | | | | Amounts in Euro | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1998 | 8ACP ANG1 | 3 | WP 04 - 09/02-03/03 - EC SADC MCS PMU - 210.880 EURO | | 20030331 | 8 | | | | | 210.880 | 90.616 | 120.264 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 1998 | 8ACP ANG1 | 4 | WP NO.05 APR/03 - MAR/04 | | 20040331 | 8 | | | | | 463.000 | 245.020 | 217.980 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.748.809 | 360.325 | 1.388.484 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1999 | 7ACP ANG74 | 0 | AT AU SECTEUR G?NIE CIVIL ET INFRASTRUCTURES | | 20040430 | | N | | | | 204.000 | 204.000 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 1999 | 7ACP ANG76 | 0 | PROGRAMME DE MICROREALISATIONS II | | 20000815 | | N | | | | 2.000.000 | 2.000.000 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 1999 | 7ACP ANG76 | 1 | MICRO R?ALISATION ORDONNATEUR NATIONAL EUR 1.700.000 | | 20010228 | | | 850.000 | 850.000 | | 1.700.000 | 850.000 | 850.000 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 1999 | 7ACP ANG76 | 2 | ORDONNATEUR NATIONAL EUR 300.000 | | 20010228 | | | 182.360 | 182.360 | | 300.000 | 117.640 | 182.360 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.000.000 | 967.640 | 1.032.360 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 1999 | 7ACP ANG77 | 0 | APPUI INSTITUTIONNEL A L'ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE | | 20050228 | | N | | | | 1.300.000 | 1.068.533 | 231.467 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 1999 | 7ACP ANG77 | 4 | SNEDE SA; EUR 625000 | | 20050228 | | | | | | 628.000 | 120.608 | 505.392 | 120.608 | 125.000 | 245.608 | 245.608 | | | | | 125.000 | 130.000 | 255.000 | 0 | OK | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | 628.000 | 120.608 | 505.392 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 2000 | 7ACP ANG82 | 0 | ETUDE EAU ET ASSAINISSEMENT LUANDA | | 20010930 | | N | 16.000 | 16.000 | | 190.000 | 174.000 | 16.000 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 2000 | 7ACP ANG82 | 1 | SWS; ET 415; 1.939.599.00 EUR | | 20020111 | | | | | | 174.000 | 105.962 | 68.038 | | 34.000 | 34.000 | 34.000 | 34.000 | | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | 174.000 | 105.962 | 68.038 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG83 | 0 | FORMATION CONTINUE DES PROFESSEURS - ENSEIGNEMENT | | 20051231 | | N | | | | 6.000.000 | 2.898.614 | 3.101.386 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG83 | 1 | P.D.PETERSON; 3.398.720 AOR; AT/438 | | 20050131 | | | | | | 201.000 | 102.932 | 98.068 | 25.000 | 25.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | | | | | 25.000 | | | 25.000 | OK | |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG83 | 2 | UNIDADE GESTAO, MIN EDUCACAO; 46.460.980.21 AOA | | 20030806 | | | 241.287 | 241.287 | | 1.998.614 | 1.757.327 | 241.287 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG83 | 3 | CESO CI - CONSULTORES INTERNACIONAIS, AS | | 20051231 | | | | | | 699.000 | 139.762 | 559.238 | 110.000 | 110.000 | 220.000 | 220.000 | | | | | 110.000 | 155.000 | 265.000 | 0 | OK | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.898.614 | 2.000.021 | 898.593 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG88 | 0 | AUDIT TO WORK PROGRAMS | | 20010630 | | N | 28.100 | 28.100 | | 46.500 | 18.400 | 28.100 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG88 | 1 | DELOITTE AND TOUCHE; 18.335.00 EUROS | | 20010803 | | | 9.233 | | 9.233 | 18.400 | 9.168 | 9.233 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18.400 | 9.168 | 9.233 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG89 | 0 | AT PROGRAMMATION CADRE ART.255 LOME IV REVISEE | | 20010710 | | N | | | | 22.000 | 22.000 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG89 | 1 | CASANOVA ARASA; 21.900 EUROS; AT/427 | | 20010720 | | | 3.000 | 3.000 | | 22.000 | 0 | 22.000 | | 19.000 | 19.000 | 19.000 | 19.000 | | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22.000 | 0 | 22.000 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG90 | 0 | CONSOLIDACAO SISTEMA INFORMACAO/MELHORIA ESTRUTURAS | | 20011130 | | N | | | | 39.775 | 39.775 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG90 | 1 | PARTEX; 728.212,63 AOA; AT/439 | | 20020118 | | | 4.735 | | 4.735 | 39.775 | 35.040 | 4.735 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | 39.775 | 35.040 | 4.735 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG91 | 0 | APPUI A LA REFORME DE L'ADMINISTRATION DE LA JUSTICE | | 20020314 | | N | 8.700 | 8.700 | | 75.000 | 66.300 | 8.700 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG91 | 1 | TEA-CEGOS; 1161.899,13 AOA; AT/440 | | 20020531 | | | | | | 66.300 | 35.520 | 30.780 | 28.000 | | 28.000 | 28.000 | 28.000 | | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | 66.300 | 35.520 | 30.780 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG93 | 0 | MISSAO DE VIABILIDADE DE APOIO INSTITUTIONAL AO ON | | 20020214 | | N | 4.600 | 4.600 | | 50.000 | 45.400 | 4.600 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 | OK | |

Forecasts 2004 - 2005
extensions, decommitments and payments

| Angola | | | | | | | | | | SITUATION 31 December 2003 | | | FORECAST 2004 | | | FORECAST 2005 | | | ALARM | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|----------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|------------|------------|
| YEAR global commit. | Accounting number (global commit.) | N° indiv Commit | Title Project Global Commitment | | Amounts in € | | Decomm 2004: Estimation risk factor | | | Global Commitment | Indiv. Commitment | RAC | 1 st Semester | 2 nd Semester | TOTAL | payments 2004 estim. risk factor | | | | 1 st Semester | 2 nd Semester | TOTAL | | | |
| | | | Title Individual Commitment | date end implementation | N° Category old RAL | extension to be requested Y/N* | Amount to be decommitted (D) | Low L | Medium M | | | | | | | High H | Low L | Medium M | | | | | High H | PAYMENTS A | PAYMENTS B |
| | | | | | | | | | | Amounts in Euro | | | Amounts in Euro | | | Amounts in Euro | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | ongoing indiv. Commitments | Payments on ongoing indiv. Commitment | RAP | PAYMENTS A | PAYMENTS B | PAYMENTS A+B | Low L | Medium M | High H | PAYMENTS A | PAYMENTS B | PAYMENTS A+B | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | D=L+M+H | | | A+B=L+M+H | | | A+B=L+M+H | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG93 | 1 | J.M.SILVA MENDOCA AZEVEDO | 20020606 | | | | | 2.750 | 2.750 | | 45.400 | 42.650 | 2.750 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | 45.400 | 42.650 | 2.750 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG94 | 0 | APPUI INSTITUTIONNEL ? L'INEJ RENFORCEMENT CAPACIT'S TECHNI | 20021231 | | | N | | 58.900 | 58.900 | | 380.000 | 321.100 | 58.900 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG94 | 1 | S.H.RODRIGUES ACO; EUR 31.000 | 20020519 | | | | | | | | 31.100 | 27.900 | 3.200 | 3.000 | | 3.000 | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG94 | 2 | INEJ; 290.000 EUR; FED/ANG/6101 | 20020630 | | | | | | | | 290.000 | 290.000 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | 321.100 | 317.900 | 3.200 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG5 | 0 | APPROVISIONNEMENT EN EAU POTABLE DE LA VILLE DE TOMBWA | 20060630 | | | N | | | | | 7.600.000 | 5.704.460 | 1.895.540 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG5 | 1 | HYDEA ; 6.995.100 AOA; S/423 | 20030930 | | | | | | | | 652.300 | 347.299 | 305.001 | 76.813 | 110.000 | 186.813 | 186.813 | | 110.000 | | | 110.000 | OK | |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG5 | 2 | MOTA E CIA; 57.801.758,74 AOA; T/442 | 20030425 | | | | | | | | 5.052.160 | 2.380.881 | 2.671.280 | 800.000 | 800.000 | 1.600.000 | 1.600.000 | | 800.000 | | | 800.000 | OK | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | 5.704.460 | 2.728.180 | 2.976.280 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG6 | 0 | APPUI AU PROGRAMME NATIONAL DE REHABILITATION DES HANDICAPES | 20071231 | | | N | | | | | 14.000.000 | 3.258.969 | 10.741.031 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG6 | 2 | INTERSOS; AOA 5.173.739,50; S/436 | 20020520 | | | | | | | | 296.000 | 236.000 | 60.000 | 60.000 | | 60.000 | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG6 | 3 | D.CANDAU; 1.638.167,32 AOA; AT/453 | 20030521 | | | | | | | | 79.900 | 51.886 | 28.014 | 27.000 | | 27.000 | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG6 | 4 | INTERSOS; 18.714.783 AOA; S/479 | 20040102 | | | | | | | | 403.535 | 259.583 | 143.952 | | 100.000 | 100.000 | 100.000 | | 40.000 | | | 40.000 | OK | |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG6 | 5 | DEVIS-PROGR DE DEMARRAGE; 49.987 EUR | 20040415 | | | | | | | | 49.987 | 49.987 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG6 | 6 | HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL BELGE; 39.832.214,94 AOA | 20040316 | | | | | | | | 798.172 | 520.120 | 278.052 | | 190.000 | 190.000 | 190.000 | | 80.000 | | | 80.000 | OK | |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG6 | 7 | GTZ;AOA 62.988.202,78 | 20070519 | | | | | | | | 1.169.000 | 233.644 | 935.356 | 120.000 | 120.000 | 240.000 | 240.000 | | 120.000 | 120.000 | | 240.000 | OK | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | 2.796.594 | 1.351.220 | 1.445.374 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 2002 | 7ACP ANG97 | 0 | APPUI A LA PRODUCTION DU FILM "COMBOIO DA CANHOCA" | 20040428 | | | N | | | | | 350.000 | 350.000 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 2002 | 7ACP ANG97 | 1 | TRANSMEDITERRANEE PRODUCTIONS; 350.000 EUR | 20040409 | | | | | | | | 350.000 | 280.000 | 70.000 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | 350.000 | 280.000 | 70.000 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 2002 | 7ACP ANG98 | 0 | PROGRAM OF EMERGENCY SUPPORT TO THE PEACE PROCESS | 20050101 | | | N | | | | | 2.000.000 | 2.000.000 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 2002 | 7ACP ANG98 | 1 | F.A.O. IMPLEMENTING AGREEMENT; EUR 2.000.000 | 20031031 | | | | | | | | 2.000.000 | 1.900.000 | 100.000 | | 100.000 | 100.000 | 100.000 | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | 2.000.000 | 1.900.000 | 100.000 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG8 | 0 | PROGRAMME DE SOUTIEN AU SECTEUR DE LA SANTE | 20071231 | | | N | | | | | 25.000.000 | 5.052.000 | 19.948.000 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG8 | 1 | PROGRAMME D'APPUI AU SECTEUR SANTE | 20080504 | | | | | | | | 5.052.000 | 0 | 5.052.000 | 1.410.353 | 430.000 | 1.840.353 | 1.840.353 | | 430.000 | 430.000 | | 860.000 | OK | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | 5.052.000 | 0 | 5.052.000 | 1.410.353 | 430.000 | 1.840.353 | 1.840.353 | | 430.000 | 430.000 | | 860.000 | OK | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG10 | 0 | ETUDE EAU ET ASSAINISSEMENT LUANDA | 20030224 | | | N | | | | | 120.000 | 113.960 | 6.040 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG10 | 1 | SWS CONSULTING; AOA 1.485.092,36; AVENANT 1; VOIR 7.ANG.82/1 | 20020430 | | | | | | | | 113.960 | 102.989 | 10.971 | | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | 113.960 | 102.989 | 10.971 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 0 | PROGRAMME DE TRANSITION ET SOUTIEN AUX POPULATIONS | 20051130 | | | N | | | | | 16.300.000 | 10.950.521 | 5.349.480 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 1 | Collegio universitario aspiranti e medeci missionari | 20040930 | | | | | | | | 999.983 | 343.020 | 656.893 | | 556.895 | 556.895 | 556.895 | | | | | 99.998 | 99.998 | OK |

Forecasts 2004 - 2005
extensions, decommitments and payments

| Angola | | | | | | | | | | SITUATION 31 December 2003 | | | FORECAST 2004 | | | FORECAST 2005 | | | ALARM | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|----------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|----------|----------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| YEAR global commit. | Accounting number (global commit.) | N° indiv Commit | Title Project Global Commitment | | Amounts in € | | Decomm 2004: Estimation risk factor | | | Global Commitment | Indiv. Commitment | RAC | 1 st Semester | 2 nd Semester | TOTAL | payments 2004 estim. risk factor | | | | 1 st Semester | 2 nd Semester | TOTAL |
| | | | Title Individual Commitment | date end implementation | N° Category old RAL | extension to be requested Y/N* | Amount to be decommitted (D) | Low L | Medium M | | | | | | | High H | Low L | Medium M | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Amounts in Euro | | | Amounts in Euro | | | Amounts in Euro | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | ongoing indiv. Commitments | Payments on ongoing indiv. Commitment | RAP | PAYMENTS A | PAYMENTS B | PAYMENTS A+B | Low L | Medium M | High H | PAYMENTS A | PAYMENTS B | PAYMENTS A+B | |
| | | | | | | | | | | D=L+M+H | | | A+B=L+M+H | | | A+B=L+M+H | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 2 | Movimondo; eur 745.000; waku kungo | 20220930 | | | | | | 745.000 | 670.500 | 74.500 | | | 0 | | | | 74.500 | | 74.500 | OK |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 3 | Movimondo; eur 745.000; cuango cubango province | 20040930 | | | | | | 745.000 | 670.500 | 74.500 | | | 0 | | | | 74.500 | | 74.500 | OK |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 5 | Cosv; eur 748.950 | 20041029 | | | | | | 748.950 | 305.768 | 443.182 | | 368.287 | 368.287 | 368.287 | | | 74.895 | | 74.895 | OK |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 6 | Ailaei; 1196.900 eur | 20041029 | | | | | | 1.196.900 | 721.074 | 475.826 | | 356.214 | 356.214 | 356.214 | | | | 119.612 | 119.612 | OK |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 7 | OXFAM G.B.; EUR 749.902 | 20040429 | | | | | | 749.902 | 428.981 | 320.921 | | 240.000 | 240.000 | 240.000 | | | 75.000 | | 75.000 | OK |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 8 | Goal; eur 750.000 | 20040429 | | | | | | 750.000 | 373.918 | 376.082 | | 300.000 | 300.000 | 300.000 | | | 75.000 | | 75.000 | OK |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 9 | GRUPPO VOLONTARIATO CIVILE GVC; EUR 750.000 | 20040429 | | | | | | 750.000 | 453.645 | 296.355 | 221.355 | | 221.355 | 221.355 | | | 75.000 | | 75.000 | OK |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 10 | INTERSOS; GRANT 745.000,00 EUR IMPROV. WATER AND SANITATION | 20040529 | | | | | | 745.000 | 393.375 | 351.625 | | 275.000 | 275.000 | 275.000 | | | 74.500 | | 74.500 | OK |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 11 | MOVIMONDO;PROGRAMME DE TRANSITION EN SOUTIEN AUX POPULATIONS | 20050129 | | | | | | 700.000 | 471.160 | 228.840 | 155.000 | | 155.000 | 155.000 | | | 70.000 | | 70.000 | OK |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 12 | PROGRAMME DE TRANSITION EN SOUTIEN AUX POPULATIONS | 20050731 | | | | | | 500.000 | 245.963 | 254.037 | | 200.000 | 200.000 | 200.000 | | | 50.000 | | 50.000 | OK |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 13 | GVC GRUPPO VOLONTARIO CIVILE;EUR 641.000 | 20040930 | | | | | | 573.000 | 0 | 573.000 | 230.000 | | 230.000 | 230.000 | | | | 286.500 | 286.500 | OK |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 14 | CIC-PORTUGAL | 20040731 | | | | | | 267.886 | 208.440 | 59.445 | | 30.000 | 30.000 | 30.000 | | | 26.000 | | 26.000 | OK |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 15 | Danish refugee council (drc);eur 700000 | 20050331 | | | | | | 700.000 | 368.664 | 331.336 | | 260.000 | 260.000 | 260.000 | | | 70.000 | | 70.000 | OK |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 16 | INTERSOS; GRANT ; 690.000 EURO | 20031231 | | | | | | 690.000 | 435.490 | 254.510 | | 185.000 | 185.000 | 185.000 | | | 69.000 | | 69.000 | OK |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 17 | PROGRAMA DE TRANSI?O PARA APOIO ?S POPULA?OES DESLOCADAS | 20051112 | | | | | | 16.800 | 0 | 16.800 | 4.000 | 4.000 | 8.000 | 8.000 | | | 4.000 | 4.000 | 8.000 | OK |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 18 | PROGRAMA DE TRANSI?O PARA APOIO ?S POPULA?OES DESLOCADAS | 20051111 | | | | | | 72.100 | 0 | 72.100 | 18.000 | 18.000 | 36.000 | 36.000 | | | 18.000 | 18.000 | 36.000 | OK |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | 10.950.521 | 6.090.568 | 4.859.952 | | | 0 | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG12 | 0 | PROGRAMME MICRO REALISATION PHASE 3 | 20060301 | | | N | | | 7.405.000 | 2.752.073 | 4.652.927 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG12 | 1 | D.P.; PROGR.MICROREALIZACOES; 49.800 EUR | 20030325 | | | | | | 49.800 | 49.800 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG12 | 2 | DIRECTEUR DU PROGRAMME;EUR 2.702.273 | 20040714 | | | | | | 2.702.273 | 1.408.150 | 1.294.123 | 1.200.000 | | 1.200.000 | 1.200.000 | | | | | 0 | OK |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | 2.752.073 | 1.457.950 | 1.294.123 | | | 0 | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG13 | 0 | APPUI ? L'INSTITUT NATIONAL STATISTIQUE-ELABORATION PROFILS | 20050630 | | | N | | | 1.900.000 | 1.391.350 | 508.650 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG13 | 1 | DEVIS 2003-2004 | 20030605 | | | | | | 1.326.850 | 663.425 | 663.425 | 400.000 | 250.000 | 650.000 | 650.000 | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG13 | 2 | SAMUEL HENRIQUE RODRIGUES A?O | 20040501 | | | | | | 64.500 | 21.594 | 42.906 | 13.000 | 13.000 | 26.000 | 26.000 | | | 13.000 | | 13.000 | OK |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | 1.391.350 | 685.019 | 706.331 | | | 0 | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG15 | 0 | PROGRAM OF EMERGENCY SUPPORT TO THE PEACE PROCESS | 20050101 | | | N | | | 28.000.000 | 27.927.407 | 72.593 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG15 | 1 | WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION WHO; EUR 3.214.243 | 20031229 | | | | | | 3.214.243 | 2.570.366 | 643.877 | | | 0 | | | | 643.877 | | 643.877 | OK |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG15 | 2 | UNICEF; 8.875.214 EUR; GRANT FOR MULTISECTORAL HUMANITARIAN | 20040429 | | | | | | 8.875.214 | 7.726.575 | 1.148.639 | | | 0 | | | | 1.148.639 | | 1.148.639 | OK |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG15 | 3 | UNITED NATIONS; EUR 1.398.200; GRANT IMPLEMENTATION WATER AN | 20031129 | | | | | | 1.398.200 | 1.179.000 | 219.200 | | | 0 | | | | 219.200 | | 219.200 | OK |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG15 | 4 | UNHCR; EUR 500.000; SUPPORT VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION REFUGEES | 20030829 | | | | | | 500.000 | 400.000 | 100.000 | | 50.000 | 50.000 | 50.000 | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG15 | 5 | EXP - M. CHIO - AT ON | 20040914 | | | | | | 440.000 | 108.027 | 331.973 | 130.000 | 130.000 | 260.000 | 260.000 | | | 60.000 | | 60.000 | OK |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG15 | 6 | M.A.G.; EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION MEXICO PROVINCE | 20040602 | | | | | | 2.050.000 | 1.169.390 | 880.610 | | | 675.610 | 675.610 | | | 205.000 | | 205.000 | OK |

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| Angola | | | | | | | | | | SITUATION 31 December 2003 | | | FORECAST 2004 | | | FORECAST 2005 | | | ALARM | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|--|--|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------|----------|--------|------------|------------|--------------|-------|----------|
| YEAR global commit. | Accounting number (global commit.) | N° indiv Commit | Title Project Global Commitment | | Amounts in € | | Decomm 2004: Estimation risk factor | | | Global Commitment | Indiv. Commitment | RAC | 1 st Semester | 2 nd Semester | TOTAL | payments 2004 estim. risk factor | | | | 1 st Semester | 2 nd Semester | TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| | | | Title Individual Commitment | | date end implementation | N° Category old RAL | extension to be requested Y/N* | Amount to be decommitted (D) | Low L | | | | | | | Medium M | High H | Low L | | | | | Medium M | High H | PAYMENTS A | PAYMENTS B | PAYMENTS A+B | Low L | Medium M |
| | | | | | | | | | | Amounts in Euro | | | | | | Amounts in Euro | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | ongoing indiv. Commitments | Payments on ongoing indiv. Commitment | RAP | | | | A+B=L+M+H | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG15 | 7 | INTERSOS; EMERGENCY MINE/UXO RISK REDUCTION SUPPORT IDPS | | 20040602 | | | | | 1.100.000 | 680.350 | 419.650 | | 309.650 | 309.650 | 309.650 | 309.650 | | | 110.000 | | 110.000 | OK | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG15 | 8 | HALO TRUST; HUMANITARIAN MINECLEARANCE; SURVEY PLAN ALTO | | 20040609 | | | | | 1.700.000 | 1.141.140 | 558.860 | | 388.860 | 388.860 | 388.860 | 388.860 | | | 170.000 | | 170.000 | OK | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG15 | 9 | UNITED NATIONS D.P.; SUPPORT TO MINE ACTION COORD. CAPACITY | | 20040527 | | | | | 1.000.000 | 660.000 | 340.000 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 340.000 | | 340.000 | OK | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG15 | 10 | EURONAUD 2003 GLOBAL PROJECT PROPOSAL NEW ACCESSIBLE AREAS | | 20041019 | | | | | 4.500.000 | 2.880.000 | 1.620.000 | | 1.170.000 | 1.170.000 | 1.170.000 | 1.170.000 | | | 450.000 | | 450.000 | OK | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG15 | 11 | MENSCHEN GEGEN MINEN | | 20040714 | | | | | 1.149.750 | 876.000 | 273.750 | | 109.500 | 109.500 | 109.500 | 109.500 | | | 164.250 | | 164.250 | OK | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG15 | 12 | PROGRAMME ALIMENTAIRE MONDIAL; EUR 2.000.000 | | 20030503 | | | | | 2.000.000 | 1.495.328 | 504.672 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 504.172 | | 504.172 | OK | | | | | | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | 27.927.407 | 20.886.176 | 7.041.231 | | | 0 | | | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG17 | 0 | PRODUCTION DU FILM "NA CIDADE VAZIA" | | 20050131 | | N | | | 300.000 | 300.000 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 0 | OK | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG17 | 1 | INTEGRADA PRODUCOES LTDA; 300.000 EUR; FILM NA CIDADE VAZIA | | 20040311 | | | | | 300.000 | 240.000 | 60.000 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 0 | OK | | | | | | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | 300.000 | 240.000 | 60.000 | | | 0 | | | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | 0 | OK | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG18 | 0 | APPUI INSTITUTIONNEL AU MINISTRE DU PLAN | | 20031231 | | N | | | 193.830 | 193.830 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 0 | OK | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG18 | 1 | ALVES DA ROCHA; 8.212.674 AOA; AT/459 | | 20030828 | | | | 13.122 | 13.122 | 193.830 | 162.843 | 30.987 | 17.865 | 17.865 | 17.865 | 17.865 | | | | | 0 | OK | | | | | | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | 193.830 | 162.843 | 30.987 | | | 0 | | | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG19 | 0 | AT AU SECTEUR GENIE CIVIL ET INFRASTRUCTURES | | 20040430 | | N | | | 80.000 | 80.000 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 0 | OK | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG19 | 1 | RODRIGUES BENTO; 3.710.168 AOR; AT/488 | | 20031014 | | | | 4.000 | 4.000 | 80.000 | 53.907 | 26.093 | 22.000 | 22.000 | 22.000 | 22.000 | | | | | 0 | OK | | | | | | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | 80.000 | 53.907 | 26.093 | | | 0 | | | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 2003 | 8ACP ANG20 | 0 | AUDITS DE DEVIS-PROGR ET PROJETS FINANCES PAR LE FED | | 20040601 | | N | | 70.000 | 70.000 | 70.000 | 0 | 70.000 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 0 | OK | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 8ACP ANG21 | 0 | EVALUATION 7 ACP ANG 94 - APPUI INSTITUTIONNEL A L'INEJ | | 20031231 | | N | | | 32.000 | 26.900 | 5.100 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 0 | OK | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 8ACP ANG21 | 1 | JORGE MANUEL DA ROCHA RODRIGUES; AOA 1.952.623 | | 20030829 | | | | 14 | 14 | 26.900 | 26.886 | 14 | | | 0 | 0 | | | | | 0 | OK | | | | | | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | 26.900 | 26.886 | 14 | | | 0 | | | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | 0 | OK | |
| 2003 | 8ACP ANG22 | 0 | ETUDE COMPL. - PROJETS D'APPUI AU SECTEUR DE LA JUSTICE | | 20040131 | | N | | 45.000 | 45.000 | 45.000 | 0 | 45.000 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 0 | OK | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 8ACP ANG23 | 0 | APPUI A LA REFORME DE L'ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE | | 20040201 | | N | | 79.800 | 79.800 | 79.800 | 0 | 79.800 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 0 | OK | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 8ACP ANG24 | 0 | AT A ORDONNATEUR NATIONAL DANS LE DOMAINE DE L'APPUI INSTITU | | 20050131 | | N | | | 205.000 | 0 | 205.000 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 0 | OK | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 8ACP ANG25 | 0 | ETUDES DANS LE DOMAINE DE L'APPUI INSTITUTIONNEL ET DE LA | | 20050831 | | N | | | 250.000 | 78.900 | 171.100 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 0 | OK | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 8ACP ANG25 | 1 | A-IP(ANGOLA - INSTITUTO DE PESQUISA ECONOMICA E SOCIAL);AOA | | 20031208 | | | | | 78.900 | 0 | 78.900 | 15.780 | 55.230 | 71.010 | 71.010 | 71.010 | | | 7.000 | | 7.000 | OK | | | | | | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | 78.900 | 0 | 78.900 | | | 0 | | | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG1 | 0 | PROGRAMME OF SUPPORT TO THE SOCIAL ACTION FUND FAS III | | 20090131 | | N | | | 29.000.000 | 0 | 29.000.000 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 0 | OK | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG2 | 0 | PROGRAM OF EMERGENCY MINE ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE RETURN | | 20090131 | | N | | | 26.000.000 | 0 | 26.000.000 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 0 | OK | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG3 | 0 | PROGRAMME OF SUPPORT TO THE SOCIAL ACTION FUND - FAS III | | 20090131 | | N | | | 16.000.000 | 0 | 16.000.000 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 0 | OK | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG4 | 0 | WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION FOR THE SUBURBAN AREAS OF LUANDA | | 20100630 | | N | | | 20.000.000 | 0 | 20.000.000 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 0 | OK | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG5 | 0 | SUPERVISION DE PROJETS/PROGRAMMES - | | 20040430 | | N | | | 42.000 | 0 | 42.000 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 0 | OK | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG6 | 0 | AUDITS DE DEVIS-PROGRAMMES ET PROJETS FED | | 20061231 | | N | | | 70.000 | 0 | 70.000 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 0 | OK | | | | | | |

Forecasts 2004 - 2005

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| Angola | | | | | | | | | | SITUATION 31 December 2003 | | | FORECAST 2004 | | | FORECAST 2005 | | | A L A R M | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|----------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| YEAR global commit. | Accounting number (global commit.) | N° indiv Commit | Amounts in € | | 2004 | | Decomm 2004: Estimation risk factor | | | Global Commitment | Indiv. Commitment | RAC | 1 st Semester | 2 nd Semester | TOTAL | payments 2004 estim, risk factor | | | | 1 st Semester | 2 nd Semester | TOTAL | |
| | | | Title Project Global Commitment | date end implementation | N° Category old RAL | extension to be requested Y/N* | Amount to be decom- mitted (D) | Low L | Medium M | | | | High H | ongoing indiv. Commitments | Payments on ongoing indiv. Commitment | RAP | PAYMENTS A | PAYMENTS B | | PAYMENTS A+B | Low L | Medium M | High H |
| | | | Amounts in Euro | | Amounts in Euro | | | | | | Amounts in Euro | | | Amounts in Euro | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | D=L+M+H | | D=L+M+H | | | | | | A+B=L+M+H | | | A+B=L+M+H | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG7 | 0 | AT AU MINISTERE DU PLAN - STRATEGIE DE LONG TERME | 20060930 | | N | | | | 79.500 | 0 | 79.500 | | | 0 | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG8 | 0 | IDENTIFICATION APPUI CADRE DU RENFORCEMENT MINIST. DU PLAN | 20061130 | | N | | | | 79.820 | 0 | 79.820 | | | 0 | | | | | | | 0 | OK |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG9 | 0 | INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES | 20090430 | | N | | | | 570.000 | 0 | 570.000 | | | 0 | | | | | | | 0 | OK |

