

Planning

Strategy to Combat Poverty
*Social Reinsertion, Rehabilitation and
Reconstruction and Economics
Stabilisation*

Luanda, 11th September 2003

Map of Angola

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDI	Integrated infant diseases treatment
BNA	Angolan National Bank
CFMP	Medium term fiscal scenario
CNLS	HIV/AIDS national commission
CNRSPDD	National commission for social and productive reintegration of demobilised and displaced
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course
DRP	Rural participatory diagnosis
DST	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
ECP	Strategy to Combat Poverty
FAA	Angolan Army Force
FAPLA	Popular Army forces for liberation of Angola
FAS	Social Support Fund
FMI	International Monetary Fund
FMU	UNITA military forces
IDCP	Arrangements and capacity on payment of basic social services survey
IDH	Human Development Index
IDR	Head of families expenditures and revenues survey
INAROOE	Mines and Unexploded devices clearance “Demining”
INE	National Statistics Institute
IPCVD	Survey on life conditions in households
IPC	Consumer’s price index
IPH	Human Poverty Index
IST	Sexually transmitted infections
Kz	Kwanzas (Angolan currency)
MAPESS	Ministry of Employment, Public Administration and Social security
M&A	Monitoring and Evaluation
MED	Ministry of Education
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
MINADER	Ministry of agriculture and rural development
MINARS	Ministry of Assistance and Social Reinsertion
MINUA	Ministry of Urbanism and Environment
MINEA	Ministry of water and Energy
MINFIN	Ministry of Finance
MININT	Ministry of Home Affairs
MINPLAN	Ministry of Planning
MINSA	Ministry of Health

MINOP	Ministry of Public Work
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa Development
ODM	Millennium Development Goals
OGE	State Annual Budget
OMS	World Health Organisation
ONG	Non Government Organisation
PAN/EPT	National Action Plan, Education for all
PEN	National Strategic Plan for STD, HIV/AIDS
PIB	GNP, Gross National Product
PIP	Public Investments Programme
PNUD	United National for Development Programme
SADC	Southern African Development Committee
SIDA	Acquired immune deficiency Syndrome
SIGFE	State Integrated system of financial management
UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund
UNITA	National Union for Total Independence of Angola "Political Party"
USD	United State Dollar
VIH	Human Immune deficiency Virus

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX, ANGOLA AND SUB SAHARAN AFRICA

Indicators	Angola	Year	Sub Saharan Africa	Year
<i>DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS</i>				
Population (inhabitant in millions)	14 ^a	2001	606	2000
Population Growth rate (an	3,1	2001	2,4	2000
Life expectancy at birth (years)	46	2001	49	2000
Fertility rate (Birth per women)	7,2	2000	5,8	2000
Urban Population (total percentage)	34,2	2000	33,9	2000
Population under 15 years old	48,2	2000	44,6	2000
Population of 65 and above	2,8	2000	3,0	2000
<i>NUTRITIONAL and SANITARY PROFILE</i>				
Crude Mortality Rate of under 5 years (per 1.000)	150	2001	107	2000
Crude Mortality Rate of 5 years and above (per 1.000)	250	2001	174	2000
Maternal Mortality Rate	1.500	1995	1.006 ^c	1995
Malnutrition	51	1999	39	1999
Adults Living with HIV/AIDS (between 15 and 49 years)	5,7	2001	9,0	2001
<i>EDUCATIONAL PROFILE</i>				
Adult illiteracy rate (> 15 years)	33	2001	38	2000
Combined Enrolment Rate ^b	23	1999	42	1999
Primary Educational Net (Level one)	56	2001	n.d.	
<i>BASIC INFRA-STRUCTURES</i>				
Population with no access to potable water	62	2001	46	2000
Population without Water and Sanitation	41	2001	45	2000
<i>SYNTHESIS'S INDICATOR</i>				
Human Development Index	0,403	2000	0,471	2000
Human Poverty Index	0,410	2000	n.d.	

Sources: IDR (2001), MICS2 (2001), UNDP (2002). a/ Estimate. b/ primary education, secondary and third. With reference to all Africa.

PART A

POVERTY CONTEXT AND CHARACTERISATION

1.1. INTRODUCTION

The Government of Angola, envisaging the acceleration of poverty reduction process, presents here its **Strategy to Combat Poverty – ECP**. This strategy comes out at a very special moment of peace consolidation and as sequence of the objectives and priorities of Government of Angola existing programme, which advocates the need to promote a broader and sustainable social and economic growth.

Over the last years, the problem of poverty in developing world, has been a constant worry for its respective governments as well as the international community as a whole. In fact, several events regarding poverty have taken place worldwide. Deserve distinction the World Summit on Social Development in 1995, and, more recently, in 2000, The Millennium Declaration Summit. This last one in particular has set up eight millennium development goals which are: (i) Eradicate Poverty and Hunger; (ii) Access to universal primary education; (iii) Promote Gender Equality and Women Empowerment; (iv) Reduce Infant Mortality; (v) Improve Maternal Health; (vi) Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; (vii) Promote a Sustainable Environment; and (viii) Global partnership for Development. Next to the MDGs there has been stabilised reachable targets by 2015, with one distinction to the commitment to halve the number of people living under a dollar per day.

The combat of poverty comes up on the scope of the New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD), as a vital strategy for the affirmation of African continent in the international context and for the reduction of existing disparities between Africa and the developed world. The NEPAD programme establishes the need of assuring the accomplishment of MDGs as a tool to reduce poverty and inequalities and the promotion of development and economic growth for Africa.

On the regional context, the eradication of poverty comes up as a top objective on the SADC agenda. The Regional Strategic Plan on Growth Indicators, elaborated in 2003 by SADC, identifies strategic interventions for execution of the objective of poverty eradication which includes namely: the redistribution of natural assets, the construction and maintenance of infra structures, the promotion of knowledge and health care, and the expansion of regional markets and promotion of investments to stimulate the economic growth and the creation of employment opportunities for the poor people.

On the national context, the **ECP** comes up as a Government response to the problem of poverty, which is serious in Angola. In fact Angola is rated at 162 position out of 173 countries on the Human Development Index. In spite of the apparent progress on the economic front, the level of human development is still very low. According to the results of the 2000-2001 survey on the head of families' expenditures and incomes, the poverty incidence in Angola is of 68% of Angolan citizen that have in average a monthly consumption below Kzs 392 (in 2001) which corresponds approximately \$1,7/day. The extreme poverty incidence corresponds to a monthly consumption level of \$0,7/day of a population of 28%.

It is a desire of the GoA to reduce substantially the poverty incidence over the next decade, setting targets according to the MDGs, the NEPAD programme and SADC, a reduction of 50% of proportion of people living with less than a dollar a day by 2015. The

accomplishment of this target will require continuous and vigorous effort on the side of GoA as well as all the partners of the Angolan society. The international community will also play an important role on the knowledge sharing, experiences and on the cost sharing to cover the lack of funds for the implementation of a programme of this magnitude and urgency.

The **ECP** is already on the GoA programme for 2003-2004, that now on a context of peace, emphasises emergency actions, aiming at national reconstruction, reinsertion of demobilised, displaced and refugees into the Angolan social and economic context. Apart from the consolidation of peace process, it is the task of the government to guarantee the normal functioning of the state administration in all Angolan territory, expanding the health basic services and the ones of education to all population, specially those in extreme need, rehabilitating basic economic infra structures to revitalise the national economy and the promotion of a sustainable and inclusive process.

The GoA has identified ten top priority areas for intervention as strategic to combat poverty such as: (i) Social Reinsertion; (ii) Security and civil Protection; (iii) Food Security and Rural Development; (iv) HIV/AIDS; (v) Education; (vi) Health; (vii) Basic Infra structures; (viii) Employment and Professional Formation (ix) Governance; and (x) Macroeconomic Management.

In the actual post war context, the social reinsertion of demobilised, displaced and refugees are an objective of utmost and maximum importance for peace consolidation, national unit and promotion of local development. The interventions on the ECP scope, aim at creating conditions for the resettlement of population into their areas of origin, or in those determined as being more appropriate and the promotion of economic, social and cultural drive of these places.

In a complementary way, it is essential to guarantee the security and protection of citizens. The clearance of mines and other unexploded ordnances which are spread all over the national territory is a fundamental condition to allow a complete free movement of people and goods, in the rural areas in particular, which has been seriously affected by the armed conflict even though constitutes one of the main destination of displaced population.

The food security and rural development are equally proper aspects of social reinsertion process. The revitalisation of the rural economic will help to keep people in the camps and will drive, gradually, to a reduction in external agricultural products dependency. The rural sector is one of the strategic areas of future development of Angola, given its potential of jobs creation and income generation in the family lives and its importance in reduction of commercial dependency, and consequently the vulnerability of internal market.

In the context of more people and goods mobility and economic dynamism, it is fundamental to prevent the dissemination of HIV/AIDS, which has alarming proportion in the neighbouring countries. It will be also necessary to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on people living with AIDS, giving them access to primary health care and the necessary nutrition and social reintegration.

Education is a key element of human development, which augment individual opportunities in the society. Education is also essential for economic growth, because it increases the quantity and quality of human resources available for the process of production. The main objectives in the education area includes to reach basic universal education and the eradication of illiteracy, in the way of guaranteeing an opportunity to all population to develop the minimum capacities to combat poverty.

The health of the population is also an important element of human development and constitutes a necessary condition for economic growth. In fact, to be able to participate in the productive process and benefits from the opportunities out of the economic growth, individuals need to be in a good health condition. The main objectives in the health sector

are to guarantee a suitable basic health care, with the necessary quality, to all population, having women and children as target group. The continuation of prevention effort and the combat to large illnesses with big expression in Angola and the HIV/AIDS pandemics will be vital to guarantee a prosperous future from the economics and social standpoint.

Development of basic infrastructures is fundamental to assure basic dwelling conditions to all population and for the creation of basic conditions of the economic growth process. The improvement of road network will allow better access to markets and reduction in costs, will facilitate the communication, and mobility, in special for the rural zones population which depends in agriculture. In parallel, the provision of water, sanitation and energy are essentials for human capital development for the increase of national production. The construction of social housing will allow the accommodation of families living in a precarious housing conditions, in the urban and rural spaces, giving them a better dwelling conditions and dignity.

Employment and professional formation plays an essential role in contributing to reduction of poverty index given that contributes directly to the activities which generates incomes which contributes for the sustainability of individuals and their families, and promote human capital values which leads to a sustainable national economy growth.

The quality of governance of state institutions is very important to guarantee public services provision for the needy people and for the economic and social process orientation, guaranteeing the observance of fundamental norms and principles. The actual programme includes policies to promote good governance in every way, including: The reinforcement of the judiciary system capacity and efficiency, protection of citizen rights and freedom and imposing the accomplishment of contracts; the public institutions reform as to better response to the people needs, initiating the simplification of all bureaucratic procedures: the decentralisation and deconcentration of public administration to those levels close to the communities; and the modernisation of the planning process and the public finances management.

The macroeconomic management constitutes an important complement to the developments described above. A sound macroeconomic climate is fundamental to guarantee the trust of investors and create proper conditions for business activities and as a consequence, generates more jobs and sources of income for the population. Investments converge to an economics context characterised by low inflation, interest and exchange rates stability, transparent fiscal structures and encouraging private sector initiatives, efficient public management and judiciary systems defending free initiatives and of private property. The actual efforts of stabilisation should be definitively stressed, in the way that the conditions for the economic activities are definitively consolidated and give support for an economic and social growth and sustainable.

The **ECP** implementation and fulfilment of its objectives depend greatly on individual and collective commitment. The GoA considers that the success of ECP demands a joint effort of all society.

The **ECP** has been elaborated jointly with many government institutions at central as well as provincial and municipal levels. Civil society representatives as well as rural communities in particular and international co-operation agencies were consulted over the process of conception of the ECP, and their valuable contributions were at the base of elaboration of this document.

The monitoring and follow up of **ECP** will be done essentially through the GoA economic and social programmes with a continuous communication with the beneficiaries through a participatory diagnostic. The evaluation of economic, social and human impact of the strategy will have to be done through specific studies taking into account the statistical

information which is being already produced with a crescent regularity and quality by the appropriate Angolan entities.

The **ECP** constitutes a reference tool for definition of sectoral strategies and programmes in the phase of post conflict that Angolan is going through. The strategics and sectoral programmes should, consequently be adapted to the national reconstruction objectives, of economic stabilisation and of structural reform of public administration, with the view of reducing the depth of poverty incidence. However the **ECP** is an indicative instrument which should in turn have to be adjusted to the specific local conditions, without putting at risk its fundamental principles and values.

By putting emphasis on the urgent problems resolution (the starting conditions) the **ECP** also launches the basis for the elaboration of the Development Medium Plan, which will cover the period of 2005 to 2009, and for formulation of the structural development strategy in the long term, which is by 2025.

Finally it is important to underline that the **ECP** does not restrict itself to the notion of document as introduced here, but more than that it is a process which this very document triggers off. A process that will entail consultations, dialogue, reflections and continuous learning, conscious that there are no definitive solutions, each country should strive its own way, discovering, acting and carving its unique itinerary and direction conducing to poverty elimination and development.

2.2. POVERTY CONTEXT IN ANGOLA

Before proceeding to poverty characterisation in Angola, it is essential to know the context in which it is found. The present chapter gives a panorama of Angolan situation, from demographic, macroeconomic and political point of view, providing the essential elements for understanding the Angolan poverty phenomenon.

2.1. Political Context

The protracted armed conflict, during 30 years since the struggle for independence, is one of the main factors that determine poverty in the country. Undeniable is the negative impact which war has produced in the lives and free movement of people, conditioning the circulation and triggering migration influx into urban areas direction or abroad, on the normal functioning of markets, on various basic infrastructures, water supply, sanitation and energy and on the social, health and education systems. This effect has revealed disastrous to the social economic development of the country, which has contributed to the fact that a crescent number of populations rapidly got bleed.

But the armed conflict is not alone as an impoverishment factor of the population. The political and military instability, due and associated to the war, had introduced new disruptive elements to the definition of economic policy which in turn has been magnified by the transition circumstance from central planning to open market. This factor convergence explains why sectoral and global economic policies have been unstable, originating a series of economic and social unbalances that are now being corrected. Another disruptive factor, that occurred from the system of central administration management, is the excessive State intervention in the economy, what has been justified by the adverse circumstances that prevailed when the country became independent, but then came to provoke substantial distortions in the rules of the market mechanisms.

The consequences on the economic system and on the state structure were profound. The destruction by the military actions, the difficulties of assuring correct services of conservation and maintenance and the low efficiency on investments, has provoked altogether, an extensive degradation of economic infra structures and of social equipment. The scarcity, the low quality of economics and social infra structures and the recurrent weak level of human development, linked to the consequences of ineffective economics policies has created the conditions to reduction in productivity and economics competitiveness, with serious and persistent macroeconomic unbalance and that the oil sector is divorced from the rest of the economy.

The peace accord celebrated in April 2002, brought to Angola a new light to its future. It is time now to launch emergency tasks to combat poverty, do the reconstruction of multiple economics and social infra structures and the unification of national economy. In this sense, the Government programme is set to pursue, in the next years the following objectives:

- (i) (i) Consolidated the peace process and promote national reconciliation;
- (ii) (ii) Combat hunger and poverty and promote stability;
- (iii) (iii) State institutions capacitating and assure state administration all over national territory; and
- (iv) (iv) Create conditions to held elections.

2.2. Demographic Context

It is estimated that in 2002, Angola would have a population of about 14m inhabitants, with an estimated annual medium growth rate, between 1975 and 2000 of 3,1%. Life expectancy at birth is 46 years, from which 41,6 the probabilities of at birth an individual not surviving beyond 40 years. This situation reflects the highest child mortality rate (150/1000 births) and of infant mortality rate of (250/1000 births). The fertility rate is one of the highest in the world that is 7,2 per women. The situation of war, the specific Angolan conditions, of one third of the population being displaced or refugee, the country cultural and traditional tokens, besides the total absence of elderly social protection, could be at the base of the highest fertility rate.

Another face of this situation is the extreme youth population in which about 50% have less than 15 years and 40% with less than 10 years. Only 2 per cent of the population is 65 years old or more. The age average of the Angolan population is only 15 to 20 years old, being of 19 in Luanda. This age structure determines a high dependence of the active population and, in medium term, a crescent workmanship supply.

On the other hand, in a national integration context and of roads opening for people free movement in a post war, the HIV/AIDS presents itself as an important menace to be considered from a demographic point of view, which will cause serious problems to the economics and social development. The HIV prevalence has been estimated as 5,7 per cent in 2001. Even though been high, this rate is still far behind from those of the whole region and also below the sub Saharan medium (9 per cent), which is due to the borders closures during the war that refrained population movement which has somehow prevented the virus spread. Meanwhile, experiences from this corner of Africa which register the most highest prevalence rates in the world (39 per cent in Botswana, 23 per cent in Namibia and 20 per cent in South Africa) demonstrates that Angola with its all social conditions and the post conflict situation can suffer a strong and crescent HIV/AIDS epidemics, and due to this the issue should be addressed as priority to guarantee the future development of the country. In this context, it is also worrying the youth profile of the Angolan population, given the youth constitutes the economics and productive potential and being also the most vulnerable in transmitting the HIV that cause AIDS.

The successive armed conflicts that devastated the country since the independence has promoted permanent and accelerated migration influxes from the rural areas into the big urban centres. The biggest involuntary accelerated influxes had been during the independence era in 1975-76; after Bicesse peace accords and the resume of the conflict in 1992-93 after the Lusaka peace accords, in 1994-95; and between the end of 1998 and 2000 with the resume and generalisation of conflict. As a direct consequence of the conflict Angolans by millions, mainly in rural areas had been deprived of living in a secure and peaceful environment, being direct victims and serious human rights violation. A massive number of rural population had been obliged to abandon their usual habitat due to the right violation resulting from the conflict, due to fear resulting from the unsecured conditions or yet by the extreme food scarcity that put at risk their survival.

In the period between the Angolan independence and Bicesse accords, when the war was only concentrated in the remote rural areas, the movement tended to be very controlled and located, implying normally short distance movements between the villages and the municipalities. The dimension of the conflict after Bicesse provoked more intense population movement, resulting in an influx of people from rural areas into province capitals and from the interior into cities along the coast, where they could feel relatively more secure. While on the Bicesse accords, about 800,000 displaced was controlled. With the resume of the armed conflict, after the 1992 elections, the estimated population that has

abandoned their areas came between figures: 1,3 and 2m of displaced. It is estimated that after the peace accords, in 2002, there were about 4m displaced Angolans from their traditional areas of residence and of economic activities about 30 per cent of the population. After one year of effective peace, it is estimated that more than a million of displaced had returned on their own to their areas of origin, for the time being there are 2,2m of internally displaced people, 450,000 refugees in neighbouring countries, 85,000 Unita military forces demobilised and 360,000 dependants that will need to be reinserted in the social and economic life.

As a result of accelerated involuntary migration processes, one could see the following effects:

- (i) (i) A sudden and continued impoverishment process of displaced population, many of them living in urban and sub urban areas;
- (ii) (ii) A pressure on the urban social infra structures already per se saturated and insufficient to cover urban and sub urban people's needs;
- (iii) (iii) A pressure on the existing jobs availability with the intense workmanship influx in majority without any professional skills, provoking an expansion of informal sector of the economy and a cut on the salaries and medium income in this sector and in the not specialised workmanship market;
- (iv) (iv) A rupture in the family protection mechanisms, which had in the rural member of urban families of first generation an important food diet in exchange of the first with industrial goods;
- (v) (v) A social fragmentation by absence or bad functioning of social security mechanisms that is present in rural areas from which street children or children in street phenomenon is an example; and
- (vi) (vi) The unemployment and sub employment increase in urban area.

The accelerated urbanisation processes had not been homogeneous. The population in movement process had taken refuge in urban centres and province capitals and also in Luanda. The migration processes had many phases with family members migrating so many times from one single place to another. The municipal centres had not received the vast mass of migration movement due to its still instability, options were only the big towns and the country capital which in turn had received the biggest contingent of population essentially rural.

Another important demographic phenomenon is connecting to the fact that an ample part of the provincial elite had migrated whether to the provinces along the coast^[1] or to the country capital. The implications of this phenomenon on the development process is notable because without technical elite and businessmen all the possibilities of rapid and sustainable development at the provincial and local level had been blocked and will even be more complicated and difficult in the future. However, the concentration of economic power, political and technical especially in the country capital, has also been accompanied by a major poverty concentration as well. Inside capital, there are enormous contrasts between the income levels of the population.

In contrast, some cities, province capitals in the interior of the country had been affect by a continuous and regressive urbanisation and impoverishment since the independence. These are characterised namely by: regular absence on electricity supply to all districts "bairros" in the provinces even those connect to the main electricity net, with the district becoming more poor with rare access to electricity; with potable water supply system damaged, some of them still at starting phase or under rehabilitation; with degrading public service in particular the public social equipment of education and health; lack of industrialisation or

^[1] With the exception of Lubango city, Huila capital province in south part of the country.

regressive industrialisation due to destruction and massive damaging of machinery and physical infra structure and lost of technical elite; destruction of formal urban and rural commerce mechanisms leading to a weak integration in the local economy

There is no exact estimation on the Angolan urban population concentration. The United Nations Human Development Index of 2002, estimates that in 2000 the urban population was around 34 per cent, although it is believed that this figures has increased in the last years to around 60 per cent.

Another demographic characteristic worth of reference is the fact that the family aggregate is constituted in average by 5 to 6 members. Additionally according to Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) of 2001, 6 or more elements constitute 35 per cent of family aggregated.

The elements quoted above, well expresses the demographic context in which the poverty in Angola is tied in with.

2.3. Macroeconomic Context

The economic growth in Angola reflects also the distortions occurred in politic and demographic context. Over the last decades, the economic growth has revealed de facto very unstable, direct war consequences and the unbalance of the national economic structure, aggravated by the war, where the oil sector contributes with 50 per cent to Gross National Product (GNP).

The greater dependence of the economy on the oil sector induces a big volatility of GNP behaviour, determined by the oil production and its price in the international market. Over the period between 1991 and 2001, GNP has registered an irregular behaviour, reaching in 2002 a peak on its growth of 17 per cent, on the moment that was registered strong growth on oil production, and the most conspicuous break of minus 28 per cent in 1992 and minus 25 per cent in 1993, in the period of resumption and of oil production maturation (during this time some of the operational oil well dried up).

Graphic 1. Global GNP growth, oil sector and oil price, 1991-2001

The oil sector, dominant in the economy, is greatly divorced from the rest of the economy. This sector is capital intensive and uses highly qualified human resources from abroad. The

direct contribution to poverty reduction through generation of employment is marginal. However the sector has a strong potential in contributing indirectly to the poverty reduction via collection of state tax revenues. The contribution of oil sector to the state budget exceeds 80 per cents, being thus, the main source of government programmes and of poverty strategy inclusively that is presented here. However, in order to achieve an inclusive and sustainable economic and social growth, it is necessary to create conditions for the growth of non oil sector, specially the agricultural sector for which the country is highly well gifted and where potential of generating employment and assuring food security for people is quite expressive.

The economic non-oil sector, in particular the agricultural sector, has been seriously affected by the war, especially in 1991 and 1992 period that it reached its highest break of 47 per cent. The sectoral unbalance are, de facto, notables, stressing the systematic deterioration of agricultural sector, forestry and fishery, being, meanwhile, understandable that this particular sector should receive a special priority in the context of the government economics policies, and in particular of the strategy to combat poverty. This sector in a country with enormous agricultural potentialities has lowered its contribution to the GNP from 24 per cent in 1991 to 8 per cent in 2001. Angola, a country that before had been exporting gross food products, became to depend on importation and of international food assistance to about half of its requirements in cereals. The process industry of agricultural products has also been affect by the armed conflict.

The prolonged financial and budget unbalances, with a chronic inflation elevated over the 90s decade, have been producing a disastrous impact on the non-oil sector, not only on the financial market destabilisation, but also by the distortions of investment decisions and resources allocation in disfavour to this sector. The agricultural and manufacturing sector had been particularly penalised by the hyperinflation of the first stage of 90s.

Graphic 2. Agricultural gross value added growth rate, Forestry, Fishery and processing industry and Annual Average Inflation, 1991-2002.

Besides the effect on agricultural production and manufacturing, the general rise on prices of products also produced a significant impact on salaries and the income of the poor, deteriorating its purchase power. The poor are in fact the most vulnerable in an inflationist situation due to their incapacity of resorting to the ways of protection systems through the acquisition of assets.

The high inflation levels are also associated to the appreciation of the exchange rate, reducing the competitive of national production in the international markets, particularly for the agricultural products and other non-oil products.

In spite of the worrying context, recently, the macroeconomic situation has been revealing some improvements, due to a policy more orientated to the market stabilisation. The budget deficit, that in 90s decade came to reach over 10 percent of the GNP, tend to present themselves as more moderated. Evidently that the favourite behaviour of oil price in the international market, allowed the rise on the oil fiscal revenues beyond the foreseen but, also, the institutional reforms that have been introduced have been contributing to: (i) Increase on the fiscal revenues collection, (ii) A much bigger and inclusive Annual State Budget, (iii) Reduction of extra budget operations, and (iv) A change of the public expenditures profile giving to it a more developmental characteristics (the proportion of investments expenditures (PIP), that competes to poverty reduction, in the GNP augmented from 3 percent in 2002, to 7 percent in 2003).

The reforms on the fiscal and budget front have been complemented with monetary and financial reforms. Important structural reforms have been taken in to account with the view of improving the functioning of the markets. The gradual reduction of Central Bank commercial operations aims at giving dynamism to the commercial bank sector and generation of credibility to the economy, with clear advantages in the direct negotiations system between banks and investors. Important advances has been reached with the publication of legal diplomas regarding rules and procedures of stabilising limitations on internal gross assets of the banking system and the expansion of the mandatory reserves incidence base in foreign currency.

In terms of exchange policy, the convergence between official and parallel markets exchange rates is been notable now. From a difference of 90 per cent between both rates “informal and formal” in May 1999, at the very beginning of these exchange liberalisation reforms, to a figure of only 2 per cent in December 2002. These convergence tendencies has been contributing to an improvement on the relationship between the commercial banks and their clients and on building up a strong trust on the internal banking system.

The success of the implementation of the Government programme will allow the renegotiations of the country external debt that is actually 90 per cent of the GNP, in the implementation of the emergency programmes and of combating poverty. It is then, time to start the social reinsertion process, economics reconstruction and rehabilitation, opening the way towards economy prosperity and national unit reconciliation.

2.4. Main causes of poverty

The following factors can be identified, in a succinct way, as being at the origin of poverty in Angola:

- (i) (i) The armed conflict, which provoked, during almost three decades, displacement of population, destruction of traditional economic activities and social solidarity, destruction of social infra structures and means of communication and distribution of products and other essential goods, giving origin to a dramatic humanitarian situation;
- (ii) (ii) The strong demographic pressure, as a result of the very high fertility rate, of high family aggregate rate (of more than half population with 18 years old) and the massive migration movements towards the big cities;
- (iii) (iii) The destruction and degradation of social and economic infra structures, not only as a direct consequence of the war but also immediate consequence

due to a deficient maintenance and conservation and of maladjustment of the programming system and public investments expenditures;

- (iv) (iv) The weak functioning of education, health and social protection services, as a consequence of insufficient technical and human means, creating difficulty the access to these systems of vulnerable groups;
- (v) (v) The conspicuous break on the fundamental internal product supply, in particular the essential goods.
- (vi) (vi) The weakness of the institutional framework, explained by the low qualification average of technical staff and by a reduced productivity;
- (vii) (vii) The disqualification and devaluation of human capital, resulting of destruction and wear away of the education and formation system, of the sanitation state precarious, of low salaries and of employment and sub employment extension; and
- (viii) (viii) The ineffectiveness of the macroeconomic policy, in correction the strong macroeconomic unbalances that have been verified over the decade of 90s.

3.3. POVERTY IN ANGOLA

In the international Pact about Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted by the United Nations in 1996 and ratified by Angola in 1991, the state members decided “The right to a certain and adequate level of life for all, themselves and their respective family, including food, clothes and housing”. The Millennium summit of 2000, has stabilised goals and targets to be achieved by 2015, to reduce by 50 per cent the poverty incidence, that is, of the world population with low income living at dollar a day. It is with this international framework that Angola initiates the process of elaboration of the Strategy to Combat Poverty (ECP).

Nevertheless of having different general approaches, at international level, on how to solve the poverty problem, to guarantee the success of poverty reduction programme in a given country, it is necessary to know how to adopt the models in reference to country specific conditions. This way, although speaking in general lines, of a global strategy to combat poverty, every single country requires its own strategy, in accordance with its specificity and social economics development stage. On the same way, the different parts of the country require an approach adaptable to its local conditions. Thus, in order to understand the **ECP** foundation stated on this document, it is essential to know the heterogeneity of poverty in Angola so as to be in a better position of identifying social target groups and priority areas of intervention.

The present chapter provides the main concepts and measures of poverty for reference that allows the quantification and qualification of the poverty in Angola. the following sections provide a characterisation of poverty from the national profile standpoint, for particular cases of urban poverty and of provincial and rural poverty profile.

3.1. Concept, measures and source of information

3.1.1. Definitions and perceptions of poverty

Poverty is normally defined as, lack of insufficiency of resources to assure basic subsistence conditions and of well being, according to society norms. Is qualified as poor that one who owns bad material conditions of living, reflected in the food diet, clothes, housing conditions, access to health assistance and employment conditions.

Besides the concept based on the material conditions of living, there are yet ample definitions, that, besides the characteristics based on the level of income and consumption, defines the poverty as lack of human basic capacities, reflected by the illiteracy, malnutrition, high level of infant mortality, by the low life expectancy provoked by lack of access to services and infra structures necessary to satisfy basic needs (sanitation, potable water, energy, communication) and, more generically by the incapacity to exert the citizenship right.

Poverty is, however, a situation of privacy and human material vulnerability. Poor are vulnerable to political or economic crisis, besides being extremely unhealthy liable to diseases and natural calamities. Poverty exerts influence on individual personality, according to its intensity and the situation of privacy persistence, with consequences to global society well being and stability.

In spite of concept, or concepts of poverty (human and material) being universally acceptable, it can vary according to society norms and local specific conditions. The

poverty conception and the characteristics which qualified the poor are different in Angola regarding to a developed country where the medium income per capita and the development level of infra structures and services are quite high. On the other hand, even within the national territory, the poverty perceptions are different according to society organisation norms, demographic composition and of proper ethnic characteristics. Normally the poverty perception is different from the urban centre in comparison with the rural areas where the pattern and habits of living and consumption and social behaviour are distinct.

3.1.2. Conventional measures of poverty

Poverty can be measured according to the level of consumption or income of individual or family aggregate. From a pre defined basic food package, one establishes the level of consumption and or income necessary to satisfy the needs. This level is defined as poverty line, which corresponds to the food consumption value and other goods that are necessary to a health life. Below the line it is not possible to satisfy the needs considered as essentials. Usually it is defined two lines: the poverty line and the extreme poverty line. The last one associated to yet a very low level of income, normally limited to food consumption. By setting the lines above results three distinct groups: the poor, the moderate poor and the extremely poor or destitute.

Having the poverty line as reference of quantified consumption or income value (usually monthly), out of these three synthesis indicators can be calculated, which serve to measure the poverty of the population:

- (i) (i) **Poverty incidence Index:** measures the population proportion defined as poor, i.e. those persons which consumption (or another alternative indicator used to measure the life pattern) is low of define poverty line. The bigger is the index, the bigger is the proportion of individuals that are poor.
- (ii) (ii) **Differential poverty or depth of poverty index:** measures the medium distance of consumption level of individuals towards the poverty line, and express this distance in proportion to the value of the poverty line. With this second measure, it is possible to observe the poor income changes (approaching or moving away the poverty line) even though the incidence index remains unchanged.
- (iii) (iii) **Severity poverty index:** measure the inequalities of poverty and is defined as an average of square deficit proportional of poverty. This index is at distance sensible to the poverty line, putting much bigger weight on the more poor individuals. The more individuals keeps distance from the poverty line, the bigger will be the severity poverty index.

Apart from these indexes which measure poverty according to consumption and or income pattern, there are complementary indicators which looks at incorporating also other privacy elements besides those that are more explicitly materials. The Human Development Index (HDI) and the Human Poverty Index (HPI) both developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) synthesises in just one indicator, various dimensions of poverty.

The HDI evaluates the human development using three indicators: (i) The longevity, measured by life expectancy at birth; (ii) The level of education, measured by a combination of adult alphabetisation rate and the primary, secondary and university enrolment rate; and (iii) the level of life, measured by real GNP per capita (according to the purchase power parity principle).

The HPI also is based in the three essential dimensions of human life reflected in the HDI, longevity, education and a worthy life pattern, although resorting to indicators others that

captures the privacy elements that characterise the poverty in developing countries. The privacy on longevity is measured by the probability of a newborn not surviving up to 40 years old. The knowledge privacy is measured by a percentage of illiterate adults (adult illiterate rate). The privacy to a life that is worthy is represented by a combination of two variables: The percentage of people without access to potable water and the percentage of children under five with low weight or malnutrition.

3.1.3. Information sources

In Angola, the poverty subject has been frequently analysed. However, the various studies and surveys undertaken, have been essentially within urban areas due to the insecurity lived in the rural zones caused by the armed conflict. The mains surveys that forms the basis of the elaboration of poverty analyses undertaken in 1995 by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) are:

- (i) (i) The Priority Survey about Life Conditions in Households, of 1995, centred only in urban areas.
- (ii) (ii) The Survey on Disposition and Capacity in Paying Basic Social Services (IDCP), undertaken in Luanda, Huambo, Huila and Uige in 1998.
- (iii) (iii) The Survey on the Family Aggregate about Revenues and Expenditures (IDR), undertaken in 2000-2001 in Benguela, Cabinda, Cunene, Hila, Lunda Norte and Namibe. This survey occurred principally on urban areas during the time that the war had put hindrances on access to rural zones. The sample was about 4.700 family aggregated, out of this, only 10 per cent are located in rural zones.
- (iv) (iv) The Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS), undertaken, also in 2000-2001, in all Angolan provinces, providing an overview of social economics conditions, in particular of children and women. The MICS had a sample of 6.660 family aggregated, out of this only 39 per cent were living in rural areas.

Nevertheless the necessary reservation in analysing the data, due to essentially the weak representativity of the samples in rural zones, these surveys provides important indications about the evolution of life conditions of the Angolan populations. These are fundamental elements for the elaboration of a reference base for the monitoring follow up of the social economics situation over the implementation of the **ECP**.

Other important sources of information on this work were the various studies and reports that have been elaborated by the Government with the International Co-operation agencies. Particularly important for the characterisation of the poverty in Angola were the rural participatory diagnostics that the Government undertook recently with the support of Provincial governments, municipal administrations and Non Government Organisation (NGO).

3.2. Poverty Characterisation in Angola

The following chapter presents the main characteristics of poverty in Angola. Besides the quantitative data on poverty severity, depth and incidence, calculated from the consumption level of family aggregated, there is also another criteria of characterisation according to human poverty associated with sanitary and educational profile of the population, with the infra structures, access to employment, among other. Specific data are provided to

characterise the urban poverty at provincial level. In complement, still there are results to present regarding the local community poverty diagnosis.

3.2.1. Poverty incidence, depth and severity

The IDR defined in 2001, the poverty line in approximately 392 Kwanzas per month, which is equivalent approximately to 1,7 dollar a day^{2[2]}. The extreme poverty line has been set at 175 Kwanzas per month, which is about 0,76 dollar a day. According to the IDR results, the poverty incidence in 2001, was of 68 per cent of the population, and 62 per cent of the family aggregated, existing 28 per cent of individuals and 15 per cent of family aggregated, in extreme poverty situation or destitute.

The poverty incidence varies from urban zone to rural zones. According to IDR results, the urban poverty reaches 57 per cent of family aggregated, while the rural percentage has been estimated at 94. The seriousness of rural poverty, mirrored by the three indicators presented on table 1, is a direct consequence of war that limited the access of family groups to fertile areas of cultivation and to markets, due to insecurity, and that destroyed the farmers scanty resources (livestock, Agritools and seeds). Additionally the force conscription to the army had significantly reduced the population manpower available for agriculture, and the population dislocation has channelled a substantial portion of active population to urban zones, living the camps unpopulated. The urban poverty aggravation, that in 1995 had been estimated at 61 per cent^{3[3]} (IPCVD, 1995), has been caused, greatly by the displaced influx to the cities. The increase on the urban population has generated an unsustainable pressure on the existing infra structures, available services and jobs, with its negative consequences for the life conditions and the level of well being of population.

Table 1. Poverty depth, severity, incidence Index, by province and areas of residence

Province/area of residence	Incidence Index	Depth Index	Severity Index
Cabinda	33,1	13,7	6,4
Luanda	49,1	19,3	9,1
Lunda Norte	39,2	17,9	9,9
Benguela	87,6	53,0	36,0
Namibe	96,5	70,9	55,0
Huíla	90,2	61,1	43,6
Cunene	94,2	72,0	58,5
Urban area	57,2	25,1	14,3
Rural area	94,3	69,0	54,8
National (total of samples)	62,2	31,1	19,8

Source: IDR 2001.

The poverty situation in the province where the survey took place in 2001 is differentiated enough. Namibe comes up as the province where the poverty incidence is higher, registering also the highest level of poverty dept and severity indexes. Namibe is also the province where there are more people living in extreme poverty, estimated at about 81 per cents (table 2). Cunene province presents also a worrying situation, being that one which presents high poverty depth and severity index, and the second highest extreme poverty index. Lunda Norte province, Luanda and Cabinda, are among those provinces which present the lowest poverty indicators. Note that, in 1995 Cabinda appeared to have the

^{2[2]} Considering an exchange rate of 7,7 kwanzas per 1 American dollar in 2000, and 30 days of a month.

^{3[3]} It is worth noting that, the IPCVD data of IDR are not totally comparable due to the differences in the samples.

highest poverty incidence. In this province the incidence of non-poor is the highest and the incidence of extreme poor is the lowest of the sample. However, note that Luanda is the province that presents the biggest concentration of poor as a result of high population density. In fact, the poor in the capital constitute 51 per cent of the total national population that is found below the poverty line. Nevertheless of Namibe, Cunene and also Huila, being the towns with the highest poverty indexes, these corresponds jointly 31 per cent of the poor population, due to population distribution.

Table 2. Poverty Incidence by province and area of residence

Provinces/area of residence	Extreme poor (< Kz 175)	Moderate poor (between Kz 175 & Kz 392)	Poor (< Kz 392)	Not poor (above poverty line)
Cabinda	4,9	28,2	33,1	66,9
Luanda	8,6	40,5	49,1	50,9
Lunda Norte	10,8	28,4	39,2	60,8
Benguela	52,9	34,7	87,6	12,3
Namibe	81,0	15,5	96,5	3,4
Huila	65,9	25,3	90,2	8,8
Cunene	79,6	14,6	94,2	5,8
Urban area	19,5	37,7	57,2	42,8
Rural area	78,9	15,4	94,3	5,7
National	27,5	34,8	62,2	37,7

Source: IDR 2001.

In spite of the results being interpreted with due amendments, caused by the limited representativity of the samples, the survey shows the need of orientating policies to combat poverty in the capital, where a big portion of the population are located. However, the poverty severity verified in the provinces of Namibe, Cunene and Huila, shows the need to draw specific actions to that population from those provinces has the right to a condign life. The results presented here will have to be complemented with further studies that will have to be done also in the provinces. The variety food package consumption and prices in the provinces will have to be seen in-depth to allow a comparative and rigorous analyses which is close to reality.

3.2.2. National poverty profile and human development

The difficulties and conditions limiting the development of Angola reflected in a low human development level. In spite of some improvements over the last years, the Human Development Index (HDI) Angola is 0,403 in 2000 (0,398 in 1997 and 0,422 in 1999), occupying the 161 position out of 173 countries. The low level on the Index reflects serious and unsustainable problems in fundamental aspects on conditions of life of population, even though the national income altogether beats the average level of Sub Saharan Africa (Table 3). This situation is well expressed on the differences between the economics and social dimensions of Human Development Index.

Table 3. Human Development Index in 2000

	HDI value	Life expectancy at birth	Adults illiterate rate	School enrolment ratio	GNP per capita (\$ PPP)
Angola	0,403	45,2	58,0	23,0	2.187
Sub Saharan Africa	0,471	48,7	38,5	42,0	1.690
Developing countries	0,445	51,9	47,2	38,0	1.216

Sources: UNDP (2002).

The low level of human development, is determined, essentially, by the low life expectancy at birth which is 45 years (corresponding to an index of 0,34), and by the low school enrolment ratio combined (adults and children) which is 23 per cent (corresponding to an index of 0,36). The GNP per capita is estimated at \$2.187 purchase power parity in 2000 (corresponding to an index of 0,51). Note that the school enrolment ratio combined demonstrates the effort that the government will have to apply in the next decades in relation to the education sector. De facto, only 4 countries in the world have a low-level index, and of 0,69 average in developing countries and of 0,55 in Sub Saharan Africa. Besides the actual general characteristics of the people of Angola, it is necessary to qualify the living conditions of poor family groups. Nextly, undertake a more detailed social economic situation of family groups, supported by the statistical information from IDR and the MICS.

Aggregated families general characteristics

The poverty in Angola has close relation with the type and composition of family groups. The small is family dimension, the smaller is the poverty incidence. The level of poverty of family groups is related to the size of its dependants, and is small scale with the gender of the head of family.

According to the MICS data of 2001, the average size of family groups is of 6 individuals in rural zones and 5 individuals in rural areas. 6 individuals compose about 35 per cent of family groups. The IDR data (table 4) shows that the poverty severity, depth and incidence levels are particularly high, exceeding the global limits in family aggregated with more than 7 elements.

Table 4. Poverty Incidence, depth and severity according to the family size

Individuals in the family aggregated	Poverty incidence	Poverty depth	Poverty severity
1-3	42,8	0,213	0,133
4-6	58,4	0,288	0,185
7-9	66,2	0,331	0,211
10-12	67,7	0,339	0,216
13-15	68,4	0,326	0,203
15 or more	75,0	0,380	0,229
Total	62,2	0,311	0,198

Source: IDR 2001.

According to the IDR results, it is estimated that in Angola 23 per cent of family aggregated a led by women^{4[4]}. The level of poverty of family aggregated is related slightly with the gender of the head of family.

Table 5. Poverty status according to family aggregate

Poverty status	Head of family gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Extremely poor	27,3	30,1	27,5
Moderate poor	34,1	37,4	34,8
Not poor	38,6	32,5	37,7
Total	27,8	34,8	100,0

Source: IDR 2001.

^{4[4]} It is important, however, to note that the MICS 1995 results, with a much bigger sample than the IDR, indicated a major incidence of aggregate led by women household around 31 per cent.

In the urban areas it is visible that the families led by females households are less marked by poverty, reflecting their huge presence in the informal market. In the family aggregate led by women, almost all the incomes are used for family consumption. On the contrary with the families led by men the incomes are also used to by food and other non-essential goods (drinks and tobacco) and on some investments expenditure. However, in rural areas the extreme poverty is more visible in the household led by women, given namely their low education level and economic power.

The level of education in poor family is lower than in the not poor regardless the gender. However, the level of education with women household tends to be even lower. In the family aggregate led by females, 47,4 per cent have no level of education and 56 are illiterate, in contrast with 14,8 and 17,3 per cent, respectively, in poor family aggregate led by women household.

Health and Nutrition

It is estimated that less than 35 per cent of the Angolan population has access to health and sanitation services of the National Health System. According to IDR results, the poorest go for essentially primary sanitary net, composed by health posts and centres and relatively less to the private clinics and family doctors (Table 6). This indicator gives a clue to the importance of the primary health net within the strategy of access to primary health care promotion for the development of the most poor.

Table 6. Most frequently consulted health entity according to poverty status

Health Entity consulted	Extreme poor	Moderate poor	Not poor	Total
Hospital	28,0	28,9	28,9	28,7
Private clinics	7,9	9,0	16,0	11,8
Health posts	42,9	37,8	35,0	37,7
Doctor of family	4,2	11,1	9,5	8,9
Dispensary	11,1	9,6	7,4	9,0
Pharmacy	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Traditional doctor	4,4	2,1	0,4	1,9
Others	1,4	1,5	2,9	2,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: IDR 2001.

The indicators related to primary health care to the population illustrates a worrying situation. The percentage of children, aged between 12 and 23 months, vaccinated against all main infant anti genes (BCG, DTP3, Polio3 and Measles) is only of 27 per cent, varying between 20 to 35 per cent among the most social economics poor (table 7). The variation of these indicator is also notable in rural areas (18 per cent) and (31 per cent) in urban areas. Regarding the maternal health care, it is estimated that skilled and highly qualified personnel have assisted only 45 per cent of births. This number comes to half among those populations that are social economically more poor. And again the variation between rural zones (25 per cent) and urban zones (25 per cent) is highly well known.

In the nutritional front, the country lives dramatic situations among the displaced and refugees. It is estimated that more that half of Angolan population is malnourished, with 22 per cent being children under 5 years on a chronic severe malnutrition (and 45 per cent with moderate malnutrition situation). In the families extremely poor the daily consumption kcal in low one third of what is recommended. According to IDR, in the urban centres, the families use 75 per cent of their expenditures to purchase food. Even though, it is estimated that only 25 per cent of urban families consumes the exact daily recommended kcal. The poor families centre their food consumption on maize or manioc meal and fish.

The HIV/AIDS with a low prevalence rate of 5,7 per cent is still unknown to the poor population. About 87 per cent of women aged between 15-49 years and belonging to the most poor group does not know any prevention method of HIV/AIDS dissemination, and 71 per cent does not know any vertical transmission form mother to son (the figures corresponding to a total population aged 15 and more ins 65 and 52 per cent respectively. Please note that the malnourished state of the population turns them into more vulnerable to catch the virus (equally to the evidence of probability of getting sexually transmitted disease) and makes the virus carrier more liable to develop HIV/AIDS.

Table 7. Health Indicators by social economic groups and by region, area of residence and family aggregate.

Social economic groups/area of residence	Children aged 12-53 months vaccinated against BCG, DPT3, Pólio3 and Measles (%)	Births assisted by highly qualified personnel (%)	Children under 5 with chronic severe malnourishment (%)	Women aged 15-49 that do not know any prevention form for HIV/AIDS(%)	Mortality rate of infant and youth (‰)
<i>Social Economics Quarter</i>					
1 st Q (+ poor)	20	23	28	87	288
2 nd Q	18	36	27	83	261
3 rd Q	28	37	24	80	260
4 th Q	28	54	21	71	230
5 th Q (+ riches)	35	67	13	41	205
<i>Area of residence</i>					
Capital region*	28	50	18	43	250
Urban area	31	53	21	64	245
Rural area	18	25	26	83	260
National	27	45	22	70	250

Source: MICS 2001. * Includes the provinces of Luanda, Bengo, Kwanza Norte and Cabinda.

These indicators reflect a fragile sanitary state of the population. As consequence, the infant and youth mortality rate is among the highest in the world, registering also considerable variations between social economics quarter. The differential of the two indicators according to the level of income reveals the highest level of human development of the most poor families that registers more than 83 deaths of their under five family members per 1,000 births alive than the richest families. The highest differential of this indicator is signals of poor family's low access to the basic health services.

Education

Another dimension of the human development degree and with dramatic consequences in potential development, is the level of education of the population.

About 34 per cent of children with less than 11 years have never gone to school. The proportion of the population that has never gone to school is high in the rural areas (42 per cent) than in urban areas (24 per cent) and comes to 50 percent among the quarter of the population that is more poor social and economically.

Another indicator of accessibility to the primary regular education system, is the percentage of children with primary school age matriculated, or the enrolment school net. The enrolment net for the primary level from 1st grade of primary education (1st – 4th) is situated around 56 per cent. In spite of the reduced literate rates, the pressure on the school infra structures is high given the fact that many of them are either in bad shape or destroyed. Once again, the capital and the urban areas are better served than the rural areas. The inequalities between the extremely poor family groups and the most riches is astonishing,

due to the fact that, while 35 out of 100 children of poor families are at school, this number increases to 77 in the families above the average income rate.

Table 8. Access to education indicators and sanitary profile by social economics group and by region and area of residence of family aggregate

Social economic groups/area of residence	Individuals that never went to school (%)	Gross illiterate net 1 st grade, primary education (%)	Children that reaches 5 th grade(%)	Children that reaches 7 th grade (%)	Individuals that can not write or read (%)
<i>social-economics quarter</i>					
1 st Q (+ poor)	50	35	56	33	58
2 nd Q	40	45	68	52	47
3 rd Q	31	51	70	61	35
4 th Q	24	62	76	59	28
5 th Q (+ riches)	11	77	89	81	10
<i>Area of residence</i>					
Capital region*	21	63	82	78	21
Urban area	24	61	77	65	26
Rural area	42	44	73	64	50
National	34	56	76	65	33

Source: MICS 2001. * Includes the provinces of Luanda, Bengo, Kwanza Norte and Cabinda.

Besides the limited access, the quality of education also inspires concerns. The high school defaulter rates and the low level of school progress that characterises the urban public educational system favour only the most riches in detriment of the poor. This has implication the impoverishment process of the poor families, well it takes out from their young generations the mechanisms of social mobility that is access to education and, consequently, the opportunity of access future good employment's and incomes. The percentage indicators of children that join the educational system and eventually reaches 5th grade, sixth and seventh grade is a good structural indicator of access opportunities to the educational system and also the condition of living of their tutors. Above all it is a good indicator of social mobility via education and access to good jobs. The table number 8 shows that in terms of location, studying in the capital makes a greater difference, because 78 children out of 100 reaches 7th grade. But for the rest of urban and rural areas this same figure is of 65 and 64, respectively. The difference between the rural and other urban areas is almost nil. The indicators differentials between the family members with different level of income are, however, quite notable, with only 33 out of 100 poor children that reaches the 7th grade comparing naturally with 81 per cent out of 100 of rich family members. The level of school progress in also weak in Angola. Out of 100 school children matriculated on 1st grade, only 30 finish the 4th grade and 15 the 6th grade. In the first grade the exam failure rate exceeds 30 per cent.

It is estimated that more than 30 per cent of the population with 15 and above is illiterate (existing still estimates which says that the illiteracy rate is around 50 per cent). The illiteracy rate is high in women. Around 50 per cent of Angolan women are illiterate. However the female school enrolment rate is not very distant from the one of males. There is a clear link between the poverty status and the level of instruction "education" obtained. Out of the total of illiterate population, it is estimated that 41 per cent are extremely poor. The extremely poor are also those that goes to the adults education and literacy programmes.

The population with an illiteracy level above the primary education is essentially not poor. About 72 per cent of individuals with university degree are situated above the poverty line (table 9).

Table 9. Level of education reached according to poverty status

Level of education	Extremely poor	Moderate poor	Not poor	Total
None	40,9	29,6	29,5	100,0
Literacy	57,7	27,7	14,7	100,0
Adult literacy	43,7	34,7	21,7	100,0
Primary – 1 st grade	37,4	40,0	22,6	100,0
Primary – 2 nd grade	28,9	38,3	32,9	100,0
Primary – 3 rd grade	21,2	34,2	44,6	100,0
Secondary	16,1	37,8	46,1	100,0
Superior – University	7,3	20,8	71,9	100,0
Others	9,1	27,4	63,5	100,0
Total	27,8	34,8	37,4	100,0

Source: IDR 2001.

Basic Infra structures

One of the elements with even more critical influence in human development is the access to potable water. According to MICS results, it is estimated that 62 per cent of population has no direct access to this fundamental liquid to the lives and around 42 per cent of the population take 30 minute to get to the water source. Only 15 per cent have direct connection to the main public water supply net.

The extremely poor are those in a more critical situation. According to IDR, it is estimated that 36 per cent of the extremely poor goes for unprotected source of water, while only 12 per cent of moderate poor and 11 per cent of not poor do not goes for the same source. It is curious to note that, regarding the water supply the difference between moderate poor and the not poor is not more significant. The biggest contrast is between the extremely poor and the moderate one.

Table 10. Water sources according to poverty status

Water source	Extremely poor	Moderate poor	Not poor	Total
Taps at home	7,6	12,9	15,4	12,6
Taps outside the house	16,8	21,8	23,8	21,3
Tank	16,3	43,5	43,2	36,3
Public standpipe	6,7	5,1	4,5	5,3
Holes	7,9	2,6	0,5	3,1
Protected water wells	8,6	1,7	1,2	3,3
Unprotected water wells	13,7	2,3	0,9	4,7
Protected source	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,4
Unprotected Source	0,8	0,2	0,2	0,4
Rain fall water	9,9	2,0	0,6	3,5
River water	8,3	2,5	0,8	3,3
Water vendors (water tank truck)	0,5	2,8	7,3	4,1
Others	2,7	2,2	1,0	1,8
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: IDR 2001.

Additionally, 41 per cent of the population lives without access to water and sanitation system^{5[5]}. These figures go down to 25 per cent in the rural zones. Only 13,5 per cent of total population and 2 per cent of rural population have latrines with waste pit system. Regarding the housing conditions, according to the IDR results poor family group use fundamentally straw, cane and wood to build the wall of their houses. The non-poor normally uses cement and zinc. Regarding the top cover material, the extremely poor families use the grass essentially. Stone, tile, corrugated zinc are normally used by the not poor.

The main sources of energy to cook are wood fire and charcoal. It is estimated that 83 per cent of total population, and 96 per cent of rural population, uses the sources mentioned above. Wood and oleo are the main sources of illumination for the more poor. Only 25 per cent of the extremely poor have access to electricity against 66 per cent of the non-poor.

Table 11. Sources of domestic illumination according to poverty status

Source of illumination	Extremely poor	Moderate poor	Non poor	Total
Electricity	25,0	49,8	66,2	50,1
Oil	40,5	43,6	29,7	37,0
Candle light	0,2	1,7	2,9	1,8
Wood fire	34,2	4,8	1,0	10,9
Other	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
Without Electricity	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: IDR 2001.

Other indicators of well being, such as the energy consumption and Telecommunication use, are naturally also very low. The quantity of Kilowatts/hour (84) represents about 10 per cent of the average of developed countries and 18 per cent of sub Saharan average consumption. The number of telephone lines per 1000 inhabitants (5) is lower than the observed 10 years before (8 in 1990), being a quarter of the average registered in the developed countries and half of that registered in sub Saharan Africa.