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| YEAR global commit. | Accounting number (global commit.) | N° indiv Commit | Amounts in € | | N° Category old RAL | extension to be requested Y/N* | 2004 Amount to be decommitted (D) | COMMENTS |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| | | | Title Project Global Commitment | date end implementation | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 5.189.835 | |
| Total ongoing global commitment | | | | | | | 5.189.835 | |
| Total ongoing individual commitment | | | | | | | 5.951.348 | |
| Total | | | | | | | 11.141.183 | |
| 1990 | 6ACP ANG25 | 0 | REHAB BOAVIDA HOSPITAL LUANDA | 20021231 | | N | 25.422 | A clôturer (demande de clôture à AIDCO/C/8 par n/note 1158/03/JLA/hs du 14/04/03. Rappel par n/note 1565/03/JLA du 24/06/03) |
| 1990 | 6ACP ANG25 | 12 | ET/345 - AFRICONSULT CONSULTANT EN ING?NIRIE | 20001128 | 7 | | | 3 A clôturer (demande de clôture à AIDCO/C/8 par n/note 0172/03/MJB/hs du 30/01/03. |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 6ACP ANG42 | 0 | PROG BOURSES STAGE & ETUDE | | | N | 9.181 | Projet géré par le siège (AIDCO/C/5) |
| 1990 | 6ACP ANG42 | 2 | especialidade de medicina veterinaria | 20010731 | 8 | | | Bourse de stage. Engagement géré par le siège (AIDCO/C/5) |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 6ACP ANG50 | 0 | URGENT SANITATION OPER LUANDA | 20011231 | | N | 3.555.557 | Dégagement partiel proposé par n/note 2494/02/JLA du 06/12/02 à AIDCO/C/8. Rappel par n/note 1565/03/JLA du 24/06/03 À clôturer après derniers paiements |
| 1990 | 6ACP ANG50 | 3 | DAF / F 178 | | 7 | | 117.315 | A clôturer, suite à la faillite du titulaire |
| 1990 | 6ACP ANG50 | 4 | HIDROPROYECTO-COBA (P) | 19940430 | 7 | | 104.369 | A clôturer |
| 1990 | 6ACP ANG50 | 9 | EUROMARKINT - F/289 (ELISAL) | 19980330 | 7 | | 51.559 | A clôturer après formalisation de la réception définitive des équipements, et dernier paiement |
| 1990 | 6ACP ANG50 | 10 | PROFABRIL; AOK 792,867.04 | 20001001 | 7 | | 26.769 | A clôturer après approbation des rapports par l'ON et réalisation des derniers paiements (2nd tranche et rétention de 10%) |
| 1990 | 6ACP ANG50 | 11 | GOUVERNEMENT LUANDA | 20000831 | 7 | | 151.044 | Action annulée. A clôturer après apurement (frais bancaires) |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 6ACP ANG56 | 0 | ALIMENT EAU VILLE DE TOMBWA | 19990301 | | N | | A clôturer après derniers paiements |
| 1991 | 6ACP ANG56 | 2 | ET/307 - ENB - 2?ME PHASE | 20000530 | 8 | | 9.062 | A clôturer après facturation et paiement de la rétention de garantie |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 6ACP ANG66 | 0 | REHABILITAION OF MAJOR ROADS IN THE SW REGION OF ANGOLA | | | N | 5.336 | A clôturer après derniers paiements |
| 1992 | 6ACP ANG66 | 3 | S/326 - PROFABRIL | 20001211 | 7 | | 3.898 | A clôturer après paiement de la rétention de garantie |
| 1992 | 6ACP ANG66 | 4 | T/339 - MOTA & CIA - TROCOS 1, 2 E 3 _ VOIR AUSSI 6RPR 486/2 | 20010910 | 7 | | 1.610 | A clôturer après dernier paiement (cf. 6.ACP.RPR.486/2) |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 0 | PROJET DE SANTE POST URGENCE (REHABILITATION) | 20031231 | | N | 682.636 | |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 7 | FIESA - AT S/266 | | 7 | | 207 | A clôturer après dernier paiement |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 15 | 2 DV - PROYECTO DE SAUDE POS-EMERGENCIA | 20030918 | 5 | | 78.609 | A clôturer après apurement, sur la base du rapport d'audit |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 22 | DEVIS PROGRAMME _ PSPE - INICIATIVAS COMUNAUTAIRES | 20010430 | 5 | | 233.214 | A clôturer après apurement, et recouvrement des dépenses non justifiées, sur la base du rapport d'audit |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 24 | Master Degree in Public Health | 20001012 | 8 | | | Bourse de stage. Engagement géré par le siège (AIDCO/C/5) |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 25 | Master Degree program in Health Administration | 20001012 | 8 | | | Bourse de stage. Engagement géré par le siège (AIDCO/C/5) |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 26 | 3 D P - SAUDE POS-EMERGENCIA PSP-E (10/99-31/3/2000) | 20010430 | 5 | | 156.169 | A clôturer après apurement, et recouvrement des dépenses non justifiées, sur la base du rapport d'audit |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 27 | REGIE VOLET SIDA + AVENANT 1 | 20010520 | 4 | | 181 | A clôturer après réception du rapport d'audit, apurement, et éventuel recouvrement de dépenses non justifiées |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 28 | Organisation et Gestion d'Entreprises | 20020531 | 8 | | | Bourse de stage. Engagement géré par le siège (AIDCO/C/5) |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 31 | CASANOVA ARASA; 212.295,048 AOK | 20001218 | 2 | | | A clôturer après réception du rapport final |

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| YEAR global commit. | Accounting number (global commit.) | N° indiv Commit | Title Project Global Commitment | | Amounts in € | | 2004 | | COMMENTS |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|---|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|--|
| | | | Title Individual Commitment | date end implementation | N° Category old RAL | extension to be requested Y/N* | Amount to be decommitted (D) | | |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 32 | SERTA; AOK 716.712,88 | 20040328 | 7 | | | 88.093 | A clôturer après derniers paiements |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 34 | TECHASSIST-DMAS; ETI/412; 9.387.341 AOA | 20030130 | 7 | | | 41.513 | A clôturer (demande de clôture adressée à AIDCO/C/8 par n/note 1527/03/RF/hs du 20/06/03) |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 36 | 47 DEVIS PROGRAMME; 1.017.900 EUR | 20030930 | 3 | | | | A clôturer après réception des rapports finaux technique et financier, et apurement des avances |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 37 | OPCA; 4.434.630 AOA; T/414 | 20011108 | 8 | | | | Contrat de travaux. Le marché ne pourra être clôturé qu'après la réception définitive des travaux et la libération de la garantie (ou paiement de la rétention de garantie) fin 2005. |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 38 | PR.SANT? POST-URG; 2? DV PR; 4.130.606,50 AOA | 20020422 | 3 | | | 42.457 | Rapport financier final en analyse. A clôturer après apurement des avances, et recouvrement des dépenses non justifiées |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 39 | TSE-TECHN.SP.EXPORT; 52.982.432.00 AOA; T/448 | 20040530 | 8 | | | | Contrat de travaux. Le marché ne pourra être clôturé qu'après la réception définitive des travaux et les derniers paiements (cf avenant, feuille des nouveaux engagements individuels pour les projets en cours) |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 40 | GESTAO DE SERVICOS | 20030614 | 8 | | | | Bourse de stage. Engagement géré par le siège (AIDCO/C/5) |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 41 | IMMUNOHEMOTERAPIA | 20030614 | 8 | | | | Bourse de stage. Engagement géré par le siège (AIDCO/C/5) |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 42 | COM.IT; 4.023.619,5 AOA | 20021119 | 7 | | | 31 | A clôturer (demande de clôture adressée à AIDCO/C/8 par n/note 1527/03/RF/hs du 20/06/03) |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 43 | MISSIONPHARMA; AOA 20.691.966,82; F/458 | 20030109 | 8 | | | | Contrat de fournitures. Le marché ne pourra être clôturé qu'après la réception définitive des fournitures et la libération de la garantie (ou paiement de la rétention de garantie) mi 2005. |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 44 | TSE-TECHNIQUE SPECIALES A L'EXPORT S.A | 20040526 | 8 | | | 162 | Contrat de fournitures. Le marché ne pourra être clôturé qu'après la réception définitive des fournitures et la libération de la garantie fin 2004. |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | 45 | OMFE,AS | 20040519 | 8 | | | 668 | Contrat de fournitures. Le marché ne pourra être clôturé qu'après la réception définitive des fournitures et la libération de la garantie fin 2004. |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 6ACP ANG74 | 0 | PROGRAMME DE REHABILITATION. | 20011231 | | N | | 96.114 | |
| 1994 | 6ACP ANG74 | 21 | ACCION CONTRA EL HAMBRE; 2.885.000,00 AOK | 20020110 | 7 | | | 1.275 | A clôturer (demande de clôture adressée à AIDCO/C/8 par n/note 2409/02/MJB/hs du 29/11/02) |
| 1994 | 6ACP ANG74 | 23 | MOVIMONDO; AOK 2.101.491,96 | 20020301 | 7 | | | 976 | A clôturer après dernier paiement |
| 1994 | 6ACP ANG74 | 27 | JEAN LOUIS ALEXANDRE; AOK 546.921,94 | 20020215 | 2 | | | 5.900 | A clôturer après réception du rapport final |
| 1994 | 6ACP ANG74 | 29 | GVC; 600.000 EUROS | 20011130 | 7 | | | 14.564 | A clôturer après dernier paiement |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 7ACP ANG44 | 0 | RETURN & REINTEGRATION QUALIFIED AFRICAN NATIONALS -PHASEIII | 19991231 | | N | | | Rapport final non présenté. A clôturer après recouvrement. |
| 1994 | 7ACP ANG44 | 1 | IOM VOIR 7 RPR 287 | | 2 | | | 436.218 | Rapports finaux technique et financier non présentés. A clôturer après apurement et probable recouvrement des dépenses non justifiées sur avances versées (206.481,19 EUR). |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 7ACP ANG50 | 0 | PROGRAMME DE MICRO-PROJETS | | | N | | | A clôturer après analyse des rapports financiers. Date de fin de la mise en oeuvre: 19990531 |
| 1994 | 7ACP ANG50 | 1 | AT/ADM. BUDGET (282050/CENTRAL+193900/HUILA+166300) | | 3 | | | 10.347 | A clôturer après analyse du rapport financier, et apurement. Date de fin de la mise en oeuvre: 19990531 |
| 1994 | 7ACP ANG50 | 2 | WP 1 - 18 MONTHS FROM JAN. 1995/MICROPROJECTS PROGRAMME | 19951231 | 3 | | | 114.610 | A clôturer après analyse du rapport financier, apurement et recouvrement des dépenses non justifiées sur les avances versées (61.391 EUR minimum). Date de fin de la mise en oeuvre: 19990531 |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 7ACP ANG51 | 0 | PROGRAMME BOURSES D'ETUDE ET STAGE | | | N | | 62.262 | Projet géré par le siège (AIDCO/C/5) |
| 1994 | 7ACP ANG51 | 11 | ESPECIALIDADE DE MEDICINA VETERINARIA_- JOAO LAURETA NIMBA | 20010731 | 8 | | | | Bourse de stage. Engagement géré par le siège (AIDCO/C/5) |
| 1994 | 7ACP ANG51 | 12 | CURSO DE AGRONOMIA_- ANTONIO GONCALVES NETO | 20020228 | 8 | | | | Bourse de stage. Engagement géré par le siège (AIDCO/C/5) |
| 1994 | 7ACP ANG51 | 13 | CURSO DE AGRONOMIA_- MARIO ANT ERNESTO | 20020228 | 8 | | | | Bourse de stage. Engagement géré par le siège (AIDCO/C/5) |
| 1994 | 7ACP ANG51 | 14 | CURSO DE AGRONOMIA_- CECILIA ANTONIO PAULO SANTOS | 20020228 | 8 | | | | Bourse de stage. Engagement géré par le siège (AIDCO/C/5) |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | |

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| YEAR global commit. | Accounting number (global commit.) | N° indiv Commit | Amounts in € | | 2004 | | COMMENTS |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| | | | Title Project Global Commitment | date end implementation | N° Category old RAL | extension to be requested Y/N* | |
| | | | Title Individual Commitment | | | | |
| 1995 | 7ACP ANG60 | 0 | Rehabilitation en milieu rural a huambo. | 19970201 | | N | A clôturer après analyse des rapports financiers |
| 1995 | 7ACP ANG60 | 1 | The halo trust (uk) - contract ref/271 art.255 | | 7 | | Dernier paiement effectué. A clôturer |
| 1995 | 7ACP ANG60 | 3 | Oikos (p) - contract ref/270 art.255 | 19970731 | 3 | 120.881 | A clôturer après analyse du rapport financier, apurement et probable recouvrement des dépenses non justifiées sur avances versées (20.973 EUR minimum). |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG61 | 0 | REHABILITATION DE L'INSTITUT DE TCHIVINGUIRO. | 20030815 | | N | 337.646 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG61 | 2 | T/315 - MOTA & CIA SA | 19990903 | 7 | 21.504 | A clôturer (demande de clôture adressée à AIDCO/C/8 par n/note 1687/03/MJB/hs du 15/07/03) |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG61 | 3 | AT/324 - SOPEX NV - AT IMAT | 20030201 | 7 | 48.951 | A clôturer (demande de clôture adressée à AIDCO/C/8 par n/note 2497/03/MJB/hs du 06/11/03) |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG61 | 4 | TSE; 614.420 AOA | 20020322 | 7 | 3.581 | A clôturer |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG61 | 6 | DMS DIDALAB; AOA 725.009 | 20020322 | 7 | 1.004 | A clôturer |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG61 | 8 | NORCROS, S.L.; 1.900.288,24 AOA; F/381 | 20010608 | 7 | 975 | A clôturer |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG61 | 9 | D.G.IAT; 5.607.683,34 AOA; C.FIN.5603/ANG | 20030130 | 3 | | A clôturer après analyse du rapport financier, et apurement |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG61 | 10 | PLANCENTER LTD; 129.246 EUR; 2002/34396 | 20030314 | 8 | | Contrat cadre. Engagement géré par le siège (AIDCO/C/7) |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 0 | PROGRAMME D'APPUI A LA RESTRUCTURATION. | 20051231 | | N | |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 1 | BDPA-SCETAGRI - ETUDE | 19961130 | 7 | 22.682 | A clôturer après dernier paiement |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 2 | PROINTEC - PTA 58.302.308 - ETUDE REHAB SYSTEMES PROD DISTR | 19980101 | 8 | 340.232 | Suite à la résiliation du contrat, à clôturer après recouvrement d'une avance correspondant à des services non prestés (64.169,67 EUR) |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 4 | ASS ENGINEERS - ECU 298.500 - ETUDE REHAB ROUTES SEC ET TERT | 19980101 | 7 | 267.900 | A clôturer |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 5 | ROUGHTON INT - UKL - ETUDE REHAB ROUTES SEC, TERT, PONTS, ET | 19980101 | 7 | 343.071 | A clôturer |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 6 | S/308 - OIKOS MULTIP SEMENTES ADAPTADAS | 19990420 | 3 | 44.511 | A clôturer après analyse du rapport financier final, apurement et recouvrement des dépenses non justifiées sur avances versées (19.070 EUR minimum). |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 7 | S/309 - OIKOS - PI REABILITACAO COMUNITARIA | 19990620 | 3 | 37.916 | A clôturer après analyse du rapport financier final et apurement |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 11 | S/320 - MOVIMONDO - CENTRO SAUDE LONDUMBALL + AVENANT 1 | 20000606 | 7 | | A clôturer (demande de clôture adressée à AIDCO/C/8 par n/note 1447/00/BDG/hs du 16/06/03) |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 15 | S/324 - VIDA - VIDA E TRABALHO EM CHIPIPA | 20000422 | 3 | 53.419 | Rapport financier final incomplet. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis à l'apurement ou au recouvrement des avances non apurées. |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 16 | S/328 - OIKOS - MULTIPLICACAO SEMENTES ADAPTADAS - HUAMBO, K | 20000302 | 3 | 31.962 | A clôturer après analyse du rapport financier final et apurement des avances |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 18 | S/333 - OIKOS - KAALA | 20000905 | 3 | 37.773 | A clôturer après analyse du rapport financier final, et apurement des avances |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 20 | S/336 - CONCERN - KUNHINGA | 20000905 | 3 | | A clôturer après analyse du rapport financier final, apurement des avances et éventuel paiement final |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 21 | S/337 - CONCERN - EKUNHA | 20000905 | 3 | | Rapport financier final incomplet. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis à l'apurement et au paiement final ou à la clôture sans paiement |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 24 | S/341 - MOVIMONDO MOLISV - CHIVA - HUAMBO | 20000901 | 2 | 193.926 | Rapports finaux technique et financier non présentés. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis à l'apurement ou au recouvrement des avances non apurées (193.926 EUR). |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 25 | S/342 - SAVE CHILDREN UK | 20000901 | 2 | 175.152 | Rapports finaux technique et financier non présentés. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis à l'apurement ou au recouvrement des avances non apurées (175.152 EUR). |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 26 | S/343 - OIKOS - PROSACO - KAALA | 20000301 | 3 | 15.349 | A clôturer après analyse du rapport financier final, apurement des avances et éventuel paiement final |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 27 | S/335 - DWS - DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP - ABAST AGUA HUAMBO | 20000905 | 2 | 177.003 | Rapports finaux technique et financier non présentés. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis à l'apurement ou au recouvrement des avances non apurées (177.003 EUR). |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 30 | NGO NUOVA FRONTIERA (NF); AOR 2.377.493.812.780.00; CONTRACT | 20011028 | 7 | 81 | A clôturer |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 31 | NGO OIKOS; AOR 916740639840.00; CONTRACT NO S/357 | 20010228 | 2 | 85.569 | Rapports finaux technique et financier non présentés. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis à l'apurement ou au recouvrement des avances non apurées (85.569 EUR). |

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| YEAR global commit. | Accounting number (global commit.) | N° indiv Commit | Amounts in € | | N° Category old RAL | extension to be requested Y/N* | Amount to be decommitted (D) | COMMENTS |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| | | | Title Project Global Commitment | Title Individual Commitment | | | | |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 32 | NGO OIKOS; AOR 789,896,897,880.00; CONTRACT NO S/353 | | 20010228 | 3 | | A clôturer après analyse du rapport financier final, apurement des avances et éventuel paiement final |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 33 | NGO NUOVA FRONTIERA (NF); AOR 2.213.389,845,800.00; CONTRACT | | 20020228 | 3 | | Rapport financier final incomplet. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis à l'apurement ou au recouvrement des avances non apurées. |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 34 | NGO NUOVA FRONTIERA (NF); AOR 1.369.030,091,040.00; CONTRACT | | 20010728 | 7 | 6.903 | A clôturer |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 35 | NGO I.E.D.; AOR 2.825.437,893,720.00; CONTRACT NO S/356 | | 20010828 | 8 | 29.316 | A clôturer après décision de l'ON sur l'entité à laquelle les équipements acquis avec financement du FED doivent être remis |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 36 | NGO OIKOS; AOR 2.338.392,104,640.00; CONTRACT NO S/348 | | 20010628 | 3 | 32.243 | A clôturer après analyse du rapport financier final, apurement des avances et paiement final |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 37 | NGO COSPE; AOR 1.983,952,972,320.00; CONTRACT NO S/349 | | 20010628 | 3 | 24.837 | A clôturer après analyse du rapport financier final, apurement des avances et paiement final |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 38 | NGO ADMA; AOR 2.376,950,641,480.00; CONTRACT NO S/354 | | 20011128 | 7 | 13.686 | A clôturer après régularisation d'une erreur dans OLAS |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 39 | NGO PROVIDA; AOR 2.277,510,553,000.00; CONTRACT NO | | 20011028 | 3 | 175 | A clôturer après analyse du rapport financier final, apurement des avances et paiement final |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 42 | MAFIKU; 2.512.041.313.240 AOR | | 20010630 | 2 | | Rapports finaux technique et financier non présentés. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis à l'apurement ou au recouvrement des avances non apurées. |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 44 | HORIZONTE/ARO; 1.386.426 AOA | | 20020403 | 2 | | Rapports finaux technique et financier non présentés. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis à l'apurement ou au recouvrement des avances non apurées. |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 45 | COSV; 2.525.350 AOA | | 20020203 | 3 | | Rapport financier final incomplet. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis au paiement final ou à la clôture sans paiement |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 46 | CVA DELEGACAO PROV.BENGUELA; AOA 1.343.115 | | 20011003 | 3 | | A clôturer après analyse du rapport financier final, apurement des avances et paiement final |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 47 | AADC; AOA 1.198.519 | | 20011003 | 2 | | Rapports finaux technique et financier non présentés. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis à l'apurement ou au recouvrement des avances non apurées. |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 48 | ARCS; 2.474.221 AOA | | 20020203 | 3 | 12.022 | A clôturer après analyse du rapport financier final, apurement des avances et paiement final |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 49 | ESCOLA DE ARTES; 2.009.524 AOA | | 20020403 | 2 | | Rapports finaux technique et financier non présentés. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis à l'apurement ou au recouvrement des avances non apurées. |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 50 | REMAR; 1.011.764 AOA | | 20011003 | 2 | | Rapports finaux technique et financier non présentés. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis à l'apurement ou au recouvrement des avances non apurées. |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 51 | LWINI; AOA 2.337.670.00 | | 20011003 | 2 | | Rapports finaux technique et financier non présentés. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis à l'apurement ou au recouvrement des avances non apurées. |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 54 | A.E.DOS SANTOS; 547.267 AOK | | 20010118 | 7 | 7.509 | A clôturer après paiement final |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 55 | IMVF; S/403; AOA 2.347.693 | | 20010820 | 7 | 9.360 | A clôturer (demande de clôture adressée à AIDCO/C/8 par n/note 0377/03/CDM/hs du 28/02/03) |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 56 | CONCERN; AOA 4.575.988 | | 20020620 | 3 | 58.978 | Rapport financier final incomplet. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis au paiement final ou à la clôture sans paiement |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 57 | S/405; DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP; 5.227.965 AOA | | 20011220 | 3 | 23.832 | Rapport financier final incomplet. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis au paiement final ou à la clôture sans paiement |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 58 | S/406; CIC; 2.793.320 AOA | | 20011220 | 2 | | Rapports finaux technique et financier non présentés. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis à l'apurement ou au recouvrement des avances non apurées. |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 59 | S/407; MOVIMONDO MOLISV; 1.141.240 AOA | | 20010520 | 3 | | Rapport financier final incomplet. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis à l'apurement ou au recouvrement des avances non apurées. |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 60 | S/408; ASSOCIACAO PARA A COOPERACAO, INTERCAMBIO E | | 20010920 | 2 | | Rapports finaux technique et financier non présentés. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis à l'apurement ou au recouvrement des avances non apurées. |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 61 | S/409; HALO TRUST; 4.576.000 AOA | | 20011220 | 7 | 2.788 | A clôturer (demande de clôture adressée à AIDCO/C/8 par n/note 0472/03/CDM/hs du 14/03/03) |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 62 | S/411; CONCERN; 205.938 AOA | | 20010120 | 2 | 18.100 | Rapports finaux technique et financier non présentés. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis à l'apurement et au paiement, ou à la clôture sans paiement |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 63 | OIKOS; 2.069.559 AOA; S/416 | | 20020410 | 2 | | Rapports finaux technique et financier non présentés. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis à l'apurement ou au recouvrement des avances non apurées. |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 64 | DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP; 5.240.431 AOA; S/432 | | 20020410 | 2 | | Rapports finaux technique et financier non présentés. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis à l'apurement ou au recouvrement des avances non apurées. |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 65 | SWEDRELIEF; S/433; 2.762.232 AOA | | 20010812 | 7 | 3 | A clôturer (demande de clôture adressée à AIDCO/C/8 par n/note 1701/03/CDM/hs du 10/07/03) |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 66 | SWEDRELIEF; S/434; 2.762.232 AOA | | 20010812 | 7 | 51 | A clôturer (demande de clôture adressée à AIDCO/C/8 par n/note 1289/03/MJB/hs du 07/05/03) |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 67 | TSE; 42.472.343,27 AOA; T/435 | | 20030308 | 8 | 1.608 | Contrat de travaux Le marché ne pourra être clôturé qu'après la réception définitive des ouvrages et la libération de la garantie au deuxième semestre 2004 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 68 | C.I.T.; 3.760.308 AOA; S/417 | | 20020409 | 2 | | Rapports finaux technique et financier non présentés. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis à l'apurement ou au recouvrement des avances non apurées. |

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| YEAR global commit. | Accounting number (global commit.) | N° indiv Commit | Amounts in € | | N° Category old RAL | extension to be requested Y/N* | 2004 Amount to be decommit- ted (D) | COMMENTS |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | | | Title Project Global Commitment | Title Individual Commitment | | | | |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 69 | MOVIMONDO MOLISV; 5.613.822 AOA; S/418 | | 20020509 | 3 | | A clôturer après analyse du rapport financier final, apurement des avances et éventuel paiement final |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 70 | ADRA; 3.767.373 AOA; S/419 | | 20020809 | 2 | | Rapports finaux technique et financier non présentés. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis à l'apurement ou au recouvrement des avances non apurées. |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 71 | OIKOS; 4.212129 AOA; S/420 | | 20020409 | 2 | | Rapports finaux technique et financier non présentés. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis à l'apurement ou au recouvrement des avances non apurées. |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 72 | C.I.C.; 3.790.916 AOA; S/421 | | 20020409 | 2 | | Rapports finaux technique et financier non présentés. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis à l'apurement ou au recouvrement des avances non apurées. |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 73 | INSTITUTO MARQUES DE VALLE FLOR; 7.020.215 AOA; S/422 | | 20020709 | 3 | | A clôturer après analyse du rapport financier final, apurement des avances et éventuel paiement final |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 74 | PROFABRIL; AOA 2.595.849,34; S/424 | | 20030511 | 1 | 15.530 | A clôturer après dernier paiement |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 75 | CONCERN WORLDWIDE; 8.582.884 AOA; S/446 | | 20021121 | 8 | 400.000 | Dossier de demande d'avance initiale incomplet. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis au paiement ou à la clôture de l'engagement |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 76 | HALO TRUST; 8.584.880 AOA; S/445 | | 20021121 | 3 | 419 | A clôturer après analyse du rapport financier final, apurement des avances et éventuel paiement final |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 77 | DP - PROGRAMA DE APOIO A RECONSTRUCAO - PAR | | 20011206 | 3 | 12.250 | A clôturer après analyse du rapport financier final, et apurement des avances |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 78 | DOS SANTOS ALMEIDA MARTINHO; AOA 1.271.635,35; AT/396 | | 20021130 | 7 | 1.773 | A clôturer après dernier paiement |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 79 | SWEDRELIEF; 10.876.720 AOA; S/451; PAR | | 20020617 | 7 | 271 | À clôturer (demande de clôture adressée à AIDCO/C/8 par n/note 1518/03/CDM/hs du 20/06/03) |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 80 | SWEDRELIEF; 15.334.480 AOA; S/456; PAR | | 20021117 | 7 | 315 | À clôturer (demande de clôture adressée à AIDCO/C/8 par n/note 1492/03/CDM/hs du 12/06/03) |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 81 | ADAUTA DE SOUSA; 1.906.672,50 AOA; AT/461 | | 20020914 | 7 | 1.140 | À clôturer (demande de clôture adressée à AIDCO/C/8 par n/note 1450/03/CDM/hs du 10/06/03) |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 82 | PROVIDA S/476 PAR; 7.724.106 AOA | | 20031115 | 1 | | Contrat en cours. cf avenant, feuille des nouveaux engagements individuels pour les projets en cours |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 83 | APS S/478; 8.276.921,04 AOA | | 20031115 | 1 | | Contrat en cours. cf avenant, feuille des nouveaux engagements individuels pour les projets en cours |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 84 | ALISEI; S/480; 8.466.417,87 AOA | | 20031215 | 1 | | Contrat en cours. |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 85 | CRUZ VERMELHA DE ANGOLA; S/481; 7.534.933,81 | | 20031115 | 1 | | Contrat en cours. |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 86 | COSV; 8.480.702,01 AOA; S/472 | | 20031215 | 1 | | Contrat en cours. |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 87 | GTZ; 10.144.109,46 AOA; S/466 | | 20031115 | 1 | | Contrat en cours. cf avenant, feuille des nouveaux engagements individuels pour les projets en cours |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 88 | OIKOS; 7.664.511,43 AOA; S/467 | | 20031115 | 1 | | Contrat en cours. cf avenant, feuille des nouveaux engagements individuels pour les projets en cours |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 89 | ACORD; 7.912.907,18 AOA; S/468 | | 20030630 | 1 | | Contrat en cours. cf avenant, feuille des nouveaux engagements individuels pour les projets en cours |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 90 | ZOA REFUGEE CARE; 6.944.599,91; S/469 | | 20031215 | 1 | | Contrat en cours. |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 91 | ADRA; 7.532.012,06 AOA; S/470 | | 20031115 | 1 | | Contrat en cours. cf avenant, feuille des nouveaux engagements individuels pour les projets en cours |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 92 | ADMA; 7.909.150,63 AOA; S/471 | | 20031115 | 1 | | Contrat en cours. cf avenant, feuille des nouveaux engagements individuels pour les projets en cours |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 93 | MOVIMONDO; 8.147.621,66 AOA; S/473 | | 20031115 | 1 | | Contrat en cours. |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 94 | IED; 8.794.953,24 AOK; S/474 | | 20031115 | 1 | | Contrat en cours. |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 95 | ADRA; 8.459.229,00 AOA; S/475 | | 20031215 | 1 | | Contrat en cours. |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 96 | ADMA; 7.909.150,63 AOA; S/477 | | 20031115 | 1 | | Contrat en cours. cf avenant, feuille des nouveaux engagements individuels pour les projets en cours |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 97 | DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP; 11.251.409 AOA; S/463 | | 20030209 | 1 | | Contrat en cours. Début de la mise en oeuvre retardée en raison de problèmes de transfert de l'avance initiale |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 98 | DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP; 14.703.509,00 AOA; S/464 | | 20030409 | 1 | | Contrat en cours. Début de la mise en oeuvre retardée en raison de problèmes de transfert de l'avance initiale |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 99 | GVC; 8.144.653,55 AOA; S/482 | | 20031115 | 1 | | Contrat en cours. cf avenant, feuille des nouveaux engagements individuels pour les projets en cours |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 100 | CIC; AOA 7.719.421,92; S/483 | | 20031215 | 1 | | Contrat en cours. |