Urbanisation

The involuntarily accelerated migration processes provoked urbanisation processes not sustainable. One can affirm that this phenomenon had contributed somehow to the general impoverishment of the urban centres. We have been seeing a rapid destruction of the physical assets followed by the low basic service maintenance. The hygienic conditions have deteriorated and with it also the life of the urban and sub urban population. The non-construction of new residences in the last decades led to a deepening of differences in the inhabitant conditions in big towns where the periphery grows. In this periphery, in particular the most recent ones, live together the human misery in the forms of high rates of demographic density, garbage accumulation, absence of sanitation services potable water and high rates of unemployment and sub employment. The urban poverty analysis shows that it is not only an example of economic mistake in terms of promotion of economic growth, reflects, however, the intense migration processes from rural areas to urban centres. In specific case of Angola, the city constitutes not only an opportunity to improve the well being, but also a basic physical security mechanism.

One good indicator of the life quality, is the grade of people accessibility to potable water. The table 12 shows that, in 2001, only a proportion of capital city family groups had channelled water in the houses (11 per cent) being the same number of 0,2 per cent for the

^{5[5]} According to MICS, the sanitation system includes toilets with sewer pit, latrines with waste pit, dry latrines and latrines with manual flush water system.

rest of the country cities. The resource to alternative improved water supply presented in the table reinforces the idea of existence of an exiguous system of potable water supply. The rupture of the water supply system led to the appearance of water markets in the cities. In these markets the price of water is higher from that of official market and a biggest number of consumers is exactly the poor communities or even those that live in urban areas but with more problems of infra structures.

Another important indicator of characterising urban poverty is the access to basic sanitation. In relation to this, 28 per cent of family groups in the capital city and 19 per cent in the rest of the country has access to sewer system.

Table 12. Basic Infra structures indicators in the capital city and other urban areas and at national level

Area of residence	Source of water				Sanitation			
	Channelled in the house	Public standpipe	Source or protected well	Total with access to potable water	Toilets with sewage system	Dry pit latrine	Grass, bush or open air	Total with sewage system
Capital	11,3	21,6	3,8	63,0	27,6	23,3	21,5	77
Another urban area	6,2	16,4	14,3	70,9	18,5	34,8	23,8	74
National	4,3	14,9	13,5	61,6	13,5	30,0	38,7	59

Source MICS 2001.

The type of land possession and the urban housing property constitutes another factor of urban poverty characterisation. It is estimated that most of the poor population and also non poor have no valid document stating their property rights of the housing or of the land occupied in the periphery of the city. Additionally, the poor families use their houses as local of residence and of work in 22 per cent of cases according to the IDR data. In Luanda, 33 per cent of head of families in 2001 had gone for informal places (such as roads, huts, market, flat entrances, small markets) to perform their informal activities, which demonstrates the difficulties faced in obtaining places and the high prices attached to them, for the poor to do their business which the poor have no capacity to pay for.

Employment market

The formal employment markets have been characterised by the non-qualified workmanship, not satisfied and a great demand for qualified workmanship and also not totally satisfied. Concurring to that goal: The accelerated migration processes into big towns; the low level of individual and collective human capital investments on the formal tech professional education front; The low level of investments on jobs creation in formal economy sector, excepts the oil sector. One of the combined consequences of this phenomenon has been the expansion of informal jobs market. The data on the following charter^{6[6]} illustrates the fact of the capacity of formal jobs availability has been very low. To the MAPESS centre of employment goes normally a non-qualified workmanship that is also the abundant manpower among the poor family.

Table 13. Employment demands and supply according to employment centres

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<i>Nominal values</i>					
Demand	19.601	23.143	15.315	17.989	16.728

^{6[6]} These data have to be analysed with reservation given that most of the urban unemployed to not go to the Job centres of MAPESS to seek employment.

Supply	9.003	9.748	6.847	4.661	4.630
Jobs	7.647	8.053	6.611	4.464	4.561
<i>Ratio</i>					
Jobs/supply	85%	83%	97%	96%	99%
Jobs/demand	39%	35%	43%	25%	27%

Source: National Employment Centre and Professional Formation - MAPESS (2002).

The data reveals a low and ever decreasing employment capacity over the years, as, in 2001, only 27 per cent of job applications had been satisfied. Another important issue to retain is the reduction in job demands on the side of the urban unemployed population, which induces a minor trust of unemployed in the employment centre capacities to jobs. On the other hand, it also shows that a direct relationship between the employer and employee has been since ever been stabilised in the recruitment process. The data on job supply on the entrepreneurs side can also have symptoms of the later, but can also represent a weak capacity to create formal non-qualified job posts, i.e., a symptom that the entrepreneurs have today minus capacity to absorb such workmanship. Whatever interpretation can be done, the fact is that the data demonstrate the difficulty on obtaining jobs via formal economy mechanisms.

One of the consequences of job markets disturbances is the present of high rates of urban unemployment that is around 46 per cent according to the table below. Please note that only Luanda exceeds this value with a local unemployment rate of 48 per cent.

Table 14. Urban employment status

Province	Employed		Absent from employment		Unemployment	
	Number	% in line	Number	% in line	Number	% in line
Cabinda	17.396	47	5.667	15	13.802	37
Huila/Lubango	94.341	48	26.802	14	77.155	39
Namibe	35.755	53	3.114	5	27.970	42
Benguela	192.476	54	15.937	4	148.317	42
Lunda Norte	19.167	51	1.973	5	16.374	44
Cunene/Ondjiva	8.693	53	385	2	7.356	45
Luanda	939.081	49	68.527	4	916.362	48
Total	1.306.910	50	122.404	5	1.207.334	46

Source: IDR 2001.

One of the illustrative indicators of human capital workmanship is a professional occupation of the head of family groups. The IDR data reveals that 40 out of 100 head of family groups do not have any professional occupation. If you take into account all the population economically active, the same number raises to 69 out of 100.

There is however serious distortions on the jobs market aggravated by the fact of lack of desired level of professional qualification by the workmanship, which reduces their opportunities of obtaining a qualitative employment.

Another very interesting aspect is the employer nature according the poverty status. The IDR results demonstrated that head of poor family group works above all for themselves or in private sector (87 per cent in case of women and 75 per cent in case of men). The public sector is the employer with less relevance to the head of poor family groups (25 per cent of men head of poor family groups and 13 per cent of women).

Table 15. Head of family Employer Sector according to poverty status

Employer Sector	Aggregated led by man		Aggregated led by woman		Total
	Poor	Not poor	Poor	Not Poor	
Public Administration	9,2	10,2	4,3	5,0	8,5

Public Entrepreneur	15,5	21,3	8,9	14,4	16,5
Private Entrepreneur	32,9	37,5	22,3	22,1	32,1
Co-operative	0,2	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,3
Auto-employer	32,7	25,0	54,8	53,2	34,9
Family worker not paid	1,6	0,8	1,4	0,8	1,2
Domestic employee	0,2	0,3	1,1	2,3	0,5
Other	7,7	4,5	7,1	2,0	6,0
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: IDR 2001.

The politic implication of these observations is that any pro poor strategy will have necessary to promote activities of generating jobs and income in the private sector and, in particular in the informal sector of private business.

Finally, one has to tell that the resource to child workers is equally part of the strategy of job intensification within poor families. A quite substantial quantity of children abandon schools or do not even go to classes with assiduity, in order to stay at home and be able to help on the family group income. The data on table below shows clearly that in Luanda the capital, a fifth part of children between 5 to 14 years old have a job. The poor families resort to their children more often to obtain additional income. De facto, 42 out of 100 children of poor family groups are currently working mainly in family business. One of the visible indicator of urban children workmanship phenomenon in Luanda, are the street sellers moving up and down with their goods and the hand cars wash that lives abundantly in the urban space.

Table 16. Children aged 5 and 14 years old that are working

Social Economics group/ area of residence	Work Paid	Work not paid	Domestic work < 4 hours/day	Domestic work > 4 hours/day	Family work, (business or field ploughing)	Working currently
<i>Social economics Quarter</i>						
1 st Q (+ poor)	2,9	5,3	68,4	9,5	32,4	42,6
2 nd Q	3,5	7,2	68,7	6,7	27,0	36,8
3 rd Q	4,1	7,4	71,3	4,7	22,2	32,8
4 th Q	2,4	6,4	72,3	3,8	19,6	27,9
5 th Q (+ riches)	0,8	5,0	70,4	5,9	7,8	17,2
<i>Region/area of residence</i>						
Luanda Region	1,3	3,7	66,3	3,5	14,7	20,6
Urban Area	2,7	5,8	69,9	5,5	14,9	24,8
Rural Area	2,4	7,2	71,6	6,9	33,6	42,4
National	2,6	6,2	70,4	5,9	20,3	29,9

Source: MICS 2001.

The jobs market distortion, low salaries, employment insecurity and professional low level of the workmanship constitutes strong hindrances for development and productivity increase and income of the families and in particular the most poor.

3.2.3. Regional Profile and rural poverty diagnosis

The regional profiles responds to the need of reflecting a regional diversity, which characterises Angola. In fact, the territory differences understanding in terms of various social economics indicators, is fundamental for the definition of strategies and interventions which are more adequate to the country local reality.

Poverty quantitative evaluation by region

In Angola as it is the case of most of the region countries, poverty is not homogeneous throughout the territory. Although there are no trustful data about rural poverty dimension, some available estimates point for a level of rural poverty that, in some provinces, could be as twice as to that verified in the urban zones, for instance in Namibe province comparing to Luanda (see table 1). Also poverty characteristics vary from province to province and from region to region.

According to IDR data, some disparities are verified at demographic level. The family groups with numerous individuals (more than 7 individuals) are the most quite often in Luanda (40 per cent of family groups). Cunene (31 per cent) and Cabinda (25 per cent). The under 15 population is the more significant in Cunene (55 per cent of the total population) and Huila (52 per cent). The masculinity index is relatively more low in Benguela and Huila not exceeding the 85 per cent, and more strong in Cabinda (98%), Luanda (96%) and Cunene (95 per cent), reflecting the migration movements provoked by the armed conflict. The war is also the dominant reason to explain the direct migration movement to Luanda (42 per cent). The family unification, determined also by large by war, appears next with 34 per cent. The armed conflict is also the dominant reason to explain the migration movement to Namibe (37 per cent), Benguela (30 per cent) and Huila (39 per cent).

According to the data provided by the MICS, there are also regional variations to be signalled at the sanitary, educational state level and in access to potable water and sanitation. The sanitary state in different provinces also presents different significant asymmetries. While the child mortality rate reaches 181 per thousand in East region, in the south it is situated at 123 per thousand. The youth-infant mortality rate (of less than 5 years) reaches the dramatic level of 315 per thousand in East region, being of 192 per thousand in the south. In terms of vaccination, the Angolan territory reveals notable differentiation. While in north region 46 per cent of children under five has received all anti genes fundamental vaccination (BCG, DTP3, Polio and Measles), in East region only 14 per cent had benefited from this prevention method, and 15 per cent in South and South-Centre region. The protection against malaria is equally very asymmetric: 23 per cent of children from 0-59 months of capital Luanda had benefited of treated mosquito net, while in North and South-Centre this proportion does not even reaches 10 per cent.

Table 17. Human development indicators by region and area of residence

Region*	Child mortality rate	Infant mortality rate	Women without knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention methods	Adults illiterate rate	Primary education gross enrolment net (1 st –4 th grade)	Access to potable water	Sanitation system
Capital	150	250	43	21	63	63	77
North	156	262	81	38	55	69	72
East	135	217	74	45	44	40	51
West	181	315	72	33	53	67	38
South	123	192	65	27	63	60	82
South-Centre	162	277	83	35	56	74	39
National	150	250	70	33	56	62	59

Source: MICS 2001. * Capital: includes Luanda, Bengo, Kuanza Norte and Cabinda. North: Malange, Uíge and Zaire. East: Moxico, Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul. West: Kuanza Sul and Benguela. South: Huila, Cunene and Namibe. South-Centre: Bié, Huambo and Kuando Kubango.

Regarding the knowledge about HIV/AIDS means of transmission and prevention, in women between 15 and 49 age, is in general way very low, reaching lower level of 20 per cent in North and South-Centre regions. In capital region the level of knowledge overpass the 55 per cent. Regarding the use of contraceptive methods, in capital region about 15 per

cent of women (10 per cent in South-Centre) resort to this method. Only 3 to 5 per cent of women in the rest of the regions resort to contraceptive methods.

The educational level is also characterised by accentuated differences. The Capital and South regions are those ones with reduced level of adult's illiterate rate. They are equally the regions where the rest of education indicators are off better. About 82 per cent of children reaches the 5th grade in the south region and the capital, but only 60 per cent do the same in Eastern region, where only 44 per cent of children are enrolled on primary education and where the adults illiteracy rate reaches 45 per cent. Note that the highest levels of primary enrolment are registered in the capital and south region, but only with a rate of 63 per cent.

The access to other conditions of live essentials to human development, such as potable water and sanitation, is equally differentiated. In Eastern region 60 per cent of the population has no access to appropriate water. And already in the South region almost 75 per cent of population can make use of this possibility.

Asymmetries of same grade can also be verified on basic sanitation. In the capital region, in spite of the well-known super settlement, it is estimated that 75 per cent of the inhabitants has access to any form of sanitation, while in the Eastern and South-Centre region the same services only benefits 38 per cent of the population.

Rural participatory diagnosis

In spite of the incontestable utility of quantitative evaluations and the surveys provides, the poverty complexity demands also an analyse of qualitative. Rural participatory diagnosis (RPD) constitutes one of the techniques of information collection of qualitative nature at the level of rural communities. In Angola, these diagnosis were launched has part of the consultation process integrated in the **ECP** formulation. Constitutes fundamental objectives of these diagnosis: (i) complements the quantitative information available about a certain theme with data of qualitative character on the same topic; (ii) identify the perceptions, or subjective evaluations, of local communities about what is poverty and what are the ways to combating it; (iii) Collect elements for defining poverty reduction strategy stabilising priorities more adherents with the specific reality on the ground; and (iv) Sensitising the communities on the importance of their active involvement and continuous in identification of problems and in building up the strategy to overcome them, with the view of guaranteeing the appropriation of community interventions and thus its sustainability.

The RPD undertaken indicates that for the local communities poverty is expressed through the vulnerability to situation which causes ruptures on their well being level. The vulnerability factors identified by the communities, by priority order, were: (i) the lose of house or living in an inadequate house; (ii) the lack of access to basic social services of education and health; (iii) The lack of access and possession assets, goods and productive factors; (iv) Lack of social capital; and (v) the lack of judicial protection and or citizenship rights.

These situations of vulnerability are exacerbated by a joint of agro-ecological factors and structural, such as, the climate situation, the fertility of soil for agricultural production the bad state of roads and bridges that difficult the reactivation of rural commerce, the lack of effective State Administration in some municipalities and communes.

In the vulnerability base, the social economics well being of family groups has been defined by the communities in terms of house conditions, goods use and possession, access to production tools, access to social infra structures, access to employment opportunities, of communities social capital and judicial protection.

- (i) (i) **Habitation conditions:** The habitation is considered as one of the important elements of well being social economics. For the communities, poverty reflects not only the possession of a house but also the in house

conditions that they presents. The comparing term used were the habitation conditions in the pre conflict period when there were almost no thatched housed. It is important, however, to tell that the importance attributed to this factor results from a considerable part of the communities consulted being new arrival and consequently, in fact, the families being still on their first or second agricultural crops harvest, not having produced yet the sufficient surplus that could allow them to acquire lasting construction material (zinc sheets, ceramics, etc). It has been refereed that the problem of habitation is subjacent to all other problems such as the agricultural production, the commercialisation of surplus and the employment.

- (ii) (ii) **Access, possession and use of assets:** The access, possession and opportunity to use the assets such as land, livestock, work tools and domestic assets, were identified as being determinant and important of poverty, given that they offer a protection to family aggregated vulnerability. This protection is not only a result of economics production that is derived from assets use, but also in terms of opportunities of diversification of income sources that the very same assets allow. It has been observed in all communities that, while the access to land does not present itself as the main factor of constrain, the lack of work tools augments the vulnerability, principally the communities newly resettled. On the other hand, the families of the most stable communities are able to use their land as base of constituting small co-operatives and farmer associations and also to rent or lend, constituting this, an important alternative source of income. It is also worth while to note that the access to natural resources, forestry and rivers is also determinant for the communities to maintain a set of products necessary to their subsistence.
- (iii) (iii) **Access to social infra-structures:** It has been consensual in all communities the feeling that if the access to social infra structures improves, the communities will become less vulnerable because the education, sanitary and nutritional development particularly of the young generations, is strongly conditioned to a good functioning of social infra structures.
- (iv) (iv) **Job opportunity and income generation:** The level of local economy development does not allow a supply of big job opportunities in the rural sector, which makes that local communities have few opportunities to supersede the scanty incomes resulting from agricultural activities.
- (v) (v) **Social capital:** The inter-communities relations had been emphasised in many communities as being important element in defining poverty. It has been referred that the community's capacity to reduce structural vulnerability is much bigger in presence of a good social capital and good relations between community members. The type and level of the solidarity varies from community to community. The social relations are the most solid apparently in the communities socially more stable where the families have economics resources and where a strong send of community leadership. For example, the money loan mechanisms and goods and food exchanges have more value in those communities that have already stabilised their lives systems, in the villages where the agricultural production activities has been started since at least one year.
- (vi) (vi) **Judicial protection and citizenship right:** There is a strong feeling at the level of the communities that an individual is a citizen with all rights if he had ever a document which recognises him as such, The National Identification

Card. The lack of documentation refrains the access to public services and also stops the free movement and the exercise of economics activities.

An analyses about the mechanisms of survival has indicated that when the production of a certain period is very low from the minimal necessary to guarantee the maintenance of adequate level of consumption for a healthy life and if, linked to these occurrence, one verifies low access to revenues to purchase food and other non food items, the families immediately adopts the following means of survival in response: wild fruits collection, hunting and fishery, food borrowing, cereals exchange, seek food help and change on the diet. In extreme cases, the communities would have to resort to substantial reductions in their food consumption and, as last measure, start begging. The vulnerability situation is naturally much bigger for the new returnees. The table number 18 presents in resumes the main mechanisms of survival of the population.

The results of the diagnosis analyses obtained from the rural communities indicates that although being identified common strategy lines to combat poverty, its materialisation on the ground will vary from region to region, according to the type of local economy, the way that a certain community is organised, demographic composition and population habits, costumes of the different ethnic groups. The table 19 presents a summary of intervention proposed by the community to combat poverty.

The infra structures rehabilitation schools and health, and means of communication are indicated as being the big priorities at the level of State intervention. The decentralisation on planning, management and monitoring with the community participation, has been proposed as being the way forward of accelerating the process of reposition of basic social services, of education and health. There has been suggested ways of community intervention that guarantees the supply and management of services at low cost and in a sustainable way.

It is still worth to mention the consensus obtained regarding the importance of the role of State on the process of co-ordination and follow up of the local development. The effective presence and local good governance of public administration has been indicated by the communities as a fundamental factor for the implementation of a sustainable **ECP**.

It has however, been recognised the need of collaboration with the private sector and other social society organisation, stabilising partnership that reduces the pressure on the public funds that offer sustainability in the medium and long term. It has been mentioned in concrete the importance of private sector and NGOs intervention in the sector of education, health, water and sanitation at local level, namely in infra structures rehabilitation with a strong involvement of local administration and communities to guarantee the sustainability of services functioning.

In spite of most of the communities favouring strategies directed to social development (education and health services) and of infra structures (various, schools, sanitation), to be promoted essentially by the State, recognising also that the strategy should be complemented by activities of promotion industrial and commercial activities that promotes jobs generation and income, allowing communities to replace their survival stocks of productive assets, generating multiple effects on the various rural and urban economies sector.

Table 18. Population survival mechanisms

Province	Community survival mechanisms
Bié	Cultivation of maize, manioc, massango, potatoes, sweet potatoes and massambala Charcoal production (due to the manioc long cycle) Petty jobs in other people's field Fishery and hunting Otchinhango (service for money) Business (buy assets of 1 st need in the town and sell them out in the countryside) Migration into big cities (normally some family members stays in the village, to keep working in the field and other migrates into city)
Kuanza Norte	Manioc cultivation (as basic food), banana, peanut, maize, potatoes, sweet potatoes and selling of surplus Commercial exchange Wild fruits collection and insects for eating
Lunda Norte	Manioc cultivation, sweet potatoes, peanut and maize Selling of part of the agricultural production, mainly peanut and maize Charcoal production and selling. Informal business Wild fruits collection and eatable insects Livestock creation mainly chicken and goats. Hunting
Lunda Sul	Manioc cultivation, peanut, maize and sweet potatoes. Selling of part of the agricultural production, mainly peanut and maize Charcoal production and selling. Informal business
Malanje	Maize, peanut and manioc Charcoal production Petty job in other villagers ploughing (specially for the new arrival) Wild fruits collection and insects
Moxico	Manioc cultivation for subsistence Cultivation (in minor scale) of maize, cassava, massango, rice, beans, pineapple, sweet potatoes, potatoes for selling of surplus Fishery and hunting Hand crafts production The returnee population do petty jobs in other villagers ploughing, produce charcoal, fishery, hunting and handicrafts

Uíge	Manioc cultivation for subsistence Banana, peanut, maize, beans, potatoes, sweet potatoes Wild fruits collection and insects. Livestock creation, mainly chickens Hunting
Zaire	Manioc cultivation, peanuts, maize, tomatoes, sweet potatoes and beans for auto consumption Orange production, pineapple, banana, coffee, sugar cane for sell Petty Jobs into neighbours land Charcoal production and selling Selling of manioc leaves (quisaca) and palm oil

Source: Ministry of planning (2003).

Table 19. Strategy to combat poverty according to the local communities

Province	Agriculture and food security	Economy, market and business	Health and education	Public works	Public administration and justice
Bié	Define a policy of land use and access. Provide agriculture tools and micro credit programmes implementation.	Enabling the business all over the province. Industry rehabilitation as a way of creating jobs.	Incentive the involvement of private sector and religious missions about the rehabilitation of the education and health sector.	Demining and rehabilitation of the main and secondary access routes to allow trading of agricultural products, reposition of energy and water in the province.	Construction, rehabilitation and refurbishment of administrative infra structures and assure the presence of the public institutions in the municipalities.
Kuando Kubango	Distribution unconditionally of agricultural tools followed by rehabilitation of ways of access to the camps. Cattle raising sector recuperation.	Promotion and regulation of commerce at a low scale with other provinces and the Republic of Namibia.	Construction of schools and health posts closest to the communities.	Demining and rehabilitation of the access routes to the provinces of Huila and Moxico. Construction of a bridge on the Cuceque river to facilitate trading with Bie Province.	Nothing to be signalled.
Kuanza Norte	Incentives creation to recuperate the agriculture sector of major distinction on coffee cultivation in the country.	Rural commerce reactivation to allow the access to seeds, agri-tools and construction material. Introduction of new business system as credit (to be paid after harvest). Regulate and inspect the prices.	Construction of schools and health posts closest to the rural areas.	Rehabilitation of roads and main access routes, including those of production areas.	Assure the effective presence of public administration.
Lunda Norte	Agriculture recuperation starting with land ordination and distribution, agri-tools, seed, technical assistance. Creation of an institution as the former SPAMOI*.	Job generating for youths and follow up on their employment into diamonds enterprises. Industry diversification. Rural micro credit and for houses implementation. Stimulate the bank net creation.	Improvement of the functioning of Infra structures.	Roads repair, bridges and paths and the electricity net and water supply.	Replacement of old borders and inspection and control of illegal migration into the country.
Lunda Sul	Ordination and distribution of land, agri-tools and technical assistance. Incentive the model of service of ex SPAMOI * that serves as an incentive to increase the agriculture production with capacity to absorb the production.	Jobs creation for youth. Keep and give priority of job posts to local young community members during the contract celebration with the diamond companies. Facilitate the expansion of business to allow access to construction material and seeds on credit.	Improvement of the functioning of Infra structures.	Roads repair, bridges and paths and the electricity net and water supply.	Continuation of the free child registration process, not neglecting the most remote areas. Bureaucracy reduction in the adults registration. Negotiation with the traditional leaders about any change in their territory.
Malanje	Incentive creation that allows the kick-starts of the agricultural production.	Reactivation of rural commerce system that allow the farmers to have access to micro credit and seeds. Price regulation of agricultural products as a way of	Establish partnership with religious missions and other stakeholders for the creation of more schools. Health posts and	Rehabilitation of roads and main access routes, including those of production areas.	Registration process expansion in all Angolan provinces to allow children school enrolment and the free movement of the

		protecting the farmers.	more drugs supply.		population.
Moxico				Secondary tertiary roads and paths and bridges repair.	Initiate the process of children and adults registration.
Uíge	Agri-tools provision and conceive policies that allow forestry commercial exploration.	Businessmen net installation. Introduction of micro credit system (to be paid back after the harvest). Regulate and inspect the prices.	Rehabilitated and extend the health and education infrastructures.	Roads rehabilitation, particularly those that links the province with the municipals areas such as Maquela do Zombo, Quimbele and Buenga and amplification of the water supply system.	Promote regular meetings between the administrators and local community and expand the process of registration all over the province.
Zaire	Enabling mechanised agriculture practise.	Rural commerce reactivation and policy definition. Inspection of prices of agricultural products set by businessman.	Rehabilitation of Health and education services in the communities.	Secondary tertiary roads and paths and bridges repair.	Nothing to be signalled.

Source: Ministry of planning (2003).

* Service for Promotion of Indigenous manpower.

PART B

PROGRAMME TO COMBAT THE POVERTY

The following chapters give the main elements of the Government strategy to combat poverty and the creation of basis to boost national development. The main objectives are identified, the target groups as beneficiaries, the general principles that guides the formulation of the strategy and will be at the base of the implementation, the stakeholders and partners on the process, the priority areas and the intervention methods, The indicators and targets that the Government is committed to achieve and finally, the evaluation of the strategy implementation costs and its macro economics framework.

4.4. GENERAL ASPECTS

4.1. Objectives and key goals

The peace accords celebrated in April 2002, brought to Angola a new light of hope for its futures. In this sense, the Government of Angola has developed their **strategy to combat poverty** to guarantee that all comes out as beneficiaries, in an equitable way, from the reconstruction process and national development which that is starting now.

The **ECP global objective** consists on the consolidation of peace and national unity through the improvement of life conditions of the Angolan citizens, those that are more vulnerable, by motivating them to actively participate in the social economic development process.

The following constitutes the specifics objectives of the **ECP**:

- (i) (i) Support the return and resettlement of internally displaced people, refugees and demobilised to the origin or resettlement zones, by integrating them in the social economic life in a sustainable way;
- (ii) (ii) Guarantee the minimum physical condition of the citizens through Demining, disarmament and uphold the law in all national territory;
- (iii) (iii) Minimise the risk of hunger, satisfy internal food needs and enable the rural economy as a vital for sustainable development;
- (iv) (iv) Control the propagation of HIV/AIDS and mitigate the impact on the people living with HIV/AIDS and their families;
- (v) (v) Assure universal access to primary education, eliminate the illiteracy and create conditions for the protection and integration of adolescent, youths and people with special education needs, keeping always in mind the equity and gender guarantees;
- (vi) (vi) Improve people health status, in special through the increment of access to good quality primary health care and control the propagation of HIV/AIDS;
- (vii) (vii) Reconstruct, rehabilitate and expand the basic infra structures for human social economic development;
- (viii) (viii) Valorise the national human capital, promote access to employment and sub employment and enable the job market, guaranteeing the protection of workers rights;
- (ix) (ix) Consolidate the State of Law, turn in to more efficient the Public Administration services, by getting it closer to the citizens and their needs, and

assure the transparency and accountability in policy making and in public funds management;

- (x) (x) Create a stable macroeconomics environment, which avoids markets unbalances (damaging for the poor), and stimulate the economic growth assuring a sustainable poverty reduction.