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| YEAR global commit. | Accounting number (global commit.) | N° indiv Commit | Amounts in € | | N° Category old RAL | extension to be requested Y/N* | Amount to be decommitted (D) | COMMENTS |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|---|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| | | | Title Project Global Commitment | date end implementation | | | | |
| | | | Title Individual Commitment | | 2004 | | | |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 101 | INST. MARQUES DE VALLE-FLOR; 8.495.867,33 AOA; S/485 | 20031115 | 1 | | | Contrat en cours. cf avenant, feuille des nouveaux engagements individuels pour les projets en cours |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 102 | DRN; 579.900,30 AOA; AT/465 | 20021120 | 7 | | 381 | A clôturer après dernier paiement |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 103 | CESVI; 7.838.031,00 AOA; S/484 | 20030630 | 2 | | 169.007 | Rapports finaux technique et financier non présentés. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis à l'apurement et au paiement, ou à la clôture sans paiement |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 104 | SRSA FORMER SWEDRELIEF; S/492; 19.233.840 AOA | 20030317 | 7 | | 402 | A clôturer (demande de clôture adressée à AIDCO/C/8 par n/note 2195/03/RS/hs du 07/10/03) |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 105 | SRSA FORMER SWEDRELIEF; S/493; 19.961.720 AOA | 20031001 | 2 | | | A clôturer après réception et analyse des rapports finaux technique et financier, apurement des avances et paiement final |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 106 | PAR; SNV ORG.HOLAND.; S/452; 64.800 EUR | 20030514 | 2 | | | A clôturer après réception et analyse des rapports finaux technique et financier, et paiement final |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 107 | ORCAMENTO PROGRAMA 2- EUR 352.502,00 | 20030630 | 2 | | | Rapports finaux technique et financier non présentés. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis à l'apurement ou au recouvrement des avances non apurées. |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 108 | TSE - TECHNIQUE SPECIALES ? L'EXPORT S.A AOA 16.382.346,10 | 20040526 | 8 | | | A clôturer |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 109 | ANA EMILIA DOS SANTOS ALMEIDA MARTINHO; AOA 2.457.787 | 20030630 | 2 | | | A clôturer après réception et analyse des rapports finaux technique et financier, et paiement final |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 110 | GTZ.AOA 4.151.102,266 | 20030920 | 1 | | | Engagement en cours dans OLAS. cf feuille des nouveaux engagements individuels pour les projets en cours |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | 111 | ANA EMILIA DOS SANTOS ALMEIDA; DEVIS PROGRAMME NR 3 | 20040430 | 1 | | | En cours |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | |
| 1997 | 7ACP ANG63 | 0 | APPUI AU PROJET "MEMORIAS INTIMAS MARCAS" | 19980701 | | N | | Projet géré par le siège (AIDCO/C/5) |
| 1997 | 7ACP ANG63 | 1 | GOFFEAU ESPACE "SUSSUTA BOE" (BRUXELLES) | 19981031 | 8 | | | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | |
| 1997 | 7ACP ANG64 | 0 | TRAINING FOR LAWYERS AND ACADEMICS IN FDUAN | 20010120 | | N | 71.662 | |
| 1997 | 7ACP ANG64 | 2 | DEVIS PROGRAMME | 20021004 | 2 | | 26.400 | Rapports finaux technique et financier non présentés. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis à l'apurement ou au recouvrement des avances non apurées (26.400 EUR). |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | |
| 1997 | 7ACP ANG66 | 0 | COORDINATION & SUIVI ACTIONS DANS LE DOMAINE DE LA SANTE | 19991231 | 7 | N | 24.114 | A clôturer (demande de clôture adressée à AIDCO/C/8 par n/note 1158/03/JLA/hs du 14/04/03) |
| 1998 | 6ACP ANG82 | 0 | AT COORDINATION & SUIVI DEVELOPPEMENT SYSTEME EDUCATIF | 20010507 | | N | 5.398 | A clôturer (demande de clôture adressée à AIDCO/C/8 par n/note 0407/02/NB/hs du 22/02/02) Rappel n/fax 2494/02/JLA du 6/12/02 |
| 1998 | 6ACP ANG82 | 1 | AT/316 - PEDRO DOMINGOS PETERSON | 20000314 | 7 | | 11.048 | A clôturer (demande de clôture adressée à AIDCO/C/8 par n/note 1775/00/hs du 26/07/00) |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | |
| 1998 | 7ACP ANG71 | 0 | CONSOLIDATION DES SYSTEMES EDUCATIFS | 20010515 | | N | 3.407 | |
| 1998 | 7ACP ANG71 | 2 | DEVIS DU 27.7.98 - 26.7.99 | 20000331 | 3 | | | A clôturer après analyse du rapport financier final, apurement des avances et paiement final |
| 1998 | 7ACP ANG71 | 3 | EDUARDO DOMINGOS; EUR 192740 | 20010510 | 3 | | 1.336 | A clôturer après analyse du rapport financier final, apurement des avances et paiement final |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | |
| 1998 | 7ACP ANG72 | 0 | APPUI COORDINATION ACTIONS SECTEUR AGRICOLE & DEVLPMT | 20010714 | | N | | |
| 1998 | 7ACP ANG72 | 1 | HENRIQUE PAIVA ALVES PRIMO | 20010906 | 2 | | 44.897 | Rapports finaux technique et financier non présentés. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis à l'apurement ou au recouvrement des avances non apurées. |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | |
| 1998 | 8ACP ANG1 | 0 | SADC REGIONAL MONITORING, CONTROL & SURVEILLANCE OF | 20040630 | | N | | Projet régional. Chef de file et gestionnaire: Namibie |
| 1998 | 8ACP ANG1 | 1 | NAM/SADC-MCS/01/2001 - LUX-DEVELOPMENT - 6.308.150,56 NAD | 20060206 | 8 | | | Projet régional. Chef de file et gestionnaire: Namibie |
| 1998 | 8ACP ANG1 | 2 | WP 03-01 1/1-30/6/02 - EC SADC MCS PMU - 64.929 EURO | 20020630 | 8 | | | Projet régional. Chef de file et gestionnaire: Namibie |

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Angola

| YEAR global commit. | Accounting number (global commit.) | N° indiv Commit | Amounts in € | | 2004 | | COMMENTS |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|---|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| | | | Title Project Global Commitment | date end implementation | N° Category old RAL | extension to be requested Y/N* | |
| | | | Title Individual Commitment | | | | |
| 1998 | 8ACP ANG1 | 3 | WP 04 - 09/02-03/03 - EC SADC MCS PMU - 210.880 EURO | 20030331 | 8 | | Projet régional. Chef de file et gestionnaire: Namibie |
| 1998 | 8ACP ANG1 | 4 | WP NO.05 APR/03 - MAR/04 | 20040331 | 8 | | Projet régional. Chef de file et gestionnaire: Namibie |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | |
| 1999 | 7ACP ANG74 | 0 | AT AU SECTEUR G?NIE CIVIL ET INFRASTRUCTURES | 20040430 | | N | À clôturer (demande de clôture adressée à AIDCO/C/8 par n/note 1158/03/JLA/hs du 14/04/03) |
| 1999 | 7ACP ANG76 | 0 | PROGRAMME DE MICROREALISATIONS II | 20000815 | | N | A clôturer après analyse des rapports financiers. |
| 1999 | 7ACP ANG76 | 1 | MICRO R?ALISATION ORDONNATEUR NATIONAL EUR 1.700.000 | 20010228 | | 850.000 | A clôturer après analyse du rapport financier, et apurement |
| 1999 | 7ACP ANG76 | 2 | ORDONNATEUR NATIONAL EUR 300.000 | 20010228 | | 182.360 | A clôturer après analyse du rapport financier, et apurement |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | |
| 1999 | 7ACP ANG77 | 0 | APPUI INSTITUTIONNEL A L'ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE | 20050228 | | N | |
| 1999 | 7ACP ANG77 | 4 | SNEDE SA; EUR 625000 | 20050228 | | | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 7ACP ANG82 | 0 | ETUDE EAU ET ASSAINISSEMENT LUANDA | 20010930 | | N | 16.000 |
| 2000 | 7ACP ANG82 | 1 | SWS; ET 415; 1.939.599.00 EUR | 20020111 | | | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG83 | 0 | FORMATION CONTINUE DES PROFESSEURS - ENSEIGNEMENT | 20051231 | | N | |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG83 | 1 | P.D.PETERSON; 3.398.720 AOR; AT/438 | 20050131 | | | Avenant probable au premier semestre 2005, pour prolongation du contrat jusque fin 2005 |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG83 | 2 | UNIDADE GESTAO, MIN EDUCACAO; 46.460.980,21 AOA | 20030806 | | 241.287 | A clôturer vers mi 2004, après analyse du rapport financier final, et apurement des avances |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG83 | 3 | CESO CI - CONSULTORES INTERNACIONAIS, AS | 20051231 | | | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG88 | 0 | AUDIT TO WORK PROGRAMS | 20010630 | | N | 28.100 |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG88 | 1 | DELOITTE AND TOUCHE; 18.335.00 EUROS | 20010803 | | 9.233 | Rapport final technique incomplet. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis au paiement ou à la clôture sans paiement |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG89 | 0 | AT PROGRAMMATION CADRE ART.255 LOME IV REVISEE | 20010710 | | N | |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG89 | 1 | CASANOVA ARASA; 21.900 EUROS; AT/427 | 20010720 | | 3.000 | Rapport final technique non présenté. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis au paiement |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG90 | 0 | CONSOLIDACAO SISTEMA INFORMACAO/MELHORIA ESTRUTURAS | 20011130 | | N | |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG90 | 1 | PARTEX; 728.212,63 AOA; AT/439 | 20020118 | | 4.735 | Rapport final technique non présenté. Procéder à une mise en demeure, puis au paiement ou à la clôture sans paiement |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG91 | 0 | APPUI A LA REFORME DE L'ADMINISTRATION DE LA JUSTICE | 20020314 | | N | 8.700 |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG91 | 1 | TEA-CEGOS; 1161.899,13 AOA; AT/440 | 20020531 | | | A clôturer après dernier paiement |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG93 | 0 | MISSAO DE VIABILIDADE DE APOIO INSTITUTIONAL AO ON | 20020214 | | N | 4.600 |
| A clôturer | | | | | | | |

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Angola

| YEAR global commit. | Accounting number (global commit.) | N° indiv Commit | Amounts in € | | 2004 | | COMMENTS |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| | | | Title Project Global Commitment | date end implementation | N° Category old RAL | extension to be requested Y/N* | |
| | | | Title Individual Commitment | | | | |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG93 | 1 | J.M.SILVA MENDOCA AZEVEDO | 20020606 | | | 2.750 A clôturer |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG94 | 0 | APPUI INSTITUTIONNEL ? L'INEJ RENFORCEMENT CAPACIT'S TECHNI | 20021231 | | N | 58.900 A clôturer après analyse des rapports finaux |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG94 | 1 | S.H.RODRIGUES ACO; EUR 31.000 | 20020519 | | | A clôturer après dernier paiement |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG94 | 2 | INEJ; 290.000 EUR; FED/ANG/6101 | 20020630 | | | A clôturer après analyse du rapport financier final, et apurement des avances |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG5 | 0 | APPROVISIONNEMENT EN EAU POTABLE DE LA VILLE DE TOMBWA | 20060630 | | N | Sollicitation d'avenant à la Convention de Financement probable en 2004, pour augmentation du montant dans la limite de 20%, sans extension du délai d'exécution |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG5 | 1 | HYDEA ; 6.995.100 AOA; S/423 | 20030930 | | | |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG5 | 2 | MOTA E CIA; 57.801.758,74 AOA; T/442 | 20030425 | | | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG6 | 0 | APPUI AU PROGRAMME NATIONAL DE REHABILITATION DES HANDICAPES | 20071231 | | N | |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG6 | 2 | INTERSOS; AOA 5.173.739,50; S/436 | 20020520 | | | |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG6 | 3 | D.CANDAU; 1.638.167,32 AOA; AT/453 | 20030521 | | | |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG6 | 4 | INTERSOS; 18.714.783 AOA; S/479 | 20040102 | | | |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG6 | 5 | DEVIS-PROGR DE DEMARRAGE; 49.987 EUR | 20040415 | | | A clôturer après analyse du rapport financier final, et apurement des avances |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG6 | 6 | HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL BELGE; 39.832.214,94 AOA | 20040316 | | | |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG6 | 7 | GTZ;AOA 62.988.202,78 | 20070519 | | | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 7ACP ANG97 | 0 | APPUI A LA PRODUCTION DU FILM "COMBOIO DA CANHOCA" | 20040428 | | N | Projet géré par le siège (AIDCO/C/5) |
| 2002 | 7ACP ANG97 | 1 | TRANSMEDITERRANEE PRODUCTIONS; 350.000 EUR | 20040409 | | | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 7ACP ANG98 | 0 | PROGRAM OF EMERGENCY SUPPORT TO THE PEACE PROCESS | 20050101 | | N | |
| 2002 | 7ACP ANG98 | 1 | F.A.O. IMPLEMENTING AGREEMENT; EUR 2.000.000 | 20031031 | | | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG8 | 0 | PROGRAMME DE SOUTIEN AU SECTEUR DE LA SANTE | 20071231 | | N | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG8 | 1 | PROGRAMME D'APPUI AU SECTEUR SANTE | 20080504 | | | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG10 | 0 | ETUDE EAU ET ASSAINISSEMENT LUANDA | 20030224 | | N | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG10 | 1 | SWS CONSULTING; AOA 1.485.092,36; AVENANT 1; VOIR 7.ANG.82/1 | 20020430 | | | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 0 | PROGRAMME DE TRANSITION ET SOUTIEN AUX POPULATIONS | 20051130 | | N | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 1 | Collegio universitario aspiranti e medeci missionari | 20040930 | | | |

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| YEAR global commit. | Accounting number (global commit.) | N° indiv Commit | Amounts in € | | N° Category old RAL | extension to be requested Y/N* | Amount to be decommitted (D) | COMMENTS |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| | | | Title Project Global Commitment | date end implementation | | | | |
| | | | Title Individual Commitment | | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 2 | Movimondo; eur 745.000; waku kungo | 20220930 | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 3 | Movimondo; eur 745.000; cuango cubango province | 20040930 | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 5 | Cosv; eur 748.950 | 20041029 | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 6 | Alisei; 1196.900 eur | 20041029 | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 7 | OXFAM G.B.; EUR 749.902 | 20040429 | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 8 | Goal; eur 750.000 | 20040429 | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 9 | GRUPPO VOLONTARIATO CIVILE GVC; EUR 750.000 | 20040429 | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 10 | INTERSOS; GRANT 745.000,00 EUR IMPROV. WATER AND SANITATION | 20040529 | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 11 | MOVIMONDO;PROGRAMME DE TRANSITION EN SOUTIEN AUX POPULATIONS | 20050129 | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 12 | PROGRAMME DE TRANSITION EN SOUTIEN AUX POPULATIONS | 20050731 | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 13 | GVC GRUPPO VOLONTARIO CIVILE;EUR 641.000 | 20040930 | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 14 | CIC-PORTUGAL | 20040731 | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 15 | Danish refugee council (drc);eur 700000 | 20050331 | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 16 | INTERSOS; GRANT ; 690,000 EURO | 20031231 | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 17 | PROGRAMA DE TRANSI??O PARA APOIO ?S POPULA?OES DESLOCADAS | 20051112 | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | 18 | PROGRAMA DE TRANSI??O PARA APOIO ?S POPULA?OES DESLOCADAS | 20051111 | | | | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG12 | 0 | PROGRAMME MICRO REALISATION PHASE 3 | 20060301 | | N | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG12 | 1 | D.P.; PROGR.MICROREALIZACOES; 49.800 EUR | 20030325 | | | | A clôturer après analyse du rapport financier final, et apurement des avances |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG12 | 2 | DIRECTEUR DU PROGRAMME;EUR 2.702.273 | 20040714 | | | | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG13 | 0 | APPUI ? L'INSTITUT NATIONAL STATISTIQUE-ELABORATION PROFILS | 20050630 | | N | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG13 | 1 | DEVIS 2003-2004 | 20030605 | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG13 | 2 | SAMUEL HENRIQUE RODRIGUES A?O | 20040501 | | | | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG15 | 0 | PROGRAM OF EMERGENCY SUPPORT TO THE PEACE PROCESS | 20050101 | | N | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG15 | 1 | WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION WHO; EUR 3.214.243 | 20031229 | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG15 | 2 | UNICEF; 8.875.214 EUR; GRANT FOR MULTISECTORAL HUMANITARIAN | 20040429 | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG15 | 3 | UNITED NATIONS; EUR 1.398.200; GRANT IMPLEMENTATION WATER AN | 20031129 | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG15 | 4 | UNHCR; EUR 500.000; SUPPORT VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION REFUGEES | 20030829 | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG15 | 5 | EXP - M. CHIO - AT ON | 20040914 | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG15 | 6 | M.A.G.; EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION MEXICO PROVINCE | 20040602 | | | | |

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| YEAR global commit. | Accounting number (global commit.) | N° indiv Commit | Amounts in € | | 2004 | | COMMENTS |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| | | | Title Project Global Commitment | date end implementation | N° Category old RAL | extension to be requested Y/N* | |
| | | | Title Individual Commitment | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG15 | 7 | INTERSOS; EMERGENCY MINE/UXO RISK REDUCTION SUPPORT IDPS | 20040602 | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG15 | 8 | HALO TRUST; HUMANITARIAN MINECLEARANCE; SURVEY PLAN ALTO | 20040609 | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG15 | 9 | UNITED NATIONS D.P.; SUPPORT TO MINE ACTION COORD.CAPACITY | 20040527 | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG15 | 10 | EURONAIID 2003 GLOBAL PROJECT PROPOSAL NEW ACCESSIBLE AREAS | 20041019 | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG15 | 11 | MENSCHEN GEGEN MINEN | 20040714 | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG15 | 12 | PROGRAMME ALIMENTAIRE MONDIAL; EUR 2.000.000 | 20030503 | | | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG17 | 0 | PRODUCTION DU FILM "NA CIDADE VAZIA" | 20050131 | | N | Projet géré par le siège (AIDCO/C/5) |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG17 | 1 | INTEGRADA PRODUCOES LTDA; 300.000 EUR; FILM NA CIDADE VAZIA | 20040311 | | | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG18 | 0 | APPUI INSTITUTIONNEL AU MINISTRE DU PLAN | 20031231 | | N | A clôturer |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG18 | 1 | ALVES DA ROCHA; 8.212.674 AOA; AT/459 | 20030828 | | | 13.122 |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG19 | 0 | AT AU SECTEUR G7NIE CIVIL ET INFRASTRUCTURES | 20040430 | | N | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG19 | 1 | RODRIGUES BENTO; 3.710.168 AOR; AT/488 | 20031014 | | | 4.000 |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 8ACP ANG20 | 0 | AUDITS DE DEVIS-PROGR ET PROJETS FINANCES PAR LE FED | 20040601 | | N | 70.000 |
| 2003 | 8ACP ANG21 | 0 | EVALUATION 7 ACP ANG 94 - APPUI INSTITUTIONNEL A L'INEJ | 20031231 | | N | A clôturer |
| 2003 | 8ACP ANG21 | 1 | JORGE MANUEL DA ROCHA RODRIGUES; AOA 1.952.623 | 20030829 | | | 14 |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 8ACP ANG22 | 0 | ETUDE COMPL. - PROJETS D'APPUI AU SECTEUR DE LA JUSTICE | 20040131 | | N | 45.000 |
| 2003 | 8ACP ANG23 | 0 | APPUI A LA REFORME DE L'ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE | 20040201 | | N | 79.800 |
| 2003 | 8ACP ANG24 | 0 | AT A ORDONNATEUR NATIONAL DANS LE DOMAINE DE L'APPUI INSTITU | 20050131 | | N | |
| 2003 | 8ACP ANG25 | 0 | ETUDES DANS LE DOMAINE DE L'APPUI INSTITUTIONNEL ET DE LA | 20050831 | | N | |
| 2003 | 8ACP ANG25 | 1 | A-IP(ANGOLA - INSTITUTO DE PESQUISA ECONOMICA E SOCIAL);AOA | 20031208 | | | |
| Total Individual Commitment | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG1 | 0 | PROGRAMME OF SUPPORT TO THE SOCIAL ACTION FUND FAS III | 20090131 | | N | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG2 | 0 | PROGRAM OF EMERGENCY MINE ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE RETURN | 20090131 | | N | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG3 | 0 | PROGRAMME OF SUPPORT TO THE SOCIAL ACTION FUND - FAS III | 20090131 | | N | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG4 | 0 | WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION FOR THE SUBURBAN AREAS OF LUANDA | 20100630 | | N | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG5 | 0 | SUPERVISION DE PROJETS/PROGRAMMES - | 20040430 | | N | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG6 | 0 | AUDITS DE DEVIS-PROGRAMMES ET PROJETS FED | 20061231 | | N | |

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| YEAR global commit. | Accounting number (global commit.) | N° indiv Commit | Amounts in € | | 2004 | | COMMENTS | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| | | | Title Project Global Commitment | date end implementation | N° Category old RAL | extension to be requested Y/N* | | Amount to be decom- mitted (D) |
| | | | Title Individual Commitment | | | | | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG7 | 0 | AT AU MINISTERE DU PLAN - STRATEGIE DE LONG TERME | 20060930 | | N | | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG8 | 0 | IDENTIFICATION APPUI CADRE DU RENFORCEMENT MINIST. DU PLAN | 20061130 | | N | | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG9 | 0 | INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES | 20090430 | | N | Date de fin de la mise en oeuvre: 20091031 | |

FORECASTS 2004 - 2005
New individual commitments (including payments) on ongoing projects

Angola

| Amounts in € | | | FORECAST 2004 | | | | | | FORECAST 2005 | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | | | 1 st Semester | | 2 nd Semester | | TOTAL | | Payments 2004 estimation risk factor | | | 1 st Semester | | 2 nd Semester | | TOTAL | | |
| | | | indiv. commit A | payments B | indiv. commit C | payments D | indiv. commit A+C | payments B+D | Low L | Medium M | High H | indiv. commit A | payments B | indiv. commit C | payments D | indiv. commit A+C | payments B+D | |
| YEAR Global commit | Accounting number (global commitment) | Title New Individual Commitment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ongoing new individual commitments and payments | | | 17.507.563 | 4.043.868 | 65.410.000 | 35.151.987 | 82.917.563 | 39.195.855 | 37.803.585 | 1.392.270 | 0 | 45.945.000 | 25.952.700 | 7.050.000 | 17.750.000 | 52.995.000 | 43.702.700 | |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | Avenant au contrat TSE-TECHN.SP.EXPORT; T/448 (7.ACP.ANG.035/39) | 731.915 | 282.313 | | 449.000 | 731.915 | 731.313 | | 731.313 | | | | | | 0 | 0 | |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Contrat S/521 ITALCONSULT | 1.609.993 | 500.000 | | 300.000 | 1.609.993 | 800.000 | 800.000 | | | | 300.000 | | 300.000 | | 600.000 | |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Avenant au contrat ORM S/476 PROVIDA (7.ACP.ANG.62/82) | 34.380 | 12.420 | | 20.000 | 34.380 | 32.420 | 32.420 | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Avenant au contrat ORM S/466 GTZ (7.ACP.ANG.62/87) | 30.682 | 171 | | 30.000 | 30.682 | 30.171 | 30.171 | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Avenant au contrat ORM S/467 OIKOS (7.ACP.ANG.62/88) | 35.273 | 15.219 | | 20.000 | 35.273 | 35.219 | 35.219 | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Avenant au contrat ORM S/468 ACORD (7.ACP.ANG.62/89) | 24.111 | 2.594 | | 20.000 | 24.111 | 22.594 | 22.594 | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Avenant au contrat ORM S/470 ADRA (7.ACP.ANG.62/91) | 28.409 | | | 6.915 | 28.409 | 6.915 | | 6.915 | | | 20.000 | | | | 0 | 20.000 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Avenant au contrat ORM S/471 ADMA (7.ACP.ANG.62/92) | 23.231 | 2.040 | | 20.000 | 23.231 | 22.040 | 22.040 | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Avenant au contrat ORM S/477 ADMA (7.ACP.ANG.62/96) | 23.400 | 2.192 | | 20.000 | 23.400 | 22.192 | 22.192 | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Avenant au contrat ORM S/478 APS (7.ACP.ANG.62/83) | 31.258 | | | 7.142 | 31.258 | 7.142 | | 7.142 | | | 24.000 | | | | 0 | 24.000 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Avenant au contrat ORM S/482 GVC (7.ACP.ANG.62/99) | 25.821 | | | 3.030 | 25.821 | 3.030 | 3.030 | | | | 22.000 | | | | 0 | 22.000 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Avenant au contrat ORM S/485 IMVF (7.ACP.ANG.62/101) | 29.685 | 7.820 | | 20.000 | 29.685 | 27.820 | 27.820 | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Avenant au contrat ORM S/476 PROVIDA (7.ACP.ANG.62/82) | 34.380 | 12.000 | | 20.000 | 34.380 | 32.000 | 32.000 | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Engagement GTZ;AOA 4.151.102.266 (7.ACP.ANG.62/110) | 57.170 | 20.000 | | 35.000 | 57.170 | 55.000 | 55.000 | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Contrat S/509 PROGEST | 77.655 | 15.000 | | 54.000 | 77.655 | 69.000 | 69.000 | | | | 7.700 | | | | 0 | 7.700 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Rehabilitation de routes | 5.000.000 | | | 1.500.000 | 5.000.000 | 1.500.000 | 1.500.000 | | | | 900.000 | | 900.000 | | 0 | 1.800.000 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Supervision travaux | 600.000 | | | 210.000 | 600.000 | 210.000 | 210.000 | | | | 120.000 | | 120.000 | | 0 | 240.000 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Rehabilitation d'écoles | | | 4.900.000 | 1.225.000 | 4.900.000 | 1.225.000 | 1.225.000 | | | | 1.300.000 | | 1.300.000 | | 0 | 2.600.000 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Devis programme - approvisionnement eau Huila | 1.750.000 | | | 875.000 | 1.750.000 | 875.000 | 875.000 | | | | 875.000 | | | | 0 | 875.000 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Assistance technique Direction Nationale Eaux | 135.000 | | | 27.000 | 135.000 | 27.000 | 27.000 | | | | 35.000 | | 35.000 | | 0 | 70.000 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Supervision écoles | | | 480.000 | 160.000 | 480.000 | 160.000 | 160.000 | | | | 130.000 | | 130.000 | | 0 | 260.000 |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG83 | Devis-programme 2004 | 1.700.000 | 850.000 | | | 1.700.000 | 850.000 | 850.000 | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG83 | Avenant au contrat P.D.PETERSON; AT/438 (7.ACP.ANG.083/1) | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | | 45.000 | 10.000 | 30.000 | 45.000 | 0 | 40.000 |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG5 | Avenant contrat HYDEA; S/423 (8.ACP.ANG.5/1) | 133.000 | 26.600 | | 30.000 | 133.000 | 56.600 | 56.600 | | | | 30.000 | | 30.000 | | 0 | 60.000 |

FORECASTS 2004 - 2005

New individual commitments (including payments) on ongoing projects

Angola

| Amounts in € | | | FORECAST 2004 | | | | | | Payments 2004 estimation risk factor | | | FORECAST 2005 | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|------------------|----------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st Semester | | 2 nd Semester | | TOTAL | | Amount in Euro | | | 1 st Semester | | 2 nd Semester | | TOTAL | |
| YEAR | Accounting number (global commitment) | Title New Individual Commitment | indiv. commit A | payments B | indiv commit C | payments D | indiv commit A+C | payments B+D | Low L | Medium M | High H | indiv commit A | payments B | indiv commit C | payments D | indiv commit A+C | payments B+D |
| Global commit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ongoing new individual commitments and payments | | | 17.507.563 | 4.043.868 | 65.410.000 | 35.151.987 | 82.917.563 | 39.195.855 | 37.803.585 | 1.392.270 | 0 | 45.945.000 | 25.952.700 | 7.050.000 | 17.750.000 | 52.995.000 | 43.702.700 |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG5 | Assistance technique | | | 450.000 | 90.000 | 450.000 | 90.000 | 90.000 | | | | 110.000 | | 110.000 | 0 | 220.000 |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG5 | Travaux réseau tertiaire | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | 1.200.000 | 440.000 | | 250.000 | 1.200.000 | 690.000 |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG6 | Devis-Programme 2004 | 2.100.000 | 1.000.000 | | 1.100.000 | 2.100.000 | 2.100.000 | 2.100.000 | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG6 | Contrat de subvention Intersos | 471.000 | 376.800 | | | 471.000 | 376.800 | 376.800 | | | | 90.000 | | | 0 | 90.000 |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG6 | Contrat de subvention Handicap International | 900.000 | 720.000 | | | 900.000 | 720.000 | 720.000 | | | | 160.000 | | | | |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG6 | Devis-Programme 2005 | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | 2.700.000 | 1.350.000 | | 1.350.000 | 2.700.000 | 2.700.000 |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG8 | Devis-programme démarrage | 38.700 | 38.700 | | | 38.700 | 38.700 | 38.700 | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG8 | Devis -Programme 2004 | | | 600.000 | 600.000 | 600.000 | 600.000 | 300.000 | 300.000 | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG8 | Devis -Programme 2005 | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | 3.000.000 | 1.500.000 | | 1.500.000 | 3.000.000 | 3.000.000 |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG8 | Fournitures réactifs et consommables | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | 2.500.000 | 1.500.000 | | 250.000 | 2.500.000 | 1.750.000 |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG8 | Fournitures médicaments | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | 4.000.000 | 2.400.000 | | 375.000 | 4.000.000 | 2.775.000 |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG8 | Réhabilitation infrastructures | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | | | 1.500.000 | 600.000 | 1.500.000 | 600.000 |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG8 | Equipements | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | 1.500.000 | 900.000 | | 500.000 | 1.500.000 | 1.400.000 |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | Contrat de subvention ONG Goal - Moxico | 750.000 | | | 600.000 | 750.000 | 600.000 | 600.000 | | | | | | 150.000 | 0 | 150.000 |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | Assistance technique Direction Nationale Eaux | | | 480.000 | 180.000 | 480.000 | 180.000 | 180.000 | | | | 120.000 | | 120.000 | 0 | 240.000 |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | Contrat de subvention ONG ACH | | | 600.000 | 240.000 | 600.000 | 240.000 | 240.000 | | | | | | 300.000 | 0 | 300.000 |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | Contrat de subvention ONG CAM | | | 400.000 | 160.000 | 400.000 | 160.000 | 160.000 | | | | | | 200.000 | 0 | 200.000 |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | Contrat de subvention ONG Medlar | | | 500.000 | 200.000 | 500.000 | 200.000 | 200.000 | | | | | | 250.000 | 0 | 250.000 |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | Contrat de subvention ONG Caritas | | | 400.000 | 160.000 | 400.000 | 160.000 | 160.000 | | | | | | 200.000 | 0 | 200.000 |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | Contrat de subvention ONG GVC | | | 600.000 | 240.000 | 600.000 | 240.000 | 240.000 | | | | | | 300.000 | 0 | 300.000 |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | Contrat de subvention ONG CUAMM | | | 570.000 | 228.000 | 570.000 | 228.000 | 228.000 | | | | | | 285.000 | 0 | 285.000 |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | Devis-Programme Coordination | 200.000 | 65.000 | | 65.000 | 200.000 | 130.000 | 130.000 | | | | 65.000 | | 0 | 0 | 65.000 |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG12 | Devis programme microréalisations 2004-2005 | | | 4.000.000 | 2.000.000 | 4.000.000 | 2.000.000 | 2.000.000 | | | | 2.250.000 | | | 0 | 2.250.000 |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG13 | Actions complémentaires au devis-programme 2003-2004 | | | 400.000 | | 400.000 | 0 | | | | | 200.000 | | 200.000 | 0 | 400.000 |
| 2003 | 8ACP ANG24 | Assistance technique aux services de l'ON pour l'appui institutionnel | 134.000 | 55.000 | | 55.000 | 134.000 | 110.000 | 110.000 | | | | 24.000 | | | 0 | 24.000 |