In this context, The Government of Angola stabilishes as a global goal the reduction of the poverty incidence for the actual level of 68 per cent by half until 2015. To reach this goals will be only possible with a Government collective and vigorous effort, the private sector and the Angolan society in general, counting on with the complementing support of our bilateral and multilateral international partners and government and non-government organisation.

The following general targets has been set up according to the objectives mentioned above:

- (i) (i) Insert into the society the actual 3.8m internally displaced people, 450.000 refugees and 160.783 demobilised ex soldiers and their dependants by 2006;
- (ii) (ii) Dismantle the anti personnel mines and other unexploded ordnance in all national territory with agricultural potential and close to the inhabitant areas by 2006;
- (iii) (iii) Increase in a sustainable way the internal agricultural production to such levels that gives guarantee to food security to all population;
- (iv) (iv) Assure the knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its way of dissemination per 85 per cent of the population by 2006;
- (v) (v) Guarantee access to obligatory primary education to all children by 2015;
- (vi) (vi) Eradicate adult illiteracy by 2015;
- (vii) (vii) Assure universal coverage of vaccination against all infant anti genes (measles, DTP3, BCG and Polio3) by 2015;
- (viii) (viii) Reduce child mortality rate of under 5 by 75 per cent until 2015;
- (ix) (ix) Reduce maternity mortality rate to 75 per cent, by 2015;
- (x) (x) Rehabilitated and do periodic maintenance to the national roads net that allow the circulation (15.500 km);
- (xi) (xi) Improve the Angolan railways operations, through the implementation of the Angolan Railways Rehabilitation Programme;
- (xii) (xii) Increase the access to potable water to 76 per cent in the urban areas and 48 per cent in the rural areas by 2006;
- (xiii) (xiii) Increase the access to the sanitation system to 79 per cent in the urban areas and to 32 per cent in the rural areas by 2006;
- (xiv) (xiv) Increase the proportion of family aggregate with electricity in the house to 52 per cent by 2006;
- (xv) (xv) Make available economic houses for families living in a precarious situation (11,500 families in Luanda and 17.000 families in the provinces), by 2006;
- (xvi) (xvi) Assure the birth certificate and the National Identity card for all citizens by 2015;
- (xvii) (xvii) Reduce and then maintain the annual average inflation rate around 10 per cent, by 2006.

The annex III shows a matrix of indicators monitoring and follow up on all the **ECP** objectives.

4.2. Target group

The identification of the **ECP** target groups has been done based on individuals capacities or group, of benefiting the fundamental human rights, in particular: the right to personal security and physical integrity, the right to survival and healthier long life, the right to personal intellectual development and the right to participate in the political, social, economic and cultural life.

As a general criteria and objective, the target group is defined as being part of, all those individuals which income is inferior from the established as a poverty line, objectively qualified as poor. However, besides being an economic problem, the poverty is also a problem of individual insertion in the society. There are, Groups of population that, given the vulnerability of the environment on which they are found, they need an especial attention and protection.

In addition, considering the existence of the competition to the access to services and scarce resources, the risk of generating new conflicts based in the same resources would have to be considered. Thus, the distribution of the attention to all categories of the population is a fundamental strategy in the generation and consolidation of the peace process, given that, the absence of the economic, social, political and cultural equity, can also trigger new conflicts or lead to the exacerbation of the already existing ones.

In the post war context, naturally, do part of the vulnerable group the Internally displaced and refugees abroad, the militaries and paramilitaries demobilised (including young and children) and their dependants. It is then fundamental to allow the return and resettlement of the population affected by the conflict and ex-soldiers to their areas of origin, or areas selected by the Government, in order to guarantee their self reliance, creating proper conditions for their integration in the society and their participation in the economic, social and cultural activities.

It is also part of the vulnerable population group the children and adolescents in an exclusion situation and the young. The social integration and follow up of these groups constitutes an imperative of human development. Constituting around half of the Angolan population, they are the more vulnerable groups to transmit the HIV/AIDS the premature maternity/paternity and the initiation on the criminal practise, needing a continuo follow up and integration. The situation of illiterate adolescents and young, with no capacity and professional skills, living in precarious conditions and without income generation perspective, constitutes a potential source of insecurity and social instability and a loss of human capital to sustain the economic and social development in Angola.

Are also vulnerable, due to their dependency and social discrimination that are often victims, the physically or mentally disabled and the elderly. The **ECP** advocates not only the humanitarian assistance to these groups but also the creation of conditions for their integration into the economic, social and cultural life, valorising their role in the society and allowing them the privilege and entitlement of fundamental human rights.

The **ECP** still recognises the gender issue is mainstreamed and intrinsically linked to all other aspects of the strategy and programmes towards the poverty reduction. It is also proved that the women role is fundamental for the development of children, for the family well being and social stability.

4.3. General principles

The following general principles were at the origin of the formulation of the **ECP**, hence they will guide and its implementation:

- (i) (i) **Equity** of opportunities for all citizens to exert their fundamental human rights, giving particular attention to the most vulnerable groups of the population, those that have more difficulties in understanding and demanding their rights and a minor capacity to exert;
- (ii) (ii) **Unity and National reconciliation**, being a strategy which came out as a result of a joint process of decision making of all stakeholders;
- (iii) (iii) **Participatory and on going dialogue** with all stakeholders, in particular the strategy's target group, that guarantees the relevance and viability of interventions. They must include the illegible target groups representative, the local authorities and the local partners and international. It is also important to guarantee the respect of the structures and the existing formal and informal mechanism at local level that allows quite easily reaching the individuals. Thus, it is recognised as fundamental the participation of the traditional and religious leaders, civil society organisation and the private sector in the reconciliation process.
- (iv) (iv) **Deconcentration and decentralisation** in formulation and implementation of programmes, allowing the direct participation and accountability of local structures and the beneficiaries themselves in the identification and resolution of problems. The process decentralisation is essential not only to take the opportunity of the existing mechanism and the total knowledge, but also to promote the accountability and mobilisation of local initiatives and as an incentive to basis creativity. In order to accomplish the strategy role, operation and follow up, the institutions and authorities (formal and informal) of local level, needs to be repositioned and built its capacity in administrative, technique and financial terms.
- (v) (v) **Strategic sequencing** of interventions, creating in first instance, (2003-2005) the basic conditions to peace consolidation and development and to the national unity (poverty reduction and improving the vulnerable situation) and promoting nextly the structural development and economic and social sustainable growth.

4.4. Protagonists and Partners

The present strategy is of the Government of Angola direct responsibility. During its elaboration it had the participation of various state bodies from the central administration, provincial and municipal. There are still ECP co-actors, all the entities consulted over the formulation process, namely: professional associations from the private sector, local communities, national and international NGOs, religious confessions and the multilateral and bilateral partner.

The present document has been elaborated by the Inter-ministry Commission established by the Council of Ministers. The Inter ministry Commission is technically supported by a technical commission constituted by the representatives of different sectors. Both the commissions work at the central level. Over the implementation of the **ECP** it will be important that are created provincial commissions which will have the responsibility of at local/provincial level proceed the follow up and evaluation of the **ECP**.

In spite of the direct **ECP** implementation responsibility being of the Government of Angola, the participatory framework and implicitly inclusive in this strategy, implies that over the implementation process, various actors will have an important role to play.

The private sector, represented by the professionals association, plays a relevant role of making available their potentiality to combat poverty, establishing partnership with the communities and with the municipal administrations, provincials and centrally.

The involvement of the organised Civil Society envisage the promotion of synergies of intervention, importance resulting from the relations established with the communities. The organism representing the civil society serves as intermediaries between the Government actions and the local communities, having a crucial role on the information dissemination and on the implementation of specific.

The Universities can give their important contribution on the analyses and evaluation of statistical data related to the national social economic situation analysing the impact of the policies of reduction of poverty and contributing like that for the monitoring and evaluation processes. Additionally the universities have a central role in promoting special training courses in straight collaboration with the government institutions and the international community.

The Mass Media's have the role of broadcasting the experiences to combat poverty more relevant and well succeeded, stimulating public involvement in the specific programme implementation. They still have the important role of disseminating the programmes that will have to be conceived on the strategy to combat poverty scope.

The establishment of an institutional framework that assures the involvement and participation of the Local Communities in the poverty reduction assumes also great importance. One of the strategies to give privilege will be the institutionalisation of the community participation through the process of consultation. Like that, the tendency is to guarantee that the programmes, projects and actions elaborated with the local communities and authorities participation, assuring that, the policies, programmes and action which concurs to the poverty reduction are conceived and executed counting on with the strong participation of specialists in poverty that are normally the poor themselves.

The potentialities of the contribution of all actors will be taken into account over the process of consultation that will follow the implementation of the **ECP**. This process will allow continuous adaptation of changes that occurs in the society.

5.5. PRIORITY AREAS OF INTERVENTION

The **ECP** establishes a strategy framework of policies to tackle the problem of poverty in various fronts. The strategy is supported in an ample multi-sectoral approach that seeks to give response to the poverty multi-dimensional problem. In fact, there is no single recipe to combat poverty. The efficient combination of policies depends necessary on a series of specific local characteristics: political aspects, rural environment importance and the land structure, grade of informalities in the work relations, school degree and manpower qualification, population health sanitary characteristics, to name some.

In order to achieve the general objectives and specific objectives mentioned above, the Government has identified the following priority areas of intervention:

- (i) (i) Social Reinsertion;
- (ii) (ii) Demining;
- (iii) (iii) Food Security and Rural Development;
- (iv) (iv) HIV/AIDS;
- (v) (v) Education;
- (vi) (vi) Health;
- (vii) (vii) Basic Infra structures;
- (viii) (viii) Employment and Professional Formation;
- (ix) (ix) Governance; and
- (x) (x) Macro economic Management.

For each of these priority areas a diagnostic of the actual situation is done and the elements that characterise the intervention of the strategy is present on the **ECP** scope.

5.1. Social Reinsertion

Diagnostic

The protracted intense armed conflict registered in Angola has provoked a serious humanitarian situation. It is estimated that almost a third of the Angolan population has been directly affected by the war and a significant part of the population has been obliged to leave their areas of residence seeking safer places and of better conditions of life. It is estimated that, only during the year 2001 alone, more than 439 thousand individuals had been forced to abandon their houses, due to the armed conflict intensity and its violence. From 1998 to 2001, about 3,8m of individuals had become displaced, being the provinces of Bié, Huambo, Huíla e Kuanza-Sul, and the ones that had reached high indexes.

The resettlement of the population has constituted a priority for the Government since 1992. However, only with the peace accords agreement in 2002 the main hindrances to the implementation of the reinsertion and social protection did finally disappear. It is estimated that actually there are about 2,2m of internally displaced people and 450m refugees in the neighbouring countries, 85m ex UNITA soldiers and their 350m dependants, living in an isolated communities and other groups directly affected by the war.

ECP Social Reinsertion Programme

The **ECP** social reinsertion priority, is defined, essentially in the Government Post Conflict Social Reintegration Strategy and in its operational programme^{7[7]}. It is also worth to mention the legal dispositions that have been established by the Government to solve the displaced social reinsertion process, being of emphasis: Decree NR 1/01, that approves the minimum standard for resettlement of the internally displaced and the act NR 01/GAB:MINARS/02, that establishes methodological orientations for the implementation of the programme for returning and direct resettlement of the population affected by the armed conflict. The creation of the National Commission for Reintegration Social and Productive of Demobilised (set up by the Presidential Decree NR 05/02) came to strengthen the social reinsertion process.

The principal objective of the social reinsertion strategy is to support the returnees, refugees, demobilised and their dependant families' movement to their areas of origin, or areas of resettlement established by the Government, and support their integration through the promotion of productive activities and the installation of the social basic services. The social reinsertion constitutes not only an element of response to the humanitarian crisis, resulted from the war, but also a fundamental instrument for the consolidation of peace, for the social stability and for economic recuperation. The social reinsertion is thus integrated in a vast programme of construction and rehabilitation envisaging the establishment of the material and human conditions for the national development, whether at rural or urban level.

The programme of operationalisation of the social reinsertion strategy, has been conceived for a period of three years of execution (2003-2005), Having as base the municipal projects directed to the rural communities, with the necessary provincial and central engagement of the National Commission for the Social Productive Reintegration of the Demobilised and Displaced. The programme is set up for the posterior phase after the settlement of the population and seeks not only to provide material support and the basic services, but also to help the local communities to organise and strengthen their basic structures, and also help

^{7[7]} MINARS (2002), *Operationalisation to support the social reinsertion strategy*.

the local State administration and civil society to build up the engagement capacity and of providing services with efficiency to the population.

The social reinsertion strategy has the specific objective of establishing mechanism of planning and management that allows the beneficiaries to participate in the identification and implementation of necessary actions for the creation of basic conditions to launch the social economic activities that guarantees the well being and stability of the settled communities.

These objectives will be reached through a set of specific interventions done counting on the participatory involvement of the different beneficiaries levels, having as reference the municipality or, when the municipality is extensive, the small village. The direct intervention unity will be the rural community itself and the community organisations.

Some of the important initiatives are:

- (i) (i) Holding training seminars for the provincial teams for the elaboration of the project;
- (ii) (ii) Holding capacity building seminars directed to community based organisations and local administration;
- (iii) (iii) Training municipal teams for projects data collection;
- (iv) (iv) Organising technical teams of the project engagement;
- (v) (v) Prepare the executive projects to support the target population;
- (vi) (vi) Conceive norms and mechanisms for execution and follow up.

The programme establishes the actions and priority means for the restructuring of the services and production of the rural community. During the prioritisation phase of the social reinsertion and protection programme it is foreseen to hand over a package of goods and services to create some minimum conditions to start with, namely: The support to agriculture to augment the family food security; basic and health service provision; community mobilisation and information campaign and education in the areas of organisation and programming of activities and of collectivism; action for the appearance of small trade and handcrafts industry and other productive activities; incentive to increase the business and market activity; actions directed for the repair and access to the communities and other of direct interest for the population; selected public work and other programmes of jobs and work creation; approach directed to the particular needs of women, particularly to the head of families, disabled and orphans and desegregated from their families' children.

The social reinsertion should be followed in an articulated and concerted way with other complementary interventions. In fact, the social reinsertion do not passes only by the resettlement and social protection of target groups, in a restricted sense, but also by the creation of material and human conditions that highlight the social well being of the population and thus assuring the sustainability of a peace climate, security and prosperity. Thus, the reconstruction and rehabilitation of basic infra structures, the access to social services, demining and a sustainable access to natural resources and food, are elements that will have to be incorporated into a coherent and sustainable strategy of social reinsertion^{8[8]}.

Expected Results

The programme will have as direct results the availability of models to support the social and economic reinsertion of displaced, refugees and population from the areas directly affected by the conflict, and the establishment of orientations, norms and methodologies of support that allows, namely: (i) The development of a management system and of monitoring and evaluation; (ii) the capacity reinforcement of the executing agencies of the municipalities and provinces to manage and keep programmes underway; and (iii) the

^{8[8]} These ECP aspects are developed more in detail down below in specific sections.

development of efficient models to support communities on the identification and selection and management of community projects.

The social rehabilitation of the rural communities and boost their productive activities represents an essential element to guarantee in short term the increase of the national production of agricultural products to assure the food security and as an incentive the market activity and the development of business between the camp and the town. Will also be at this phase, the most efficient and realistic way of assuring the employment increase of a big portion of active population and of creating the conditions for rural community insertion in the national economy.

5.2. Demining

Diagnostic

The security of the population is one of the essential element of the peace consolidation process and constitutes the base for the normalisation of the population lives process and revival of people's movement and goods in all Angolan territory, necessary for the development of various social economic sectors and for criminality prevention.

After a long period of armed conflict, Angola today is one of the highly infected countries by land mines and unexploded ordnance of various types. In many cases, there are no signalling or concise records of the maps where the mines might be lying. The existence of these mines has been revealed as fatal, which has been provoking frequent accidents resulting in serious injuries and deaths of many civilians and of children in particular.

There are only existing approximate estimates of mines spread by the national territory. Having as base the initial assessment undertaken after the Lusaka protocol, The National Institute for Removal of Obstacles and Explosive Devices (INAROOE) estimated that around 35 per cent of the Angolan territory could have been infested, found out that there could have been 6 to 7m mines planted, what suggests that there might exist the equivalent to one mine per each Angolan inhabitant.

The ECP Demining programme

The National Demining Programme of the Government has as objective, to guarantee the national coverage in solving the principal problems of mines infestation, avoid that accidents occurs and freeing movement of people and goods in order to make populations life possible, normalising their social economic activities.

In the implementation of the programme, the Government bets in joint efforts between various stakeholders. Due to the existing quantity of mines in all territory and the urgency of signing up, signalling and removal, it is necessary to develop an integral effort among the various entities, of public sector, privates and civil society with expertise in this field. The work of the Government will thus been complemented with the work of others stakeholders already in the terrain (there are actually six NGOs working on the demining). The future activities of these operators will have to obey the priorities defined over the Government programme. The reestablishment of the local capacities will favour the integration of the demining action and execution at provincial and national level. The implementation of the programme will count on with the collaboration of militaries and ex-militaries (members of the FAA, ex-FMU and ex-FAPLA) specialists that had been involved in land the very same mines during the war, they eventually might know the places and characteristics of the existing mine fields. This is also a way out of integrating ex-militaries in the social economic activities.

The areas of top priority for the implementation of the demining programme will give preference to those for the resettlement of the population directly affected by the armed conflict. The provinces of priority intervention being: Zaire, Uíge, Bengo, Cuanza Norte, Malanje, Lunda Sul, Lunda Norte, Cuanza Norte, Benguela, Huambo, Bié, Moxico, Huíla, Cuando Cubango e Cunene.

Hereby are some outstanding interventions that are envisaged on the Government demining programme:

- (i) (i) Create a government body responsible for the co-ordination of the demining activities;

- (ii) (ii) Organise sensitisation campaign and information dissemination about mines localisation and the precautions the population should take to prevent accidents;
- (iii) (iii) Create mechanisms of investigating accidents caused by land mines involving experts and population;
- (iv) (iv) Create and capacity build to execute demining operations; and
- (v) (v) Control the quality of demining operation, to guarantee the observance of the international security measures at sustainable costs.

Expected Results

It is expected to reach the following results by 2006:

- (i) (i) Clear anti personnel mines and other unexploded devices in all national territory with agricultural potential and close to inhabitant zones by 2006;
- (ii) (ii) Clear and remove 4.750.000 land mines by 2006;
- (iii) (iii) Clear 10.000 areas with mine danger by 2006;
- (iv) (iv) Clear 6.000.000 m² of area by 2006;
- (v) (v) Clear r 26.000 Km of read by 2006;

5.3. Food Security and Rural Development

Diagnostic

Angola, second country in extension in sub-Saharan Africa, has huge mass of fertile land with great potential. The estimates vary between 5 and 8m hectares, of which only about 2,5m (around 32-50 per cent of the total) are being actually cultivated. The rural sector of Angola (that is agriculture, forestry and cattle) is the second major productive sector of the country, immediately after the oil sector. In spite of its contribution for the GNP be decreasing over the last years (being actually around 8 per cent of the GNP), as a direct consequence of the war, its importance is clear not only by its economic potentialities, but also, by the volume of the population depending directly on land and agriculture (estimated around 60-70 per cent). Additionally, it's in the rural zone of the country that the biggest number of poor population is concentrated. Thus, the development of the rural sector is indispensable in order to reach the food security and reduce poverty.

The rural sector suffers considerable shortcomings caused, essentially, by the war. The magnitude of the destruction and devastation provoked by the armed conflict has been particularly serious for the agricultural sector. Many basic infra structure of the country have been destroyed or severely deteriorated, or had been degrading due to the accumulated effect of inadequate maintenance and of absence of investments since de independence. The roads had become impassable in most of the country, due to the destruction of bridges, the presence of land mines and the path degradation. Additionally the main railway lines of the country, that used to link the coastal with the rest of interior, have no longer been operational. The interruption of the communication routes conditioned in a broader sense the supply of goods and agricultural products (seeds, fertilisers and work tools) for the camps, and also the production surplus channelling to the markets. In addition, the agriculture has been substantially affected by the dislocation of the farmers form the rural area, where in fact, the armed conflict had been more intense, into urban spaces, and also by slaughtering indiscriminately their livestock's "cattle". Here has resulted a strong softening of the land production and, consequently, a crescent problem of food insecurity and incapacity to supply the internal market.

With the end of the armed conflict, and with the peace consolidation and national reconciliation, it is now urgent that the agricultural production responds immediate and vigorously in order to guarantee the food security of those that directly depends on them and satisfy the internal food needs that in fact continues sort of illegally dependent on external assistance and commercial imports, in detriment of the commercial dependence and on macro economic vulnerability It is also urgent revitalise the rural economy, in order to guarantee that the economic growth is inclusive and that take the opportunity of the existing agricultural potential. In fact, the Angolan rural environment has available an important and diversified base of natural resources, with potential to generate production, revenues and employment as a mean to reduce substantially the poverty and illuminate the country food insecurity in the country.

There are still remaining, some constraints to the expansion of the rural sector, namely: the limited and experience of the manpower; the extensive use and degradation of natural resources, with undesirable effects on the global sustainable environment; the reduced supply and use of agri tools (seeds, fertilisers, work tools and machinery); the difficulty of small farmers to access the credit; The weak conditions of the roads infra structures to the rural areas which act as a barrier to the movement of agri tools and the production; The absence of the infra structure of processing industry; the disadjustment of the legal system

and regulate the actual conditions; and the limited social infra structures of support to the rural population, inclusively the displaced families that are now returning after the signature of the peace accords.

ECP, Food Security and Rural Development Programme

The main objectives of the Government programme are the satisfaction of internal food needs and enabling the rural economy that is a vital area for the sustainable development of Angola. The **ECP** gives priority to the actions of developing the traditional sector and agricultural entrepreneur sector, given that constitutes the base of the food security of the population, at the local and national level and helps to promote an integration of the displaced population in their original environment, alleviating thus, the pressure in the urban area and creating the conditions for a better social and global well.

Thus, the sector will be primarily committed with: Production increase and cereals trading, vegetables, roots and potatoes, coffee, continental/handy fishery product; creation of small livestock's and cattle; The promotion of sustainable development of natural resources; and the promotion of piloting activities to create conditions of enabling other activities (micro-finance, rural extension, small irrigation, milk production, pigs, birds etc).

The strategy has as a basic principle an active involvement of the community, having the municipal as a strategic nucleus of planning, intervention, follow up and evaluation. The station of Agro Development will have to focus in the activities of support to farmers, while the provincial institutions will have to be responsible for the counselling, supervision and activities of provincial interest. The central institutions will be responsible for the design of policies, strategies, financing and supervision. The co-operation of different actors is also expected (donors, humanitarian agencies, private sector and NGOs). The rural development strategy will still to take into consideration the necessary strengthening of women participation in various fronts: In strategic decision making; in the employment market and access to land; in assisting the settled and resettled; in community development and rural associations; in management and conservation of natural resources; in supporting the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS; and in institutional modernisation, with emphasis on the technical and administrative personnel capacitating.

In order to achieve the objectives of the strategy's sector, and taking into account the basic principles defined beforehand, the lines of force includes:

- (i) (i) The strengthening of the traditional production sector capacity, particularly on food cultivation and continental/handy fishery;
- (ii) (ii) The reactivation of the internal market system (rural commerce);
- (iii) (iii) The sustainable development of the natural resources;
- (iv) (iv) The reorganisation and education of the judicial system and gradual modernisation of the public institutions, turning them into regulators agents of promotion of a sustainable development in the sector (institutional reform).

The strengthening the capacity of the traditional production sector

The specific objective of this component is of organising and reforming the institutions linked to the development of agro-fishery^{9[9]} to supply services to increase the productions and improve the commercialisation of the farmer sector which has already in the past demonstrated its capacity of producing food for domestic use and for international market; keep an eye so that by executing the actions there is no discrimination against women or any other social group; guarantee the access and use of land at necessary quantities

^{9[9]} Namely: Institute for Agricultural Development (IDA), Institute of Agricultural Investigation (IIA), Institute of Veterinary Investigation (IIV), The Angolan Veterinary Service (SVA), The Institute of Forestry Development (IDF), The National Seeds Service (SENSE) and The National Committee of Fitogenetic Resources (CNRF).

according to its soil fertility, the family size, the production system and the food custom; access to land should have to be complemented with seeds distribution, agricultural tools to guarantee a sustainable production.

The focus of the strategy to support the farmers will be the municipality, where the Stations of Agricultural Development should have to be reinforced to collaborate with the municipal authorities and locals and obtain the support from all institutions to serve efficiently the farmers and handy fishermen.

The actions to be taken in order to reach the objectives indicated includes:

- (i) (i) Strengthening the Institute of Agricultural Development, reorganise and create new Stations of Agricultural Development to provide in association with other MINADER institutes and other Ministries, adequate assistance to the farmer and handy/continental fishery;
- (ii) (ii) Creation of “Service to Promote Women” integrating them into Stations of Agricultural Development;
- (iii) (iii) Creation of environment dissemination unit integrated in to the Stations of Agricultural Development with the collaboration of the Forestry Development Institute;
- (iv) (iv) The inventory of available lands to be distributed to vulnerable groups;
- (v) (v) Promotion, in all municipalities, with the Institute of Agricultural Investigation and National Seeds Service support, seeds and cereals production, vegetables and manioc stakes in the field of farmers;
- (vi) (vi) Promotion of credit development for production for the farmers through the commercial sector and pilot experience for the creation of micro finance institutions;
- (vii) (vii) Promotion of development and processing of manioc commercialisation;
- (viii) (viii) Promotion of experimentation Institute of Agricultural Investigation with adequate technologies according to the farmers basic cultural needs (cereals, manioc, sweet potatoes and vegetables);
- (viii) (viii) The animal sanity vigilance, of public health and promotion of agricultural development, with focus on the farmer sector (regular vaccination of animals against animal diseases) and promotion of piloting projects in the milk production sector, small ruminants, pig’s and traditional birds “chickens” through the Veterinary Services, the Institute of Veterinary Investigation and the Institute of Agricultural Development;
- (ix) (ix) The concentration of activities of the Institute of Veterinary Investigation in epidemiological studies, in experimentation of technologies adaptable to the farmer sector and in the quality control and inspection of nourishment of animal origin;
- (x) (x) The promotion of pilot-experience to improve the techniques of irrigation and drainage in the traditional sector;
- (xi) (xi) The promotion of technologies to increase the production of milk in the farmer sector;
- (xii) (xii) Stimulation of piloting -actions for small ruminants; Stimulation of pigs creation in the farmer sector; and
- (xiii) (xiii) The stimulation of birds creation and improve the local bird species to produce meat and eggs.

Reactivation of Internal Market System (rural commerce)

The reactivation and stabilisation of the markets will be pursued through the following objectives: Assure the food supply in the case of natural calamities; Assist the affected

population and establish the productive system; Assist the vulnerable groups; reduce the market oscillations; find solution to substitute the dependency on the imported food, with local products as a way of incentive the national production; reinforce the institutions responsible for the control and inspection of food quality sold (Institute of Veterinary Investigation and Angolan Veterinarians Services for nourishment of animal origin, The National Cereal Institute for products derived from cereals, and the National Department of Agricultural and Forestry for the products of vegetable origin); Rehabilitation of various infra structures and rural paths; Promote information's about products market and agricultural tools; simplify the Administrative procedures and reduction/removal of rural bureaucratic barriers.