FORECASTS 2004 - 2005

New individual commitments (including payments) on ongoing projects

Angola

| Amounts in € | | | FORECAST 2004 | | | | | | Payments 2004 estimation risk factor | | | FORECAST 2005 | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---|------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st Semester | | 2 nd Semester | | TOTAL | | Amount in Euro | | | 1 st Semester | | 2 nd Semester | | TOTAL | |
| | | | indiv. commit A | payments B | indiv commit C | payments D | indiv commit A+C | payments B+D | Low L | Medium M | High H | indiv commit A | payments B | indiv commit C | payments D | indiv commit A+C | payments B+D |
| YEAR Global commit | Accounting number (global commitment) | Title New Individual Commitment | | | | | | | B+D= L+M+H | | | | | | | | |
| Total ongoing new individual commitments and payments | | | 17.507.563 | 4.043.868 | 65.410.000 | 35.151.987 | 82.917.563 | 39.195.855 | 37.803.585 | 1.392.270 | 0 | 45.945.000 | 25.952.700 | 7.050.000 | 17.750.000 | 52.995.000 | 43.702.700 |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG1 | Trust Fund Banque Mondiale | | | 29.000.000 | 14.500.000 | 29.000.000 | 14.500.000 | 14.500.000 | | | | | | 0 | 0 | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG2 | Assistance technique | | | 300.000 | 80.000 | 300.000 | 80.000 | 80.000 | | | | 45.000 | | 45.000 | 0 | 90.000 |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG2 | Contrat PNUD | | | 4.000.000 | 1.200.000 | 4.000.000 | 1.200.000 | 1.200.000 | | | | | 1.200.000 | 0 | 1.200.000 | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG2 | Contrat PAM | | | | | | | | | | 4.000.000 | 1.600.000 | | 1.600.000 | 4.000.000 | 3.200.000 |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG2 | Contrats de subvention ONGs | | | | | | | | | | 15.000.000 | 6.000.000 | | 15.000.000 | 6.000.000 | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG2 | Réhabilitation routes | | | | | | | | | | | 2.000.000 | 700.000 | 2.000.000 | 700.000 | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG3 | Trust Fund Banque Mondiale | | | 16.000.000 | 8.000.000 | 16.000.000 | 8.000.000 | 8.000.000 | | | | | | 0 | 0 | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG4 | Assistance technique coordination | | | 480.000 | 95.000 | 480.000 | 95.000 | 95.000 | | | | 55.000 | | 55.000 | 0 | 110.000 |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG4 | Assistance technique supervision travaux | | | 1.250.000 | | 1.250.000 | 0 | | | | | 375.000 | | 250.000 | 0 | 625.000 |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG4 | Travaux d'assainissement | | | | | | | | | | 10.000.000 | 2.500.000 | | 1.500.000 | 10.000.000 | 4.000.000 |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG4 | Assistance technique EPA | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | 750.000 | 215.000 | | 135.000 | 750.000 | 350.000 |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG4 | Fournitures EPA | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | | | 400.000 | 240.000 | 400.000 | 240.000 |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG4 | Contrat de subvention ONG | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | | | 1.400.000 | 700.000 | 1.400.000 | 700.000 |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG4 | Fournitures assainissement | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | 1.250.000 | | | 750.000 | 1.250.000 | 750.000 |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG4 | Contrat de subvention ONG | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | | | 1.750.000 | 700.000 | 1.750.000 | 700.000 |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG6 | Contrat(s) pour audits de projets et devis-programmes FED | | 70.000 | | 25.000 | 70.000 | 25.000 | | 25.000 | | | 25.000 | | 25.000 | 0 | 50.000 |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG7 | Assistance technique au MinPlan stratégie à long terme | | 79.500 | 40.000 | | 39.500 | 79.500 | | 79.500 | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG8 | Évaluation et identification pour projet d'appui institutionnel au MinPlan | | 79.000 | | | 60.000 | 79.000 | | 60.000 | | | 190.000 | | | 0 | 190.000 |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG9 | Assistance technique au Ministère de la Pêche | | 570.000 | | | 182.400 | 570.000 | | 182.400 | | | 65.000 | | 65.000 | 0 | 130.000 |

NB En vert: Il s'agit d'augmentations de montant d'engagements en cours, et non de nouveaux engagements

En bleu: Ces engagements correspondront probablement à plusieurs engagements individuels (marchés), mais dont les nombres et montants individuels sont impossibles à spécifier pour l'instant

Forecasts 2004
New global commitments (including individual commitments and payments)

| Angola | | | | FORECAST 2004 | | | | | | | | | | FORECAST 2005 | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| | | | | Amount in € | | | | 1 st Semester | | 2 nd Semester | | TOTAL | | Payments 2004 estimation risk factor | | | 1 st Semester | | 2 nd Semester | | TOTAL | |
| | | | | Title Project (Global Commitment) | Month 2004 | Amount | RISK | indiv comm A | payments B | indiv comm C | payments D | indiv comm A+C | payments B+D | Low L | Medium M | High H | indiv comm A | payments B | indiv comm C | payments D | indiv comm A+C | payments B+D |
| TOTAL | | | | 25.900.000 | 0 | 0 | 2.040.000 | 870.000 | 2.040.000 | 870.000 | 750.000 | 80.000 | 0 | 500.000 | 830.000 | 1.500.000 | 980.000 | 2.000.000 | 1.810.000 | | | |
| Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) | Mai | 3.600.000 | 1 | | | 340.000 | 190.000 | 340.000 | 150.000 | 70.000 | 80.000 | | 500.000 | 200.000 | 500.000 | 350.000 | 1.000.000 | 550.000 | | | | |
| Appui à l'ON | Mai | 3.800.000 | 1 | | | 1.700.000 | 680.000 | 1.700.000 | 680.000 | 680.000 | | | | 630.000 | 1.000.000 | 630.000 | 1.000.000 | 1.260.000 | | | | |
| DDRR * | Octobre | 15.000.000 | 2 | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Programme de création d'emplois - Luanda* | Novembre | 3.500.000 | 1 | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | |

* Pas d'engagements ni de paiements en 2004, étant donné la date prévue d'approbation de la PF. Estimations d'engagements et paiements pour 2005 impossibles, les programmes étant encore en phase d'identification

Pipeline 2003 -2007

9th EDF

| EDF | Title of Project | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | Total 2003 - 2007 | Comments |
|-----|--|------------|------------|---------------|------|------|----------------------|---|
| 9A | Contribution au Fond d'Appui Social (programme Banque Mondiale) | 45.000.000 | | | | | 45.000.000 | PdF approuvée 11/03 |
| 9B | Programme d'urgence de déminage pour la réinstallation des populations déplacées | 26.000.000 | | | | | 26.000.000 | PdF approuvée 11/03 |
| 9A | Programme d'approvisionnement en eau et assainissement - Luanda | 20.000.000 | | | | | 20.000.000 | PdF approuvée 11/2003 |
| 9A | Appui institutionnel aux services de l'ON | | 3.800.000 | | | | 3.800.000 | PdF approuvée 10/04 |
| 9A | Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) | | 3.600.000 | | | | 3.600.000 | PdF approuvée 10/04 |
| 9A | Appui réforme fonction publique | | | 5.000.000 | | | 5.000.000 | FIP: 03/05 Draft PdF: 05/05 Approbation: 09/05 |
| 9A | Programme de Réhabilitation et Réinsertion | | 15.000.000 | | | | 15.000.000 | PdF approuvé 11/04 |
| 9A | Programme de création d'emplois - Luanda | | | 3.500.000 | | | 3.500.000 | FIP: 05/04 Draft PdF: 02/05 Approbation: 09/05 |
| 9A | Tombwa - Rehaussement du plafond de 20% | | 1.052.000 | | | | 1.052.000 | Approuvé |
| 9A | Programme de Transition - Rehaussement de 20% | | | 3.200.000 | | | 3.200.000 | Requete de l'ON attendue pour Janvier 05. Soumission Requete de la Délégation: 02/05 Approbation: 06/05 |
| 9A | Education | | | 20-25.000.000 | | | 20-25.000.000 | FIP: 12/04 Draft PdF: 03/05 Soumission Comité FED: 10/05 |
| 9A | Santé | | | 10-15.000.000 | | | 10-15.000.000 | FIP: 02/05 Draft PdF: 05/05 Approbation: 09/05 |
| 9A | Bonne gouvernance: appui au MiniPlan gestion macroéconomique | | | 10.000.000 | | | 10.000.000 | Stade de diagnostic des divers secteurs. Montants à préciser. |
| 9A | Appui à l'intégration économique et commerciale régionale (road rehabilitation) | | | 9.000.000 | | | 9.000.000 | Composante nationale d'appui au PIR SADC. FIP: 01/05 PdF: 03/05 Soumission Comité FED : 09/05 |
| 9A | Appui à la société civile | | | 3.000.000 | | | 3.000.000 | FIP: 03/05 Draft PdF: 04/05 Approbation: 09/05 |
| 9A | TrainForTrade (UNCTAD) | | | 3.000.000 | | | 3.000.000 | FIP: 12/04 Draft PdF: 02/05 Soumission Comité FED: 06/05 |
| 9A | Appui aux elections | | | 0-5.000.000 | | | 0-5.000.000 | P.M.: Aucune requete des autorités n'a été reçu pour le moment. |
| | | 91.000.000 | 23.452.000 | ~72.000.000 | 0 | 0 | ~186.000.000 | |

ANNEX III - 2: Forecast commitments and payments for new contracts

| Angola | | | FORECAST 2004 | | | | | | FORECAST 2005 | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | 1 st Semester | | 2 nd Semester | | TOTAL | | Payments 2004 estimation risk factor | | | 1 st Semester | | 2 nd Semester | | TOTAL | |
| YEAR | Accounting number (global commitment) | Title New Individual Commitment | indiv. commit A | payments B | indiv. commit C | payments D | indiv. commit A+C | payments B+D | Low L | Medium M | High H | indiv. commit A | payments B | indiv. commit C | payments D | indiv. commit A+C | payments B+D |
| Global commit | | | | | | | | | Amount in Euro | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | B+D= L+M+H | | | | | | | | |
| Total ongoing new individual commitments and payments | | | 17.507.563 | 4.043.868 | 67.450.000 | 36.021.987 | 84.957.563 | 40.065.855 | 38.553.585 | 1.472.270 | 0 | 46.445.000 | 26.782.700 | 8.550.000 | 18.730.000 | 54.995.000 | 45.512.700 |
| 1993 | 7ACP ANG35 | Avenant au contrat TSE-TECHN.SP.EXPORT; T/448 (7.ACP.ANG.035/39) | 731.915 | 282.313 | | 449.000 | 731.915 | 731.313 | | 731.313 | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Contrat S/521 ITALCONSULT | 1.609.993 | 500.000 | | 300.000 | 1.609.993 | 800.000 | 800.000 | | | | 300.000 | | 300.000 | 0 | 600.000 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Avenant au contrat ORM S/476 PROVIDA (7.ACP.ANG.62/82) | 34.380 | 12.420 | | 20.000 | 34.380 | 32.420 | 32.420 | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Avenant au contrat ORM S/466 GTZ (7.ACP.ANG.62/87) | 30.682 | 171 | | 30.000 | 30.682 | 30.171 | 30.171 | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Avenant au contrat ORM S/467 OIKOS (7.ACP.ANG.62/88) | 35.273 | 15.219 | | 20.000 | 35.273 | 35.219 | 35.219 | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Avenant au contrat ORM S/468 ACORD (7.ACP.ANG.62/89) | 24.111 | 2.594 | | 20.000 | 24.111 | 22.594 | 22.594 | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Avenant au contrat ORM S/470 ADRA (7.ACP.ANG.62/91) | 28.409 | | | 6.915 | 28.409 | 6.915 | | 6.915 | | | 20.000 | | | 0 | 20.000 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Avenant au contrat ORM S/471 ADMA (7.ACP.ANG.62/92) | 23.231 | 2.040 | | 20.000 | 23.231 | 22.040 | 22.040 | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Avenant au contrat ORM S/477 ADMA (7.ACP.ANG.62/96) | 23.400 | 2.192 | | 20.000 | 23.400 | 22.192 | 22.192 | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Avenant au contrat ORM S/478 APS (7.ACP.ANG.62/83) | 31.258 | | | 7.142 | 31.258 | 7.142 | | 7.142 | | | 24.000 | | | 0 | 24.000 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Avenant au contrat ORM S/482 GVC (7.ACP.ANG.62/99) | 25.821 | | | 3.030 | 25.821 | 3.030 | 3.030 | | | | 22.000 | | | 0 | 22.000 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Avenant au contrat ORM S/485 IMVF (7.ACP.ANG.62/101) | 29.685 | 7.820 | | 20.000 | 29.685 | 27.820 | 27.820 | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Avenant au contrat ORM S/476 PROVIDA (7.ACP.ANG.62/82) | 34.380 | 12.000 | | 20.000 | 34.380 | 32.000 | 32.000 | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Engagement GTZ;AOA 4.151.102.266 (7.ACP.ANG.62/110) | 57.170 | 20.000 | | 35.000 | 57.170 | 55.000 | 55.000 | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Contrat S/509 PROGEST | 77.655 | 15.000 | | 54.000 | 77.655 | 69.000 | 69.000 | | | | 7.700 | | | 0 | 7.700 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Rehabilitation de routes | 5.000.000 | | | 1.500.000 | 5.000.000 | 1.500.000 | 1.500.000 | | | | 900.000 | | 900.000 | 0 | 1.800.000 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Supervision travaux | 600.000 | | | 210.000 | 600.000 | 210.000 | 210.000 | | | | 120.000 | | 120.000 | 0 | 240.000 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Rehabilitation d'écoles | | | 4.900.000 | 1.225.000 | 4.900.000 | 1.225.000 | 1.225.000 | | | | 1.300.000 | | 1.300.000 | 0 | 2.600.000 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Devis programme - approvisionnement eau Huila | 1.750.000 | | | 875.000 | 1.750.000 | 875.000 | 875.000 | | | | 875.000 | | | 0 | 875.000 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Assistance technique Direction Nationale Eaux | 135.000 | | | 27.000 | 135.000 | 27.000 | 27.000 | | | | 35.000 | | 35.000 | 0 | 70.000 |
| 1996 | 7ACP ANG62 | Supervision écoles | | | 480.000 | 160.000 | 480.000 | 160.000 | 160.000 | | | | 130.000 | | 130.000 | 0 | 260.000 |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG83 | Devis-programme 2004 | 1.700.000 | 850.000 | | | 1.700.000 | 850.000 | 850.000 | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 2001 | 7ACP ANG83 | Avenant au contrat P.D.PETERSON; AT/438 (7.ACP.ANG.083/1) | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | 45.000 | 10.000 | | 30.000 | 45.000 | 40.000 |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG5 | Avenant contrat HYDEA; S/423 (8.ACP.ANG.5/1) | 133.000 | 26.600 | | 30.000 | 133.000 | 56.600 | 56.600 | | | | 30.000 | | 30.000 | 0 | 60.000 |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG5 | Assistance technique | | | 450.000 | 90.000 | 450.000 | 90.000 | 90.000 | | | | 110.000 | | 110.000 | 0 | 220.000 |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG5 | Travaux réseau tertiaire | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | 1.200.000 | 440.000 | | 250.000 | 1.200.000 | 690.000 |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG6 | Devis-Programme 2004 | 2.100.000 | 1.000.000 | | 1.100.000 | 2.100.000 | 2.100.000 | 2.100.000 | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG6 | Contrat de subvention Intersos | 471.000 | 376.800 | | | 471.000 | 376.800 | 376.800 | | | | 90.000 | | | 0 | 90.000 |
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG6 | Contrat de subvention Handicap International | 900.000 | 720.000 | | | 900.000 | 720.000 | 720.000 | | | | 160.000 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------------|--|---------|--------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------|--|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|---|
| 2001 | 8ACP ANG6 | Devis-Programme 2005 | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | 2.700.000 | 1.350.000 | | 1.350.000 | 2.700.000 | 2.700.000 | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG8 | Devis-programme démarrage | 38.700 | 38.700 | | | 38.700 | 38.700 | 38.700 | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG8 | Devis -Programme 2004 | | | 600.000 | 600.000 | 600.000 | 600.000 | 300.000 | 300.000 | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG8 | Devis -Programme 2005 | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | 3.000.000 | 1.500.000 | | 1.500.000 | 3.000.000 | 3.000.000 | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG8 | Fournitures réactifs et consommables | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | 2.500.000 | 1.500.000 | | 250.000 | 2.500.000 | 1.750.000 | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG8 | Fournitures médicaments | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | 4.000.000 | 2.400.000 | | 375.000 | 4.000.000 | 2.775.000 | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG8 | Réhabilitation infrastructures | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | | | 1.500.000 | 600.000 | 1.500.000 | 600.000 | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG8 | Equipements | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | 1.500.000 | 900.000 | | 500.000 | 1.500.000 | 1.400.000 | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | Contrat de subvention ONG Goal - Mexico | 750.000 | | | 600.000 | 750.000 | 600.000 | 600.000 | | | | | | 150.000 | 0 | 150.000 | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | Assistance technique Direction Nationale Eaux | | | 480.000 | 180.000 | 480.000 | 180.000 | 180.000 | | | | 120.000 | | 120.000 | 0 | 240.000 | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | Contrat de subvention ONG ACH | | | 600.000 | 240.000 | 600.000 | 240.000 | 240.000 | | | | | | 300.000 | 0 | 300.000 | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | Contrat de subvention ONG CAM | | | 400.000 | 160.000 | 400.000 | 160.000 | 160.000 | | | | | | 200.000 | 0 | 200.000 | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | Contrat de subvention ONG Medlar | | | 500.000 | 200.000 | 500.000 | 200.000 | 200.000 | | | | | | 250.000 | 0 | 250.000 | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | Contrat de subvention ONG Caritas | | | 400.000 | 160.000 | 400.000 | 160.000 | 160.000 | | | | | | 200.000 | 0 | 200.000 | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | Contrat de subvention ONG GVC | | | 600.000 | 240.000 | 600.000 | 240.000 | 240.000 | | | | | | 300.000 | 0 | 300.000 | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | Contrat de subvention ONG CUAMM | | | 570.000 | 228.000 | 570.000 | 228.000 | 228.000 | | | | | | 285.000 | 0 | 285.000 | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG11 | Devis-Programme Coordination | 200.000 | 65.000 | | 65.000 | 200.000 | 130.000 | 130.000 | | | | 65.000 | | 0 | 0 | 65.000 | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG12 | Devis programme microréalisations 2004-2005 | | | 4.000.000 | 2.000.000 | 4.000.000 | 2.000.000 | 2.000.000 | | | | 2.250.000 | | | 0 | 2.250.000 | |
| 2002 | 8ACP ANG13 | Actions complémentaires au devis-programme 2003-2004 | | | 400.000 | | 400.000 | | 0 | | | | 200.000 | | 200.000 | 0 | 400.000 | |
| 2003 | 8ACP ANG24 | Assistance technique aux services de l'ON pour l'appui institutionnel | 134.000 | 55.000 | | 55.000 | 134.000 | 110.000 | 110.000 | | | | 24.000 | | | 0 | 24.000 | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG1 | Trust Fund Banque Mondiale | | | 29.000.000 | 14.500.000 | 29.000.000 | 14.500.000 | 14.500.000 | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG2 | Assistance technique | | | 300.000 | 80.000 | 300.000 | 80.000 | 80.000 | | | | 45.000 | | 45.000 | 0 | 90.000 | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG2 | Contrat PNUD | | | 4.000.000 | 1.200.000 | 4.000.000 | 1.200.000 | 1.200.000 | | | | | | 1.200.000 | 0 | 1.200.000 | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG2 | Contrat PAM | | | | | | | | | | 4.000.000 | 1.600.000 | | 1.600.000 | 4.000.000 | 3.200.000 | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG2 | Contrats de subvention ONGs | | | | | | | | | | 15.000.000 | 6.000.000 | | | 15.000.000 | 6.000.000 | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG2 | Réhabilitation routes | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.000.000 | 700.000 | 2.000.000 | 700.000 | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG3 | Trust Fund Banque Mondiale | | | 16.000.000 | 8.000.000 | 16.000.000 | 8.000.000 | 8.000.000 | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG4 | Assistance technique coordination | | | 480.000 | 95.000 | 480.000 | 95.000 | 95.000 | | | | 55.000 | | 55.000 | 0 | 110.000 | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG4 | Assistance technique supervision travaux | | | 1.250.000 | | 1.250.000 | | 0 | | | | 375.000 | | 250.000 | 0 | 625.000 | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG4 | Travaux d'assainissement | | | | | | | | | | 10.000.000 | 2.500.000 | | 1.500.000 | 10.000.000 | 4.000.000 | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG4 | Assistance technique EPA | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | 750.000 | 215.000 | | 135.000 | 750.000 | 350.000 | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG4 | Fournitures EPA | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | | | 400.000 | 240.000 | 400.000 | 240.000 | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG4 | Contrat de subvention ONG | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | | | 1.400.000 | 700.000 | 1.400.000 | 700.000 | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG4 | Fournitures assainissement | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | 1.250.000 | | | 750.000 | 1.250.000 | 750.000 | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG4 | Contrat de subvention ONG | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | | | 1.750.000 | 700.000 | 1.750.000 | 700.000 | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG6 | Contrat(s) pour audits de projets et devis-programmes FED | 70.000 | | | 25.000 | 70.000 | 25.000 | | 25.000 | | | 25.000 | | 25.000 | 0 | 50.000 | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG7 | Assistance technique au MinPlan stratégie à long terme | 79.500 | 40.000 | | 39.500 | 79.500 | 79.500 | | 79.500 | | | | | | 0 | 0 | |
| 2003 | 9ACP ANG8 | Évaluation et identification pour projet d'appui institutionnel au MinPlan | 79.000 | | | 60.000 | 79.000 | 60.000 | | 60.000 | | | 190.000 | | | 0 | 190.000 | |

ANNEX III - 3: Total forecast commitments and payments for 2004

| Global Commitments forecast € M (year 2004) | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------|------|----------------------|
| 1° semester | 2° semester | total | risk factor | | | average last 5 years |
| | | | Low | medium | high | |
| 7.4 | 18.5 | 25.9 | 10.9 | 15 | | 33.45 |

| Individual Commitments forecast € M (year 2004) | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 1° semester | 2° semester | total | average last 5 years |
| 17.5 | 67.4 | 84.9 | 22.15 |

| Payments forecast € M (year 2004) | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------|------|----------------------|
| 1° semester | 2° semester | total | risk factor | | | average last 5 years |
| | | | low | medium | high | |
| 13.3 | 46.0 | 59.3 | 56.2 | 3.1 | | 18.7 |

ANEXO 4

Table 4: Emergency & Humanitarian Assistance (in US\$'000)

| | Food Assistance | | | | Seeds and Tools | | | | Resettlement and Return | | | | Nutrition and health care | | | | Water & sanitation | | | | Non-food Items | | | | Emergency de-mining & mine awareness | | | | Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|----|----|----|---------------------------|----|----|----|---------------------------|----|----|----|---------------------------|----|----|----|-------------------------|----|----|----|-------------------------|----|----|----|--------------------------------------|----|----|----------------|-------------------------|----|----|----|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral Partners ^{8,9} | NETH:2,124 ¹ | | | | | | | | NETH:910 ¹ | | | | NETH:1,011 ¹ | | | | NETH:1,035 ¹ | | | | NETH:2,217 ¹ | | | | NETH:340 ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | USA:196,766 ¹⁰ | | | | | | | | USA:13,736 ¹⁰ | | | | USA:13,600 ¹⁰ | | | | USA:6,500 ¹⁰ | | | | USA:4,700 ¹⁰ | | | | USA:9,300 ¹⁰ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DFID:4,591 ² | | | | | | | | DFID:881 ² | | | | DFID:495 ² | | | | DFID:725 ² | | | | DFID:233 | | | | DFID:483 ² | | | | DFID:129 ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | FR:15,848 ¹ | | | | SWEDEN:1,875 ⁵ | | | | FR:3,962 ¹ | | | | SWISS:2,314 | | | | SWISS:400 | | | | SWISS:233 | | | | FR:294 ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | SWISS:2,052 | | | | | | | | NWAY:56 ⁹ | | | | | | | | | | | | SWISS:933 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | SPAIN:4,415 ⁷ | | | | | | | | SWEDEN:3,625 ⁵ | | | | GERM:4,508 | | | | SWEDEN:375 ⁵ | | | | GERM:170 | | | | SPAIN:121 ⁸ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | GERM:1,069 | | | | | | | | GERM:12,252 | | | | SWEDEN:3,950 ⁵ | | | | ITALY:694 | | | | ITALY:567 | | | | NWAY:6,356 ³ | | | | GERM:349 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ITALY:5,682 | | | | ITALY:2,423 | | | | ITALY:964 | | | | ITALY:3,496 | | | | | | | | ITALY:567 | | | | GERM:3,514 | | | | SWEDEN:500 ⁵ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ITALY:3,170 | | | | ITALY:4,249 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Multi-lateral Partners | WFP:241,000 | | | | FAO:3,918 | | | | UNHCR:8,507 | | | | UNHCR:4,038 | | | | UNHCR:1,190 | | | | UNHCR:2,519 | | | | UNHCR:230 | | | | UNHCR:620 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | EC:40,073 | | | | EC:31,130 | | | | FAO:1,060 | | | | EC:566 | | | | UNFPA:451 | | | | EC:1,585 | | | | EC:5,485 | | | | UNDP:647 | | | | EC:5,660 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | UNHCR:814 | | | | WB:33,000 ⁴ | | | | EC:25,215 | | | | | | | | | | | | EC:30,693 ⁷ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | IOM:7,868 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | WB:2,000 ¹¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL⁶ | 513,620 | | | | 40,160 | | | | 87,387 | | | | 59,078 | | | | 12,504 | | | | 15,674 | | | | 61,958 | | | | 11,847 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL AMOUNT OF SUPPORT FOR EMERGENCY & HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 802,228 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ 1€ → 1.132US\$

² 1€ → 1.611US\$

⁶ Estimated

⁷ Figures are for the period of 2001-2003

¹⁰ No figures are available for 2004-05 at this time, but US assistance in the sector is expected to continue

Table 5: Improving Governance (in US\$'000)

| | Increasing Transparency & Accountability | | | | Increasing Public Sector Efficiency | | | | Strengthening Local Government | | | | Political Governance | | | | Strengthening Civil Society | | | | Strengthening of Justice Sys.+ Human Rights | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----|----|----|-------------------------------------|----|----|----|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----|-----------------------------|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|----------------|--|--|--|
| | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | | | |
| Bilateral Partners | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Multi-lateral Partners | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL⁷ | 19,775 | | | | 28,494 | | | | 11,660 | | | | 38,995 | | | | 21,502 | | | | 16,813 | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL AMOUNT OF SUPPORT FOR IMPROVING GOVERNANCE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 137,239 | | | |

 = Timeframe
 = 2002 to end 2005

¹ 1€ → 1.132US\$
² 1£ → 1.611US\$
³ 1US\$ → 7.08NOK\$
⁴ Expected closing date is 12/31/2007
⁵ US\$475 has not yet been approved (for the period from 2003-2004)

⁶ 1US\$ → 8SEK
⁷ Estimated
⁸ Out of which \$4,098 have not been approved yet
⁹ Contribution to regional UNDESA program
¹⁰ Figures are for the period of 2001-2003

¹¹ No figures are available for 2004-05 at this time, but US assistance in the sector is expected to continue
¹² Rough estimates of EMRRP, implementation period from 2005-08

Table 6: Increasing Access to Basic Services and Direct Poverty Interventions (in US\$'000)

| | HIV/AIDS | | | | Basic Health | | | | Basic Education | | | | Targeted intervention For vulnerable group | | | | Agriculture | | | | Water and Sanitation | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|----|----|-------------------------|----------------------------|----|----|-------------------------|--------------------------|----|----|-----------|--|----|----|-----------|--------------------------|----|----|-------------------------|------------------------|----|----|----------------|--|--|--|
| | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | | |
| Bilateral Partners | USA:7,565 ¹⁰ | | | | USA:14,820 ¹⁰ | | | | USA:774 ¹⁰ | | | | USA:553 ¹⁰ | | | | USA:40,477 ¹⁰ | | | | | | | | | | |
| | SWEDEN:1,250 ⁵ | | | | SWEDEN:12,500 ⁵ | | | | | | | | SWEDEN:325 ⁵ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | FR:1,698 ¹ | | | | FR:3,112 ¹ | | | | FR:1,940 ¹ | | | | | | | | FR:1,080 ¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DFID:641 ⁴ | | | | PORT:1,622 | | | | SPAIN:3,611 ⁹ | | | | SPAIN:1,142 ⁹ | | | | SPAIN:2,441 ⁹ | | | | DFID:2,417 | | | | | | |
| | SPAIN:1,455 ⁹ | | | | SPAIN:2,790 ⁹ | | | | PORT:10,924 | | | | GERM:2,973 | | | | PORT:242 | | | | SPAIN:914 ⁹ | | | | | | |
| | GERM:7 | | | | GERM:23 | | | | GERM:107 | | | | | | | | GERM:8 | | | | PORT:19 | | | | | | |
| | NWAY:4,237 ³ | | | | NWAY:2,009 ³ | | | | | | | | NWAY:1,017 ³ | | | | ITALY:3,303 | | | | GERM:8 | | | | | | |
| | ITALY:700 | | | | ITALY:3,070 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | UNFPA:4,116 | | | | UNICEF:6,800 | | | | FAO:200 | | | | FAO:1,200 | | | | UNICEF:3,150 | | | | | | |
| | UNFPA:934 | | | | UNICEF:6,497 | | | | UNDP:672 | | | | UNDP:321 | | | | UNDP:3,097 | | | | | | | | | | |
| WB:20,000 ⁸ | | | | EC:56,514 | | | | UNFPA:677 | | | | UNFPA:840 | | | | EC:23,800 | | | | EC:29,771 ⁷ | | | | | | | |
| | | | | WB:30,000 ¹⁰ | | | | WB:31,000 ¹⁰ | | | | EC:12,016 | | | | | | | | WB:35,000 ¹⁰ | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL⁶ | 38,487 | | | | 137,073 | | | | 77,769 | | | | 19,387 | | | | 75,648 | | | | 71,279 | | | | | | |
| TOTAL AMOUNT OF SUPPORT FOR INCREASING ACCESS TO SERVICES AND DIRECT PORVERTY INTERVENTIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 419,643 | | | |

▬ = Timeframe
 02 03 04 05 = 2002 to end 2005

¹ 1€ → 1.132US\$
² 1£ → 1.611US\$
³ 1US\$ → 7.08NOK
⁴ Not yet approved

⁵ 1US\$ → 8SEK
⁶ Estimated
⁷ Out of which \$11,320 have not been approved yet
⁸ Project timeframe is from 2004-2009
⁹ Figures are for the period of 2001-2003

¹⁰ rough estimates of EMRRP; implementation period from 2005-08

Table 7: Removing Constraints to Sustainable & Diversified Growth (in US\$'000)

| | Macro Management | | | | Private Sector Development, Efficiency & Effectiveness | | | | Infrastructure ⁸ | | | | Environment Management | | | | Knowledge & Innovation | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|----|----|----|--|----|----|----|-----------------------------|----|----|----|------------------------|----|----|----|--------------------------|----|----|----------------|--|--|--|
| | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | | |
| Bilateral Partners | | | | | USA:2,920 | | | | PORT:1,046 | | | | | | | | FR:81 ¹ | | | | | | |
| | PORT:368 | | | | PORT:21 | | | | SPAIN:12,803 ⁹ | | | | PORT:42 | | | | SPAIN:2,027 ⁹ | | | | | | |
| | ITALY:3,385 | | | | GERM:6 | | | | NWAY:2,825 ² | | | | ITALY:634 | | | | ITALY:306 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | SWISS:1,273 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Multilateral Partners | | | | | | | | | EC:63,369 ⁷ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | UNDP:5,540 | | | | UNDP:149 | | | | UNDP:979 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | WB (IFC+MIGA):22,110 | | | | WB:55,000 ⁴ | | | | FAO:377 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | WB:36,000 ⁵ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | WB:108,000 ^{10,11} | | | | | | | | WB:4,000 ¹⁰ | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL⁶ | 3,753 | | | | 30,597 | | | | 282,616 | | | | 2,032 | | | | 2,414 | | | | | | |
| TOTAL AMOUNT OF SUPPORT FOR REMOVING CONSTRAINTS TO SUSTAINABLE & DIVERSIFIED GROWTH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 321,412 | | | |

 = Timeframe
 = 2002 to end 2005

¹ 1€ → 1.132US\$

² 1£ → 1.611US\$

³ 1US\$ → 7.08NOK

⁴ FASII expected closing date is 08/05/2008

⁵ FASII started in 10/2000 and closed in 09/2003

⁶ Estimated

⁷ Out of which \$30,564 have not been approved yet

⁸ Incl. social infrastructure

⁹ Figures are for the period of 2001-2003

¹⁰ Rough estimates of EMRRP, implementation period from 2005-08

¹¹ Including transport, roads & bridges, electricity, urban infrastructure & services

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Table 8 presents a very rough overview of the total amounts of resources to Angola by bilateral, multilateral organizations itself, presently reporting under the Survey and by the Government.¹

Table 8: Indicative Amounts¹ of Resources by Organization

(in US\$'000)

| Organization | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| A. Bilaterals | Indicative Amounts | Indicative Years |
| DFID ² | 13,589 | 2002-2005 |
| France | 29,382 | 2002-2004 |
| Germany | 24,994 | 2002-2003 |
| Italy ³ | 38,731 | 2002-2003 |
| Netherlands ⁴ | 10,528 | 2002-2003 |
| Norway ⁵ | 38,726 | 2002-2004 |
| Portugal ⁶ | 24,249 | 2002-2003 |
| Spain | 35,823 | 2001-2003 |
| Sweden | 29,472 | 2002-2003 |
| Switzerland | 9,125 | 2002-2004 |
| USA | 325,827 | 2002-2003 |
| Total | 508,446 | |
| B. Multilaterals ⁷ | | |
| EC | 379,871 | 2002-2005 |
| FAO | 9,364 | 2002-2005 |
| IOM | 7,868 | 2003-2004 |
| UNDP | 17,312 | 2002-2005 |
| UNFPA | 7,502 | 2002-2005 |
| UNHCR | 20,515 | 2002-2004 |
| UNICEF | 20,397 | 2004 |
| WFP | 241,000 | 2002-2003 |
| WB | 400,710 | 2002-2008 |
| Total | 1,104,539 | |
| C. Government of Angola ⁸ | | |
| | 3,000,000 | 2003-2006 |
| Total⁹ | 4,612,985 | |

¹ Summary of amounts of matrices

² The table reflects amounts received for the various sectors - total amount of assistance is US\$43.5m

³ This amount does not include Italy's contribution to regional programs like to the UNDESA and WB

⁴ Excl. channel-financing amounting US\$17.11m which is not specified in sectors.

⁵ Excl. assistance to UN agencies and NGOs amounting US\$5.7m

⁶ Excl. HA of US\$0.49m which has not been specified in sectors

⁷ Note: The amount of UN agencies also includes other external resources

⁸ PRSP estimates

⁹ Rough Estimates

¹ Note: Parts of the amount of resources by donors are given to UN agencies. Hence, there are some duplications.

ANEXO 5

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative London Conference 17 June 2003

Statement by Graça, Vice-Minister of Finance of Angola

Madame Chairperson, Baroness Valerie Amos, Excellency Marti Alkatiri, Prime Minister of Timor Leste, Distinguished Ministers and Participants,

I would like to thank the British Government for the invitation extended to the Angolan Government in order to attend this Conference.

Allow me to go a little bit back in time and remind us of the fact that, in 1999, war was a tragic reality in Angola.

However, in spite of the difficult war environment, in 1999, the government began to promote good governance through, among other institutional and economic policy reforms, restructuring of local and central government bodies and strengthening of institutional capacity, as well as transparency of government operations.

Taking into account that transparency and good governance are instrumental to macroeconomic stability and growth, the government has implemented the following reforms and sectoral measures:

- Budgetary reform (item line budget replaced by performance-based budget);
- Beginning of the process of improvement, extension and integration of the budget, treasury and accounting subsystems, through the adoption of common rules and procedures for budgeting, financial execution and computer-based recording of fiscal operations and information flows - these have allowed the authorities to produce better quality data, on a more regular basis;
- Diagnostic study of the oil sector - which will provide the government with a medium term oil revenues forecasting model - modernization of the customs, assisted by the services of a high reputation international firm, and the creation of the major taxpayers unit, which, taken together will enable the government to have both higher and more predictable revenue flows; and
- Launch of the Ministry of Finance website, where fiscal data and regulations are published on a regular basis.

However, there is, still, much work to do in order to build the institutional capacity to ensure integrity, high quality and coverage as well as regular publication of the data. To this end, the government is carrying out two more programs:

- Modernization of Public Finance Management that includes the following projects:
 - Management improvement,
 - Information technology and computer-based development of public finance subsystems, and
 - Human resources development (Let me take this opportunity to say that, due lack of technical assistance and other resources, the pace of implementation of this program is rather slow.);
- National Statistics Development Program (2002-2006) of which the following are key aspects:
 - General objectives - produce economic, social and demographic data, through inquests and censuses,

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- Main priorities - organize the national statistics system and human resources development,
- Main output - national accounts, government finance statistics, monetary and financial sector statistics, balance of payments and foreign trade statistics.

What are the implications of this list of economic policy, institutional and sectoral measures vis-à-vis the EITI? I will state at least one that is the following. Against that background, the government would be inconsistent if it did not endorse the EITI.

However, the Angolan Government would like to state its observer status in this conference, until after it had had the opportunity to assess all legal implications, in accordance with the existing laws and contracts.

Thank you very much, Mme Chairperson.

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Environmental Profile

The Environmental Profile has not been updated recently. Major recent political developments (such as the end of the war), institutional changes or new administrative or legislative initiatives in the field of the environment thus do not figure in the profile. However, the main findings of the document remain valid. The government is committed to contribute to an update of the profile.

Further information as well as to full text of the environmental profile can be found on UNEP's website: (<http://www.unep.net/profile/index.cfm?countrycode=AO>).

Assessment

While the long years of civil war had a negative impact also on Angola's natural environment, the emergence of peace has brought new risks and dangers to this field. Angola's environmental challenge today lies in particular with the amount of wealth it has and the potential opportunities for business interests to exploit this wealth. A clear and strict law on Environmental Impact Assessment and the formulation of clear and response strategy on sustainable development are therefore essential. Environmental considerations are still not sufficiently; if at all, integrated into relevant sector policies. The designation of new protected areas and efficient protection of the existing ones (currently approx 7% of total arable land, see NEPAD report on MDGs) remains a further important task.

The Government has already drafted a basic law on strategic impact assessment; which now needs to be adopted.

The ministry responsible for environmental issues is the Ministry for Urban Development and the Environment (until December 2003 the environment portfolio was attached to the Ministry for Fisheries).

Current environmental issues are, in a nutshell

- The overuse of pastures and subsequent soil erosion attributable to population pressures;
- Desertification; deforestation of tropical rain forest, in response to both international demand for tropical timber and to domestic use as fuel, resulting in loss of biodiversity; soil erosion contributing to water pollution and silting of rivers and dams;
- The extinction of the once abundant wildlife including aquatic resources;
- The inadequate supplies of potable water. While Angola is the richest country in the region in terms of quality and quantity of water sources a clear policy is needed to use available freshwater resources to the benefit of the whole of the population.
- Oil pollution in particular in Cabinda has had negative impact on the living marine resources, furthermore there are negative effects of diamond extraction on nature and wildlife;
- The dramatic increase of population of cities during the war (eg Luanda from approx 600 000 in 1975 to over 4m today) with, among others, a huge human waste problem.

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UNEP's Environmental Profile of Angola

OUTLOOK

There are many possible means to ensure a rational use of the multiple resources of Angola as the country strives towards achieving sustainable development. In fact, Angola is a rich country in terms of both agricultural and mineral resources in addition to marine resources. Examples include various forestry resources, high potential of fishing, minerals (petroleum, diamond, iron, copper, gold, lead, zinc, manganese, wolfram, tin-ore, molybdenum, sulphur, marble, etc.).

Apart from that, that country has the second highest biodiversity in Africa, an area of 1,264,700 sq kms with a population estimated about twelve million, which is too low compared to the size of the country. The main challenges are:

To end the war: With the end of the war there will be better opportunities to establish projects on reconstruction of the country's economy and to offer a better life for its people. However, there are several important steps to take, for example, landmines removal. Figures given by NGOs and UN institutions indicate that there are more than 20 million landmines (about two landmines for each Angolan citizen), therefore the removal of the landmines will open up investment on agriculture and incentives to people interested in working in the rural areas. This will entail a very clear Policy on Rural Development to avoid foreign influence or domination so that Angolan citizens can have access to arable lands. Fortunately the constitution guarantees that the land belongs to the State. The establishment of a good and applicable Rural Development Policy may alleviate urban pressure (note that 75% of the population are traditionally rural people, but due to the war more than half of the country's population is living in towns). So if it succeeds in halting the rural exodus there will be a possibility to ameliorate the sanitation conditions in towns and the supply of basic goods to the townships.

To establish a Policy on Sustainable Development: Firstly, it will be necessary to establish a very strict and clear law on Environmental Impact Assessment for all projects on oil exploration, diamond exploration and various other projects on mining and forestry exploration, as well as coast exploration. The reason being that, during the last five-ten years, the number of multinational and foreign companies interested in work in Angola is rapidly increasing and it is well known that this will mean extra pressure on natural resources. If the authorities do not, as a matter of urgency, formulate a clear and responsible strategy on sustainable development the country may become an ecological catastrophe due to the amount of wealth it has and the potential opportunities for business interests to exploit this wealth.

To define and establish new Protected Areas: According to expert opinion, the actual protected areas do not characterise all the ecological zones of the country, i.e. there is a need to define and establish new protected areas to cover all the biomes. For example there is no protected mangroves area. In the east of the country there are valuable wetlands and likewise none are protected. Many examples could be cited of areas that, ideally, should be protected. There is urgent need for a proper field study to define these areas.

Policy on Water utilisation: In the Southern Africa region there is no country with the quantity and quality of water sources of Angola. The country has many rivers, different capacities, natural sources of thermal waters (medicinal use), mineral waters, etc. It needs a clear policy on how to use the available freshwater resources before different user groups

National Environmental Issues

On the whole the environment is not showing severe signs of degradation except in some areas, the environmental problems are localised. The major problems are directly linked with the armed conflict. In fact the country has been involved in war for about forty years. The war

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had different intensities, first during the struggle for independence from Portuguese colonial rule and then wars fanned by superpower rivalry, South African (apartheid) destabilisation, now the internal conflict after elections in 1992.

The displacement and subsequent haphazard settlement of people is known as the major impact of war on the environment. Total population is estimated about 12 millions, and 75 per cent of them are rural people. But know about 65 per cent of the population are living in towns and about six millions are settled in coastal cities and surroundings.

So, the main problems are linked with urban environment that can be summed up as follows:

1. The rapid deterioration of existing housing facilities due the over-population and the lack of maintenance and appropriate building materials. Luanda the capital with a capacity to hold 600,000 persons has now about 4 million.
2. The collapse of sewage and surface water drainage systems resulting in the spill of sewage causing serious public health problems;
3. The lack of public sanitation caused by the accumulation of household refuse in places;
4. Serious deterioration of the water-supply system causing pollution and the rapid spread of water-borne diseases.
5. Poverty alleviation

The other problems are linked with oil exploitation that may create problems in the marine environment, but there are know studies to ensure the level of pollution caused by oil spills. As a risk assessment study made recently says, the main activities that could be a source of oil spill in Angola originates from shipping activities. It is however identified that the risk due to intense oil industry activities also exists, and could arise from exploration, production and transportation of oil.

A first series of scenarios refers to operational spills resulting from incidents in ports (e.g. rupture of hoses while bunkering) or at oil terminals (e.g. rupture of hoses while unloading at the refinery, loading an export tanker from FSO, etc., failure of a valve leading to spill oil, etc.). Depending on the conditions (flow-rate at which oil is pumped, time of reaction before spill is noticed and stopped, etc.), the resulting oil spill could range from a few hundred litres to a few tens of tons of oil.

A second series of scenarios would cause incidents resulting in medium size spills. This includes collision between ships (tankers, commercial vessels, etc.) or between ships and one of the FSO's used to store oil at the production facilities, grounding of ships, fire explosion onboard ships or FSO's, damage to submarine pipelines, etc. Although this type of incident could potentially result in the total loss of tanker, thus causing a major oil spill, in many cases the incident will result in limited damage to the spilling vessel. This could be the case, for example, when a collision damages a single tank of tanker and the captain can organize the transfer of the cargo from the damage tank to another tank.

Soil degradation mainly in the east of the country due the industrial exploitation of diamond mixed with informal mining. This industry provokes also river pollution but there are official studies about it.

The lack of clear policies on forestry management and on protected areas.

Other big problem brought by the war is landmines. Angola is known as having the highest per capita number of amputees in the world, about 100,000 amputees. The estimations say that there are about 20 million landmines scattered more than one-third of the country.

National Environmental Policies

Angola never had a policy on environment, in spite of the fact that the country's constitution says, "all citizens have right to live in a healthy and non polluted environment". Now, the Ministry for Fisheries and the Environment, in response to the Environmental Law approved by the Parliament in April 1998, is leading the Multi-Ministerial Commission for the

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environment. This consultative body is drawing a National Strategy for the Environment, which is supposed to be presented during the first months of 2001.

As the draft of that strategy says its aims are:

- a. Invert the actual "strict economics' thinking" of development
- b. Define the priorities of solutions for the identified problems
- c. Promote the conservation of the environment
- d. Educate and sensitize
- e. Coordinate the intervention of different sectors on environmental Issues
- f. Guarantee the participation of the civil society in actions for environment
- g. Contribute and develop research on environment
- h. Elaborate laws and regulations

Strategies and Action Plans

Environmental action plan

National Programme for Environment Management (PNGA) (available in Other/unknown)

2000: National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (PNC). (available in Other/unknown)

2000: National Programme for Environmental Education and Awareness (PECA) (available in Other/unknown)

Climate: In general Angola has as tropical climate, characterized by hot, wet summers and dry mild, winters. It is usually divided in three large climate zones: 1. The zone of wet tropical climate, 2. The zone of dry tropical climate, and 3. The zone of hot climate of desert. The altitude, longitude and the effect of the coast have big influence in regional climates. The lowest mean annual temperatures (19B0C) are recorded on the Old Planalto at altitudes above 1.600 metres and in the Coastal Belt, south of TF4mbua, an area that is influenced by the cold Benguela current. The hottest areas (annual mean above 25B0C) are the Congo Basin and the interior of areas of the Coastal Belt. The largest daily variation is seen in Mavinga (about 24B0C). In general, July and August are the coldest months, during which temperatures can fall well below freezing point at high altitudes. The hottest months are March and April in coastal areas, and in the interior are September and October. The highest levels of precipitation occur in Cabinda (+1600mm/year), in the highest area of Coastal Belt, and also on the old Planalto. The lowest amount of rain is received at the Namibe desert, about 50 mm per year.

Terrain: In Angola can be identified six different geomorphologic regions, which determine the country's relief reaching from sea-level up to 2000 metres high planalto: 1. the Coastal Belt, 2. the Transition Zone, 3. the Coastal Mountain Strip, 4. the Old Planalto, 5. the Cassange Basin, 6. the Zambezi massif. The highest altitude seen in Angola is located at the centre, called Morro do Moco with approximately 2.620 metres

Natural Resources: Land resources Angola is a country of great ecological diversity due its great size, its position between two major ecological systems and its physiographic variations. Forest and shrub savannas are predominant as characteristic natural regions. Nearly 50 per cent of the land area is covered by natural forests (61 million ha) – mostly Brachystegia (Floresta 'Panda') - and the rest by savannas and steppes (62 million ha of grassland), with only a tiny fraction constituting an arid region (1,5 million ha). Man made forests take up as little as 235,000 ha - these are predominantly eucalyptus plantations along the Benguela railway, planted with the explicit purpose of providing fuel wood to fire the steam locomotives as well as providing sleepers for the track. The 'potential yield' of natural forest is an off take that should be so defined as to be consistent with a process of natural self-regeneration. For the tropical and sub-tropical forests as well as for woodlands, the potential

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yield is theoretically estimated by forest experts to be between 10 and 20 cubic metres per ha per year. For dry forest areas it is estimated to be half as much. The wood use is estimated about 5,539 cubic metres per year, the annual reforestation about 30 sq km, and the %annual deforestation is 0,2 sq km. During the colonial period (the independence date is the 11th, November 1975), forests were overexploited for export of timber in certain areas. In 1962, a Forest Decree was introduced (known as 'Regulamento Florestal') to curb these practices. The forest regulations are directed to control the timber trade and do not include measures for reforestation or the use of forest residues from timber exploitation for other purposes. On the non-forested land of about 63.5 million ha, 40 per cent has a high agricultural potential (areas with more than 850 mm of rain per annum), 45 per cent has a medium (rainfall between 600-850 mm per annum) and the remaining 15 per cent has a low potential (less than 600 mm rainfall per annum). There are three major agro-ecological regions. In the Northern region, cassava, tropical crops (peanuts, palm oil, castor oil), coffee and cotton are predominant. The Central region is suitable for crops such as maize, sisal, sunflower and wheat, while the Southern region is mainly for grazing and the cultivation of sorghum and wheat. Sugar cane is growing in the coastal flats near Luanda but can also be grown in many other areas. Cattle production, about 3.5 million heads, is concentrated in the Southern region, because it is traditional. Marine and littoral resources The Angolan coast is dominated by the warm Angolan current (which originates north of Angola), making the system as warm as the east coast of Southern Africa. The southern boundary of the south-flowing Angola current is variable at about Namibe in southern Angola. The marine forms of life in this system are different from those in the nearby Benguela, largely because of the temperature differences. This coast is poor in nutrients because, as with the warm east coast, there are no mechanisms to bring nutrients from the bottom of the sea to the surface where most plant growth takes place. This limits growth of seaweed and other plants on which marine animals and various species of fish depend for food, directly or indirectly. The coast has productive habitats such as mangrove swamps and estuaries, which are enriched by nutrients through land erosion and runoff. In fact, Angola has about 20 large estuaries formed by perennial rivers pouring into the sea. The Angolan shelf supports several prawns of commercial importance. The dominant fish are sardinella, Cunene horse mackerel and predatory tropical tuna, all different from those in the nearby Benguela system. However, some predatory fish, such as snoek, move between the two systems. Some birds from Benguela system migrate, via the Angolan coast, to the Gulf of Guinea. Prior to their overexploitation, the Humpback whales used to migrate to the warm Angolan coast to calve. Threats to the Angolan coast include overexploitation and habitat change. Present-day marine fish catches by Angola are substantially lower than the several hundred thousands tonnes per annum recorded between the late 1950s and early 1970s (about 685.000 tonnes/year). Angola was, after South Africa, the second most important fish-producing country in the whole of Africa. Due the war, in the three coastal cities of Lobito, Benguela and Baia Farta, the human population increased threefold from 1970-1990. In the southern city of Namibe the population more than doubled between 1984-1990, increasing fish consumption and localised human waste problems in habitats near the towns. In the same way is usually taken the example of the capital city of Luanda with about four million inhabitants when at the independence date (1975) its population was estimated about six hundred thousand inhabitants. Off the Cabinda enclave, oil pollution has had negative impacts on the living marine resources, although the severity of the problem is not yet known. Mangroves are abundant in Cabinda and Cuanza floodplains, Mussulo Restinga (sheltered bay or lagoon), Lucula, Lucunga and M'bridge river-mouths, and their total surface is between 700-1,250 sq km. Geological resources Geologically, Angola can be divided up to three distinct areas: 1. The Old Massif, 2. The Continental Crust, and 3. The Coastal Sediment Belt. The Old Massive includes the Pre-Cambrian Complex, the Western Congolese System and

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out crops of Volcanic Rock. The Continental Crust covers nearly half of the country and includes Karol sediments and thick Aeolian sand deposits from the Kalahari. The Coastal Sediment Belt covers five different marine sediment basins. There has been no systematic evaluation of the geological resources of the country. The updating of the geological maps stopped because of the war. The last research took place between 1978 and 1984, but this was insufficient to update the data surveyed during the colonial period. A part from oil that is the biggest industry of the country, the main mining activities are Diamond in the east region, phosphates and iron in the south Inland water and energy resources Angola has a large number of small inland lakes, covering a total area of 2000 sq kms, and an extensive network of many rivers and streams covering the whole country, apart from those rivers shared with other countries. There are know studies about the actual state of water, but during the colonial period many water sources had been used for medicinal treatments, apart from natural mineral waters in different places of the country. The potential for fishing in the natural waterways is estimated at between 50,000- 115,000 tonnes per year, but the present catches are between 6,000 and 8,000 tonnes. Angola has the highest potential hydroelectric among the Southern African countries, estimated at 100,000 MW but the existing (used) does not reach 10,000 MW.

Trans-national Environmental Issues

The environmental issues which Angola shares with its neighbouring countries are the use of resources, mainly in the following four river basins:

1. Congo (or Zaire) River Basin shared with the Democratic Republic of Congo;
2. Zambezi River Basin shared with Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe;
3. Okavango River Basin shared with Botswana and Namibia; and
4. Cunene River shared with Namibia.

There are also very important issues related with the tropical forest of Mayombe, which is very rich on biodiversity, including mammals such as the Gorilla. Mayombe is shared with the Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo and also Gabon.

Transboundary Environmental Policies

There is no official policy on transboundary environmental issues, but the country is involved in some projects with other countries under SADC community agreements, such as:

- a. The Chobe river - Caprivi Strip development planning (with Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe). The objective is to produce an overall integrated development plan for the region.
- b. The Okavango river basin. The objective is to set up an Okavango Ecological Research Institute.

Information for this profile was provided by: Mr. Santos Virgilio, Ministry for Fisheries and the Environment

This profile was last edited 28 January 2002.

International Environmental Relations

Membership in UNEP Governing Council expires:

Membership in the Commission for Sustainable Development expires: 2002

Memberships in international organizations: UNESCO, FAO, IMF, World Bank,

Memberships in regional organizations: OAU, SADC.

Leading Non-Governmental Organizations

ANNEX 6

ACCAO PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO RURAL E AMBIENTE (ADRA) (Action for Rural Development and Environment)

PRACETA FARINHA LEITAO, NBA 27, 1BA DIREITO CAIXA POSTAL 3788

Phone: 399312

Fax: 396683

Email: adra-org@ebonet.net

Focal Point for Rural Development, sustainable use of resource (water and wood), education, environment

Main datasets and information products: Information about rural development, agriculture, environment, land issues

CONSULMAR

AVENIDA AMILCAR CABRAL, 48 CAIXA POSTAL 5109

Phone: 370834, 370850

Fax: 396184

Email: andigest@snet.co.ao or andigest@snet.co.AO

Focal Point for All information about the geomorphology of the Angolan coast (experiences and data for more than thirty years)

HIDROPORTOS:

RUA ENGRICIA FRAGOSO 63/71 CAIXA POSTAL: 1285

Phone: 393625

Fax: 390140,

Focal Point for All information about the geomorphology of the Angolan coast (experiences and data for more than thirty years)

JEA (Ecological Youth of Angola)

Focal Point for Awareness activities on environmental issues

JOPAD (Journalists for Environment and Development)

Focal Point for Environmental education through media activities

AAA (Angolan Association for the Environment)

Focal Point for Protection of the environment

- ANEXO 7

(Fonte: MDG Relatório - Escritório do Grupo de Desenvolvimento das Nações Unidas, Outubro 2003)

O Objectivo no. 3 dos 8 principais objectivos de Desenvolvimento do Milénio é:

Promover a igualdade do género e conferir poderes às mulheres

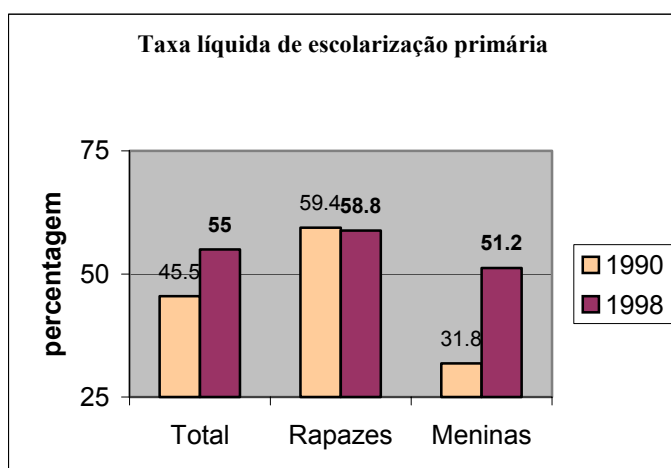
A meta no. 4 (das metas a alcançar) para erradicação da pobreza e redução das desigualdades sociais é:

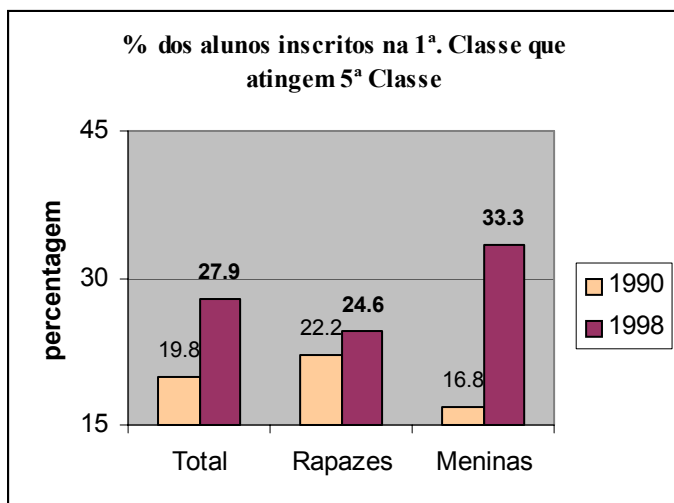
Eliminar as disparidades do género no ensino primário e conferir poderes às mulheres

Indicadores

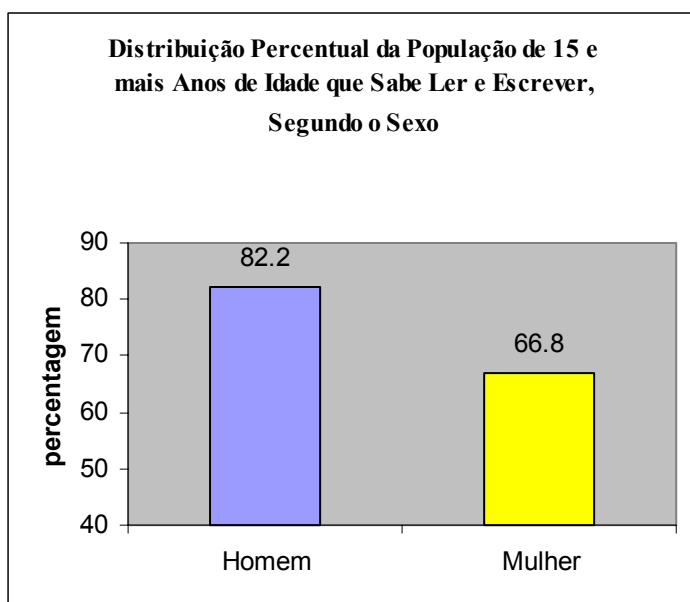
1. Proporção entre rapazes e raparigas no ensino primário, secundário e superior
2. Proporção entre mulheres e homens alfabetizados dos 15-24 anos

- **Proporção entre rapazes e raparigas no ensino primário, secundário e superior**





- **Proporção entre mulheres e homens alfabetizados**



1. Diagnóstico e tendência

À partida não existem grandes diferenças nas percentagens de inscrições de rapazes e raparigas em idade de frequentar o ensino primário (6 aos 9 anos). As lacunas de género começam a ser significativas a partir do II nível de base do ensino geral (ingresso aos 10 anos de idade). No ano de 2000 a percentagem de crianças que iniciaram 1ª classe e atingiram a 7ª classe é de 69.5% para os rapazes e 59.8 para as raparigas.