These objectives will be reached through the following actions:

- (i) (i) The institutional co-ordination for the creation of an Inter-Ministerial Permanent Commission for Food Security to formulate policies of food security in the country;
- (ii) (ii) Reinforce the Department of Food Security of MINADER responsible for the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of data and information's about prices, availability and accessibility to the food products and basic agricultural tools; study a system of food stocks using the Institute of National Cereals;
- (iii) (iii) Establish a partnership and co-ordination relation with Humanitarian Agencies, Donors and NGOs;
- (iv) (iv) The conception of strategies to transit from the humanitarian assistance to development;
- (v) (v) The rehabilitation and reinforcement of the Veterinary Lab with priority for those located in the provinces with access to the ocean "harbour" (Luanda, Benguela, Namibe, Cabinda) and next to that those located in the provinces of Huila (Lubango), Malange and Huambo;
- (vi) (vi) Reinforce the National Lab of MINADER in Luanda;
- (vii) (vii) Prepare a plan to expand the lab of MINADER and of the National Institute of Cereals in the provinces;
- (viii) (viii) Rehabilitate the roads and rural paths using MECANAGRO-EP;
- (ix) (ix) Availability of credit to reactivate the rural commerce; and
- (x) (x) Simplify the administrative procedures for a more efficient administration and follow up of commercial transactions.

Sustainable Development of Natural Resources

The objectives of this component includes the promotion and development of sustainable natural resources and the creation of activities of generating income associated to the activities of rehabilitation, conservation and management of natural resources with a high intensity in manpower use.

The actions to reach these objectives should include:

- (i) (i) The actualisation of legal gadget and regulation;
- (ii) (ii) The re planting of forest;
- (iii) (iii) The evaluation of the situation of degradation of natural resources with mapping studies of vulnerable areas;
- (iv) (iv) The elaboration of programme and action plans of short and long term for the development of natural resources;
- (v) (v) The promotion of a pilot programme of rehabilitation and development of handy/continental fishery;
- (vi) (vi) The promotion of pilot activities against ravines using biological techniques; stimulation of traditional livestock's creation; and

- (vii) (vii) Harmonisation of attributions between the Ministry of Urbanism and Environment and the MINADER/Forestry Development Institute and provincial Administrations as to avoid duplication of norm and actuation that goes against the environment regulations.

Institutional Reform

The objectives of this strategic line, includes the education and actualisation of policies and rules of public agricultural sector and the modernisation of MINADER and of its institutions to facilitated the economic sustainable growth and the management of natural resources.

The necessary actions to reach these objectives includes:

- (i) (i) The revision/elaboration of regulation, with priority to aspects regarding to land, forestry, agricultural sanitary, vegetable, seeds, agricultural development, insecticide, co-operatives, continental fishery and hunting;
- (ii) (ii) The concentration of responsibilities of the MINADER departments of the core functions; harmonisation of relations with the provinces and the decentralisation of the planning and execution process to the municipal level;
- (iii) (iii) The reorganisation and reinforcement of the public institutions of stimulation (institutes) for better contribution to be given to the farmer sector;
- (iv) (iv) The functions adaptation and the reorganisation of the Fund to Support the Agricultural Development and the Fund to Support the Development of Coffee to satisfy the strategy of supporting the trading and other needs of the farmers; and
- (v) (v) Elaboration of a study about ways of improving the management and efficiency of Office for Development of MINADER.

Expected results

With this programme it is expected to reach by 2006 the following results:

- (i) (i) Increase the production of cereals, vegetables, roots and potatoes;
- (ii) (ii) Assure the assistance to 300 units of production of seeds and pay attention to the support of continental/handy fishery to 5,000 families;
- (iii) (iii) Rehabilitate 1.000 km of rural secondary and tertiary roads and recuperate at least 40hect of ravines;
- (iv) (iv) RE plant about 50.000 of forestry areas;
- (v) (v) Render services of support about irrigation techniques and drainage in a area of total 100 hectares;
- (vi) (vi) Rehabilitate/create 94 Stations of Agricultural Development and 25 Stations of Zoo-Veterinary experimentation;
- (vii) (vii) Create 50 units of Service for Promotion of Women and 50 Units of Environment dissemination; and
- (viii) (viii) Promote the creation of new micro finance agencies (in each province) directed to the agricultural sector and promote the concession of credit for the agricultural and fishery sector.

5.4. HIV/AIDS

Diagnostic

It is estimated that in Angola the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS has been of 5,7 per cent in 2001, which means that there are actually more than 350 people living with the virus that causes AIDS. The number of new AIDS annual cases, among those that live with the HIV, is situated around 21 individuals in 2001.

According to the recent calculations^{10[10]}, it is foreseen that the prevalence rate reaches between 8,4 and 9,9 per cent in 2005, and between 12,5 and 18,8 per cent in 2010. It means that, the number of people living with HIV/AIDS should increase up to around 638-749 thousand of individuals in 2005, and to 1,08-1,65m of individuals by 2010. The number of new cases of AIDS will increase up to 45-49 thousand cases in 2005, and 89-118 thousands of new cases by 2010. The number of accumulated deaths due to AIDS, is estimated to reach between 200 and 204 thousands, and 516 to 582 thousands by 2010. These figures also indicates that the life expectancy, estimated at 46 years in 2001, had been decreasing constantly over the decade, and will reach even lower figures between 39,5 and 42,5 years by 2010. Another important figure is regarded to the number of deaths due to AIDS among children, that had been estimated as 6 thousands in 2001, and it is foreseen to reach between 12 and 14 thousands of deaths in 2005, and between 22 and 31 thousands of deaths by 2010. The number of orphans due to AIDS, is estimated as being 84 thousands of children in 2001, and can reach between 427 and 492 thousand of children by 2010.

Regarding the international context, according to available data^{11[11]}, in 2002, there were more than 28m of people living with HIV/AIDS in Sub Saharan Africa alone, value that corresponds to a prevalence rate of the adult population aged 15 to 49, of about 9 per cent. Some of the sub Saharan countries with high numbers of prevalence rate are: Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and South Africa, all of them with rates above 20 per cent and with proximity, near or with border with Angola.

Owing to the social economic characteristics of the Angolan population and the increasing internal dislocations of people owing to the peace environment, it is estimated that a strong growth of the epidemic can occur in the country over the next years. In these context the HIV/AIDS presents itself as a critical factor for the national development. The increase on the people movement as a result of roads opening, return of refugees and the opening of borders with the neighbouring countries (that are de facto exactly the countries with high prevalence index in the Southern Africa) can constitute a strong menace for virus strife. Besides the above mentioned factor, the vulnerability of the Angolan population vis a vis the HIV/AIDS epidemics results from others social economic and cultural characteristics among them we give relevance to: The young profile of the population; The low level of human development index that reflects the low level of food security, low education degree, in particular the low level of knowledge of the AIDS and their ways of dissemination, precarious hygienic conditions and also the difficult access to the health services; besides the social commentary aspects associated with the use and customs, religious beliefs of the community.

ECP, Programme to Combat HIV/AIDS

The definition of policies to combat HIV/AIDS will have to necessary be engaged and inter linked with de development of the **ECP** by the Government, which aims at reducing in an

^{10[10]} Studies about the social economic impact of HIV/AIDS in Angola, elaborated by UNDP/UNICEF, with is publication set for July 2003.

^{11[11]} Provided by UNAIDS.

accelerated and sustainable way the poverty and the promotion of human development and the social and human well being. In this sense, the right to survival and to a healthier and long life is fundamental premise to combat poverty that makes the ECP always associated with the strategy to combat HIV/AIDS. In fact, regional experiences have demonstrated that there is a direct relation between the populations in poverty and the spread of the epidemic. There are common variant between poverty and HIV/AIDS that influence mutually in a negative way, increasing the poverty and resulting in an increase on the virus transmission. In practise, poor people has minor access to education and as such has less information and less capacity of acting on the information about the way of protection against the transmission of HIV. A person, poor people live below the poverty line, given his vulnerability, has also major probabilities to adopt risk behaviour, increasing the transmission risk. On the other hand, a person with HIV/AIDS has to bear direct crescent burdens (with health treatment) and indirect (resulting from the limited capacity of working and generate income). This situation will lead to a state of individual poverty and their family, aggravated in case the affected been also the head of family group.

In response to the urgent need to block the advance of the epidemic and develop capacity to deal with the problem, the Government of Angola launched the elaboration of the National Strategic Plan (PEN) for the sexually transmitted diseases (STD), HIV and AIDS. Said plan, covering the period of 2003 to 2008, aims, fundamentally, to create conditions to confront the great challenges that the HIV/AIDS epidemic lifts up. For the effect, the PEN defines the framework and strategic general lines that would guide the Government approach and of the society in general in the fight against the epidemic.

The Central objectives of the Government programme against HIV/AIDS, to make real through the PEN are:

- (i) (i) Strengthen the national response to combat the HIV/AIDS epidemic;
- (ii) (ii) Contain the tendency of HIV/AIDS transmission through the reinforcement of the prevention; and
- (iii) (iii) Lessen the social economic impact of HIV/AIDS on individuals, family and community.

In order to achieve these objectives, the Government has established some principles of orientation. It will be fundamental to guarantee the interaction of strategies to combat HIV/AIDS with the rest of strategies sub sectoral inherent to the **ECP**, Given that there is a direct relation between the populations in poverty situation and their vulnerability to continue transmitting the epidemic. Also the gender issues and lack of power for women, inherent to the poverty situation, are a determinant hub in the propagation of the epidemic and on this sense, it has also to be tackled in a transversal way in the strategy to combat HIV/AIDS.

On the other hand, to give a true response to the epidemic, it is necessary to have a multi sectoral approach that involves all the stakeholders that promote synergies. The different actors, especially the sectoral ministries, while members of CNLS should contribute to the prevention of HIV/AIDS and for the reduction of the impact on the population. Thus, should integrate, in the strategy and plans, intervention aiming at preventing and mitigation of HIV/AIDS effects. Also the co-operation partners and the civil society in general should intervene and collaborate with the Government on the implementation of PEN in its various domains.

The strategy to combat HIV/AIDS will be also oriented as a matter of priority for the social groups identified as being vulnerable to the infection and social impact. The main target groups of intervention will be the young's, in particular the girls, adults with high mobility, including truck drivers and militaries, people living with HIV/AIDS and their families and the AIDS orphans.

In geographic terms it is necessary to bet in rural zones, so they have been neglected in terms of programmes and HIV/AIDS projects, due mainly to the difficulties of access as a result of the war. The high level of ignorance and the lack of information about the epidemic registered in the rural area demand a particular attention. In fact, according to the MICS results, 46 per cent of the rural population, aged 15 and above, have never heard about HIV/AIDS, and 80 per cent do not know any form of prevention and virus transmission.

Based on these strategic lines, the Government identified a serie of interventions to be done in partnership with the society. These interventions aims at contributing for the three PEN objectives:

Strengthening the National Capacity Response to HIV/AIDS:

- (i) (i) Regulation of the National Commission to Combat against AIDS (CNLS)^{12[12]}, a Government body responsible for the national co-ordination of the interventions in terms of HIV/AIDS;
- (ii) (ii) Operationalisation of the CNLS so as to assure a multi-sectoral involvement of PEN implementation and a good co-ordination in definition and operacionalisation of sectoral policies; and
- (iii) (iii) Mobilise the Government, civil society, public and private enterprises for a major involvement in combat against HIV/AIDS through a strengthening of technical capacity of various key players in planning, co-ordination and follow up of the HIV/AIDS programme.

Prevention of transmission of STD and HIV/AIDS to the population in General and the more vulnerable groups to infection:

- (i) (i) Promote the information activity, community education for sexual behaviour changes, in particular the vulnerable groups;
- (ii) (ii) Create and expand the Voluntary Testing and Counselling Services in the provinces;
- (iii) (iii) Reinforce the handling of the sexually transmitted infections using a syndrome approach and expanding the services of family planning and reproductive health;
- (iv) (iv) Create conditions to guarantee the safe handling of blood, through the verification and observance of security norms, technicians training and hospital equipment; and
- (v) (v) Create the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of STI/HIV/AIDS in the country, expanding the sentinel's posts and performing studies sero-epidemiologics and studies curtails the expansion of the virus circulating in the country.

Mitigation of the impact of the epidemic at the level of Families and Communities:

- (i) (i) The strengthening of institutional multi-sectoral capacity of holistic attention to people affected by HIV/AIDS;
- (ii) (ii) Establish and apply national policies about anti-retroviral;
- (iii) (iii) Utilisation of low cost technologies for diagnostic and monitoring of people living with HIV/AIDS;
- (iv) (iv) Promote activities of advocacy and human rights for people infected and affect by HIV/AIDS;

^{12[12]} The CNLS has been set up by a presidential decree in November 2002 and integrates 12 Ministries led by the President of Angola Himself.

- (v) (v) Provide more support to NGOs and organisations involved in the community areas of care, counselling and social and spiritual support to people living with AIDS;
- (vi) (vi) Create capacity of rendering palliative care, specially at the community level, for people living with AIDS;
- (vii) (vii) Promote palliative care, social and spiritual support to children and young's infects and affected by HIV/AIDS;
- (viii) (viii) Promote material and economic assistance to families and people living with AIDS.

Expected Results

It is expected with this strategy to reach the following goals by 2007/8:

- (i) (i) Universal accesses, of population sexually active, to information, education and services including the condoms, counselling and voluntarily testing.
- (ii) (ii) Reduce de prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases in people to 25 per cent.
- (iii) (iii) Risk of blood contamination of HIV reduced from 1 to 3 per cent.
- (iv) (iv) Surveys undertaken about the sero-prevalence and curtailing of the HIV circulation in the country.
- (v) (v) Enlarged access of HIV/AIDS infected or affected people to counselling, and voluntarily testing services, psycho-social support, therapy with anti-retroviral and other treatment packages essentials, including health, education and food.

The objectives and goals of this strategy are also in line with the Objectives of the Millennium Development Goals that establishes the restriction of the expansion of HIV/AIDS and the reversion of the current tendency by 2015.

5.5. Education

Diagnostic^{13[13]}

The education indicators of Angola, are the lowest ones in Sub Saharan Africa. The illiteracy rate of the population aged 15 and above was in 2000, of 58 per cent, contrasting with an average of 38 per cent for all Sub Saharan Africa, according to the United Nations indicators. The MICS results shows however reduced figures of about 33 per cent for the population aged 15 and above. The illiteracy rate of female population is even high (46 per cent), reaching figures above 70 per cent for women belonging to a much poor social economic group. The high illiteracy rate among female population is a quite worrying situation given the level of mothers education which has strong influence on the education of their children and on well being of the whole family.

The Angolan population is very young, having more than half of the population 19 years old and below. In 2000, according to the Ministry of education statistics, the population at pre school age represents 17 per cent of the population and the population at school age (5-25 years) represented approximately 42 per cent of population. There are, however a potential demand high enough of the services of education.

The access to the official educational system is very limited, having in 2000, around 25 per cent of children, aged 5 and 18 that have never gone to school. This rate is even higher if one considers only the children aged 5 to 11 years old (34 per cent), which reflects a situation of late children enrolment onto education system. In fact, only 56 per cent of children aged 6 to 9 years old were matriculated on the primary education level (1st to 4th grade), in 2000. This figure are even higher in urban areas (being relatively higher in the urban zones along the coast) than in rural zones (61 versus 44 per cent). It is worth noting that the gross enrolment net^{14[14]} is situated at 75 per cent, indicating the presence of older children attending this level of school. On the Secondary and Third level (5th to 9th grade), the access is even more reduced, being of only 17 per cent of children aged 10 to 13 years old matriculated on these levels. The school enrolment on these levels registers a balance on children gender, not found on the 1st level, being of 21 per cent for boys and 18 per cent for girls. The gross enrolment net for the whole primary education (1st to 6th grade) is situated, in 2000, at 54 per cent according to the INE calculations.

Yet relatively to the access it is important to point out that only 10 per cent out of 300,000 children identified as being in educational special needs have been matriculated.

Besides the weak coverage the performance of the educational system is also very low. The school exam failure rate is extremely high on the three level of education (being of 30-35 per cent). This situation not only increases the costs of the system while the permanence becomes major, and refrains new entrances due to the net limitation. The defaulter rate is also very high, the average situated above 30 per cent. The low performance observed on the three level of education is essentially due to the inadequate school conditions instalment, insufficient number of qualified teachers and the limited availability of supportive schoolbooks. It is equally worth to mention that the girl's performance at school tend to be minor.

^{13[13]} The statistical information presented in this section came fundamentally from the National Education for All Action Plans and from the integrated strategy for the improvement of education.

^{14[14]} The gross enrolment net corresponds to the number of pupils of all ages matriculated in a certain level of education, it is expressed in percentage of the population on the etary official group for the same level (In this case children aged 6 to 9 years old).

Concerning the human resources, the principal problem of the sector is the low level of academic background and pedagogic of the teachers. The provinces of Luanda, Cabinda, Huíla e Kuando-Kubango stand out in 1998, by the high proportions of the primary level of teaching staff without adequate education background (respectively 50, 88, 93, and 100 per cent!) The absenteeism rate at work (estimated at 40 per cent on the basic education), it is also a serious problem. The teacher's availability, especially in the most populated zones of the urban coastal, constitutes an additional constrain. It is estimated that on the primary level the ratio of pupil per teacher is in average of 45 pupils, although this numbers varies substantially as it comes to the whole national territory, which reaches 70 pupils in some coastal areas. The provinces of Lunda Sul, Lunda Norte, Moxico, Cunene e Kuando-Kubango stands out by presenting the lowest ratio of pupil and teaching staff. The school infra structures besides being insufficient to satisfy the children's demand those that are out of the schooling system, is extremely precarious due to the bad conservation of school buildings and lack of material, equipment and school furniture. The number of students per classroom varies between 40-70 pupils on the 1st level (tending to be a bit higher in the urban centre), which is 71 and 84 pupils on the 2nd and 3rd levels, respectively, functioning in three of two daily shifts.

Another problem resulting from the insufficiency of teaching staff, bad distribution and management of their schedules and infra structures scarcity that affects the quality of the education, is the existence of triple shifts in the primary education, making the school time and children permanence at it very short, and that, consequently, the curricular contents more limited. It is estimated that 50 per cent of primary schools in the country function in a triple shift schedule of three hours each shift.

Finally, the management and supervision of education establishments is other weak point of the education sector, There is lack of competency and material conditions which could allow a normal follow up and evaluation of the functioning of the education establishment, whether in terms of pedagogic supervision or in terms of physical functioning conditions. Summing up, the education system in Angola still presents itself, in a broader sense, inefficiency, due to essentially weak quantity of material and human resources available. The low level of schooling (it is estimated that more than a million children in school age are out of the schooling system) reflects the inefficiency, by the high levels of exam failure and defaulter index and by the low level of promotion and retention. The low quality of education reflects the low level of knowledge acquired by the pupils after the conclusion of the certain level of education.

ECP, Education Programme

Education constitutes the central hub for a sustainable human development. The World Summit on Education, held in April 2000, in Dakar, established a world framework to guide the education action for all by 2015, define the general strategies for the accomplishment of this objective of universal education. The Government of Angola, aware of its responsibilities in the prosecution of the world summit deliberation, has approved in June and September 2001, two regulatory instruments: the Basic Law of the Education system and the Integrated Strategy to Improve the Education System. The first one defines the general lines of the educational policy and of the State intervention and the new structure of the educational system.^{15[15]} The second one constitutes the orienting document

^{15[15]} The new educational system, stabilised by the basic law of the educational system approved by the National Assembly on 13 June 2001, entails four educational sub systems, namely: General Education, Technical-Professional Education, teachers formation and University. The General Education entails the pre schooling education, the primary schooling (1st to 6th grade) and the secondary education of 1st cycle (7th to 9th

of the government strategy for the educational sector, projecting alternatives and diversified educational modalities, having in perspective the need to integrate the formal and informal education initiatives, to develop an integrated educational system and inclusive with the only and unique objective of promoting education for all with quality. In sequence of the elaboration of this strategy, is elaborated also in 2001, the National Action Plan of Education for All (PAN/EPT), executive instrument that seeks to respond with maximum urgency the citizens fundamental educational needs, giving privilege the reinforce of the education basic services for the most vulnerable and less favourite population group. The Integrated strategy to improve the Educational System has been split into three stages: Emergency (2003-2005), Stabilisation (2006-2010) and Development (2010-2015). The first stage of the Integrated Strategy for Improving the Educational System constitutes one of the core elements of the ECP programme for the educational sector, falling on priority interventions areas such as infra structures, the intensive formation of the teaching staff and the availability of the basic school material. On the second stage it is foreseen to implement the new education system in its totality, with emphasis for the change on the basic mandatory schooling from 4 to 6 years. The third stage corresponds to the consolidation of interventions of the preceding stages, giving emphasis to the education action quality. It is in this context that the ECP identifies as specific objectives of the sector policy that concurs directly to the poverty reduction and society well being:

- (i) (i) The universal access to mandatory and good quality primary level education (1st to 6th grade);
- (ii) (ii) Adults illiteracy eradication;
- (iii) (iii) Integration into the educational system of children with special educational needs;
- (iv) (iv) Integration into the educational system of adolescent and young;
- (v) (v) Reduce the disparities of gender and geographic in access to education; and
- (vi) (vi) Reinforce the administrative capacity of school inspection management.

The basic education and the adult's literacy constitute, in fact, powerful domains and of great impact on the revenue redistribution and on the social equity promotion and correction of regional asymmetries and structural unbalances.

The basic education for all implies securing the access, the permanence, the learning quality and the full participation and integration of all: girls, boys, adolescents, young and adults. To guarantee the execution of this objective it will be necessary to do a considerable effort on the Government side and all society. It will be fundamental to act swiftly to reach rapidly the system coverage betting in liberalisation principles of educational services supply, making well co-ordinated and efficient partnerships and of decentralisation and deconcentration of planning and management of educational action, assuring a participatory involvement of the communities, without putting at risk the universal equity values of access to a transparent management. The interventions should guide the educational action in the perspective of a major integration of girls and women, providing an educational environment characterised by the gender equity and with a major impact in the social well being.

The Government intervention will obey a strategy sustained with geographic priorities, according to the equity principles. Thus, the first group of targeted provinces entails six most affected provinces by war and consequently, with the most lowest schooling rates namely: Huambo, Bié, Uíge, Kuando-Kubango, Malange e Moxico. The group of second

grade) and 2nd (10th to 12th grade). The adults' education is exerted at the primary level (literacy and post literacy) and Secondary.

priority entails the provinces with schooling rates between 40 and 60 per cent, namely: Kwanza-Norte, Kwanza-Sul, Lunda-Norte, Lunda-Sul, Cunene and Zaire. The third group, with an average schooling rate of 60 per cent and above, includes Luanda, Huíla, Cabinda, Namibe and Benguela.

The programme's priority actions will be directed to the schooling coverage of the General educational sub-system, training of teachers and of the Technical-Professional training sub system. Stands out yet the interventions at the level of the Especial Education modalities, curriculum reform and the administrative, management and inspection mechanism by contributing for the increase of educational service quality provided by the different sub-systems.

In general lines, the interventions of the different educational sub systems and modalities, will be done, fundamentally, through rapid and continuous training of teachers, inspector and school manager, school material supply and equipment, rehabilitation and construction of school infra structures.

It is important to note that the Government of Angola has been showing recently important steps towards achieving the universal primary educational targets. For the school year of 2003 the Ministry of Education employed 29 thousand teachers for the primary education making possible a potential absorption of around 1,1m additional pupils, which will allow to reach a schooling rate above 90 percent already in 2004.

Primary Education

Keeping in mind the mandatory and free primary education for all, that allow a best education and formation for all that promotes a harmonious development of physical, moral and civic capacities, the following interventions are planned:

- (i) (i) The rehabilitation, construction^{16[16]} and refurbishment of infra structures, betting in construction of infra structures at low cost resorting to local material counting on the collaboration of the communities; and
- (ii) (ii) The supply of books and other essential school material (teacher's notebook, list of students and other educational specialised material) according to actual scarcity and the additional needs resulting from the net expansion.

Adults Education and Adolescents and Young Integration

On the Adults Education, the aim is to increase the level of general knowledge to allow the development of individuals, their potentialities in double perspective of development, integration of human being and active participation in social economic and cultural development. The following intervention have been programmed:

- (i) (i) The drive of the adult literacy programme, in particular in the zones where the adults illiteracy rates are higher, and giving special attention to women education, demobilised and displaced of war;
- (ii) (ii) The development of non formal integrated educational programmes in the phase of post illiteracy with the involvement of civil society and other Government institutions directed for the needs of beneficiaries, linked to programmes of generating income to allow the beneficiaries to gain economic autonomy (agriculture and fishery activities, small business and other activities of community development); and
- (iii) (iii) The construction, rehabilitation and refurbishment of the Polyvalent School and Educational Centre for children integration, adolescent and young in irregular educational situation, or street children.

Special Education

^{16[16]} Regarding the construction of schools and geographic localisation, it is worth to note the existence of normative documents for the effect, such as the type of schools to be constructed elaborated by the Ministry of Public Work and Urbanism.

The following measures have been planned to tackle the Special Education needs:

- (i) (i) Improve the access (locomotion) of disabled people to schools and public institutions through the construction and adaptation of access ramps;
- (ii) (ii) The integration of children with special educational needs in the normal system; and;
- (iii) (iii) The realisation of surveys to define and adopt the gesture language.

Training of Teachers

The intention is to train as much quantity as necessary of teachers that allows the absorption of a potential demand of educational services of the population, having particularly in mind the universalisation of access to primary education, illiteracy eradication and the integration into the system the children with special educational needs. Thus, having in mind the drive of the continuous teaching staff training process expansion, with emphasis to the primary teaching staff, the following actions are foreseen:

- (i) (i) The capacitating of teaching agents with low academic qualification at the level of schooling required by the public work, for the levelling and insertion into the career;
- (ii) (ii) The training of teachers for Primary Education of 6th grade in a mono teaching regime;
- (iii) (iii) The permanent actualisation of teacher for the primary education of 6th grade;
- (iv) (iv) The initial training for teacher for 1st and 2nd cycles of secondary education;
- (v) (v) The permanent training and actualisation of teachers for Secondary education;
- (vi) (vi) The re structuring of basic training system for teaching staff;
- (vii) (vii) The training of trainers for teachers for the primary education;
- (viii) (viii) The gradual implantation of schools for primary teaching according to the educational reform framework;
- (ix) (ix) The gradual implantation of polyvalent schools with special vocation of training of teachers to work in the urban and rural areas; and
- (x) (x) The creation of features of “pedagogic aggregation” for non university teachers, non qualified professionally and their subsequent on job training.

Curriculum reform

The universal access to basic education will be achieved with the support of the teachers’ curriculum reform by phase. In a first instance some measures of shock will have to be put into practise to assure the link of children to school, and an ample coverage, namely:

- (i) (i) The introduction of the concept of Objectives of Basic Learning, to allow the rapid training of teacher and, consequently, a major coverage of children; and
- (ii) (ii) The flexibility, in short term, of the school calendar allowing the occurrence of two school years within the civil calendar year (acceleration of learning).

As a more structural reform aiming at the improving the progressive educational quality, so that the human resources with the necessary capacity can be generated for their collaboration in the development of the social economic process, the Government proposes:

- (i) (i) The elaboration and regulation of the pre schooling sub system and the conception of a central curriculum in the educational needs of primary infants;

- (ii) (ii) The introduction of national idioms in the curriculum plan as an identity factor and social cultural development;
- (iii) (iii) The implementation and development of information technology in the basic schooling curriculum;
- (iv) (iv) The development of educational programmes of preventive character and prophylactic in the health domain, with emphasis for the primary health care and the fight against the big epidemic, in particular the HIV/AIDS, direct to teachers, educational tutors and pupils; and
- (v) (v) The development of an educational programme envisaging the tolerance, mutual understanding, violence and conflicts prevention aiming at peace consolidation and national unity.