2. Desafios

Apresentam-se para Angola, grandes desafios no sentido de se reduzirem as disparidades e desigualdades do género, devendo ser consideradas e tratadas determinadas questões relevantes:

Disparidades Geográficas: Os benefícios da educação não são homogêneos entre as diferentes províncias e entre os grupos sócio-económicos e culturais. As crianças pobres e principalmente aquelas que vivem em áreas rurais, têm as taxas mais baixas de participação escolar, isto é, de 39%. Nos grupos etno-linguísticos n'ganguela e os tchokwe participam menos crianças na escola, do que nos grupos como os bakongo, ovimbundu e kinbundu. O país está dividido em três grandes grupos de províncias. O primeiro é constituído pelas províncias de Cabinda, Luanda, Benguela, Namibe e a Huíla que detêm as melhores taxas de escolarização do país, isto é, com taxas médias superiores a 60%. O segundo grupo detém taxas de escolarização entre 40 e 60%, o Kuanza-Norte, Lunda-Norte, Zaire Cunene, Lunda-Sul e Kwanza-Sul; e o terceiro grupo consideradas como as mais afectadas pela guerra incluem as províncias do Huambo, Bié, Uíge, Kuando-Kubango, Malange e Moxico. Constata-se que em Luanda, 50,2% dos professores do ensino primário, não possuem certificados do ensino médio, dos quais 28% são mulheres. A situação no interior tende a ser grave. A Huíla apresenta uma taxa de 93% sendo 44% mulheres.

Poucas oportunidades: Em Angola o custo da educação escolar é muito alto, mesmo para crianças.

A situação é mais penalizante para as crianças deslocadas em especial para as raparigas. Durante o período de guerra um número significativo de crianças não puderam estudar. Algumas causas que estiveram nessa origem, foram a falta de recursos por parte das famílias, limitado número de vagas nesse nível de ensino, dentro das localidades, ou inexistência de escolas e longas distâncias a percorrer.

Altas Taxas de desistências entre as raparigas: As raparigas, em todos os segmentos da população representam cerca de 29,6% das desistências escolares. Os factores que estão na base dessas altas taxas de desistências têm a ver com a participação das mesmas nas tarefas domésticas, actividades económicas para o sustento da família e no elevado índice de gravidez na adolescência com taxas 21% para raparigas com 16 anos e 61% para as de 19 anos de idade respectivamente (Rede Mulher, 2000).

Estereótipos de género: Os conteúdos, a linguagem usada, as ilustrações dos textos dos livros do ensino geral (dos níveis primário, secundário e superior), reflectem e reforçam os estereótipos tradicionais de género. Os papéis atribuídos às raparigas e às mulheres são sempre secundários e meramente reprodutivos.

3. Políticas e programas

Em 2001, o Governo de Angola aprovou a Estratégia Integrada para a Melhoria do Sistema de Educação 2001-2015, traduzido pelo MEC no (em esboço) “**Plano de Acção Nacional de Educação para Todos, 2001-2015**” para o mesmo período, em que se compromete aumentar, assegurar o acesso, a permanência, a qualidade das aprendizagens e a plena participação e integração de todos nas 18 províncias do país e a redução das disparidades de género.

O MEC tem um Programa Nacional de Género no Contexto do Sistema Educativo 2001-2005. A sua operacionalidade é da responsabilidade da Comissão Nacional do Género, sob dependência da Direcção Nacional do Ensino Geral (anteriormente na Direcção Nacional do Ensino de Adultos) e recebe apoio do UNICEF.

A Comissão funciona com muitas debilidades, não recebe fundos do Orçamento Geral do Estado e conta com pouco engajamento das restantes áreas do Ministério. **Em 2000 lançou-se uma Campanha de Combate ao Analfabetismo** entre as mulheres que conta com a participação activa das igrejas, associações (com destaque para a OMA) e organizações não-governamentais. Entretanto, a meta não será atingida se não se ultrapassarem os constrangimentos identificados pelos parceiros, nomeadamente a atribuição de subsídios para os alfabetizadores e a fraca adesão de raparigas e mulheres jovens ao programa.

Em seguimento da Avaliação a Plataforma de Pequim e com o apoio do FNUAP, O MINFAMU organizou em Abril de 2001 um seminário nacional. Este foi antecedido por um processo de consulta aos diferentes sectores do Governo e às organizações - não - governamentais, associações e igrejas, para discutir a estratégia de promoção do género até ao ano 2005.

O Governo aprovou em 7 de Novembro de 2001 o **“Programa de Acção e Quadro Estratégico para a Promoção do Género até ao ano 2005”**.

| |
|--|
| Objectivos Principais do Programa de Acção e Quadro Estratégico para a Promoção do Género até ao 2005 |
|--|

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Garantir a igualdade de oportunidades para rapazes e raparigas no acesso a todos os níveis de ensino▪ Eliminar as atitudes culturais negativas e as práticas nefastas que são obstáculos à participação da mulher no domínio público e político▪ Melhorar o nível de conhecimento da população sobre saúde reprodutiva e HIV/SIDA▪ Zelar pela participação das mulheres na prevenção, gestão e resolução dos conflitos e processo de paz▪ Melhorar o estatuto da mulher para elevar a sua participação no processo de tomada de decisões políticas a todos os níveis▪ Rever o código civil, família e penal, com vista a implementação dos instrumentos jurídicos nacionais e divulgação dos instrumentos legais que protejam a mulher e criança▪ Tornar as mulheres visíveis a todos os níveis e em todos os tipos de dados▪ Melhorar a capacidade institucional do MINFAMU |
|---|

Os recursos disponíveis ao MINFAMU são insuficientes ao seu mandato. A execução da Estratégia de Promoção começará em 2003. Criou em todos os Ministérios pontos focais a nível central e local, em empresas com o propósito de garantir a integração da política de género.

| |
|---|
| Mecanismos que garantem os direitos das mulheres |
|---|

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ A lei Constitucional – consagra o princípio da igualdade e da não discriminação dos cidadãos baseada no sexo, filiação partidária, raça, religião (1992, está em revisão) |
|---|

- Código Penal e Comercial, anteriores, a independência contêm aspectos discriminatórios. Está em curso a revisão destes instrumentos

- A Lei Geral do Trabalho (2000) reconhece a igualdade de tratamento no trabalho e no emprego e sem qualquer discriminação

- Código de Família estabelece a igualdade de direitos e de deveres entre homens e mulheres em todos os domínios da vida familiar, na educação dos filhos, divórcio e questões patrimoniais

Angola é signatária de instrumentos regionais e internacionais

- Convenção sobre a Eliminação de Todas as Formas de Discriminação Contra as Mulheres, ratificado em 1984

- Declaração da SADC sobre Género e Desenvolvimento, 1997

A Mulher e o Emprego

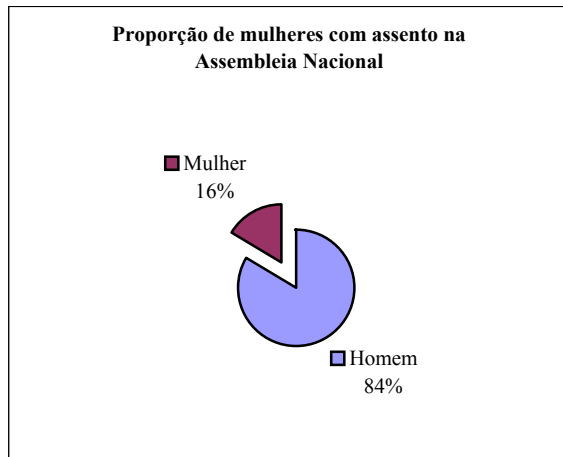
São ainda insuficientes os dados para avaliar a percentagem de mulheres com emprego remunerado fora do sector agrícola.

A taxa de ocupação das mulheres no sector informal é de 33%, com 63,5% a dedicar-se ao comércio a retalho. Estas taxas revelam o baixo nível de escolaridade das mulheres, por um lado e o difícil acesso que as raparigas têm em encontrar novos empregos, devido ao seu papel reprodutivo. Verificam-se violações sistemáticas sobretudo no que diz respeito ao direito relativo a maternidade, em que os empregadores desvinculam as mulheres durante o período de gozo de licença de parto.

Na administração Pública, em 1998 os homens ocupavam cerca de 60% dos empregos. Os homens ocupam também 66% dos cargos profissionais (técnicos médios e superiores).

As mulheres do sector formal têm dificuldades em aceder aos empréstimos bancários, devido as exigências feitas pelas instituições financeiras. Em sequência aos programas de micro crédito, em 2001 foi criado o Banco Sol que tem produtos financeiros dirigidos a mulheres, incluindo as rurais.

A Mulher e o Poder



Fonte: Ministério da Família e Promoção da Mulher, 2002

As primeiras eleições livres ocorreram em Setembro de 1992 e a representação de mulheres no Parlamento ficou em cerca de 16%. Algumas mulheres ocupam lugares importantes nas comissões da Assembleia Nacional.

Embora se note alguma presença ao nível central, a nível provincial e local não é notório a presença de mulheres em funções de governação. Nas 18 províncias do país e os cargos de vice-governadores são ocupados por homens em sistema de nomeação.

4. Prioridades para Ajuda ao Desenvolvimento

O PNUD e a comunidade de doadores em Angola deverão apoiar os esforços do Governo de Angola para o alcance do objectivo nas seguintes áreas:

- Apoiar um programa de reforço institucional ao MEC a todos os níveis, visando a melhoria da recolha, análise, tratamento de dados e sua respectiva integração nas políticas;
- Reforçar a ligação entre o MEC e o MINFAMU, no sentido de consolidarem os esforços para a integração das questões de género na educação primária e a extensão a todos os níveis;
- Apoiar a criação de programas de incentivo a participação das meninas nas escolas no quadro do regresso das populações deslocadas e repatriadas.
- Apoiar a revisão dos conteúdos dos textos e o curriculum no sentido de reflectir uma imagem positiva sobre a igualdade de género e uma maior comunicabilidade;
- Apoiar a condução de pesquisas no sentido de se identificarem práticas culturais em função dos grupos étnico - linguísticos que reforçam a disparidade de género na educação;
- Apoiar actividades de advocacia da sociedade civil sobre a educação da menina;
- Apoiar as acções que conduzam ao estabelecimento de educação profissional para as mulheres e jovens;

- Promover programas de facilitação de recursos produtivos (terra, trabalho e micro-crédito) para as famílias reassentadas e repatriadas.

5. Capacidade de monitorização do progresso

| Elementos de capacidade de seguimento | Avaliação | | |
|--|-----------|----------|-------|
| | Forte | Razoável | Fraca |
| Capacidade de colecção de dados | | | ✓ |
| Qualidade da informação dos inquéritos recentes | | | ✓ |
| Capacidade de acompanhamento estatístico | | | ✓ |
| Capacidade de análise estatística | | ✓ | |
| Capacidade de incorporar a análise estatística a políticas, planos e mecanismos de assinação de recursos | | | ✓ |
| Mecanismos de monitorização e avaliação | | | ✓ |

ANEXO 8

MIGRATION PROFILE ANGOLA

Box 1: Immigrants

| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Total number of residents | 13.9 million ¹ |
| Of which: Own nationals | No data available. |
| Immigrants | 0.4% in 2000 / 46,000 ² |
| Status immigrants | |
| Refugees | 12,428 / 26% in 2000 ³ |
| Labour migrants /permanent | No data available. |
| Labour migrants/seasonal | |
| Internally displaced persons | 3,323,724 ⁴ |
| Reintegrated IDPs in Angola | 927,011 |
| Immigration trend | |
| Number of arriving immigrants in 90/95: | No data available. |
| Number of arriving immigrants in 95/2000: | |
| Education: Skilled labour | No data available. |
| Main countries of origin | Refugees mostly from DRC ⁵ |
| Rate of return | No data available. |
| Finance | |
| Amount of outgoing migrant remittances: | No data available. |
| Remittances as % of GDP: | |

Box 2: Emigrants

| | |
|---|--|
| Total number of emigrants | No data available. |
| Status emigrants | |
| Refugees | 433,000 in 2002 (of which 8,000 new refugees) ⁶ 470,600 in 2001 (of which 44,800 new refugees) |
| ⇒ At the end of 2002, about 193,000 refugees were in Zambia, 150,000 in DRC, 30,000 in Congo (Brazzaville), 25,000 in Namibia, 5,000 in South Africa, 2,000 in Botswana and 7,000 in industrialised countries. ⁷ | |
| Labour migrants /permanent | No data available. |
| Labour migrants/seasonal | |
| Legal situation emigrants | |
| Documented | Refugees |
| Undocumented | |
| Trend | |
| Number of leaving migrants in 90/95: | No data available. |
| Number of leaving migrants in 95/2000: | |
| Education: Skilled labour | No data available. |
| Main countries of destination | Zambia, DRC, Congo, Namibia, South Africa, Botswana, industrialised countries ⁸ |
| Rate of return | 88,000 refugees in 2002 ⁹ (or 75,000 of which 46,000 from DRC, 23,000 from Zambia and 6,000 from Namibia) ¹⁰ 150,000 Angolan refugees foreseen to return |

ANEXO 8

Finance¹¹

Amount of incoming migrant remittances No data available
Remittances as % of GDP:

Box 3: Other Comments

- Given three decades of civil war and instability, it is not easy to draft a migration profile for Angola.
- Clearly a high number of Angolans remain uprooted internally, and there are large numbers of refugees abroad, mainly in other countries of the region (Zambia, DRC, Congo, Namibia, South Africa, Botswana) who are gradually repatriated with UNHCR assistance.

¹ <http://www.worldbank.org/data/countrydata/countrydata.html>

² <http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/ittmig2002/locations/024.htm>, *International Migration 2002* - United Nations Population Division/Department of Economic and Social Affairs (October 2002)

³ Zambia Delegation (from Government of Angola, Department of Social Assistance and Reintegration), and *International Migration 2002* - United Nations Population Division/Department of Economic and Social Affairs (October 2002)

⁴ Zambia Delegation (from Government of Angola, Department of Social Assistance and Reintegration)

⁵ Zambia Delegation (from Government of Angola, Department of Social Assistance and Reintegration)

⁶ <http://www.unhcr.ch/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home/opendoc.pdf?tbl=STATISTICS&id=3d075d374&page=statistics>

⁷ <http://www.refugees.org/world/countryrpt/africa/2003/angola.cfm>

⁸ <http://www.unhcr.ch/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home/opendoc.pdf?tbl=STATISTICS&id=3d075d374&page=statistics>,

<http://www.refugees.org/world/countryrpt/africa/2003/angola.cfm>

⁹ <http://www.unhcr.ch/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home/opendoc.pdf?tbl=STATISTICS&id=3d075d374&page=statistics>

¹⁰ Zambia Delegation (from Government of Angola, Department of Social Assistance and Reintegration)

¹¹ http://migration.ucdavis.edu/mn/data_mn.php (from IMF Balance of Payments statistics)

ANNEXE IX

Financial situation: 9th EDF grants - national projects

| Service responsable | N° Comptable | Intitulé | montants en € (15/03/2004) | | | | | date décision | date debut | date fin | Actions prises/à prendre et délais |
|---------------------|--------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|----------|---|
| | | | Total eng. prim. | Total eng. sec. | Total payé | RAC | RAL | | | | |
| | 9 ACP ANG 1 | PROGRAMME OF SUPPORT TO THE SOCIAL ACTION FUND FAS III | 29.000.000 | 0 | 0 | 29.000.000 | 29.000.000 | 20030926 | 20040123 | 20091231 | Signature de l'accord avec la Banque Mondiale mi 2004 |
| | 9 ACP ANG 2 | PROGRAM OF EMERGENCY MINE ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE RETURN AND | 26.000.000 | 0 | 0 | 26.000.000 | 26.000.000 | 20030926 | 20040123 | 20091231 | Recrutement de l'AT et signature des contrats avec le PAM et le PNUD mi-2004. Call for proposal pour les autres actions de déminage au second semestre 2004 |
| | 9 ACP ANG 3 | PROGRAMME OF SUPPORT TO THE SOCIAL ACTION FUND - FAS III | 16.000.000 | 0 | 0 | 16.000.000 | 16.000.000 | 20030926 | 20040123 | 20091231 | cf. 9.ACP.ANG3 |
| | 9 ACP ANG 4 | WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION FOR THE SUBURBAN AREAS OF LUANDA | 20.000.000 | 0 | 0 | 20.000.000 | 20.000.000 | 20031006 | 20040123 | 20101231 | Contratation de l'AT de coordination au second semestre 2004 |
| | 9 ACP ANG 5 | SUPERVISION DE PROJETS/PROGRAMMES - AUGMENTATION DE PLAFOND | 42.000 | 0 | 0 | 42.000 | 42.000 | 20031101 | 20031101 | 20040430 | En cours jusqu'au 30/04/04 |
| | 9 ACP ANG 6 | AUDITS DE DEVIS-PROGRAMMES ET PROJETS FED | 70.000 | 0 | 0 | 70.000 | 70.000 | 20031231 | 20040101 | 20051231 | Sélection de cabinets d'audit en préparation |
| | 9 ACP ANG 7 | AT AU MINISTERE DU PLAN - STRATEGIE DE LONG TERME | 79.500 | 0 | 0 | 79.500 | 79.500 | 20031229 | 20040101 | 20040930 | En cours jusqu'au 30/09/04 |
| | 9 ACP ANG 8 | IDENTIFICATION APPUI CADRE DU RENFORCEMENT MINIST. DU PLAN | 79.820 | 0 | 0 | 79.820 | 79.820 | 20031229 | 20040101 | 20041130 | Adjudication prévue pour la fin du premier semestre 2004 |
| | 9 ACP ANG 9 | INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES | 570.000 | 0 | 0 | 570.000 | 570.000 | 20031231 | 20040101 | 20071231 | Adjudication prévue pour le début du second semestre 2004 |
| Total | | | 91.841.320 | 0 | 0 | 91.841.320 | 91.841.320 | | | | |

ANNEX X

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

| Service responsable | N° Comptable | Intitulé | montants en € (Nov-2003) | | | | | date décision | date debut | date fin | Actions prises/à prendre et délais |
|---------------------|--------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|----------|---|
| | | | Total eng. prim. | Total eng. sec. | Total payé | RAC | RAL | | | | |
| AIDCO/C/6 | 8 ACP ANG | 1 Sadc regional monitoring, control & surveillance of fishing | 2.320.000 | 1.628.545 | 578.295 | 691.455 | 1.741.705 | 19980101 | 19990701 | 20040630 | En cours |
| AIDCO/C/7 | 8 ACP ANG | 5 Approvisionnement en eau potable de la ville de Tombwa | 7.600.000 | 5.704.460 | 2.728.180 | 1.895.540 | 4.871.820 | 20000101 | 20011231 | 20060630 | Prévision de conclusion des derniers engagements (fournitures) mi-2004 |
| AIDCO/C/5 | 8 ACP ANG | 6 Appui au programme national de rehabilitation des handicapes | 14.000.000 | 5.358.969 | 2.851.537 | 8.641.031 | 11.148.463 | 20001220 | 20011231 | 20071231 | Accélération de la mise en oeuvre du programme, et des engagements secondaires, avec la contractation de l'assistance technique et la mise en oeuvre des devis-programmes annuels depuis mi-2003. |
| AIDCO/C/5 | 8 ACP ANG | 8 Programme de soutien au secteur de la sante | 25.000.000 | 5.052.000 | 0 | 19.948.000 | 25.000.000 | 20011227 | 20030101 | 20071231 | Accélération de la mise en oeuvre du programme et des engagements secondaires, avec la contractation de l'assistance technique fin 2003 |
| AIDCO/C/7 | 8 ACP ANG | 10 Étude eau et assainissement à Luanda | 120.000 | 113.960 | 102.989 | 6.040 | 17.011 | 20000101 | 20010201 | 20010930 | cf. 7.ACP.ANG.82. Dernier paiement fait. À clôturer |
| AIDCO/C/5 | 8 ACP ANG | 11 Programme de transition et soutien aux populations deplaces | 16.300.000 | 11.735.521 | 6.647.463 | 4.564.480 | 9.652.537 | 20020327 | 20021130 | 20051130 | Prévision de conclusion des engagements secondaires (sauf évaluation, audit): premier semestre 2004. Mesures d'accélération de la mise en oeuvre: -Recrutement local de l'unité de gestion en cours. -Consultation restreinte en cours pour une Assistance technique auprès de la Direction Nationale des eaux |
| AIDCO/C/5 | 8 ACP ANG | 12 Programme micro realisation phase 3 | 7.405.000 | 2.752.073 | 1.457.950 | 4.652.927 | 5.947.050 | 20020517 | 20020901 | 20060301 | Accélération des engagements secondaires prévue avec la fin du devis programme n°1 et la mise en oeuvre du DP2 à partir de 10/2004. Prévisions d'engagements secondaires: environ 90% fin 2004 |
| AIDCO/C/4 | 8 ACP ANG | 13 Appui l'institut national statistique-elaboration profils | 1.900.000 | 1.391.350 | 6.850.179 | 508.650 | -4.950.179 | 20020722 | 20030701 | 20050630 | Prévision de conclusion des engagements secondaires: 08/2004. |
| AIDCO/C/5 | 8 ACP ANG | 15 Program of emergency support to the peace process | 28.000.000 | 27.927.407 | 20.903.086 | 72.593 | 7.096.914 | 20020101 | 20021231 | 20050101 | Conclusion des engagements secondaires: début 2004. Mesures: accélération de la finalisation des derniers contrats, en coordination avec le siège. cf. 7.ACP.ANG.98 |
| ECHO | 8 ACP ANG | 16 Aide d'urgence, nutrition et santé | 2.000.000 | 1.975.787 | 1.921.648 | 24.213 | 78.352 | 20020101 | 20021231 | 20050101 | |
| AIDCO/C/5 | 8 ACP ANG | 17 Production du film "na cidade vazia" | 300.000 | 300.000 | 240.000 | 0 | 60.000 | 20020806 | 20030131 | 20050131 | Gestion siège |
| AIDCO/C/4 | 8 ACP ANG | 18 Appui institutionnel au ministère du plan | 193.830 | 193.830 | 163.734 | 0 | 30.096 | 20020812 | 20000401 | 20031231 | À clôturer après derniers paiements |
| AIDCO/C/7 | 8 ACP ANG | 19 At au secteur g nie civil et infrastructures | 80.000 | 80.000 | 53.907 | 0 | 26.093 | 20011012 | 20021015 | 20031015 | À clôturer après derniers paiements |
| AIDCO/C/8 | 8 ACP ANG | 20 Audits de devis-programmes et projets | 70.000 | 0 | 0 | 70.000 | 70.000 | 20030318 | 20030701 | 20041031 | Adjudication de contrats d'audits en préparation |
| AIDCO/C/4 | 8 ACP ANG | 21 Evaluation appui institutionnel INEJ (7.ACP.ANG.94) | 32.000 | 26.000 | 26.886 | 6.000 | 5.114 | 20030318 | 20030822 | 20040331 | À clôturer après derniers paiements |
| AIDCO/C/4 | 8 ACP ANG | 22 Étude complémentaire d'appui au secteur de la justice | 45.000 | 0 | 0 | 45.000 | 45.000 | 20030321 | | | A réaliser vers mi 2004 |
| AIDCO/C/4 | 8 ACP ANG | 23 Étude d'identification appui à la réforme administration publique | 79.800 | 0 | 0 | 79.800 | 79.800 | 20030321 | 20031015 | 20040630 | Prévision de conclusion de l'étude: août 2004 |
| AIDCO/C/4 | 8 ACP ANG | 24 Assistance technique à l'ON dans le domaine de l'appui institut. | 205.000 | 0 | 0 | 205.000 | 205.000 | 20030321 | 20040115 | 20041231 | Adjudication du contrats en cours |
| AIDCO/C/4 | 8 ACP ANG | 25 Études dans le domine de l'appui institutionnel | 250.000 | 78.900 | 0 | 171.100 | 250.000 | 20030326 | 20031015 | 20041231 | Prévision de conclusion de l'étude: août 2004 |
| Total | | | 105.900.630 | 64.318.802 | 44.525.854 | 41.581.828 | 61.374.776 | | | | |

Projets en cours de clôture

ANNEXE V

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

| Service responsable | N° Comptable | Intitulé | montants en € (15-03/2004) | | | | | date décision | date debut | date fin | Actions prises/à prendre et délais |
|---------------------|--------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|----------|--|
| | | | Total eng. prim. | Total eng. sec. | Total payé | RAC | RAL | | | | |
| AIDCO/C/5 | 7 ACP ANG 35 | Projet de sante post urgence (rehabilitation) | 18.000.000 | 17.317.364 | 15.314.578 | 682.636 | 2.685.422 | 19930922 | 19940101 | 20031231 | A clôturer après apurement des avances. |
| AIDCO/C/4 | 7 ACP ANG 44 | Return & reintegration qualified african nationals -phase III | 502.500 | 502.500 | 272.763 | 0 | 229.737 | 19940112 | 19940112 | 19991231 | A clôturer après résolution de contentieux. |
| AIDCO/C/5 | 7 ACP ANG 50 | Programme de micro-projets | 4.500.000 | 4.500.000 | 4.491.740 | 0 | 8.260 | 19940511 | 19950201 | 19990531 | A clôturer après apurement des avances. |
| AIDCO/C/5 | 7 ACP ANG 51 | Programme bourses d'etude et stage. | 300.000 | 237.738 | 212.410 | 62.262 | 87.590 | 19940606 | | | Gestion siège (2). A clôturer par le siège après vérification de la situation. |
| AIDCO/C/6 | 7 ACP ANG 60 | Rehabilitation en milieu rural a huambo. | 2.903.579 | 2.903.579 | 2.803.671 | 0 | 99.908 | 19950623 | 19950701 | 19970201 | A clôturer après apurement des avances. |
| AIDCO/C/7 | 7 ACP ANG 61 | Rehabilitation de l'institut de tchivinguio. | 8.240.000 | 7.902.354 | 7.800.489 | 337.646 | 439.511 | 19951218 | 19960207 | 20030815 | Achèvement en adut 2003. A clôturer après derniers paiements, et apurement des avances. |
| AIDCO/C/6 | 7 ACP ANG 62 | Programme d'appui a la reconstruction (PAR) | 55.000.000 | 34.571.389 | 27.313.591 | 27.670.600 | 34.928.398 | 19951218 | 19960207 | 20051231 | Reprogrammation réalisée, et prorrogation de la CF obtenue jusqu'en 12/2005. Cadre et modalités de mise en oeuvre de la nouvelle phase définis. Accélération prévue des engagements secondaires grâce à la révision de l'approche et de la structure du programme pour la nouvelle phase. Estimations: 90% d'engagements secondaires avant la fin du second semestre 2004. |
| AIDCO/C/5 | 7 ACP ANG 63 | Appui au projet "memorias intimas marcas" | 186.000 | 186.000 | 180.323 | 0 | 5.677 | 19970630 | 19970701 | 19980701 | Gestion siège (2). A clôturer par le siège. |
| AIDCO/C/4 | 7 ACP ANG 64 | Training for lawyers and academics in fduan | 800.000 | 728.338 | 728.338 | 71.662 | 71.662 | 19970120 | 19970120 | 20010120 | Dégagement partiel proposé: EUR 71.662,03 (1) A clôturer après dernier apurement des avances |
| AIDCO/C/5 | 7 ACP ANG 66 | Coordination & suivi actions dans le domaine de la sante | 181.798 | 157.685 | 157.685 | 24.114 | 24.114 | 19970306 | 19970306 | 19991231 | Dernier paiement fait. Lettre de l'ON pour clôture sollicitée. |
| AIDCO/C/5 | 7 ACP ANG 71 | Consolidation des systèmes éducatifs | 694.100 | 690.693 | 3.407 | 3.407 | 690.693 | 19980319 | | | Rapport final sollicité. A clôturer après apurement des avances |
| AIDCO/C/6 | 7 ACP ANG 72 | Appui coordination actions secteur agricole & devlpmt rural | 140.000 | 140.000 | 95.103 | 0 | 44.897 | 19980428 | 19980515 | 20010714 | A clôturer après résolution de contentieux. |
| AIDCO/C/6 | 7 ACP ANG 76 | Programme de microrealisations II | 2.000.000 | 2.000.000 | 967.640 | 0 | 1.032.360 | 19990826 | 19990816 | 20000815 | Dégagement partiel proposé: EUR 1.032.360 (1). A clôturer après apurement. |
| AIDCO/C/4 | 7 ACP ANG 77 | Appui institutionnel a l'assemblée nationale | 1.300.000 | 1.068.533 | 563.141 | 231.467 | 736.859 | 19991214 | 20010101 | 20050630 | Mesures d'accélération de la mise en oeuvre, centrées sur la préparation de la seconde phase du programme: - Evaluation de la 1ère phase faite Prorrogation de la validité de la CF jusqu'en juin 2005 - Assistance technique pour la 2nde phase commencée en 09/2003. |
| AIDCO/C/7 | 7 ACP ANG 82 | Etude eau et assainissement luanda | 190.000 | 174.000 | 105.962 | 16.000 | 84.038 | 20000101 | 20010201 | 20010930 | Dernier paiement fait. Lettre de l'ON pour clôture sollicitée. |
| AIDCO/C/5 | 7 ACP ANG 83 | Formation continue des professeurs de l'enseignement primaire | 6.000.000 | 2.898.614 | 2.000.021 | 3.101.386 | 3.999.979 | 20010406 | 20011001 | 20061231 | Accélération prévue de la mise en oeuvre (75% d'engagements secondaires en 05/2004) au travers du prochain devis-programme. |
| DEL/ANG | 7 ACP ANG 88 | Audits de devis-programmes | 46.500 | 18.400 | 9.168 | 28.100 | 37.333 | 20010406 | 20010622 | 20021231 | Rapport final sollicité. A clôturer après dernier paiement. Délai: 05/2004 |
| AIDCO/C/5 | 7 ACP ANG 89 | At programmation cadre art.255 lome iv revisee | 22.000 | 22.000 | 0 | 0 | 22.000 | 20010517 | 20010521 | 20010710 | Rapport final sollicité. A clôturer après paiement. |
| DEL/ANG | 7 ACP ANG 90 | Consolidation du système d'information des services de l'ON pour le suivi des projets financés par la CE | 39.775 | 39.775 | 35.040 | 0 | 4.735 | 20010816 | 20011005 | 20020815 | Rapport final sollicité. A clôturer après dernier paiement. |
| DEL/ANG | 7 ACP ANG 91 | Appui à la réforme de l'administration de la justice | 75.000 | 66.300 | 35.520 | 8.700 | 39.480 | 20010823 | 20010924 | 20020524 | A clôturer après approbation du rapport final par les services de l'ON et dernier paiement. |
| DEL/ANG | 7 ACP ANG 93 | Missao de viabilidade de apoio institucional ao on | 50.000 | 45.400 | 42.650 | 4.600 | 7.350 | 20010809 | 20011220 | 20020520 | Dernier paiement fait. Lettre de l'ON pour clôture sollicitée. |
| AIDCO/C/4 | 7 ACP ANG 94 | Appui institutionnel l'inej. Renforcement capacités techniques | 380.000 | 321.100 | 317.900 | 58.900 | 62.100 | 20010906 | 20020101 | 20021231 | Rapport final sollicité. A clôturer après apurement des avances |
| AIDCO/C/5 | 7 ACP ANG 97 | Appui a la production du film "comboio da canhoca" | 350.000 | 350.000 | 280.000 | 0 | 70.000 | 20020226 | 20020429 | 20040428 | Gestion siège |
| AIDCO/C/5 | 7 ACP ANG 98 | Program of emergency support to the peace process | 2.000.000 | 2.000.000 | 1.900.000 | 0 | 100.000 | 20020101 | 20021231 | 20050101 | Engagements secondaires achevés. |
| Total | | | 103.901.252 | 78.841.761 | 65.631.140 | 25.059.491 | 38.270.113 | | | | |

Projets en cours de clôture

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

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

ANNEXE XII

Financial situation: 6th EDF grants - national projects

| Service responsable | N° Comptable | Intitulé | montants en € (15/03/2004) | | | | | date décision | date debut | date fin | Actions prises/à prendre et délais |
|---------------------|--------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------------|----------|---|
| | | | Total eng. prim. | Total eng. sec. | Total payé | RAC | RAL | | | | |
| AIDCO/C/7 | 6 ACP ANG 25 | Rehab boavida hospital luanda | 22.230.072 | 22.204.650 | 22.204.647 | 25.422 | 25.425 | 19880725 | 19881115 | 20021231 | À clôturer après dernier paiement. Délai: 05/2004 |
| AIDCO/C/5 | 6 ACP ANG 42 | Prog bourses stage & etude | 300.000 | 290.819 | 289.202 | 9.181 | 10.798 | 19900312 | 0 | 0 | Gestion siège (2). À clôturer par le siège après vérification de la situation. |
| AIDCO/C/7 | 6 ACP ANG 50 | Urgent sanitation oper luanda | 13.000.000 | 9.444.443 | 9.064.843 | 3.555.557 | 3.935.157 | 19900622 | 19900901 | 20011231 | Dégagement partiel de EUR 3.555.557,24 proposé (1). À clôturer après dernier paiement. |
| AIDCO/C/7 | 6 ACP ANG 56 | Aliment eau ville de tombwa | 359.334 | 359.334 | 333.172 | 0 | 26.162 | 19910425 | 19910425 | 19990301 | À clôturer après dernier paiement. Délai: 05/2004 |
| AIDCO/C/7 | 6 ACP ANG 66 | Rehabilitation of major roads in the sw region of angola | 2.500.000 | 2.494.664 | 2.425.171 | 5.336 | 74.829 | 19900921 | 19920611 | 19940311 | À clôturer après résolution de contentieux. |
| AIDCO/C/6 | 6 ACP ANG 74 | Programme de rehabilitation. | 15.683.244 | 15.587.130 | 15.445.873 | 96.114 | 237.371 | 19940520 | 19940722 | 20011231 | Rapports finaux sollicités. À clôturer après dernier paiement. |
| Total | | | 54.072.649 | 50.381.039 | 49.762.908 | 3.691.611 | 4.309.742 | | | | |

Projets en cours de clôture

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

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

ANNEXE XIII

Financial situation: 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th EDF grants - Regional projects

| Service responsable | N° Comptable | Intitulé | montants en € (15-03-2004) | | | | | date décision | date debut | date fin | Actions prises/à prendre et délais |
|---------------------|---------------|---|----------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------------|----------|---|
| | | | Total eng. prim. | Total eng. sec. | Total payé | RAC | RAL | | | | |
| AIDCO/C/7 | 6 ACP RPR 486 | Rehabilitation of major roads in sw region of angola | 10.000.000 | 9.716.952 | 9.634.817 | 283.048 | 365.183 | 19900921 | 19920611 | 19940311 | A clôturer après réception définitive (travaux) |
| AIDCO/C/5 | 7 ACP RPR 349 | Promotion du commerce extérieur et des investissements. | 2.007.478 | 2.007.478 | 1.876.736 | 0 | 130.742 | 19931019 | 19950207 | 20001231 | Audit réalisé. A clôturer après apurement des avances et règlement de contentieux. |
| AIDCO/C/5 | 7 ACP RPR 350 | Centre regional de formation de cadres infirmiers. | 2.600.000 | 2.574.717 | 2.535.537 | 25.283 | 64.463 | 19931019 | 19950104 | 20030731 | A clôturer après apurement des avances. |
| AIDCO/C/5 | 7 ACP RPR 761 | Instruction de projets du 8eme fed | 150.000 | 148.700 | 139.994 | 1.300 | 10.006 | 19990907 | 19990915 | 20000314 | Gestion siège. Vérification de la situation sollicitée après du siège (2). |
| AIDCO/C/4 | 8 ACP TPS 123 | Support to the development of the judicial system | 1.500.000 | 0 | 0 | 1.500.000 | 1.500.000 | 20011107 | 20020630 | 20070630 | cf. 8.ACP.MTR.4. Mesures d'accélération de la mise en oeuvre en cours avec la mise en oeuvre des DP annuels depuis 09/2003. |
| AIDCO/C/4 | 8 ACP MTR 4 | Support to the development of the judicial system | 3.500.000 | 2.240.300 | 1.029.071 | 1.259.700 | 2.470.929 | 20011107 | 20020630 | 20070630 | cf. 8.ACP.TPS.123. Mesures d'accélération de la mise en oeuvre en cours avec la mise en oeuvre des DP annuels depuis 09/2003. |
| Total | | | 19.757.478 | 16.688.147 | 15.216.155 | 3.069.331 | 4.541.323 | | | | |

Projets en cours de clôture

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

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ANGOLA Mid-term Review Conclusions

1. Executive Summary

On 28 January 2003 the EC and the Government of Angola signed the Country Strategy Paper (CSP) and the National Indicative Programme (NIP) for the period 2002-2007. Cooperation closely follows the strategy of “linking relief, rehabilitation and development” (LRRD). In the short to medium term, priority is given to funding the measures necessary to support the peace process and national reconciliation, including creating the conditions for free and fair elections. In the medium to long term, the support will gradually concentrate on the social sectors and food security in particular. At the same time special emphasis is placed on good governance as a cross-cutting issue. The overall indicative allocation for the 9th EDF amounted to €146m (€117m under envelope A, €29m under envelope B). The indicative allocation from the 9th EDF A-envelope for the focal sectors health and education was 42-51% and 21-25.5% respectively. For the focal sector food security an indicative allocation of 0-2.5% was foreseen, to be supplemented by funding from the food security budget line.

Emerging from three decades of almost continuous civil war, Angola is facing a number of dramatic challenges, including a still critical humanitarian situation, extremely high levels of poverty, the resettlement and socio-economic reintegration of demobilised soldiers, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returning refugees, shattered infrastructure, and widespread landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXOs), to mention just a few.

While the peace process seems irreversible at this stage, it has still not reached the province of Cabinda. Transition from a society at war to a functioning democracy is proceeding slowly and the date for holding presidential and legislative elections remains to be set. Governance issues, in particular transparent management of revenues from the country’s natural resources, remain to be addressed effectively although the government has taken some steps. These need to be reinforced, in particular as regards the fight against widespread corruption. A PRSP was submitted to the international community for comments in early 2004. At the same time the country’s strained relationship with the IMF appears to be improving. These positive signals together with the existing needs should also encourage international donors to continue support to Angola in its transition from relief to rehabilitation and development. More emphasis on and positive results in promoting good governance is a key issue in this context. EC programmes in this field have been facing serious difficulties, often related to weak capacity or lack of political will. A more coherent and global approach should thus be envisaged with the aim to overcome these obstacles, including more systematic coordination with other donors and the different actors involved. At the same time the EC-Angola political dialogue, launched in December 2003, should provide the appropriate forum to discuss issues of concern, such as enhancing good governance (including budgetary transparency), commitment to poverty reduction and engagement of NSAs in the development process.

Regarding implementation of EC aid, while the country’s financial performance has been poor in the past, there has been a visible improvement since the end of the war. All available funds are expected to be committed by the end of 2005. Assessment of sectoral and macroeconomic performance is difficult, due to weakness and/or lack of data. Judging primarily from policy commitments and budget allocations, overall performance in the health, education and food security/rural development sectors can be deemed to be “improving”, albeit starting from a very low basis. Likewise macro-economic performance can be considered as “improving”, although substantial further efforts are certainly required. A systematic detailed assessment of public financial management would help to define priorities for reform, and for associated support.

Given the special needs of Angola as an LDC in a post-conflict situation, its improved absorption capacity in the peace environment and the assessment of results in the focal sectors, the Commission proposes to **maintain the indicative allocation of the A-envelope**. The B-envelope has been almost entirely used up hence no decision needs to be taken here. The cooperation strategy, based on the LRRD approach, remains valid.

2. The policy agenda of the partner country

Coping with the legacy of the decades of civil war and rebuilding the country remains at the top of the policy agenda of the government. The government's objectives for the following years as stated in the PRSP are: (i) consolidation of the peace process and national reconciliation, (ii) poverty reduction and promotion of social stability, (iii) strengthening institutional capacities and ensuring state administration and justice throughout the country and (iv) the creation of the conditions for holding general elections.

In the short to medium term the critical **humanitarian situation** will continue to require special attention. The Government's efforts are concentrated in particular on the **demobilisation and reintegration process** of ex-soldiers. The government's efforts are concentrated in particular on the demobilisation and reintegration of ex soldiers. These efforts should be continued and intensified. They should also focus on the demobilisation and reintegration of child soldiers as foreseen in the ADRP. While the Government appears to be committed to holding legislative and presidential **elections**, it stresses that several conditions need to be fulfilled before they can be held, namely a revision of the constitution, a revision of the electoral law (taking account of the revised constitution), an electoral census, the reinsertion of IDPs and the guarantee of free movement of persons within the country. Given the complexity of these tasks, the Government recently indicated that elections are likely to take place only in 2006. The opposition favours an earlier election date.

In January 2004 the Council of Ministers adopted a **PRSP**. With 68% of the population living below the poverty line (defined as less than USD 1.7 a day) poverty reduction is the overall objective of the strategy. The PRSP has been handed out to the international community for consultation and a coordinated initial response was transmitted to the Minister of Planning. The PRSP sets out ten **priority areas** (i) social reinsertion; (ii) security and civil protection; (iii) food security and rural development; (iv) HIV/AIDS; (v) education; (vi) health, (vii) basic infrastructure; (viii) employment and professional training; (ix) governance and (x) macroeconomic management. Its **total cost** is estimated at USD 3.17bn for the period 2003-2005/2006. A number of initiatives identified under the strategy were already being implemented in 2003 (USD 600m in the 2003 budget). Basic infrastructure is to receive the largest part of the overall amount (36.4%), followed by education (15.8%), social reinsertion (12.3%) and governance (11.4%).

While the PRSP addresses the current key issues for the reconstruction of Angola and provides a comprehensive analysis of the state of play in the relevant sectors, its weakness lies in the translation of its objectives into concrete sectoral policies, their operationalisation and a missing link to the budget. Furthermore no consistent monitoring and evaluation mechanism is in place, mainly due to the weakness of the statistical system. The document should also benefit from a wider consultation process within government at large and NSAs. Eventually approval by the National Assembly would be desirable.

The PRSP will provide the basis for drafting a Medium Term Development Plan (covering the years 2005 – 2009) and the formulation of a Strategy for Structural Development in the long term (to 2025).

3. Main political, economic and social developments in the country

Political situation and good governance

Since the signing of the peace agreement on 4 April 2002 the political situation has remained stable. The government's main efforts were concentrated on the consolidation of the peace process. Transition from a war-induced state of emergency to a functioning democracy is progressing, albeit at a slow pace. Both UNITA and MPLA held their national congresses in 2003. UNITA elected its new leader Isaias Samakuva in an open and competitive contest at this occasion. The issue of the date for legislative and presidential **elections** remains open. The **human rights** situation has evidently improved with the end of the war, even if violations still occur. Cabinda, from where reports on human rights abuses surface with some regularity, remains an area of concern. The weakness of the judicial system, in particular in the provinces, is still a major obstacle to the protection of human rights. While **freedom of expression** has improved considerably, government-controlled media are predominant. Furthermore there is still a huge discrepancy between Luanda and the provinces as regards availability and diversity of media. Harassment of the few independent media continues to occur. Nevertheless they have recently grown increasingly bold in their criticism of the government. Lack of human resources and the **weak capacity of state administration** remain a major obstacle to formulating and implementing government policies effectively. With the Programme of Administrative Reform the government intends to address this. In this context decentralisation is a further government priority to ensure effective provision of public services to the population. **Corruption** at all levels was deeply entrenched in wartime and continues to be a major obstacle to economic recovery but also a serious anxiety for Angolan citizens in their everyday life. An appropriate legal framework and its efficient enforcement are hence essential and the government is encouraged to increase its efforts to this effect. The legal basis for a High Authority for Corruption has been laid; it is, however, not yet operational. The Court of Auditors, on the other hand, is taking a more proactive stance, but needs to be strengthened. Furthermore Angola has signed (but not yet ratified) the UN Convention against Corruption on 10 December 2003. Successful **socio-economic reintegration** of demobilised soldiers, but also of IDPs and returning refugees, is an important task in the context of conflict prevention. The Government has addressed the demobilisation and reintegration process of the ex-UNITA soldiers almost entirely on its own. This process did not proceed without problems. The World Bank-led Demobilisation and Re-Integration Programme (to which the EC contributes) was launched in April 2004 and will complement the efforts made. UNITA has repeatedly voiced its complaints, and needs to be more closely involved in this process.

Economic situation

Angola's main challenge is the diversification of an economy overwhelmingly dependent on oil. This extreme dependence on the oil sector causes a strong volatility of GDP. GDP grew at 4.7% in 2003 and is expected to pick up again in 2004 (13.2%). The multiplier effect of the growth in the petroleum sector in particular as regards employment is limited, since the sector is not linked to the rest of the economy. Annual inflation fell below 100% in 2003 for the first time in a decade (76%). The fiscal deficit has been growing, reaching 9% of GDP in 2002. Total government budgetary expenditure stood at 47% of GDP in 2002, but is estimated to have declined to 43% in 2003.

In spite of its oil wealth Angola is classified as a severely indebted country (World Bank). The **external public sector debt** was estimated (IMF) to stand at about 80% of GDP in 2002. In 2003 Angola succeeded negotiating bilaterally debt arrangements with several creditors (namely Portugal, Poland and Germany). While still in 2002 the IMF estimated that 31% of total government expenditure was executed outside the regular budgetary framework, the government recently introduced new budget legislation requiring all state revenues and expenditure to be declared in the budget. The 2004

budget is already supposed to be a “unified” budget. **Budgetary transparency** continues to be an issue of major concern and a key issue of discussion between the government and donors, in particular as regards revenues from the oil sector, even if the Government has taken several measures to address the problem. These include publication of the analysis of the Angolan oil sector (by KPMG), authorisation of publication of a report by the IMF on Angola’s economic situation (Art. IV consultation – staff report) and its commitment to draw up national budgets (as of 2004) which include all **sources of revenue** (see above). Most recently (May 2004) the government published for the first time financial details of an oil contract. A further positive sign could be Angola’s participation in initiatives such as the Extractive Industry’s Transparency Initiative (EITI), which it is assessing (see EITI statement). Coordination of this initiative with the broader “Fighting Corruption and Improving Transparency Initiative” promoted in the G8 context, in which Angola is supposedly to become a pilot country, is essential. As regards the diamond sector Angola is one of the 44 countries (as of 30 April 2004), which meet the minimum requirements of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme. The sector is still characterised by a high degree of illegal mining and smuggling, which the government is trying to tackle. Most recently Angola’s difficult relationship with the IMF seems to be improving and conclusion of a staff-monitored programme (SMP) is expected soon leading to a formal agreement possibly by the end of the year.

Oil and oil derivatives account for approx. 90% of Angola’s **exports** (diamonds, where Angola is currently the world’s 4th largest producer, come a distant second). The EU is Angola’s second largest export partner behind the US and the main origin of its imports. Other major trading partners are South Africa and Brazil (for imports) and China as an export destination. Angola concluded a fisheries agreement with the EU, amounting to €15.5m per year for a two year period. On 31 December 2003 Angola was granted participation in AGOA (the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act) by the US.

Social sectors and food security

The situation in the **health sector** remains critical. While some progress has been made, access to health services is still extremely limited (with major discrepancies between the urban and rural populations). The few available indicators show that the under-5 mortality rate (per 1000) fell from 295 in 2000 to 250 in 2001, and the percentage of 1-year-old children immunised against measles rose to 74% in 2002 (23% in 2000 and 72% in 2001). The PRSP states that less than 35% of the population has access to health installations and less than 50% have access to essential medicines. The Ministry of Health is currently preparing a Development Plan, to set out the strategic priorities for the sector for 2005-2010. In the short term the Plan for Reconstruction and Post-Conflict Rehabilitation of the Health Sector (2003-2005) aims in particular to improve access to primary health care. The **HIV/AIDS pandemic** is expected to have a major economic impact in the years to come. HIV prevalence, estimated at 5.7% in 2001, is comparatively low compared to neighbouring countries. With the end of the war the figure is expected to increase sharply. At the same time life expectancy (46 years in 2001) should decline, falling to between 39.5 and 42.5 by 2010. The government has finalised its 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 to Fight HIV/AIDS was created aiming at finding a multi-sector response to the pandemic. The situation in the **education sector** is similarly precarious, again with major discrepancies between rural and urban populations. The main legal instruments governing the sector are the Basic Law for the Education System and the Integrated Strategy for the Improvement of the Education System, both approved in 2001. Following the formulation of the strategy a “National Action Plan Education for All” was drafted in 2001, to respond to the population’s immediate educational needs. Under the plan, 29 000 new teachers were employed for the school year 2003. The lack of qualified staff is causing a bottleneck. Due to the conflict, Angola’s primary education enrolment figures have been among the lowest in Africa. Net enrolment and gross enrolment were estimated at 36.9% and 73.6% respectively in 2000 (compared to the SSA average of 58% and 81.5%), but have started improving in the past few years.

The gender gaps in primary education, with a gender parity index of 0.91, are at SSA average level, while more significant disparities begin to show at secondary level (from 10 years onwards). Furthermore the drop-out rate for girls at all levels is high (approx. 30%) and gender stereotypes are widespread in teaching material at all levels. Concerning **gender equality** in general, it is undeniable that discrimination against women is still widespread in Angola. Several government initiatives aim at reducing gender disparity. They lack adequate funding, however. Women are strongly represented in the informal sector; the share of women in more responsible positions is very low. While the share of female MPs is small (16%) and there are no female governors or vice governors in any of the 18 provinces, 3 out of 26 ministers are women (and 5 out of 43 vice-ministers).

With a view to **food security/rural development**, the situation remains critical, even if a positive development is visible: the number of persons dependent on food aid decreased during the course of 2003 from 1.8m to 500 000. However, the number of people unable to meet their food requirements is expected to reach 1.2m until the beginning of the harvest season in April 2004. The contribution of agriculture to the GDP, which has been in continuous decline in the last years, is currently estimated to be 8%. Cultivation of land is seriously hampered by the widespread presence of landmines and UXOs. The government's Food Security Programme 2003-2005 aims to reduce hunger, meet internal food requirements and re-launch the rural economy. A Food Security Strategy is being drafted (with EC support). The adoption of the land law will be an important further relevant issue in this context; it is currently in a consultation process, while several aspects are still controversial¹.

MDGs

The **MDGs** paint a bleak picture of Angola's situation after emerging from three decades of almost continuous civil war. Lack of data, however, prevents a substantiated assessment of the evolution of the situation. Based on the figures available, 68% of the population are believed to live below the poverty line. This figure is extremely high, and the slippage in the UNDP's Humanitarian development index from rank 161 to 164 (reports 2002 and 2003) indicates an aggravation of the situation. From other MDG indicators it is possible to discern a slight positive trend (nutrition, education, health). But overall – and also with a view to drafting sectoral policies and sector budget allocations – there is a clear impression that the government needs to increase its own efforts to reduce poverty and reach the MDG goals. The presentation of the PRSP shows government commitment to this goal, but the strategy still needs to be improved in several areas and the realism of some targets is questionable.

Environment

A number of plans and initiatives are being elaborated and implemented to promote the rational use of Angola's natural resources and the preservation of Angola's natural environment, even if – given the number of challenges the country is facing – the issue is currently not at the top of the government's agenda. An environmental profile exists, but needs to be updated. In the contacts with the government the mainstreaming of environmental concerns in sector policies needs to be addressed. This could lead to allocating financial resources in the next programming exercise to targeted interventions addressing the most pressing environmental concerns, ideally establishing linkages between environmental protection and poverty reduction. In this context updating the Country Environmental Profile should also be addressed.

¹ The land law has been adopted by the National Assembly in the meantime.

Regional and international developments

Angola held the SADC presidency from October 2002 until September 2003 and has been a member of the UN Security Council since 1 January 2002, for a two-year period. It played a mediating role in the coup d'état in Sao Tome and Principe in 2003 and continues to mediate in the attempts to resolve the Zimbabwe and Guinea Bissau crises. Although a member of SADC and EEAC, Angola's engagement in intraregional trade is (still) limited. In March 2003 it signed a Free Trade Agreement with SADC. As regards Economic Partnership Agreements, Angola decided recently to participate in negotiations in the SADC configuration. Further progress in economic integration in the SADC region through EPA negotiations will encourage reforms more conducive to trade and private sector development.

4. State of play in implementation of the EC cooperation programme

EC cooperation in line with the LRRD approach continued to focus on immediate needs in the post-conflict situation (humanitarian emergency and relief phase), with increased emphasis on programmes relevant for the transition to rehabilitation and development, which set in already in 2003. While absorption capacity was low in previous years due to the civil war, a readjustment of the pipeline in early 2003 allowed commitments and disbursements to increase substantially. With the approval of financing proposals for a water and sanitation programme in Luanda, an emergency de-mining programme and a contribution to the World Bank-managed Social Support Fund approx. 50% of the overall available EDF funds were committed in 2003. All programmes support the sustainability of the return and reintegration process, which will be one of the most important post-conflict challenges for Angola for some time, and are relevant to poverty reduction. As far as the humanitarian situation is concerned, a variety of EC instruments (ECHO, budget lines, EDF) were employed. These instruments were closely coordinated in order to ensure coherence and complementarity. In this context the €30m Emergency Programme to Support the Peace Process (EPSPP, approved in September 2002) was of particular importance.

Results achieved in main focal sectors

While the gradual shift of emphasis towards the focal sectors is only to take place in the medium to longer term, some activities, mainly resulting from previous EDF's (health and education) or directly related to the post-conflict needs (in particular food security) were undertaken in the reporting period. There has been no implementation of new programmes under the 9th EDF yet. The CSP/NIP's intervention framework for the focal sectors has been revised to take account of the PRSP (in particular as regards targets) and the difficult data situation. As regards **food security**, the bulk of activities is financed by the food security budget line. In 2003 this provided €12.5m through different channels (mainly food aid and agricultural inputs) but there are problems in 2004. Furthermore technical assistance was provided to the Government to draft a sectoral strategy for food security, as an integral part of the PRSP, and to prepare a multi-annual food security programme, which is to be implemented by 2005. Activities in support of rural development are also relevant to food security. Here the "Programme for the Support of Reconstruction (PAR)" (€55m altogether) and the microprojects programme PMR III (€7.4m) are the EC's main interventions. The EPSPP is also relevant to food security through its distribution of seed and tools (€4.5m) and de-mining components.

In the **education sector**, EC support is to be seen in the context of Government's Integrated Strategy for the Improvement of the Educational System for the period 2001-2015, which aims to re-launch the sector giving priority to teacher training, the organisation of the education system and the rehabilitation of infrastructure. The project "Consolidation of the educational systems of PALOP - countries with Portuguese as their official language" produced methodological and teaching support, installed local training centres and trained 170 Angolan primary education teacher trainers (project concluded). The

programme “In-service training for primary school teachers” began in 2001 and aims to reach some 14 250 teachers altogether. In 2003 technical and logistical work was completed, half of the training centres equipped and the first training sessions held. Lastly, the EC provided support from 1998 until mid-2003 for the agricultural school Instituto Médio Agrário do Tchivinguiri (IMAT) (€8.24 million), whose sustainability is in danger due to management difficulties. These need to be addressed urgently by the government.

In the **health sector** a coherent global government policy is still in preparation. A number of EC programmes (past and ongoing) have targeted this sector and, while some delays occurred, they are largely on track. These include the project “Post-Emergency Health – PSPE” (€18 million), which in 2001- 2003 implemented a number of activities at central level (institutional support for the General Secretariat and accounting) and provincial level (elaboration of a plan for health development in Luanda) plus support to the National Blood Centre (as part of HIV/AIDS control). The Ministry of Health's “Project for the Support of the National Programme for Physical Rehabilitation - PNRF” (€14 million), which began in July 2001, seeks to provide a more global and integrated response to the needs of persons with motor disabilities on the one hand and develop national capabilities which gradually ensure the full management of the PNRF on the other. All envisaged activities are on track. The “Transition Programme for the Support for Displaced Populations”, with a health component in the amount of €9.14 million, began supporting actions in 5 provinces through NGOs in 2002 and 2003. Last but not least, activities under the “Programme for the Support of the Health Sector” (€25 million), which will contribute to dialogue and partnership in a more structured perspective with the health sector, started implementation in January 2004.

Projects and programmes outside the focal sectors

Good governance/institutional support is a cross-cutting issue of the CSP/NIP. Preparation and implementation of projects in this area, however, is proving very difficult, mainly for reasons of bureaucracy and capacity of the ministries involved, but also for lack of political will. While the evaluation of the project “Institutional Support to the National Institute for Legal Studies (INEJ)”, concluded at the end of 2002, was positive, and the second phase of the “Institutional Support for the National Assembly” is ongoing, progress with other programmes was slow. These include the feasibility studies for the “Support for the Reform of the Administration of Justice” (which is on hold awaiting the findings of a presidential commission on the matter), and for the “Support for the Reform of Public Administration”. The “Institutional Support for the National Statistical Institute” (€1.9m, signed in September 2002) is under implementation in spite of some difficulties in recruiting the technical assistance after the Eurostat problems. The CSP/NIP also envisaged support to improve the management of public finances. This area, while undeniably crucial, is particularly sensitive for the government and it is suggested that activities in this area be coordinated closely with other donors, namely the World Bank, which is strongly engaged here. A joint analysis of intervention opportunities is necessary to establish the feasibility of such activities. Finally, the project “Institutional Support for the Services of the National Authorising Officer” is of great direct importance for effective co-operation and a Financing Agreement is to be concluded by mid-2004.

Other major non-focal activities concern the **water and sanitation** sector, where the financing agreement for a project in Luanda was approved in November 2003 (9th EDF, see above). **Cross-cutting issues** (gender, environment, capacity building, institutional development) have been integrated and supported where possible in ongoing and newly decided programmes. The new peace environment will allow greater consideration of these issues. In particular programmes such as PAR and FAS have important capacity building components. Particular attention should be given to ensuring gender mainstreaming in all EC operations (e.g. the programmes Luanda water and sanitation and Tombwa

water supply have a gender component). A starting point for monitoring progress towards gender equality is to ensure the availability of **sex-disaggregated data** in all focal sectors.

Utilisation of resources for non-State actors (NSAs)

NSAs have implemented a number of EC programmes and projects in the area of emergency assistance (including national and international NGOs and churches). Furthermore the Microproject Programme is an important instrument to strengthen the capacity of NSAs of different kinds. The CSP/NIP identifies support to civil society as a non-focal sector and the delegation, together with the national authorising officer's department, is currently preparing the grounds for a mapping study of Angolan NSAs. Given the incipience of Angolan NSAs, this appears to be the best approach, to be followed by a more specific support. Strengthening the capacity of civil society may also be considered in the context of a dialogue between civil society and the government on economic reform, implications of further regional economic integration and governance.

Utilisation of the B-envelope

The B-envelope was used almost entirely with an emergency de-mining programme costing €26m.

ECHO: ECHO activities remained concentrated in particular on newly accessible areas and those areas most affected by the war. With the return and resettlement of IDPs and refugees and a stabilisation of the humanitarian situation, ECHO interventions focused on establishing minimum conditions for resettlement in order to settle returning and resident vulnerable populations in their home areas. Overall, €22m was committed in 2003 (€14m in 2002). As ECHO prepares to pull out of Angola in mid-2005, and in the context of the LRRD approach, ECHO interventions are increasingly coordinated with EDF instruments. Already by 2002 ECHO began to integrate a sustainability element into its interventions to allow the take-over of appropriate projects by other EC instruments.