Administration, Management and Inspection

As supportive measure to the development process of the sector, the following actions have been programmed:

- (i) (i) The improvement of means, methods and existing procedures of planning, administration and control of education, and concede new instruments adapted to decentralisation policy of the Government;
- (ii) (ii) The institutional capacity reinforcement at different levels of educational administration, through the adoption of organisational measure, of management and supervision that gives support to system expansion and the increase of the quality of the education;
- (iii) (iii) The support to local initiatives besides those of national scope of planning and management;
- (iv) (iv) The improvement of the educational environment of basic primary schooling institution, promoting the human, material, social and pedagogic conditions;
- (v) (v) The consolidation and ordering of schooling net in the perspective of correcting the existing serious geographic asymmetries; and
- (vi) (vi) The development and implementation of the National Plan of Education for All.

Expected Results

The Government of Angola defines the following goals to guarantee universal education for all by 2015:

- (i) (i) Assure the educational attendance framework in 100 per cent at national scale, of children which age structure comprises the primary infancy;
- (ii) (ii) Reduce the adult illiteracy rate;
- (iii) (iii) Reduce the women illiteracy rate;
- (iv) (iv) Enrol all the children aged five and above in correspondent classrooms in the primary education, on the first and second cycle of the secondary education, in a universal national schooling perspective;
- (v) (v) Augment the gross schooling enrolment rate of girls up to 100 per cent respectively;
- (vi) (vi) Eliminate the phenomenon of “street children” through formal and informal educational engagement and attendance, public and social solidarity;
- (vii) (vii) Improve the educational efficiency, through the cancellation of defaulter rate; and
- (viii) (viii) Augment the retention and school progression rate of girls up to 100 per cent.

5.6. Health

Diagnostic

The health status of the Angolan population is very feeble, partly due to the prolonged armed conflict which has destroyed and led to the degradation of the sanitary infra structures net and render health care, and due also to transversal factor like the poverty status of the population, the level of sanitation of the environment, potable water availability and the scarcity of food that contains adequate nutritional content.

The country epidemiological framework is characterised by transmitted diseases and parasitic with emphasis on malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and sleepy disease and malnutrition. These diseases are responsible for more than 70 per cent of deaths. The malaria keeps as the mains cause of deaths in Angola and is responsible for around 35 per cent on demand of curative service, 20 per cent of hospital in patients, 40 per cent of pre natal deaths and 25 per cent of child mortality. Measles is quoted as the fifth case of death. The infant mortality rate and infant-young mortality rates are the highest in the world, situated, in 2001, in 150 and 250 of deaths per 1,000 children. The mains caused of death are malaria, diarrhoea, respiratory infections, anaemia, and measles and mal nutrition. This situation reflects the lack of access to food with adequate nutritional content and potable water, the bad state of environment sanitation, the low access to basic primary curative and preventive health care.

The maternal mortality rate is equally very high, situated around 1.500/100.000, according to 1995 data. The main cause of maternal death is malaria, haemorrhage, eclampsia, insecure abortions and difficult and complicated deliveries. These causes are associated to the lack of access to reproductive health services with good quality and low cost.

Like already mentioned above, in a specific chapter, Angola has a HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 5,7 per cent. In spite of this being relatively low in comparison with the other countries in the region, people fear that, with the increase on the population circulation and with the return of refugees from the neighbouring countries where there is a high prevalence rate, the HIV/AIDS, it would bring a quick dissemination and propagation of the disease in the national territory.

Angola has also a high level of people with physical deficiency “disabled”. Between 40,000 and 70,000 people presents mutilations as a result of primarily, accidents caused by the land mines explosion.

The country is equally characterised by high rates of female fertility, estimated at 7,1 per cent, as a result of early active sexual activity of young men and girls and the low rate in use of contraceptive methods. According to the MICS data, 33 per cent of young girls have became mothers before reaching the age 18 years old. This matter concurs negatively for the low indicators of infant maternal health care.

Regarding the sanitary net, there are in Angola around 27 national provincial hospitals^{17[17]}, out of which, 10 are situated in Luanda, 291 health centres and municipal hospitals and 934 health. It is estimated that less than 35 per cent of the population would have access to health infra structures in functioning conditions located at less than five kilometres from the place where they live. A substantial part of infra structures and existing equipment is in a high status of degradation lacking either maintenance or renovation. According to the recent data, around 40 health centres and 209 health posts is not functioning, in spite of

^{17[17]} The National Hospital has a varying level of intervention, going from a General Provincial Hospital up to specialised centres.

even more being suffering serious problems of functioning due to, namely, lack of qualified technicians and the lack of regular supply system. There are, in fact, a strong scarcity in terms of equipment, transport and communications, between other essential materials. The war has affected not only the sanitary infra structure net, but also had a significant impact in geographic distribution of health professionals and in training of new staff. It is estimated that Angola have around 45.500 health workers, out of which 25.000 are administrative and assistant staff (around 55 per cent) and only 1.000 are doctors (out of which 25 per cent are expatriated, operating in various provinces). This means that a coverage of almost 14.000 persons per one Doctor. Around 70 per cent of doctors are located in Luanda. It is yet to point out the graduation courses, capacity building and services had benefited a small portion of health professionals.

A population in a deficient health status can not benefit of opportunities that the political stabilisation and economic growth would create in terms of material and creation of jobs and launching the productive activities. This is the reason why the health sector has to be considered as one of the priority areas in the context of the Strategy to Combat Poverty, giving sequence to the Government of Angola, and in particular the Ministry of Health (MINSa), has been implementing. It is worth to mention that MINSa is preparing a Development Plan, which will establish the Health Sector priorities and the main strategic lines for the period of 2005 to 2010. This plan will give continuity to the efforts undertaken, on the ECP scope, in the context of reconstruction and post conflict rehabilitation.

ECP, Health Programme

The health sector programme has as a general objective, improve the health status of the population of all Angolan citizen without discrimination, based on the equity principles. Keeping in mind the health sector general objectives, the health sector programme has as strategic components or specific objectives:

- (i) (i) Increase and improve the access to primary health care, with emphasis to the infant maternal-infant health;
- (ii) (ii) Improve the quality of existing services giving emphasis to training, supervision and essential drugs supply, and as strengthening the most common diseases diagnosis, with emphasis for the malaria, tuberculosis and preventable diseases by vaccination;
- (iii) (iii) Control the HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases; and
- (iv) (iv) Reinforce the provincial and municipal level in the management and planning domain.

The programme intends to improve the access to basic health services to poor populations and the most vulnerable groups that lives in areas recently accessible and in resettlement zones and in those that have been strongly shaken by war. Based on these principles the interventions should, during the priority phase of the programme (from 2003 to 2005), prioritise the following provinces: Bié, Huambo, Huíla, Kuando Kubango, Kuanza Norte, Kuanza Sul, Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Malange, Moxico, Uíge e Zaire.

The implementation of the priority phase of the programme is based strongly on the principles of decentralisation and participation. Thus, efforts will be shown on the sense of consolidating the decentralisation, development of norms and protocols and guaranteeing an adequate training for the provincial and municipal health teams. In particular, appropriate measures will have to be taken to reinforce the process of participation of municipals and communal communities in decision taking regarding the health investment to allow a progressive participation of communities in resolution of health issues and guarantee the sustainability.

The Government will also create efficient mechanisms to guarantee an effective co-ordination, avoiding duplications and assuring the consistency of interventions, between the

Government bodies, the private sector, the international organisation of co-operation and the beneficiaries themselves. This phase counts on with the collaboration of the Social Support Fund (FAS) which has an extensive experience in building health posts. The use of local manpower, local contractors, and local resources will be given privilege in the rehabilitation and constructions work. Special effort will also be shown to expand these services in the selected places through the constitution of primary health care teams in each province, with the support of NGOs and the private sector^{18[18]}.

The following interventions are foreseen for each of the strategic component of the programme:

Access to Primary Health Care

The access to primary health care will be improved through the increase of sanitary unites and of the constitution of a minimum package of services provided and the primary and secondary level, these ones decentralised and administratively reinforced.

Regarding the access to Primary Health Posts, the following interventions are to be emphasised:

- (i) (i) Rapid evaluation of the sanitary net conditions in the provinces and municipals and elaboration of technical criteria for the rehabilitation of infra structures. If necessary provisory infrastructures will be used to provide primary basic health care, while the rehabilitation and /or construction would be underway.
- (ii) (ii) Rehabilitation and/or construction of sanitary units and other essential equipment and drugs supply, firstly to the health centres and health posts and then to some referral units at municipal level and to some services at provincial level those that have an impact in providing primary health care such as the maternal-infant mortality (outpatient urgency services, operating theatre and blood stock). Potable water supply and electricity will also be guaranteed in the hospital units.
- (iii) (iii) Preparation of norms for the hospital units maintenance.
- (iv) (iv) Recruit surgeon specialist, generalist and paediatric doctors in order to provide service with quality in the peri urban health units in 10 provinces.
- (v) (v) Acquire means of transportation for patients and support the activities of supervision.

At the level of maternal-infant health services and of prevention and treatment of the most current transmitted diseases, the following activities are planned:

- (i) (i) Support and organise the referral mechanism of complicated cases of obstetric
- (ii) (ii) Magnify the access to tuberculosis treatment, through the expansion of treatment services supply on DOT = direct observation treatment;
- (iii) (iii) Implementation of activities of immunisation based on fix health posts strategies, of routine and vaccination campaigns against poliomielite and measles.
- (iv) (iv) Promote the education and nutritional vigilance, maternal bread feeding therapy and access to micro nourishment (vitamin A, Iodine salt and anti parasite).

^{18[18]} Each team will cover a defined area and will be responsible to provide to the population a package of basic primary health care defined, having as base the nutritional care, vaccination, current diseases treatment, with emphasis on treatment of infant diseases, sexually transmitted disease and on access to safe birth delivery. These teams will also be responsible for the training and supervision of health staff in their geographic areas and help the prinvincial and municipals in planning, supervision and monitoring of sanitary activities.

- (v) (v) Early alert/diagnostic and prevention and treatment of malaria based on the protocol of treatment revised that includes “Fansidar” for pregnant women and the insertion of treated mosquito net.
- (vi) (vi) Early alert/diagnostic and treatment of sleepy disease “trypanosomiasis”.

Health cares quality

In this front the idea is to improve the basic health care quality through activities of continuous training, capacity building and regular and adequate essential drugs supply and other materials.

The technical capacity of health professionals will be improved through training, capacity building and formation activities to convert the health promoters into nurse assistant. The training programmes will prioritise children diseases area (Infant diseases Integrated Attendance – AIDI), obstetrics emergencies and family planning. All health technicians, including traditional midwives, will be trained on special skills to follow up patient infected with HIV.

The increased access to essential drugs and medical facilities will be promoted through the supply of:

- (i) (i) Essential drug kit (including reproductive health kits and sleepy sickness) in the health posts, municipal hospital centres;
- (ii) (ii) Drug kits for tuberculosis based on the national protocols of treatment under direct observation (DOTS);
- (iii) (iii) Means for early and correct diagnostic of sexually transmitted diseases, HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and human sleepy sickness.

STD/HIV/AIDS

The programme for this particular area is clearly set out on the specific chapter on HIV/AIDS above.

At the level of direct competence areas of MINSA, the following specific interventions have been planned:

- (i) (i) Training health staff in terms of syndrome management;
- (ii) (ii) Reinforce the security on the blood transfusion activities in all provincial hospitals and health posts those that would offer services of blood transfusion;
- (iii) (iii) Improve the knowledge of health professional in terms of bio-security to avoid nosocomial diseases;
- (iv) (iv) Support the diagnostics and effective cure of sexually transmitted diseases, specially for the syphilis, through rapid tests;
- (v) (v) Support the insertion of use of anti retroviral, and in concrete, supply anti-retroviral in maternity’s previously defined for the prevention of vertical transmission from mother to son.

Institutional capacity

The idea is through this component, reinforce the management capacity of the sector and decentralise the decision taking system at the level of provincial and municipal structure aiming at the increase of the health services demand by the population. The programme should provide technical support to fill up weakness in these local health structures. The strengthening of health teams at local level will be reached through initiatives of training in management and strategic planning areas.

It is foreseen the revision and adaptation of the existing National Health Services, as well as the elaboration of the Sanitary Development Plan within five years, that will be towed to the programme that is presented here, tied in with the ECP.

Expected results

The Government of Angola defines the following goals to guarantee the access to qualitative primary health care:

- (i) (i) Reduce the mortality rate of under five (to 75 per cent by 2015);
- (ii) (ii) Reduce the maternal mortality rate (to 75 per cent by 2015);
- (iii) (iii) Block and revert the dissemination of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, sleepy diseases and leprosy.

5.7. Basic Infra-structures

Diagnostic

The war left the basic country infra structure destroyed or severely damaged. The roads and railways lines had become practically impassable in most zones of the country due to the bridge destruction, land mines implantation and path degradation due to the lack of maintenance. The water and sanitation supplies are still far beyond for the population needs, creating very precarious housing conditions, specially in urban areas where the demographic density is much bigger, and where the capacity to find direct alternatives sources of water close to their houses (rivers, lakes) and of sanitation (yard, bush, ocean) is quite well limited.

Roads and bridges. The priority Angolan roads net, under the responsibility of Angolan Roads Institute (INEA), consisting of around 15.500 km of road extension, out of which 7.950 are tarmac. There is still 60.000 km of secondary roads (provincials and municipals). It is estimated that around 80 per cent of the road net are in bad status of conservation and interrupted in many pieces. Since the independence, the circulation of people and goods as been seriously limited due to the war and the subsequent damages caused in the infra structures, namely the destruction of about 350 road and railways bridges. In the last 27 years there has been an almost total absence of roads maintenance services, particularly in the zones directly affected by war.

Railways net. The three-railway line connects the main coastal harbours (Benguela, Luanda e Namibe) with the interior. However, the operations in the three lines are limited to very short distances from the main ports, owing to the interruptions due to the destruction of bridges and other damages caused by the war and lack of maintenance services. Three operators (Luanda railway line, Benguela railway line and Mocamedes Railways line) do actually limited work to increase the extension of the use of their services "lines". The Rehabilitation of the three lines should be done in its eventual concession framework, that is being considered by the Government based on the economic viability study undertaken. Meanwhile, given the importance for the economic revitalisation, it is necessary to consider the assurance that the three lines becomes rapidly operational, which requires investments that exceed the limited capacity of operator.

Indeed, the Permanent Commission of Council of Ministries, during its 2nd extraordinary session of 8 July 2003, approved the "**Programme to rehabilitated the Angolan Railways**" ("*expedite rehabilitation*").

The programme in reference aims at recuperating the Luanda Railways line, between Zenza and Lucala, Mocamede Railways line, between Namibe – Lubango – Matala, as well as the Benguela Railways line, from Lobito to Luau, which rehabilitation should be executed in the same period of the ECP implementation, and constitutes for the sector, the initial implementation of the first phase of the strategic programme for development of the Railways – named "ANGOFERRO" composed by: (i) rehabilitation and/or Reconstruction ; (ii) modernisation; (iii) inter-connection of the existing lines and construction of new ones; (iv) Connection with neighbouring countries railways line.

Ports "Harbour". The four Angolan maritime (Luanda, Lobito, Namibe and Cabinda) have been the less affected by the war and they are still functioning in spite of the limitation regarding their infra structures. The future investments necessary, beside the strictly needed to guarantee is functioning, there will have to be in boarder sense, huge interventions by the private sector regarding the concession of the port services.

Air transportation. Since 1975 that the only safe mean of transport, which kept functioning even during the civil war is the air transportation, in spite of the gradual deterioration of the airports. Besides the public Angolan flag company, TAAG – Angolan Air Lines, that detains the monopoly of domestic flights in the country, around 25 other companies provides a big number of air services to some of the 18 provincial airstrips and the myriad of municipal small air strips and private. It is estimated that around 130 aeroplanes operate as commercial flights in Angola, many of them are from the former east block origin. The security of the aeroplanes are very low from the standards required internationally due to essential the bad state of airstrips, the inefficient plane maintenance and the bad status or absence of air traffic equipment and communication facilities in many local airports. The Angolan National Enterprise for Navigation “ENANA” has no resources neither a sufficient capacity to carry out in a more adequate and efficient way, their multiple tasks.

Water supply. It is estimated that only 33 per cent of the Angolan population have access to installed water pipes in their houses. They have been constructed during the colonial period and are found now in a very bad status of conservation. The Government of Angola efforts of rehabilitation and expansion of the capacity of providing services had been constrained by the war. Additionally, the population influx in direction of the urban centre has increased the pressure on the urban water supply system. From which around four million inhabitants of Luanda city, only 30 per cent are served by the water system supply that had been conceived, during the colono period, for a population of 400.000 inhabitants. The vast sub urban areas, in the Luanda periphery and in the other Angolan urban centres, where lives around 70 per cent of the urban population are supplied by water truck tanks that provides a non regular service, supplying a type of water with less quality and insecure for the consumers and at high cost. In the rural areas, it is estimated that only 15 per cent of the population have access to potable water. As a result, the financial capacity of the poor people only allows them a medium daily consumption of 3 to 5 litres, quantity that is quite below of the normal standards which is 40l per day, considered as minimum by the World Health Organisation.

Sanitation. The sanitation conditions are still very limited, estimating that 59 per cent of the population would have access to the basic sanitation system. The capital city, Luanda has a mixed system of releasing sewage, rainfall and residual water, originally conceived to serve a population of 400.000 inhabitants. The system has virtually collapsed, leading to the intervention of the private sector, not regulated by the Government, that get rid of residual waters where the drainage system does not work. It is estimated that in urban zones 74 per cent of the population had access to the basic sanitation system. This indicator goes down significantly when it comes to the rural zones.

Energy^{19[19]}. The energy sector has been one which had its infra structures seriously damaged by the armed conflict, given the systematic destruction of the hydroelectric central and the system of energy transmission. The electric energy supply has been limited to a small number of urban centres and the service provision reached level extremely lows, being in many case existent and or non existing. Luanda City absorbs around 80 per cent of the energy produced in the country. According to the MICS2 results, only 0,7 per cent of the aggregated Angolan families use electricity as a main source of energy and for cooking.

Housing: The housing conditions of a high proportion of the Angolan population are very precarious. This situation, has been identified by the Rural Participatory Diagnostic, having the housing been considered by the communities as one of the most important and determinant of their well being. In the urban zones, the situation is clearly worrying, due to the demographic pressure verified in these centres, having a substantial part of the population living in a very difficult conditions that puts at risk their physical integrity.

ECP, Basic Infra structures Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Programme

On the **ECP** scope, the Government defined a Basic infrastructure Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Programme for the recuperation of basic infra structures essential for the normalisation of the population's lives and the revitalisation of the economic activity. This programme is composed by two phases and entails a diversity of sectoral social and economic areas and infra structures. The priority phase of the programme is already been implemented, resorting to the 2003 state budget, and will have to be extended until 2006, counting on, starting in 2004, with the support of international partners. This first phase falls essentially on the basic infra structures rehabilitation destroyed by the armed conflict. The second phase of the programme will concentrate on the recuperation and economic growth, improvement on the service provision and on the consolidation of the work of basic infra structure rehabilitation and reconstruction. These second phase will entail the Medium Term Development Programme, being envisaged its implementation for the period of 2006 to 2009.

In this chapter a sub component of the programme related to the infra structures sector is presented, namely: means of communication and transports, water supply and sanitation, electricity and housing. The social and economic sectors – namely: Education, Health Agriculture and Rural Development – had been treated in their corresponded chapters.

Means of Communication and Transport

Just after the signature of the peace accords, the Government started the execution of the emergency short-term programme, to carry out basic road repairs, railways and airports. The positive effects of this initiative are now starting to be felt being also worth to note the

^{19[19]} The National Electricity Provider (ENE) and the Luanda Electricity Distributor Enterprise (EDEL) had been formally designed as official public enterprises in 10098 and 1999 respectively. The ENE Assure the electric energy supply in 15 out of the 18 provinces, being its activity limited to the provincial capitals and other principal's locations. In the three provinces not served by ENE (Lunda Norte, Kuando-Kubango e Zaire), as well as in the locations where they do not operate, the production and distribution is guaranteed by its provincial Governments. The EDEL performs the distribution in medium and low voltage to the Luanda city. The electric energy provision in the whole country is done through three main systems and of main other isolated systems. The main electric systems are the North, the Centre and the South. The North system, with installed capacity of 391,2 MW, comprehends a limited electric net approximately to the north designated "The Dembos electrification", On West by the Luanda city, on East by Malange province, and on the South by Gabela Municipality, being available around 90 per cent of the installed power. The Central system comprises an electrical net delimited by the provinces of Benguela, Huambo and Bie, being available around 32 per cent of the installed capacity. The South system comprises the provinces of Namibe and Huíla, being available only 37 per cent of the installed capacity. Beside these systems, is actually in course the installation of two groups of 130 MW each, in the Capanda hydroelectric system is foreseen a connection with the North system.

synergies created with other areas of priority intervention. In fact, the rehabilitation programme has already absorbed around 3.000 demobilised soldiers.

The consonance between the priority phase of the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Programme, which follows the emergency short term programme, and the various **ECP** components is total, being the objective of this programme, essentially: (i) establish the circulation of people and goods inside Angola; (ii) to make the return of the displaced people to their zones of origin possible; (iii) Assure the agriculture production transportation for the markets; (iv) create rapidly job posts for the demobilised soldiers; and; (v) Eliminate land mines where they represents a risk for the use of infra structures and transport. The second phase of the programme still comprises: (vi) improve the precarious conditions for the circulation of people and goods; and (vii) reduce the high transport costs. In this sector special attention should be paid to the measures of prevention of HIV/AIDS, due the rapid propagation of the epidemic along side the main roads and because the demobilised soldiers that now works integrated in roads repair brigades present a relative high rate of infection.

Regarding the interventions envisaged in the programme, the first priority is attributed to the rehabilitation and maintenance of roads infra structures, including bridges, roads, to which most of the resources are being channelled. Follows, in priority order, the basic repair of airport airstrips and the acquisition of security equipment. The reopening of the railway lines and rehabilitation and modernisation of port infrastructures appear on the third line of the priority. In terms of the nature of the activities to implement, is an immediate task in 2003 to establish the basic access through provisory works, many of them will be of short duration. Starting from 2004, the priority will be transferred to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of roads of high density on traffic, resorting to works with a more permanent character, to whom will need to channel substantial financial resources.

The priority phase of the programme should still help to prepare a national strategy in the sector which will define a strategy for the development and maintenance of means of communication and transport services, will specify the future role of public and private sector agents, will define the programme of priority investments and will identify the technical and financial measures to keep the infra structures and services. The strategy will serve as base to a programme to developed the means of communication and transports in Angola.

Water and Sanitation Supply

The principal objective of the priority phase in the water and sanitation sector will be to provide to the population the basic condition of housing, allowing the access to these services to the population most affected by the war in the main urban centres and rural areas. This way it is possible to control as much as possible the propagation of transmitted epidemic due to the lack of access to potable water and hygienic conditions, such as cholera.

Regarding the water supply, the Government determines that due and necessary measures have to be taken to guarantee that the poor populations of the urban and sub urban areas have access to a medium daily consumption of 15 litres per capita. In the rural zones the objective of the Government is to increase the access to a consumption of 15 to 30 litres of potable water by 2005. To make the current increases possible, the following interventions are planned: (i) Capacity building of EPAL to guarantee the production of potable water certified and the supply of truck water tanks distributing water in urban and sub urban areas without direct access to water; (ii) the construction of new water points and small systems in rural zones, with the direct collaboration of the community (on construction and management); and (iii) the production of the regulation to provide services of water supply

through the water truck tanks, to assure the water quality and control the practise of high prices.

Concerning the sanitation, the activities to be developed includes: (i) the priority rehabilitation of the sanitation system of Luanda and in other capital cities, according to the director plan already existing or underway of preparation; (ii) the collection and treatment of solid waste; (iii) the improvement of the conditions of the peri urban compounds of the city; and (iv) the repair of roads and sidewalks; drainage work and ravine control.

The priority phase will have to emphases the legal clarification of institutional responsibilities, which allows the competent entities to exert their mandates at the same time they improve their capacity to work effectively during the recuperation and consolidation. A due sector policies reformulation should be done, as well as the correspondent legal instruments, to assure that the services provision is done by the institutional agents, with a minimum quality demanded and accessible prices.

Electrical Energy

The objectives of the priority phase of the programme for this sector are: (i) Assure the sustainability of the activities through adequate tariffs, through the actualisation and support to operator for a rapid development in their respective commercial areas; (ii) normalise the public services of energy supply to the capital provinces, through a permanent, secure and adequate supply; (iii) rehabilitated the existing producing capacity; (iv) guarantee the normal operation of equipment through an appropriate maintenance programme; and (v) promote, particularly in rural zones and isolated centres, the use of renewable electrical energy such as, solar phtovoltaic, and small hydroelectric central where adequate.

The activities of the priority phase aim at complementing the investments in course and planned by the Government for the restoration of energy supply to the capital of provinces, through the construction and rehabilitation of isolated diesel electrical central and the systems of distribution of medium and low voltage in the main towns: N'dalantando, Uíge, Menongue, Malanje, Luena, Kuito, Huambo, Sumbe, Amboim, Lobito and Benguela. The programme includes projects related to the rehabilitation of the production, transport and distribution at the expense of ENE, with emphasis to gas turbine of Huambo, the energy transportation lines of Cambambe-Luanda, at 220 KV, Biopio-Quivela, Matala-Lubango and Lubango-Namibe, at 150 KV and the Luanda distribution net at 15 kV, As well as the sub stations of Cazenga, Gabela, Viana, Quileva and Huambo. For EDEL there are some initiatives aiming at improving the distribution of electrical energy in Luanda, with emphasis for the inter connection of the distribution net of 60 kV, The expansion of the medium voltage net to the new highly populated areas in Luanda (Palanca, Camama, Aeroporto, Prenda, Rocha Pinto and D. Amália), as well as other projects related to commercial management.

The priority phase of the programme envisages studies about the following themes: Institutional framework of the energy sector; rural electrification; and ENE maintenance capacity.

It is estimated that the investments needed for the rehabilitation of all electrical Angolan system could be approximately of USD 1,2b. Before the big amounts of money involved, the need to concessionaire credits and private funds for investments in the sector are considered necessary for the proper replacement of the sector capacity, so that the country economic recuperation is not endangered. This caption of capital will pass on the adoption of a tariff policy that guarantees an adequate remuneration of the capital and by establishment of trustful clime for the investors.

Housing

The objective of the Government of Angola is of guaranteeing that all Angolan families have adequate housing conditions, which allows them live with dignity and a safer life. In the priority phase the most urgent aspects are the improving of conditions in the musseques and in the desegregated buildings of peri urban zones and the construction of economic and social houses to accommodate resettle the most poor populations, in particular the homeless and the internally displaced people.

The Ministry of Public Work and Ministry of Urbanism and Environment, should, jointly with the Provincial Government and the citizens, define the objectives and intervention plans. The Provincial Governments should implement this plan and mobilise the work-executing agents (enterprises and citizens) for the fulfilment of the objectives planned. The Government of Angola will develop in all national territory social housing initiatives. The Government of Angola will also finance the construction and the instalment of basic sanitation infra structures in these housings.

Beside the operationalisation of the construction plan, the following supportive measures are envisaged:

- (i) (i) The regular evaluation of the housing needs in urban and sub urban areas as well as rural;
- (ii) (ii) The elaboration and revision of the legislation and regulation about housing, considering the security issues, registration, financing system, private sector involvement, the production and supply of the construction material, the auto help system and the relation between housing and services; and
- (iii) (iii) The promotion of construction by the enterprises, co-operatives and outer entities of new focus and state agent's housing projects for the public workers accommodation.

Expected Results

The main expected results in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of basic infra structures programme for the period of 2003 to 2006, are:

- (i) (i) Rehabilitate 5.600 km of road, 2.000 Mts. Of bridge and do periodic maintenance work on the national road network (15.500 km);
- (ii) (ii) Increase the access to potable water up to 76 per cent in the urban areas and 48 per cent in the rural areas;
- (iii) (iii) Increase the access to the water and sanitation system up to 79 per cent in the urban areas and 32 per cent in to the rural areas;
- (iv) (iv) Increase the proportion of aggregated families with electrical energy in their houses up to 25 per cent;
- (v) (v) Make available social houses for families live in a precarious situation (11.500 families in Luanda and 17.000 families in the provinces); and,
- (vi) (vi) Improve the operationalisation of the railway line, through the implementation of the Programme to Rehabilitate the Railways Line in Angola.

5.8. Employment and Professional Formation

Diagnostic

In spite of non-existing strict rigorous estimate, it is known that the formal employment rate is high in Angola. This situation results from an excessive internal mobility of the population, due to the political – military destabilisation and physical impossibility of the employment centres not functioning in many municipalities of the country. It is also a result of unbalance between the demand of specialised workmanship and a supply of non-specialised. In fact, the quality of manpower is very low and the level of technical expertise of the most of the workers has become out dated thanks to an inefficient and mal functioning of the country productive activities and the limitations of access to additional training. One of the consequences of the unbalance between the formal demand and supply has been the expansion of the informal employment markets.

ECP, Employment and Professional Formation Programme

The principal objective in terms of Employment and Professional Training is of valorising the national manpower and thus promote the access to employment and enable the creation of auto employment, creating the conditions for poverty reduction and for a sustainable social and economic development.

The following priority areas have been identified:

- (i) (i) The expansion of the coverage of access to employment services and professional formation; and
- (ii) (ii) Improve the quality, efficiency and efficacy of the national employment system and professional formation.

The following actions are foreseen based on the intervention areas:

- (i) (i) Enlarge the capacity of the public training centres led by the National Institute of Employment and Professional Formation in the most neglected provinces;
- (ii) (ii) Disseminate the use of mobile professional training centres;
- (iii) (iii) Reinforce the value of the national manpower through implementation of a national plan of staff training;
- (iv) (iv) Establish a drive programme of micro entrepreneurs among the communities (promote auto employment);
- (v) (v) Implementation of programmes targeted at vulnerable population groups, in particular women, displaced people and disabled; and
- (vi) (vi) Adopt the implementation of a programme to support the insertion of young people in the active life

Expected Results

The Government programme of intervention aims at reaching the following results:

- (i) (i) The adaptation of the technical teaching system and professional formation in the context of changes and development of the economic activity;
- (ii) (ii) Value the national workmanship on active age and;
- (iii) (iii) The decentralisation and promotion of professional formation in all national territory.

5.9. Governance

The quality for the governance is one of fundamental condition for the success of the ECP. The quality of the State institutions is very important for the provision of basic public service for the poor. Is also a critical factor to attain a rapid and sustainable economic growth. The present programme includes policies to promote good governance in various ways, namely: (i) Reinforce the capacity and efficiency of the legal judicial system and freedom citizen rights protection, impose contract commitments and facilitate the dispute resolution; (ii) Public institutions reform in order to be able to respond to users needs, through the simplification of bureaucratic procedures; (iii) Deconcentration and decentralisation of the public administration to lower level close to the population; (iv) modernisation of management system of public finances, inserting better swiftness, rigidity and transparency in the procedures; (v) restructuring of the planning system; and (vi) restructuring of human resources management system.

5.9.1. Judicial System

Diagnostic

Justice is one of the peace pillars for national unit. Only with good Judicial System functioning will be possible to keep the peace process and guarantee society well being, avoiding the lack of commitment of legal norms and human rights violation in relation to which the poor people are obviously the most vulnerable.

The Judicial system in Angola is composed by a bunch of formal and informal administrative institutions and of civil society that rules the behaviour of the citizen and society as a whole. This is obviously an ample concept that goes beyond the State Administration Institutions (Ministry of Justice, Tribunals, Attorney General, General Council of Magistracy of Ministry of Justice, Minister of Home Affairs^{20[20]}, National Assembly^{21[21]}), comprising also the civil society entities, formal and informal, that intervenes directly in defence of human rights and observance of positive law and the costume law or traditional (Faculty of law, Order of Lawyers, Religious Confessions, NGOs and community based organisations).

A series of constraints have been spotted on the Angolan Judicial System normal functioning, that we immediately start presenting below:

Limited access. Most the Angolan citizens, in particular the poor people from the rural areas, has no access to justice services, not only because a big portion of the infra structures have been destroyed by the war, but also due to the lack of awareness on the side of the citizens about their rights, freedom and guarantees. Actually only 12 municipal tribunal are in plain functioning, concentrated in 7 provinces^{22[22]}, which imply a national coverage of 8 per cents (13 tribunals/164 municipalities. In many cases, the closest court can be found at

^{20[20]} Inside of the Ministry of Home Affairs the following Departments are part of the judicial system: National Department of Investigation Economic Activities Inspection, National Department of Criminal Investigation and the General Department for prison institutions.

^{21[21]} Besides the laws elaboration and nominations of its General Council Members for Judicial system and of tribunals, there are two other commissions that works directly with the judicial system: The 1st Commission of constitutional and judicial affairs, regime and mandate and the 9th commissions for human rights, petitions, claims and suggestions from the citizens.

^{22[22]} With the following distribution: 2 in Benguela, 1 in Huambo, 1 in Huíla, 1 in Kuanza Norte, 4 in Kuanza Sul, 2 in Luanda and 1 in Namibe.

a distance of 300 km, in a country heavily mined and with fragile infra structures of transport and communication. On the other hand, the personnel at Justice service are very reduced and most of them are concentrated in Luanda. Out of 656 lawyers registered in to the Order of Lawyers 609 is based in Luanda (93 per cent). There are 100 judges in the country (of which 6 are women) and 187 attorney.

The slowness of the judicial process is an additional factors which conditioning the access to justice. The delays are caused by diverse factors from the complexity of the bureaucratic procedures, to the scarcity of technical working means, the low formation of the human resources, the non existence of computer data backup of all criminal records the overload of the tribunals, to quote some.

The general lacking of knowledge by the citizens about rights and freedoms is also a factor of constrained on the access. To this respect it is worth noting that, apart, there is a programme broadcast sponsored by the Ministry of Justice called “get knowing your rights”, on which opportunity is given to the citizen to express their rights and demand for information about the judicial system functioning.

Finally, it is also worth to make reference to the inefficient functioning of the judicial sponsorship foreseen in the law to facilitate justice to all citizens without economic possibilities of contracting a lawyer. Some times those few that get access to free judicial coverage are people that can manage to have a false poverty certification. The most poor and vulnerable many times will never get knowing their rights, their benefits and the way of enjoying it.

Non-existence of fundamental right institutions and deficient co-ordination between the existing ones. There are a series of fundamental institutions that in spite of being foreseen in the constitutional law have not yet been formally set up namely: The constitutional tribunal, the position of Justice Provider and the Youth Court. The is also the position of High Authority Against Corruption that is necessary to consolidate a State of Citizens Rights. On the other hand, the co-ordination and co-operation mechanisms between the institutions that do part of Judicial System are still very weak, where sometimes and in some cases the functions are duplicated.

Legislative inefficiency and Disagreement. The legislation in Angola is out of date, therefore it is urgent to review and adjust changes that are occurring in the politic, social and economic context. The following legal codes still need revision: Constitutional Law, Judicial Power Organisation Law, Penal Code and Penal Process, Civil Code and Civil Process, Commercial Code, Civil Registration, work legislation and minors legislation. It will also be necessary to pay attention to the costumes law, due to the existing conflicts between the two type of laws, namely: about land use and property, about the family, about the heir law and about the status and right of women^{23[23]}. The social economic evolution opened some gaps, being now necessary to produce a complementary legislation, namely: the land law, the economic planning, the territory ordination, etc.

Insufficient technical and material capacity. The weak technical qualification of human resources and the inefficiency of physical conditions of work put at risk the well functioning. The lack of sentences notification, the disappearance of documents, the adulteration of sentences of the judges, among other problems, are the results of technical administrative weakness of the judicial system, more than the deliberate will of fraud. Other of the biggest weakness of the judicial system are situated at the level of the peneticary services, which functioning conditions are very precarious, resulting in the prisoners rights damage.

^{23[23]} The customary law or traditional is most frequently discriminatory and detrimental for women, placing her in a position of constant vulnerability, namely the marriage, the property law, the custody of sons, practise of adultery, to quote some.

In spite of the identified weakness, good conditions are being now mounted to reform the system and advance for the citizens fundamental rights, freedom and protection, being greatly recognised the existing direct link between the justice improvement and the possibilities of the country to improve its governance and being consolidated as a State of Rights.

ECP, The Judicial System Programme

The main objectives of the Government Angola Judicial System is to extend the administration of justice in all Angolan territory and support the civil society protection nets that concurs directly for the affirmation of law and order, as a way of facilitating all Angolan citizens to enjoy, in an equitable way, their rights and fundamental freedom. The Government has been developing a work of diagnostic of the sector functioning, being in process the preparation of the Justice Administration Reform. On this context, the following priority areas have been clearly outlined as a way of giving response to some serious problems:

- (i) (i) Affirmation of a strategy for the development of sector (elaborate the White Book);
- (ii) (ii) Increase the access to Justice, with equity;
- (iii) (iii) The revision of the basic legislation, in particular the Penal and Civil Legislation;
- (iv) (iv) The improvement of the institutional system of the State of Rights;
- (v) (v) The strengthening of the co-operation mechanisms between the institutions of judicial administration;
- (vi) (vi) The capacity building in the sector, specially in the formation of technical personnel of justice, in improving the material conditions of work and in modernisation/computing of all procedures; and
- (vii) (vii) Combat the corruption.

The elaboration of the White Book of Justice in Angola, to be done by Angolans specialists that know better the reality and represents better the Judicial Administration Institutions, has as an objective to materialise a detailed diagnostic of principal problems of the sector and the establishment in a consensual and integrated way, the priority areas for intervention.

To increase the access, it will be necessary to extend the judicial system up to the level of municipal creating Municipal Tribunals and Provincial Tribunals where they do not actually exist, adapting the judicial system to the demographic reality of the citizens. The access extension will also entails the simplification of the judicial processes, the reinforcement of the information to the citizens mechanisms and the improvement of the functioning of the Judicial Sponsorship that facilitates the citizens without economic possibilities access to judicial system.

Various legal diplomas need revision and adjustments although the priority should be given to Legal Code and Penal Code, which respective revisions had been initiated. However, it is worth to note that the sector confronts a double challenge to review the legislation that is completely out of date and, at the same time, legislate about a reality that is in a permanent and constant change.

It is necessary to complete the existing Institutional Judicial system and improve, in the meanwhile, the State of Rights, through, namely the creation of the constitutional tribunal, creation of youth tribunal and the establishment of the justice provider. The institutional improvement will still mean the reinforcement of the tribunal management capacity, reinforcement of the technical organisational capacity of the Ministry of Justice and the Attorney General and by the reinforcement of the technical capacity of the National Assembly to produce laws.

The reinforcement of the co-ordination and co-operation mechanism between the various entities of the system will be done through the revision of the laws that rules the competencies of the Ministry of Justice, Attorney General and the Tribunals and to held the recurring meetings between the various entities. Fundamental will also be to reinforce the mechanisms of participatory and consultation of civil society through the improvement of the NGOs capacity that operates in the sector and the reinforcement of their participation in the complementary programmes of one of the institutions actuation, such as: The control of the imprisonment services, the fulfilment of sentences and prisoners civic education; the judicial assistance to the needy people; the promotion of forum of debate and dissemination of citizens fundamental rights; the mediation between the formal institutions and civil society, that allows the restoration of trust of the citizens on the judicial system, among others interventions. Other foreseen investigation programmes, to be implemented in collaboration with the Universities and other relevance entities, in order to know the depth and practise of the judicial traditional system of the distinct cultures that lives together in Angola and elaborate a compilations of norms of customary law.

The formation of professional of justice is an imperative, to reinforce the sector. Being foreseen a Municipal Tribunal in each of the 167 country municipalities, and 19 Provincial Tribunals, of which, there should at least be two judges (and more in Luanda, where the quantity of criminal process is high), the minimum dimension of the judiciary staff should at least be increased to more than 200 judges, double of the actual size. Besides the base formation it is necessary to improve the continuous training system through, namely, the dissemination of judicial information, in particular in the interior. The sector capacity will demand a substantial improvement of the functioning conditions of the infra structures and work conditions of the justice services, through the rehabilitation of buildings and refurbishment with necessary basic equipment. As a complement, the information system and the criminal process mechanisms needs to be stored in a data computer backup as a way of accelerating the procedures and reduce the margin for mistake and damaging intervention. The information from the registration card services, property and commercial is a priority to reduce the existing delays.

Finally, it is worth to a series of measures foreseen to reinforce the combat of corruption: the elaboration of a new ethic code for magistrates; the reinforcement of the capacity of the Attorney General; the reinforcement of the disciplinary measures of the order of lawyers; support the kick start of the High Authority Against Corruption; and the reinforcement of the capacity of the judicial inspection of the supreme court and the General Council of the Judicial Magistracy.

Expected results

The main results expected on the Judicial System Programme are:

- (i) (i) The elaboration of the Strategic Plan to Reinforce the Justice and its methodological basis for the elaboration of its equivalent Annual Operational Plans;
- (ii) (ii) The elaboration of ante projects of Penal Code, Process code, civil code and civil process code;
- (iii) (iii) More swiftness on the civil registration services, property and commercial functioning, in particular the issue of the Angolan Nationals Identity Card;
- (iv) (iv) The increase on the number of Angolans citizens benefiting from Judicial Sponsorship;
- (v) (v) Elaboration of a compilation about the traditional law in Angola;
- (vi) (vi) The extension of a permanent Law Teaching awareness in the interior of the country;

- (vii) (vii) Improvement of the conditions of judicial infra structures functioning and prison establishment; and
- (viii) (viii) The elaboration and implementation of projects of mediating, counselling and conflict resolution.

5.9.2. Public Administration

Diagnostic

The Angolan Public Administration is today a reflection of the social, economic and politic evolution. In spite of the efforts to build up a constructive, competent and credible Public Administration, it is clear that a culture inherited from the past is still being cultivated, highly centralised, very bureaucratic, formal and excessively supported by the procedures more than by the results.

The problems spotted in the Public Administration are situated at the level of organisation and structures, human resources and normal functioning, or service provision.

Regarding the structural organisation, the administration is characterised by an excessive centralisation and concentration of functions, which difficulties the inter and intra co-ordination organisation. The high functional specialisation, allied to a deficient co-ordination has frequently led to a duplication of structures and a lack of clarity on the function delimitation. A practical effect of the centralised structure and of pyramid kind, is the non-existence of an effective Public Administration in the most important parts of the territory, this situation has resulted in a war and staff scarcity.

Regarding the human resources, The administration is strongly marked by the erosion of the technical staff and administrative occurred in the post independence period and aggravated by the deterioration of the working conditions and social disintegration during the war. The professional qualification of a big proportion of the Public

Administration professional is quite low (it is estimated that only 3 per cent has University Background), having also a strong unbalance in terms of how they are spread in all national territory, with a major concentration of the well qualified human resources in urban areas and, in special, in the Country capital, Luanda. The erosion of the staff stipend, jointly with the low formation, has been leading progressively for staff lack of motivation, absenteeism, function accumulation and, consequently to the productivity decline. A substantial gender inequality is also verified. Women represent around 40 per cent of the Public Administration staffing, with major frequency in administrative assistant posts.

The organisational and human constraint is naturally reflected in the services functioning.

The Public Administration suffers from a strong bureaucratic culture and routine that gives privilege to procedures observance to obtain quick results, being in fact less oriented to solve the problems quickly and to provide personalised services to the Angolan citizens.

The deficit on the execution of programmes and plans by the public services is high and the quality of the services is very weak.

At the provincial, municipal and communal level the Public Administration structure is evidently fragile, whether in terms of lack of qualified human resources or by the inefficient organisation and functioning, or even by the non-existence of a judicial well defined framework adapted to the local existing reality. This situation generates problems with high impact on the life of the communities.

ECP, Administrative Reform Programme

The Administrative Reform Programme (PREA) constitutes an instrument of the Government of Angola which envisages to give a breath to the Public Administration in the middle of promoting economic growth and social well being as a key factor to guarantee the public order and state authority, in a mechanism of citizens life participation and in guaranteeing the rights of the citizens.

Thus, the central objective of the Administration Reform is to build up an Administration oriented to the citizens and to the objective of development.

The fundamental Administration challenges are in the domain of administrative structure definition and reordering, creation and consolidation of management instruments for human resources development and the improvement of services provision, with a crescent focus on the promotion of relations with the private sector, civil society and the citizens in general, particularly those that needs more protection. In this sense, the main strategic areas of the Administration Reform Programme are:

- (i) (i) Improve the functional capacity of the State;
- (ii) (ii) Capacity building and increase in value the human resources employed by the state and the economy in general;
- (iii) (iii) Establish an organisational framework and adequate functioning and efficient of the Central and local State Administration.

Based on the strategic areas, the Government of Angola has identified a series of interventions to be undertaken.

Improve the functional capacity

- (i) (i) Reinforce and qualification of the State: Through the strengthening of regulation functions and State co-ordination, the strengthening of the capacity to provide social services and the execution of its function of economic regulation and stabilisation.
- (ii) (ii) The redefinition and reordering of the State apparatus: through the implementation of function analyses that clarifies the function to be carried out by the State and rationalises its distribution by the different organisms of the Administration (Central, provincial, municipal and communal) taking care of the structures and improving the articulation mechanisms, follow up and evaluation of the functions.

Capacity building and increase the value of the human resources

- (i) (i) Developing the integrated system of human resources management: that allows Public Functions career consolidation and development of special careers; the regular follow up and performance evaluation of the Public administration staff based on their professional merit; that allow, among other things, a better management and geographic distribution of human resources.
- (ii) (ii) The progressive implementation of the sectoral plans of professional careers reconversion: that allows rationalisation of Pubic Functions and qualify the human resources through a voluntary anticipated reform, incentives to disassociate from the Public Functions, the promotion of auto employment (facilitating the access to bank credit), the formation or professional improvement for certain categories that remains with the Public Functions and of formation of those that has as an option the disassociation from the public functions, as a way of engaging themselves in the productive sector.
- (iii) (iii) The general formation of the public administration staff: through the improvement of the infra structures and means of formation, qualification and creation of regional hubs of the National Institute of Public Administration to

execute in a large scale the actions of formation, improvement and capacity building of the public state administration staff.

Organisational framework and adequate and efficient functioning

- (i) (i) The rationalisation and saving on the public services activities: through incentives to partnership with the private sector in tasks or functions that this can undertake with better effectiveness and efficiency (cleaning, meals supply, acquisition of equipment, building maintenance, etc.) reserving to the State the fundamental tasks of the Public Administration (planning, regulation, control, etc.).
- (ii) (ii) Increase the value of the public services: through sensitisation programme with the view of improving the public services image and the participation of citizens mechanisms through the collection of suggestions and claims of users about the quality of services provided.
- (iii) (iii) Diminish the bureaucratic formalities and simplify the administration: through the redefinition of relationship between the Public Administration and the addressee making the public service provision more transparent, swift and efficient, and attributing to certain public services multi disciplinary competencies for an integrated treatment of various issues regarding diverse Administration mechanisms (for example: creation of a single office for the constitution of the enterprises).

Expected results

It is expected to reach the following results:

- (i) (i) The adoption of a rational and human resources qualification for the Public Administration on the employment domain, formation, motivation and agents career and public administration staffing;
- (ii) (ii) The adoption, in a progressive way, of sectoral plans of professional careers reconversion;
- (iii) (iii) The definition and delimitation of the competency levels between the administrative central organs, provincial and municipals;
- (iv) (iv) The extension, normalisation, rationalisation and State Administration capacitating;
- (v) (v) The improvement of procedures and simplification of the circuits and mechanisms of Public Administration, in special of those services linked to the social economic sphere;
- (vi) (vi) The institutionalisation and improvement of participatory mechanisms and citizens collaboration in the formulation, execution and evaluation of public policies; and
- (vii) (vii) The increase of the efficiency of and quality of the public services provided to the citizens.

5.9.3. Deconcentration and Decentralisation

Diagnostic

The deconcentration and decentralisation can also be an additional institutional mechanism of reinforcing and consolidation of national unit, social cohesion and the promotion of local democracy, living a possibility of giving an adequate response to the ethics and geographic diversification over the national territory.

Until very recently the deconcentration principles and administrative and financial autonomy of the local governmental organs, foreseen on the Constitutional law of 1975 and 1992, lived with administrative practises and regulations strongly centralised. It is starting

from 1999, that finally some political changes has occurred, assuming the decentralisation and deconcentration as a central theme on the public and institutional agenda in terms of governance. The implementation of the Decree law number 17/99, according to which the institutional capacity of the provincial governments sets the beginning of the decentralisation. The approval, in February 2000, of the fundamental principles of the future Angola Constitution^{24[24]} and of the Strategic Plan of Administrative Decentralisation opened the way for a series of debates about the issue among the public administration institutions, among the traditional power institutions and the civil society organisations. With the approval of the Government of Angola programme for 2003-2004 – that extol the provincial governments structures reformulation, the creation of a legal framework which contemplates the revision of the executive decree NR 80/99 about financial resources allocations to the local administrations and produce the legislation to cover the existing gaps (about local governments, fiscal decentralisation, lands, territory ordination, among other areas) – the processes of deconcentration and decentralisation enters in definitive on the Government agenda.

The orientations of the Government of Angola Programme for the period of 2003-2004 appear in response to a series of constraints identified relatively to the decentralisation deconcentration process, namely:

- (i) (i) The excessive concentration of functions and structures at the provincial level, being verified a limited progress on the deconcentration to municipal and communal levels (the deconcentration has occurred fundamentally from the central administration to the Provincial Governments);
- (ii) (ii) The pattern and inflexibility of the legal model of the organic structure of the Provincial Governments and Municipal, Communal Administrations that limits the adoption of the structures to the specific local and territorial conditions, which are defined in terms of economic and social development reached, areas of priority development to consider, territorial dimension, population and demand on services provision, and organisational resources availability (human and materials);
- (iii) (iii) Lack of organic and functional rationality created at the level of Local Administration, having sometimes an excessive specialisation of structure and functions, what means more human, material and financial resources that the local services does not have;
- (iv) (iv) Lack of interiorisation of implications of deconcentration on relationship between the Provincial Departments, Provincial Governments and Sectoral Ministry, having frequent cases on which the Provincial Departments continues to operate as Directions of the sectoral ministries of the Central Administration;
- (v) (v) A less clear relationship sometimes conflicting between the Public Institutions (autonomous) and the Provincial Government, having Provincial Delegations of public institutions performing functions at local level that could have been assumed by the Provincial Government;
- (vi) (vi) The staff scarcity at local level, and excessive concentration at the provincial levels (79 per cent of the local administration staff work at the provincial governments level, 19 per cent at the municipal administrations and only 1 per cent at the communal administrations);

^{24[24]} The constitutional commission has approved, in February 2000, the following principles regarding the structure of the future constitutional Angolan law: (i) free election through universal suffrage vote, secret, and periodic of the representative organs of local power; and (ii) local autonomy and administrative financial decentralisation in terms of unitary State framework, aiming at an harmonious exercise of the local power and national unity promotion.

- (vii) (vii) The scarcity of highly qualified staff at the local level, and excessive concentration at the provincial level (only 3 per cent of Provincial Administration staff have university background, out of which 97 per cent operates at the provincial level);
- (viii) (viii) The excess of the assistant staff (represents 50 per cent of the total Municipal and Communal Administrations), the scarcity of staff for planning functions and essential services provision to economic and productive development (agricultural, commerce, energy, water, transport and housing), being the same situation even worse and the municipal and communal level, limiting the performance of those functions linked to local development;
- (ix) (ix) The functions distribution unbalance at the provincial level with a concentration at the headquarter level, in detriment of the municipalities and communes, in terms of basic water and sanitation, transport, energy, water, agriculture and business (the same unbalance is minor for the social sectors);
- (x) (x) There is a very weak women representation at the level of Local State Administration, specially at leadership level (there is no women appointed as Governor or Vice Governor and only 3 per cent as Municipal Administrators and 4 per cent as communal Administrators); and
- (xi) (xi) The limited progress on the decentralisation process, existing a gap regarding the local power institutions with an administrative-financial autonomy (local governments and other forms of decentralised power).

On the Programme of Administrative Modernisation and Institutional Reform framework (PRIMA) the Ministry of Territory Administration has recently undertaken a study about the local administration macro structure. Besides analysing the misfunctionalities of the actual deconcentration model legally in place, the study presents recommendations for necessary corrections which allow adjustments on the existing models to the objectives, resources and environment on which the local structures operates. The study still projects a model for local power reorganisation in Angola.

ECP, deconcentration and decentralisation programme

The Government of Angola has been showing its objective of deconcentrating and decentralising the public administration with a view of getting the management and services implementation closer to the beneficiaries and thus inserting more efficiency and swiftness on services provisions. It is pertinent to recall that the effective presence and good local governance has been several times pointed out by the communities, consulted on the DRP scope, as a fundamental factor for a sustainable **ECP**.

The main intervention areas for the promotion of a decentralisation and deconcentration process are:

- (i) (i) The restructuring and functional rationalisation and Provincial Governments organisation;
- (ii) (ii) The development of the human resources operating at the Local Administration, with special attention to the opportunities granted to women;
- (iii) (iii) The development of the Communal and Municipal Administration;
- (iv) (iv) The creation of conditions for the local government elections;
- (v) (v) The active involvement of the traditional power on the Local Administration; and
- (vi) (vi) The regulation of local finances.

The functional and organic restructuring implies the revision of the legislation and its respective decentralisation paradigm (decree NR 17/99). Anticipates namely: (i) The change on the composition of the Provincial Government in order to fit in the Governor, the Vice-governor and the Provincial Director; (ii) the Governor and Provincial Governor

competencies typification; (iii) The reconfiguration of the Provincial Councils, Municipals and Communal with the integration of the civil society organisation, traditional authorities, churches, privates and citizens individually; (iv) the internal organic reformulation according to the local conditions and eliminating standardisation; (v) the provision of special regimes for some municipalities with particular characteristics (determined by the population density, stage of development, etc.); (vi) the definition of the mechanisms of institutional co-ordination and accountability; (vii) the incentive to use the memorandums and understanding of protocols, between sectoral ministries and the provincial governments, as a mechanisms of decentralisation of functions; among others.

On the human resources development domain, it will be necessary on the other hand to offer good conditions and salaries to attract professionals and keep on jobs at the local level, on the other hand it will be necessary to elaborate a training programme, for the existing technical staff, with special incidence on the following domains: planning, public policies and projects formulation, community development, conflict resolution, and participatory, planning, management and evaluation methods.

Municipal and Communal Administration Development will require a deep deconcentration of the central administration and Provincial Governments, transferring functions, according to the gradually principles, subsidiary, differentiation and co-operation, to the municipals and communes and, at a later stage, from these to the autarchies. It will be necessary to operate an adjustment of the service models at the municipal and communal level in a way of responding to the main activities of the respective territory, turning the Local Administration into an efficient and useful tool.