Budget lines: In addition to food security, Angola has been benefiting from the following Community budget lines: European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), "Co-financing of development operations executed by European NGOs in developing countries" and "Anti-Personnel Mines" (contribution to a landmine impact survey).

Fisheries

The Fishery Agreement places strong emphasis on economic, financial, technical and scientific co-operation to develop the fisheries sector in Angola. The Fishery Protocol was renewed for a further 2-year period in 2002 (31m€) and expired on 2 August 2004. Since then, the EC fleet has been obliged to cease its activity in Angolan waters. Negotiations on its further renewal are ongoing.

Others

The European Investment Bank had no major engagement in Angola in the past, but is prepared to become more engaged, in particular also through its Investment Facility.

Regional cooperation

The PALOP and SADC regional programmes have acquired a certain importance in recent years and Angola benefited from a number of them. In particular as regards the fight against HIV/AIDS Angola might be more involved in SADC's relevant activities.

5. Programming perspectives for the future

Angola is taking EU initiatives/policies seriously and has participated in and/or benefited from a number of them. The social sectors are focal sectors of EC-Angola cooperation. The €45m programme in support of the Social Support Fund (FAS, Fondo de Apoio Social), which was approved by the EDF committee in November 2003, is an important instrument in this context. The main objective of the FAS is to “achieve improved, expanded and sustainable utilisation of basic social and economic services and support a governance system, where local government and communities are mutually accountable”. Interventions focus on capacity building, but also constructing, rehabilitating and providing basic infrastructure, including health infrastructure. The FAS is considered by the government as one of the main instruments to implement the PRSP and is also instrumental in successful reintegration and socio-economic reinsertion of IDPs and returning refugees. Apart from the issue of returning refugees, which are targeted by separate tri-partite agreements between GoA, neighbouring countries and UNHCR, migration is currently not a major issue (see migration profile). Still the EU Council conclusions on “migration and development” adopted in May 2003 should be discussed with the government in view of defining measures to be taken with the assistance from the EC in conformity with article 13 of the Cotonou Agreement. Conflict prevention is relevant in particular with regard to successful re-integration and socio-economic reinsertion of ex-Unita soldiers. This has been addressed by the government and will receive further support through the World Bank-led ADRP. The widespread presence of small arms is also relevant in this context and the government is encouraged to step up its efforts. While Angola does not participate in the Fast Track Initiative “Education for All” at present, this might change in the future given that sectoral policies are gradually being put in place and a PRSP has recently been presented. In the fight against communicable diseases Angola adhered to the Global Fund in 2003. Angola will participate in the EPA negotiations within the framework of the SADC. Finally, Angola is a good case of LRRD, as has been emphasised throughout this document.

Programming perspectives need to take account of and be compliant with the country’s Poverty Reduction Strategy. As the focal sectors are also PRSP priority areas, this should be feasible. In 2003 the transition from relief to rehabilitation and development began and the process needs to be accompanied by the different EC instruments. While this transition from the first to the second phase of LRRD will probably not be concluded before 2005, close cooperation between Commission departments (DEV/AIDCO and ECHO) aims to contribute to a smooth transition and, as outlined above, a number of programmes already address the rehabilitation stage (the FAS in particular). The planned joint LRRD mission, to be undertaken before the end of this year, will further contribute to adjusting proposed interventions to changing needs and ensuring transition to the medium-term cooperation priorities (social sectors and food security). Available funds at the end of 2003 amount to €96m. The revised programming for the 9th EDF (pipeline of projects) shows that in 2004 programmes on education, socio-economic reintegration (Rehabilitation and Reinsertion – RR) and institutional support (including support to NSAs and preparation of elections) amounting to €22.4m are expected to be approved. The remaining €75,5m will be committed by end 2005, in the areas of institutional support, health, food security and employment creation. It is unlikely that any ECHO budget line funding will be specifically earmarked for Angola as of 2005.

Preparation of good governance and institutional support programmes has experienced serious difficulties, mainly due to the weak capacity (and sometimes lack of political will) of the ministries involved. A more pro-active and coherent approach must be taken. This would entail in particular the establishment of a set of priorities and close coordination with other donors. EC support to institutional capacity building requires a thorough analysis of key institutions’ constraints and capacity needs and analysis and impact assessment of government policy responses.

Through this analysis, established by the government, with the support of donors, institutional issues for further policy discussions should be identified. Strengthening institutional capacity could also include enhancing trade capacity, e.g. embedded in programmes such as public administration reform. The CSP also provides for assistance in preparing for holding elections. While the scale of such support is not yet clear, a certain reserve must be held in case this assistance is required.

As regards the health sector, the current state of play of the health sector allocations compared to the original indicative CSP/NIP allocation must be seen in the light of the flexibility built into the strategy to take account of a rapidly changing situation. The absorption capacity of the sector is still limited (just emerging sector policy framework, late implementation of the €25m 8th EDF health programme). At the same time a number of other health related programmes from previous EDFs are ongoing and the sector is also targeted through the FAS programme, the €30m Emergency Programme, ECHO interventions and indirectly through water and sanitation programmes. The health sector thus remains one of the EC's major cooperation fields and the focus must be on improving coordination and enhancing a policy dialogue around country-led coordinated policies, strategies and expenditure frameworks. In 2005 the €25m education programme should start. Sectoral strategies are well advanced in this sector and an EC financed programme should fit in well with the national framework.

While humanitarian assistance will continue to be required for 2004, programmes aiming at the re-integration and socio-economic reinsertion of IDPs, ex-soldiers and refugees will be of particular importance. An RR programme within the framework of the ADRP is foreseen in 2004, which will address these issues in particular (they are also a priority of the PRSP). Finally, the pipeline includes an allocation for economic and regional integration (SADC) through rehabilitation of a major road connection between Angola and Namibia. This allocation, which was not originally included in the NIP, is to be a contribution from the NIP to the RIP.

To better monitor progress in future cooperation, the CSP/NIP's intervention framework will be further updated, in particular by introducing intermediate and long term targets, where possible (and available) in coherence with the PRSP.

The EC-Angola strategy proved to be in line with the government's priorities in its reform programme (in particular the PRSP). The LRRD approach remains valid and consequently there is no need to make any changes to the strategy other than readjustments of allocations between sectors.

6. Performance Appraisal

6.1 Criteria I: Country's financial performance (data as at 31/12/2003)

6.1.1 EDF

- Calculated number of years to complete EDF *commitments*: **2.46 years > 2 years**
((total EDF country allocations – current commitments) / average of commitments for the last 5 years)
- Calculated number of years to complete EDF *assigned funds*: **9.76 years > 7 years**
((total EDF country allocations – current assigned funds) / average of assigned funds for the last 5 years)
- Calculated number of years to complete EDF *payments* : **13.34 years > 9 years**
((total EDF country allocations – current payments) / average of payments for the last 5 years)

6.1.2. Level of utilisation of the 9th EDF A and B envelopes:

- **A+B: Commitments: 52.47% - Contracted: 0.02% - Paid: 0%**
- **A: Commitments: 44.42% - Contracted: 0.03% - Paid: 0%**
- **B: Commitments: 97.01% - Contracted: 0.00% - Paid: 0%**

Implementation performance of EC assistance measured by the number of years to complete commitments, assigned funds and payments is average as regards commitments and low as regards both assignments and payments. However, comparing the implementation performance of EC assistance between 2002 and 2003, it appears that there is a noticeable improvement. In **2002** (status 31/12/2002) the number of years (5 years average) to complete EDF commitment was **11.37** against **2.46** in 2003. The number of years to complete EDF assigned funds was **18.13** in **2002** against **9.76** in **2003** and the number of years to complete EDF payments was **30.01** in **2002** against **13.34** in **2003**. Improvement of absorption capacity is visible in particular in the progress made in 2003. Overall €96m, i.e. approx. 50% of available resources, was committed that year. The EDF committee approved two programmes from the A-envelope (water and sanitation Luanda €20m and Support to the Social Support Fund €45m) in November 2003. From the **B-envelope**, €26 million for an emergency de-mining programme was approved in November 2003.

6.1.3. Forecast for commitments and disbursements for the years 2004–2006

The pipeline 2003-2007 envisages global commitments of €22.4m in 2004 and the remaining €75.5m by 2005. More specifically for **2004** this includes support to the NAO (€3.8m), a Technical Cooperation facility (€3.6m) and a Rehabilitation and Reinsertion (RR) Programme (€15m). Financing proposals for all three programmes have already been submitted to HQ. In **2005** support to the education sector (€25m, identification study planned for 2004), a programme in support of the health sector (€15m, based on experience with ongoing programmes), and a contribution to the RIP for rehabilitation of the Angola/Namibia road connection (€9m) are envisaged as well as a programme for employment creation in Luanda (€3.5m). Finally €15m is allocated for institutional support, support to civil society and election preparation, a further €5m for public administration reform and €3m for food security. **Hence all available resources are expected to be utilised, showing again the improved**

absorption capacity in the new peace environment. Individual commitments will amount to €84.9m in 2004 and €60.1m in 2005, while payments are estimated at €59.3m (2004) and €77m (2005).

6.1.4. Community budget lines

Rate of assignment and payment of projects financed from Community budget lines (2000-2003, excluding ECHO):

- **Commitments: €55.373.667- Contracted: 58.03% - Paid: 27.75%**

Overall assessment: sufficient.

6.2 Criteria II: Country's sectoral (and macroeconomic) performance

Measuring sectoral performance based on indicators is difficult, as statistics on Angola are rare and unreliable, which in itself is not surprising for a country just emerging from a long period of civil war. Any evaluation must take into account that a downward trend might well mean just better quality and availability of data and not an actual worsening of the situation. The PRSP presents a number of sectoral indicators (base year 2001), which will be monitored and updated and will thus provide a more reliable basis for sectoral assessment in the years to come. Consequently a sectoral performance assessment as good/sufficient/insufficient can only have a limited value. Given the enormous needs and the low starting levels it would be difficult to qualify any performance as sufficient, and the category should rather be replaced by "improving". The assessment must furthermore be seen under the overall context of a **post-conflict situation** and rely primarily on policy commitments and budget allocations due to **unreliable and deficient statistical data.**

Health

Government spending in the health sector (as a percentage of total government expenditure) has been below the regional average 1997-2001 (3.3% compared to SADC's 7.2%). Health spending (according to Government figures) represented 7.1 and 7.7% of total expenditure in 2000 and 2001 (3.3 and 5.7% according to the IMF; the difference is explained by off-budget expenditure of approx. 50%). In recent years there seems, thus, to be a slow but continuous increase. Budget allocations to the sector increased from 5.1 in 2003 to 5.69% in 2004 (EIU country report). The different – and not directly comparable – figures result from the need to use different sources to obtain information at all and show again clearly the necessity of a transparent budget. Still, the inherent positive trend remains valid according to all sources. The government's commitment, made in the CSP/NIP, to reach 10% of the total budget in 2003 has not been met. In 2001, 47% of health sector spending went on personnel costs, 32% on goods and services, 11% on investments and 10% on transfers. The latter is a particularly questionable expense, as it refers to evacuation and treatment abroad, a service available only to a small privileged group. Furthermore the Government has taken a number of policy initiatives or is in the process of preparing them (e.g. the National Plan for Development of the Health Sector). The creation of the Presidential Commission and the adoption of the National Strategic Plan for Sexually Transmitted Diseases and HIV/AIDS underline that – at least on the political level – the threat has been recognized. While health is a priority sector of the PRSP, the allocation from the PRSP envelope is only 5.5%. The allocation to HIV/AIDS (2.5%), a separate priority area in the PRSP, must be added to this. However, given the pandemic's expected grave consequences for Angola's economic and social development, current efforts and resources need to be increased. Health sector indicators demonstrate some progress, e.g. as regards the immunisation of 1-year-olds against measles, the under-5 mortality rate and

undernourishment of under-5s. The targets set in the PRSP are impressive; whether they can actually be met is a matter to be followed closely.

Education

For education the picture is similar. Budget spending was below the regional average from 1997-2001 (4.7% compared to SADC's 16.7%), but allocations increased from 2003 to 2004 (from 6.2% to 10.47%, EIU). In this sector the government met its commitment to increase spending to 10% (though in 2004, not 2003). Between 1997 and 2001, 77% of expenditure went on personnel and transfers, only 17% on goods and services and 6% on investments. Expenditure on basic education increased substantially (2000: 36%; 2001: 48% of total expenditure). The same goes for recurrent expenditure per pupil in basic, intermediate and university education. Education is also a priority area of the PRSP, destined to receive 15.8% of the overall envelope. The government has taken a number of initiatives as regards sectoral policies (Integrated Strategy for the Improvement of the Education System, National Action Plan Education for All, Basic Law on Primary Education) and here implementation already shows some results. However, a proper monitoring system remains to be developed. Sectoral indicators have started improving in the past few years. Net primary school enrolment figures fluctuated greatly over the years, but the trend indicates a clear rise from 1999 to 2001. The same is valid for the second and third level as well as for higher education. Some progress has also been made towards gender parity in education. With the employment of 29 000 new teachers, these trends are likely to continue.

Food security & rural development

There is a small increase from 2003 to 2004 in budget allocations for agriculture, environment and fisheries. Again this is a priority area of the PRSP, which lacks, however a coherent strategic framework. A multi-annual food security strategy is under preparation, to be completed by 2005. Relevant legislative measures include a draft land law (currently in a consultation process), which is the subject of controversy, and a National Programme on Farming and Cattle Raising, which was adopted by the Government in February 2004. Relevant indicators such as undernourished under-5s point to a positive development of the situation, even if the number of people dependent on food aid is still high: the numbers are decreasing. While energy is not currently integrated in food security/rural development activities, this should be considered in future programming.

Non-State actors

Support to NSAs as envisaged in the CSP/NIP has not yet begun. However, the delegation, together with the NAO's department, is preparing a mapping study as a first step for a comprehensive support programme. Given that NSAs are still incipient, but will be crucial for Angola's transition towards a functioning democracy, this appears to be the appropriate approach. The government consulted civil society, e.g. on the draft land law and the PRSP, but the extent to which the comments received have been taken into account remains controversial. Consequently it is crucial to identify the main constraints and improve NSA participation in the development process (legal framework, administrative requirements for NSAs to exist and operate, etc.) and bring them into a policy dialogue with the authorities where appropriate.

Macroeconomic performance

Economic growth continues to be predominantly oil-led. Exports are almost exclusively oil products (and diamonds). The government has managed to tackle inflation. The external debt has fallen from 1997 (126% of GDP) to 2002 (80%) (IMF country report 09/2003). Recent substantial loans (e.g. USD 2bn from China) could reverse this trend. The budget deficit remains high. A few efforts have been undertaken by the government as regards structural reforms. But to effectively implement existing laws such as the new investment code and continue custom administration reform and the Public Finance Management Modernization Programme, a revival of the slow-moving privatisation process is essential. Furthermore, the government needs to meet its commitment to strengthen the supervisory and regulatory framework of the banking system and proceed with privatisation. Pursuing sound public finance management remains the main challenge, but government efforts to improve sustainable macro-economic performance have to be increased overall.

For the remaining years of the 9th EDF NIP it is necessary to provide for Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) at the policy and strategy levels for the focal sectors concerned. The next JAR (2003) will report on progress in this matter.

Overall assessment: improving.

6.3 Criteria III: ‘Special considerations’

Given the magnitude of challenges as an **LDC in a post-conflict situation** and the number of sectors in need of reform, Angola, in spite of its oil wealth, will continue to require international assistance for some time. The PRSP will be a valuable tool to follow the government’s efforts in these sectors and will provide a framework for coordinated and complementary assistance. In this context it is recommended that the Government integrates the MDGs more closely into the document. The presentation of the PRSP and the visibly improved relationship with the IMF are certainly positive signs, and improve the prospects for holding a donors’ conference on reconstruction of Angola.

Since the end of the war the government has concentrated in particular on the demobilisation process; structural reforms so far have been limited. On the most controversial issue, the **management of public finances**, it seems that some progress has been made. While the budget for 2004 is “unified”, it still lacks clarity: precise information on budget execution is hard to come by. With a view to oil revenues, Angola’s reaction to the EITI initiative is positive, though non-committal. Furthermore Angola has expressed interest in participating as a pilot country in the G8 transparency initiative. However, commitments on increased transparency and improved governance need to produce concrete results. They are not goals in themselves, but rather vital prerequisites to allow the revenues from Angola’s natural resources to be used for the benefit of the whole population. Likewise, the end of the conflict should enable the government to assume a greater share in meeting the needs of its own people by reallocating funds from military expenditure to financing social sectors within its budget.

International donors have been reluctant to become more engaged in Angola beyond humanitarian assistance, due to its governance record and considerable own resources. Presentation of a PRSP and a better relationship with the IMF, prerequisites for the donors’ conference, may change this stance.

A **political dialogue** (Art.8 Cotonou) was launched with an inaugural session in December 2003, following the GAERC conclusions on Angola of 11 October 2003, and the next session was held on 31 March 2004. The Government shows commitment to take this process seriously, which should be used as a valuable instrument to bring forward issues of concern such as enhancing good governance (including budgetary transparency), commitment to poverty reduction and engagement of NSAs in the development process. At the same time, trade issues could be addressed in this forum.

While the **human rights** situation has improved with the end of the war, abuses still occur. Freedom of the press has also improved, but independent media, which are increasingly critical, still experience harassment. Abuses are frequently reported in Cabinda, where a peaceful solution still remains to be found. A national human rights plan is in preparation.

The relations between the **EC Delegation and the NAO** have improved and a climate of trust and transparency has been established. The institutional support to the NAO's department is, however, proving to be of paramount importance. Input from the NAO's department to the draft JAR has been extremely limited, and while at this stage it should be blamed on weak capacity rather than lack of commitment, it certainly needs to be remedied. The **Delegation** will be fully devolved by mid-2004.

Overall assessment: "improving".

- **Commission position on a possible revision of the country financial allocation**

Given that there are clear indications of improved absorption capacity in the new peace environment and clear prospects of commitment of the remaining financial allocations within the next two years, Angola should not be penalised for its bad financial performance during the war. Furthermore, with ECHO's envisaged withdrawal substantially less EC funding will be available to Angola from 2005 onwards. Offsetting a potential funding gap is one of the challenges of LRRD, and Angola should benefit from a successful LRRD process. With the PRSP a framework is provided to monitor government action and ensure that international assistance is better coordinated from now on. The arguments set out above – in particular under "Special considerations" – further strengthen the case for **maintaining cooperation with the original envelope A-allocation**, while encouraging the government to enhance its reform efforts and in particular its governance, social policy measures and budget allocations to social sectors.

In the light of the above analysis and taking into account the special considerations, it is proposed to:

- **maintain the country strategy for Angola, as contained in the CSP and NIP;**
- **maintain the funds available under the envelope A;**
- **as to the funds available under the envelope B, no decision needs to be taken as they have been used up.**



REPÚBLICA DE ANGOLA

MINISTÉRIO DO PLANEAMENTO

Gabinete da Ministra

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| Nº | 7205 |
| Data | 26 JUL 2004 |
| Adr. | ETB |
| Co. | |
| Arch. | |
| Sign | 13 |

**EXMO. SENHOR
EMBAIXADOR GLAUCO CALZUOLA
CHÉFE DA DELEGAÇÃO DA COMISSÃO EUROPEIA
NA REPÚBLICA DE ANGOLA**

LUANDA

OF. Nº 0685 /GMP/2004

**ASSUNTO: COMENTÁRIOS GERAIS ÀS CONCLUSÕES DA
REVISTA INTERCALAR 2004**

Exmo. Senhor Embaixador,

Pela presente, tenho a honra de acusar a recepção da vossa carta n.º 1730/04/ABG/nb de 28.06.2004 e relativamente ao seu conteúdo, serve a presente, para levar ao vosso conhecimento, na sequência da nosso ofício n.º 649/GMP/2004 de 9 de Julho, informar que os nossos serviços concluíram a análise e apreciação às conclusões da revista intercalar 2004.

Neste sentido remetemos em anexo os nossos comentários gerais que apresenta reservas aos conteúdos dos capítulos relativos a situação política e económica e subscreve as conclusões da Revista Intercalar 2004, ou seja, de manter o Documento de Estratégia Nacional (DEN) e o Programa Indicativo Nacional (PIN) e a manutenção dos fundos do envelope A.

Sem outro assunto, aceite os protestos de elevada estima e consideração.

GABINETE DA MINISTRA DO PLANEAMENTO, em Luanda aos 22 de Julho de 2004.-

A MINISTRA


ANA DIAS LOURENÇO

- Ordenadora Nacional do FED-



-+REPÚBLICA DE ANGOLA
MINISTÉRIO DO PLANEAMENTO
Gabinete da Ministra

Comentários as Conclusões da Revista Intercalar 2004.-

Com a presente abordagem pretendemos relevar os aspectos que mereceram da nossa parte, comentários decorrentes da leitura do documento que apoiará a revisão intercalar que as instituições da comissão europeia se propõem fazer, no quadro das relações de cooperação com a República de Angola. A abordagem enquadra comentários, por um lado, de ordem geral, que resultam da constatação da falta da requerida coerência do conteúdo do documento, e por outro, de ordem específica, que resultam da forma como estão descritos os factos que constituem objecto de avaliação.

O documento que apoiará a revisão intercalar, do nosso ponto de vista, é suposto decorrer da revisão anual conjunta, cujo exercício, propiciou a elaboração do correspondente documento, que manifesta claramente a opinião conjunta sobre as diferentes questões que constituem o conteúdo do mesmo. Nesta perspectiva, a avaliação do País deveria coincidir em termos qualitativo em ambos os documentos.

Entretanto, da leitura que nos foi possível fazer da versão em português, depreendemos que ambos os documentos diferenciam-se qualitativamente, sendo que, o documento que apoiará a revisão intercalar contraria manifestamente e em particular a parte revisão anual conjunta.

Concomitantemente, a parte correspondente ao sumário do documento que apoiará a revisão intercalar, não reflecte cabalmente ou melhor envieza a avaliação que é feita especificamente nas demais partes do documento. Esta constatação pode ser facilmente confirmada a título de exemplo através de duas afirmações constantes do mesmo documento, nomeadamente, enquanto a quinta frase do segundo parágrafo da primeira página ou melhor a décima segunda linha do segundo parágrafo da primeira página refere as tensas relações do país com o FMI, sobre a mesma questão a avaliação na parte correspondente a situação económica refere que mais recentemente a relação com o FMI parece estar a melhorar”.

Especificamente somos doravante a propor as alterações que se seguem:

Primeira Página

Na sexta linha onde se lê eleições justas e livres, em nosso entender deve-se ler simplesmente eleições legislativas e presidenciais, por razões óbvias, traduzidas no facto, de as únicas eleições realizadas em Angola terem sido validadas como livres e justas e por conseguinte não existem razões quer objectivas como subjectivas para que as próximas não o sejam.

A quinta frase ou ainda a sétima linha do primeiro parágrafo onde se lê: Ao mesmo tempo, uma ênfase particular é auferida ao à questão da boa governação, deve-se ler Ao mesmo tempo, uma ênfase particular é conferida à questão da boa governação.

Na frase seguinte do mesmo parágrafo deve-se ler A contribuição financeira efectiva ao invés de A atribuição financeira efectiva, bem como todas as referências atribuição financeira deve ser substituída por contribuição financeira.

Na última frase do primeiro parágrafo deve-se ler Para a área prioritária de segurança alimentar foram atribuídos até 2,5% a serem complementados por financiamento provenientes da linha orçamental Segurança Alimentar.

A referência relativa a não extensão do processo de paz a Cabinda, deve ser suprimida na medida em que não existe na província guerra de acordo com as instituições responsáveis sobre a matéria.

A terceira frase do segundo parágrafo deve-se ler "A transição de uma sociedade em guerra para uma democracia que funcione persegue, esperando-se, no entanto, para breve a marcação da data das próximas eleições presidencial e legislativas".

A décima segunda linha do segundo parágrafo deve ler-se: "Concomitantemente, as relações do país com o FMI estão a intensificar-se".

A frase que inicia na linha dezoito do segundo parágrafo, " O diálogo político que foi iniciado em Dezembro de 2003.....e o envolvimento de actores não estatais" por não tributar absolutamente nada no contexto em que está inserida deve ser suprimida.

A frase imediatamente a seguir onde se lê sofrível deve-se ler fraco.

Segunda Página

O segundo parágrafo deve a última frase, ou melhor a referência segundo a qual a oposição quer vê-las realizadas antes.

O terceiro parágrafo não deve referir somente a reacção dos doadores à Estratégia de Combate à Pobreza, mas também a reacção do Governo manifestada através do Ministério do Planeamento que foi oportunamente transmitida pela Exma. Ministra do Planeamento aquando da última reunião realizada a convite da mesma, segunda a qual, procedeu-se a revisão do documento, absorvendo-se os comentários de pertinência reconhecida, tais como, o redesenho da matriz de políticas em que a ligação entre os objectivos, metas, medidas, acções e projectos foi assegurada.

O último parágrafo relativo a parte correspondente a Agenda de Angola deve ajustar o período de implementação da Plano de Desenvolvimento de Médio Prazo para 2007-2010, tendo em conta que a ECP deverá vigorar no período compreendido entre 2004-2006.

No capítulo referente aos principais acontecimentos políticos, económicos e sociais deve-se introduzir as alterações que se seguem:

A segunda frase do primeiro parágrafo de dispor o seguinte conteúdo: " A transição de um estado de emergênciatem progredido lenta mas seguramente", ao invés de progredido se bem que lentamente. A frase referente às eleições constitui mais uma repetição e por conseguinte passível de ser suprimida.

Tendo em conta que Angola deve ser entendida como una e indivisível, as referências relativas ao país devem também ser válidas à Cabinda e nesta perspectiva entendemos não ser curial destacar as questões relativas a Cabinda, pelo sugere-se a sua supressão.

Em virtude de a liberdade de expressão em Angola não se constituir em condicionante ao surgimento de órgãos independentes de comunicação social, mas sim a capacidade financeira e de gestão dos potenciais investidores no domínio da comunicação social, sugere-se não fazer-se o *linkage* entre a quantidade de órgãos independentes com a liberdade de expressão. Também não traduz efectivamente a realidade a referência, segunda a qual os órgãos independentes da comunicação social continuam a ser acossados, até porque o texto refere que os mesmos têm sido bastante audazes em relação as críticas ao governo.

O primeiro parágrafo referente a situação económica por conter algumas imprecisões propõe-se que o mesmo tenha o conteúdo que se segue: " O maior desafio com que Angola se confronta é o da diversificação da economia, predominantemente dependente do petróleo. Esta dependência leva a uma grande volatilidade do PIB. O PIB cresceu a uma taxa de 4,7% em 2003 e espera-se que em 2004 alcance a cifra de 12,2%: o efeito multiplicador do sector petrolífero, especialmente na geração de emprego é, no entanto, limitado, dado que este não se encontra ligado ao resto da economia. Em 2003 a inflação anual situou-se abaixo dos 100%, tal como em 1997 (64%). O défice orçamental. O défice orçamental tem vindo a decrescer situando-se em 8,8% do PIB em 2002. As despesas públicas orçamentadas representaram 41% do PIB em 2002.

O terceiro parágrafo refere que o país é altamente endividado, o que não nos parece ser real, na medida em que, a sua capitação não evidenciar esta afirmação. O que se constata é que as obrigações decorrentes da contratação dos financiamentos concentram bastante no curto prazo, o que não é o que se afirma.

Habitualmente, quando se refere a pandemia do SIDA associa-se ou a taxa de incidência ou a taxa de prevalência e nunca a taxa de infecção e por conseguinte deve-se corrigir.

Quando se aborda as questões da educação, normalmente se utilizam como indicadores as taxas quer brutas como líquidas de escolarização e não e em momento nenhum taxas de matriculação, pelo que, sugere-se a alteração. Da mesma forma onde se refere taxa de fracasso escolar deve-se referir ou taxa de abandono escolar ou ainda taxa de reprovação.

O capítulo 4 reflecte o estado de implementação do programa de cooperação entre Angola e a Comissão Europeia e os resultados alcançados pelos diferentes projectos nos sectores considerados prioritários no quadro do Documento de Estratégia Nacional e do Programa Indicativo Nacional. A implementação do programa cooperação deve considerar-se positivo, pelo nível dos engajamentos financeiros, que têm vindo melhorar desde 2003, e pelo impacto dos diferentes projectos na área social e no desenvolvimento rural.

Importa também referir que o apoio aos projectos e programas na área da boa governação/apoio institucional tem merecido o apoio do Governo no quadro da concertação e diálogo permanente entre o Governo e a Delegação da Comissão Europeia, não correspondendo a verdade a afirmação da falta de vontade política na preparação e implementação de programas nessa área. Os programas e projectos de boa governação/apoio institucional devem reflectir os interesses das instituições e enquadrados em estratégias coordenadas de desenvolvimento das instituições.

O capítulo 5 e 6 referente a perspectiva de programação futura e utilização dos fundos, mostram que os sectores sociais constituem a prioridade da cooperação e por essa razão cerca de 50% dos fundos do FED encontram-se já comprometidos. A capacidade de absorção dos recursos tem vindo a melhorar desde 2003 com tendências de melhoria. Espera-se que até finais de 2005 os fundos do 9º estejam comprometidos.

Assim, subscrevemos as conclusões finais do documento que refere que não devem ser feitas alterações ao Documento de Estratégia Nacional (DEN) e ao Programa Indicativo Nacional (PIN) e a manutenção da atribuição indicativa financeira do envelope A (uma vez que o envelope B foi praticamente absorvida).

Por último, a programação relativa aos fundos do 9º FED deverão ser objecto de discussão com a Delegação da Comissão Europeia uma vez que a análise do documento reporta até Abril de 2004. Neste capítulo o Governo deve deixar claro que o exercício da programação dos fundos do 9º FED deve ser um exercício permanente entre o Ordenador Nacional de Angola e o Chefe da Delegação da Comissão Europeia em Angola, uma vez que o documento de Estratégia Nacional permite esta flexibilidade.

Luanda, aos 16 de Julho de 2004.-