For the constitution of the autarchies, it will be necessary, before and foremost, elaborate a law which rules the constitution process, organisation, competencies and responsibilities transfer to this level of decentralised power. We foreseen in anticipation that the following function will start to be transferred from the Central Administration level to the Local power: raise and management of local fiscal revenues; basic sanitation; primary health care provision; education; social assistance; civil protection and municipal police; urban transportation, sub-urban, intra-municipals and communal; water supply, among others.

The engagement of the traditional power institutions and of community organisations in exerting power at local level, it will be fundamental to guarantee the relevance, outreach and sustainability of interventions at the local level. The following domains can come to be transferred, within the capacities, from the Central Administration to the traditional power institutions: community land management; opening and maintenance of access routes to the neighbouring areas; conscription of the population; birth registration and deaths, education and reproductive health hygiene; literacy; territory reordering; environment preservation; cultural and physical assets conservation; local markets organisation, etc.

The elaboration of a local finances law essential to clarify the right and duties of the Local Administration organs in raise and use of fiscal revenues, namely about: the autarchy power to decide on the evolution of their own resources and its practical use and applications of financial resources; the right of access to financial resources belonging to other institutions (credits); the financial compensation for the transferred competencies; and the criteria of distribution and transfer of state revenues to the local organs (inhabitant, geographic areas, level of development, tax collection), among others.

Finally, it is worth to mention that in order to reinforce the decentralisation process, will be fundamental the promotion of partnership between the different levels of public administration and the traditional power and civil society. We suggest, namely, the strengthening of the partnerships on the planning processes, budget planning, services provision and on the process of monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects.

Expected results

In medium term, the following results are expected:

- (i) (i) Function clarification at the Provincial Government level and the elimination of existing duplications on the functions practise at the different levels;
- (ii) (ii) Internal organisation of the local organs more rational, adjusted to the resources (human and material) available and the local demands in terms of service provision;
- (iii) (iii) Reinforce the functioning of the mechanism of accountability;
- (iv) (iv) Human resources qualifications development and better distribution a the level of the territory according to the needs;
- (v) (v) Increase women representatively on Local Administration organs (increase foreseen of 30 per cent by 2006);
- (vi) (vi) Autarchies constitution;
- (vii) (vii) Reinforce the participation of local power institutions and civil society organisation on the fulfilment of their functions at the local level; and
- (viii) (viii) Elaboration of legislation for local finances.

5.9.4. Public Finances planning and management

Diagnostic

The following problems have been identified at the level of public finances planning and management: (i) inefficient integration between the process of planning and budgeting and the programme of Public Investment; (ii) weakness on the mechanism and procedures of budgeting, collection of fiscal revenues, management and registration of financial state revenues; (iii) weakness on the mechanism and procedures of budgeting, execution, registration and control of state expenditures; (iv) weakness on the mechanisms and procedures of registration and management of public debt, donations and counterentry donations; (v) fragility of the monitoring and evaluation tools of public enterprises; (vi) fragility of mechanisms and customs procedures; and (vii) lack of computer saved data of the whole process contained on the Integrated System of State Financial Management (SIGFE).

ECP, public finances and planning management programme

The processes of public finances and planning management have been of late benefiting from considerable developments.

The planning system has as its main objective, engage, harmonise and orient the economic agents behaviour, public and privates, on the sense of the mains recommendation or options of social and economic development defined by the state.

Envisaging the reinforce of capacities, the following interventions are foreseen on the planning scope:

- (i) (i) The approval and implementation of the Project Law Framework of Economic Planning which will establish the norms, judicial principles, the organs and their competencies (of central and provincial scope), the tools, methods and procedures of the planning system;
- (ii) (ii) The restructuring of the System of Public Investment Programme and Management;
- (iii) (iii) The conception of an integrated information system to support the planning

On the Government scope to improve the process of accountability and introduce more efficient mechanisms of public resources control, has been approved the Programme of Modernisation and Public Finances Management. The programme has as an objective to reach the consolidation of SIGFE, The reinforce of MINFIN capacity on administration of budget and financial management and reorganisation of administrative and control process of property with the view of a more and rational, efficient and transparent management of public accounts. The programme comprises three components: the management adequation, the information technology management and staff training. For each one of this components there are a series of measures foreseen which aims at strengthening the public finances system and all other components of the process, out of which we give emphasis to:

- (i) (i) Take measures aiming at a major accountability and transparency of the State Budget “OGE”;
- (ii) (ii) Revision of the budget classification to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of public expenditure and the integration of PIP with the State Budget;
- (iii) (iii) Insertion of a methodology of clarification of techniques for the State Budget revision;
- (iv) (iv) Organisation of the process of management and control of donations and public debt;
- (v) (v) Reinforce the institutional and technical capacity in the treasury and control of public enterprises;
- (vi) (vi) Conception of computer information, necessary for nets structuring and communication applications, as a way of dealing with standardised treatment;
- (vii) (vii) Consolidation, transparency and follow up and control of information related to the public finances management; and
- (viii) (viii) Training, capacitating and retraining of technical staff of MINFIN and of all government units those that are included on the function of managing the public finances, as a way of guaranteeing the knowledge of the tools and mechanisms developed, and assure its efficient use.

Still on the public finances management scope, there are a serie of specific initiatives that envisages the promotion of transparency and accountability of institutions before the governance action, namely:

- (i) (i) Divulge and disseminate the study of the oil sector diagnostic;
- (ii) (ii) Perform the financial auditing of all BNA account on a regular basis;
- (iii) (iii) Elaboration of law to combat the embezzlement and whiten of capital;
- (iv) (iv) Regular intervention of the Account Tribunal into the public account appreciation;
- (v) (v) Regulation of goods, assets and services acquisition^{25[25]}, through the creation of a commission, through orders of MINFIN, tasked with the evaluation of the public acquisition system, on technical co-ordination and drive of the reform process of the public acquisition system of goods and services and give comments and technical recommendation about the work produced regarding the institutional structure, organisational models on the acquisition process to adopt;
- (vi) (vi) Regular publication of statistical and financial information of the State activities (*websites* do MINFIN, BNA e INE).

^{25[25]} On the scope of the process of public acquisition reform, have been approved the Decree NR 22/1/92 about ventures, construction and reconstruction, and the Decree NR 7/96 about the public expenditures performance, lease, ventures, public work, services provision and goods acquisition.

5.10. Macroeconomic Management

Diagnostic

Since the national independence that Angola has been registering period of economic crisis. The first years of the decade of 90s had been particularly difficult, exactly as explained on chapter 2 above. The only evident exception to the economic crisis scenario is the oil sector which has been contributing for the maintenance of the GNP growth rate above 5 per cent per year, in spite of not compensating the loses verified in the rest sectors of the economy. Many factors have been already verified as determinants of the economic crisis that Angola has been lived on. The most important of them is the war which has devastated the social and human capital and destroyed Angola basic infra structures, constituting a strong constraint to the investment, in particular on the agriculture and manufacturing sector which has been previously very prosperous. The various difficulties, resulting also from the politic framework and ideological in force, in implementing an adequate stabilising economic has aggravated the situation leading to uncontrolled levels of inflation and unbalance on public account and balance of payment, with direct impacts on goods and services production (publics and privates), in investments and social well being.

Since 1999 that the Government of Angola has been, introducing a series of reforms aiming and macro economic stabilisation.

Programme on ECP scope

The main objectives of the Government economic programme are the macroeconomic stabilisation, based essentially on slowing down of the inflation rate, and the creation of conditions of performing investments on the side of the private initiative (in particular the smaller and medium farmers and entrepreneurs), to increase the production (agricultural and industrial) and to create jobs.

The construction of sustainable basis to relaunch the internal production will pass through the adjustment on prices, promotion of national competitive, implementation of financial and fiscal policies for productive investments and public investments in basic infra structure which allow cost reductions of the private operators activities and create the basic conditions for the market functioning.

The main components of the macroeconomic management are (i) the monetary and exchange policy, (ii) the financial markets development policies, (iii) the fiscal and budgeting policy, and (iv) the external policy.

The monetary and exchange policy

The monetary and exchange policy will continue to have as its principal objective the prices stabilisation and of national currency, through the control of inflation rate and the creation of conditions for accumulation of international reserves. For this effect, The Angolan National Bank (BNA) will lead an independent monetary policy, which will allow the exchange rate to be determinate by the markets themselves. The Central Bank will continue to make use of its tools of direct and indirect control of currency at their disposal, namely, the rediscount rate, the incidence base of obligatory reserves and issue of central bank titles and intervention with regulatory character at the level of the exchange market.

The following additional interventions are foreseen to strengthen the monetary and exchange management policy and the independence of the monetary authority:

- (i) (i) The constitution of a Unique Account of Treasury at the level of the Central Bank, allowing a better control over an efficient management and economy liquidity;

- (ii) (ii) Reinforce the co-ordination between the Central Bank and the National Treasury through the implementation of established measures on the Protocol about the Monetary and Exchange Management Policy^{26[26]} which rules the relationship between the two parts;
- (iii) (iii) Limitation of issuance of the Central Bank Titles to emergency interventions aiming at correcting the excessive liquidity floatation;
- (iv) (iv) The implementation of exchange legislation and regulation in force, namely those that limit the payment of National Treasury in foreign currency to the non residents exchange; and
- (v) (v) Adjustment of Gross International Reserves up to the levels internationally recommended of coverage of exportations of goods and services not factorials.

External Policy

The Government of Angola policy will continue to give privilege to the promotion of exportations and sector development with potential comparative advantages in relation with the exterior, namely the agricultural sector, agro-industrial and the manufacturing sector. The following measures are to be given emphasis in order to accomplish this objective:

- (i) (i) The lifting up of all non tariffs barriers to the commerce and customs tariffs adjustments up to the competitive level; and
- (ii) (ii) Give privilege to the acquisition at the internal market level, observing the fair concurrence principles, by the public institutions.

Financial Policy

The financial policy is closely related with the monetary policy, being also an aspect of it. However, deserves here a special approach by its importance in economy revitalisation and, on the creation of opportunities for the most poor to be able to develop their own productive activities.

The down listed measures are foreseen on the scope of Financial Sector Reform, being its importance highlighted on the **ECP** scope:

- (i) (i) Development of a safe internal payments system, trustful, efficient, adopting competitive prices and open to international payments system;
- (ii) (ii) Sep up a bank system at two levels, with separation between the monetary authority (creditor of last instance) and the bank commercial activity;
- (iii) (iii) Close progressively the commercial area of the Angolan National Bank;
- (iv) (iv) Gradual reduction on the State participation into the commercial banks;
- (v) (v) Eliminate the monopoly on the insurance sector;
- (vi) (vi) Open the financial sector to fair concurrence and enlarge and diversify the financial services;
- (vii) (vii) Define policies and financial tools to boost the housing; and
- (viii) (viii) Definition of policies and financial tools of micro credit promoting the constitution of specialised banks no type of service provision, particularly those oriented to the rural area.

Fiscal and Budget policy

The fiscal and budgeting policy aim at assuring good and services provision essentials to the population, having as criteria the distributive character of public resources collection and the equity, rationality and efficacy on use of these resources.

The fiscal policy will be based on enlarging the tax base and reduction of individual tax burden, in particular of the most poor (income redistribution policy). As such, efforts are

^{26[26]} The protocol has been signed on 19 September 2002 between the Ministry of Finance and the Angolan National Bank.

being done on the sense of leading the fiscal policy based on diversification of sources of revenues, on improving the collection of oil and gas and diamond revenues and on the modernisation of the mechanisms of collection of customs revenues.

The budgeting policy, or of expenditures, is based on the creation of conditions for peace consolidation and social stability. And as such, it is directed essentially to the assistance of emergency interventions for demobilisation, resettlement and social reintegration and reposition and expansion of social and economic infra structures.

The pressure for the execution of recurring expenditures and of investment of the State Budget on the social sectors and economic services, tend to increase as a response to the implementation of this strategy, being as such, necessary to channel even more financial resources for these sectors.

The following interventions are foreseen to introduce more equity, rationality and efficiency on the fiscal and budgeting policy:

- (i) (i) Issue National Treasury Titles to finance the budget deficit, avoiding also the monetarisation of the inflationist deficit;
- (ii) (ii) Modernisation of the customs services (services management supported by the *Crown Agents*);
- (iii) (iii) Acceleration of the public enterprises restructuring and privatisation programme;
- (iv) (iv) Improve the follow up of public enterprises and control its economic and financial performance;
- (v) (v) Establish a new mechanism of obligatory observance for official purchase and contracts by the public administration organisms;
- (vi) (vi) Create a legal framework about the allocation of financial resources to Local Administrations, keeping in mind the operational demands of the decentralisation and deconcentration process in course;
- (vii) (vii) Reduce progressively the volume on operational subsidies granted;
- (viii) (viii) Implementation of the Public Finances Management Modernisation Programme (described on section 4.4.8);
- (ix) (ix) Approval of the regulation and its implementation on the public investments planning and management process and its link to the State Budget.

Expected results

The main expected results on the macroeconomic management policy be:

- (i) (i) Prices stability, with an inflation rate below 2 digits from 2006 on;
- (ii) (ii) Exchange rate stability and more competitiveness of national production;
- (iii) (iii) Commercial Bank expansion, in particular the micro credit institutions all over the national territory;
- (iv) (iv) More efficiency and equity on revenues collection;
- (v) (v) Reduction of the budget deficit; and
- (vi) (vi) Swift and transparency on the presentation of the information of the public accounts.

6.6. COSTS AND MACROECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE ECP

6.1. Costs with the implementation of the ECP

The total cost of the **ECP** has been estimated at \$3.170m, for the period of 2003 to 2005/06^{27[27]}. This amount is distributed by the ten top priority areas previously identified, according to what is shown on table 20, including an amount of 10 per cent regarding the increments of functioning costs resulting from the expansion of infra structures and services generated by several interventions.

Table 20. Total estimated costs of the ECP

Priority areas of ECP	Total estimated costs (in million USD)	Proportion (%)
1. Social Reinsertion	350	12,3
2. Demining	285	10,0
3. Food security and Rural Development	70	2,5
4. HIV/AIDS	71	2,5
5. Education	450	15,8
6. Health	158	5,5
7. Basic Infra structures	1.038	36,4
8. Employment and Professional formation	45	1,6
9. Governance	325	11,4
10. Macroeconomic Management	60	2,1
Recurrent expenditures induced	319	10,0
TOTAL	3.170	100,0

Many of the interventions identified on this strategy are already under way during the year of 2003. Around \$600m included on the State Budget (OGE) for the financial year of 2003 corresponds to the **ECP** intervention, that is to say, 19 per cent of the total **ECP** cost, and 76 per cent of the Public Investments Programme for the year of 2003. It is estimated that in 2004 the expenditures with the implementation of the ECP increases up to \$865m (27 per cent out of the total), and up to \$1.026 (32 per cent), in 2005, and up to \$679m (21 per cent) by 2006.

6.2. Macroeconomic and financial framework

The macroeconomic framework for the period of 2004 to 2007 establishes the financial framework for the implementation of the **ECP**. The macroeconomic framework projects the

^{27[27]} The calculations detailed for the financial assignments are clearly explained on the specific operational plans of each one of the priority components.

evolution of the internal and external resources envelope, as well as the total expenditures based on the stability and budget deficit contention presupposition

The following objectives or goals, to be reached by the end of 2007, has been established as calculation presupposition:

- (i) (i) Reach the macroeconomic stability through formulation of policies aiming at the inflation rate reduction down to one digit – getting closer to 10 per cent by the end of 2007 (inflation accumulated by the end of the year);
- (ii) (ii) Assure a medium growth annual rate of the real GNP of 13.9 per cent during 2003-2007;^{28[28]}
- (iii) (iii) Transit from a position of global fiscal balance (based on the commitments) deficit of quasi less 9 per cent, in 2002, to a superavit balance of around less 3.8 per cent of the GNP^{29[29]};
- (iv) (iv) Reconstruct, gradually, the international gross reserves with the aim of attaining a level equivalent to 2.2 months of imports by the end of 2007; and
- (v) (v) Increase the relative weight of the expenditures that concurs directly to combat poverty.

To reach these goals the Government of Angola has committed to follow, along the line of the macroeconomic management policy previously presented (see section 4.4.9), the following interventions of budgeting policy destined to contain the budget deficit more to guarantee that public resources are channelled and used on the priority intervention areas defined by the Government:

- (i) (i) Reduce the proportion of the total expenditures of the State Budget (OGE) on the GNP, from 47 per cent in 2002, to 39 per cent by 2007;
- (ii) (ii) Reduce the expenditures of goods and services, from 18.6 per cent of the GNP in 2002, to 10 per cent of the GNP by 2007;
- (iii) (iii) Reduction of expenditures with transfers to 2,8 per cent of the GNP by 2007; and
- (iv) (iv) Increase the resources allocation to the Ten Priority Areas, with an investment proportion of 7,4 per cent of the GNP per year, and representing at minimum between 14 and 17 per cent of the total OGE expenditures.

^{28[28]} A substantial part of this economic growth will be supported by the production of new oil and gas wells recently discovered, which production is expected to double by 2006. The GNP oil and gas growth has been estimated at 4,3 per cent in 2003, 16,5 per cent in 2004, 12,1 per cent in 2005, 25,5 per cent in 2006 and 28,4 per cent by 2007.

^{29[29]} The oil and gas production increase will allow the increase of the fiscal revenues, which will contribute to the deficit reduction. It is estimated that the State revenues from the oil and gas sector increases by 3,4m dollars in 2002, to 6,8m dollars by 2007. The oil price should vary from \$22/pb, in 2003, to \$20 in 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007.

Table 21. Total Revenues and expenditures and the ECP framework, 2002-2007

(million of USD or specified otherwise)	OGE 2002	OGE 2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Revenues	4.391	4.404	5.106	5.524	6.640	8.276
Oil revenues	3.369	3.597	3.891	4.209	5.060	6.307
Other revenues	1.022	807	1.215	1.315	1.580	1.969
Total expenditures	5.401	5.149	5.686	6.207	7.376	9.173
Non capital expenditures	3.931	4.084	4.610	5.044	5.977	7.429
Capital expenditures	774	1.066	1.076	1.164	1.399	1.744
<i>d.q. cost of ECP investment</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>370</i>
global balance (commitment point of view) in % of GNP	-8.8	-6.3	-4.0	-4.4	-3.9	-3.8
global balance (safe point of view) in % of GNP	-1.4	-5.1	-3.0	-4.4	-3.9	-3.8
Financing						
Internal (gross)	405	-254	289	0	0	0
External (gross)	-556	460	-67	-234	-104	-104
Donation and bonus	314	402	215	0	0	0
<i>Memory:</i>						
GNP pm (million of Kwanzas)	498.774	963.090	1.340.223	1.563.998	2.001.803	2.576.950
GNP pm (million of USD)	11.478	11.890	14.453	15.636	18.796	23.427
Exchange annual medium rate (Kz/USD)	43	81	92.7	100	107	110
Total revenue in % of GNP	38	37	35	35	35	35
Total expenditures in % of GNP	47	43	39	40	39	39

source: OGE 2002; OGE 2003 (revised) and macroeconomic planning (MINPLAN).

According to the Macroeconomic Framework planning for 2003 to 2007, the Government will be able to finance more than two third (68 per cent) out of the total of the **ECP** investment, with the distribution presented on the table below.

Table 22. Estimated costs with the ECP, 2003-2007

	OGE 2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
<i>Million of USD</i>						
Estimated costs with the ECP	600	630	650	800	495	3.170
Investment costs	600	600	600	700	370	2.870
Recurring costs	0	30	50	100	120	300

Table 23. Structure foreseen to finance part of the ECP investments, 2003-2007

	OGE 2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
<i>Million of USD</i>						
Investment cost with ECP	600	600	600	700	370	2.870
Internal own resources (Government of Angola)	600	600				

External resources	0	0				
<i>Total percentage</i>						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Internal resources	100	100				
External resources	0	0				

PART C

FOLLOW UP AND EVALUATION

7.7. CONSULTATION AND DISSEMINATION

The poverty phenomenon is multi-dimensional and, as such, requires the involvement of several institutions for the formulation of strategies and programmes aiming at poverty reduction, as well as the follow up and evaluation of its implementation. To reach the objectives leading to the poverty reduction demands the mobilisation and sensitisation of all society so that everyone feels integrated and part of the whole process, becoming a Government partner. The consultations are the mechanisms to be given privilege to guarantee the establishment of partnership whether in formulation or implementation of policies and strategies to combat poverty.

Meanwhile, the Government has stated a consultation process with the objective of elaborating a profile of the Angolan poverty, identify its causes and formulate a strategy and policy which guarantees its reduction within short period of time, as well as the promotion of a sustained social economic development in medium and long term. Next to that, hereby is presented the Government approach used during the consultation process of the **ECP**, as well as the description of the consultation undertaken in the formulation of the present strategy.

7.1. Objectives and principles

The process of consultation gives possibility to society participation on the social and economic development process, whether through formulation of strategies, whether directly on the implementation of the programme to reduce poverty and development promotion. The consultations have the following main objectives: (i) guarantee the engagement and ownership of the interventions by the society and, in particular, by the direct beneficiaries; (ii) generate consensus upon the decisions taken as to avoid conflict and guarantee more advantages for the society; and (iii) promote the establishment of partnership between several stakeholders in order to rationalise efforts and benefit from synergies.

In order to produce desired effects, the consultation process must obey a series of fundamental principles, which are:

- (i) (i) ***Participatory and representative***: involving actively the representatives of all segments and giving to all of them equal opportunity to express their opinions and interests;
- (ii) (ii) ***Integrated***: Giving possibility to joint discussions between several actors representatives in order to confront the different positioning, generate consensus and find ways of partnership;
- (iii) (iii) ***Inclusive***: inciding on all relevant themes of all society segments;

- (iv) (iv) **Transparent:** Collect and give to know all the contributions presented by the consulted entities, leaving clear consensus and eventual non solved conflicts;
- (v) (v) **Frequent:** done regularly in order to be able to evaluate changes and development occurred and spot mistakes which should be corrected on formulation and or implementation of interventions.

7.2. Intervening

The intervening on the consultation process on the **ECP** scope, are all entities that represent the interest of the different segments of the society, in particular of target groups. Five big intervening groups can be identified: (i) the Government organs, to the municipal, provincial and central levels, (ii) the parliament and the parliamentarian commission; (iii) the organised entities of civil society, such as NGOs, the legal churches, universities and the mass medias, among other; (iv) the private sector; (v) the local communities representative (community leaders); and (vi) partner from the international co-operation.

It is the responsibility of the Government organs, at the central, provincial and municipal levels to promote the consultation and dissemination of information and knowledge to the several segments of the society.

7.3. Modalities, forms and sequence of the consultations

There are two modalities of the consultation process, the sound out and direct participation. The sound out consisting in a process of ideas and dialogue exchange between the Government (central, provincial or municipal administration), entity responsible for the formulation and global co-ordination of the implementation of the **ECP**, and the entity sounded out, that can be any of the intervening previously identified. The sounding out aims and collecting information, ideas and opinions that can support the formulation of policies and strategies of the Government. The direct participation consisting in an effective involvement of non-governmental social actors (normally the communities representative) in formulation of policies and decision taking. The **ECP** foresees direct participation of communities on the definition of specific interventions to be developed in many sectors. In fact the participation of the communities is a fundamental presupposition of social reinsertion, rural development programme operationalisation among others.

There are several ways of conducting a consultation: through meetings and thematic working groups or even multi-thematic, seminars, conferences, training workshops, and many other informal methods.

The working thematic groups entail normally a class of professionals or individuals with knowledge about a specific theme (e.g. education, health, and environment). These sessions allows going deep into analyses of a specific theme and obtaining valuable effective contributions for the formulation of strategy. These groups are set up inside the central administration that is actually represented by the **ECP** Technical Commission.

The multi-thematic groups or meetings comprise individuals or professionals of several areas, being the ideal forums to do analyses about inter sectoral priorities and about the

connections between the different areas. Allows the development of a more general and integrated vision about the poverty phenomenon, helps to understand its several dimensions and promote the synergies and co-ordination schemes.

The seminars and conferences allow the dissemination of accumulated knowledge about specific themes or about several other themes for the target group. This kind of seminar will have a multi-thematic character and global, being held after the work of the sectoral working group and of consultations of the central and provincial organs. These meetings will be held with the objective of the whole work been presented to the civil society. Serves also to present the results obtained by the working group, to exchange information and recommendations at several levels and consultation forums for final appreciation.

The training workshops are held at the level of central and provincial administration levels in a perspective of the participants getting familiarised with the consultation and participation concepts, the possible dialogue mechanisms, matters to be discussed, the ways of prioritising the programme actions and in particular the **ECP** content.

The meetings, working groups and workshops, tend to be interactive ways of conducting consultation, giving privilege to the direct participation of the speaker. The seminars and conferences are more adequated forums to do the dissemination of information and knowledge to a wider audience.

There are consultation processes still less formalised, resorting to techniques such as surveys or interviews of opinions and the Rural Participatory Diagnosis (DRP). The DRP are ways of consultation that gives privilege to dialogue with the rural communities.

The consultation process normally obeys a sequence or logical ordering that gets from the bottom upward. Thus, the process starts normally with the meetings or working groups about specific thematic, leading to joint analysis and debates about several themes and ending in a large process of presentation of results of these working groups in seminars for a general concentrations.

7.4. Consultations undertaken over the formulation of the ECP

A strategy to combat poverty is credible and sustainable if it is conceived in a sufficient participatory framework by all level of the civil society. The consultation processes regarding the elaboration of the **ECP** in Angola comprised two phases. The first one is a consultation of the government institutions at the central and local levels. The second one is the local community's consultation.

The consultation process that was at the base of formulation of this **ECP** had been launched during a seminar held in 2000, that aimed at, fundamentally, informing about the process of the preparation of the **ECP**, give to know the experiences and lessons learned in other African countries and debate the priorities of technical assistance to support the macroeconomic stabilisation and on the poverty reduction. This seminar had an ample participation of the several sectors of the society. The following entities were present during the event: Government members, Parliamentarian, President advisors, high Government staff and National and International NGOs representatives. The seminar

provided an opportunity to identify the institutions and entities to be consulted over the process of formulation of the poverty strategy.

Over the process of elaboration of the strategy there had been several consultation events. On these encounters, had been discussed strategies to improve the well being of the society and increase the income of the poor. These meetings had come to the conclusion that the ECP document would have to observe the following conditions: (i) being inclusive and long term out reach directed to concrete outputs results; (ii) being integrated in the Government policy framework and on the sectoral programme; (iii) guarantee the civil society participation from the very beginning; (iv) have legal institutional and efficient bases in order to guarantee a transparent execution; and (v) have a strong national ownership and being elaborated by the Government.

The methodology adopted is based on the joint impact evaluation of the social policies, namely those directed to the health, education and social reinsertion, with the aim of finding the causes of the existing poverty level. For this effect a seminar about social policies has been held in June 2001, during the seminar an analyse of the poverty profile of the vulnerable group has been undertaken, as well as the evaluation of policies, strategies and social programmes implemented in the last years. This seminar led to the characterisation of the poverty, from different points of views, and identifies some of the barriers to the poverty reduction. This work ended with the elaboration of a first and preliminary **ECP** version. Said version had been submitted for the appreciation by the international co-operation partners and stakeholders through their respective representations in Angola, namely: The United Nations System, The World Bank, The International Monetary Fund and European Union. These entities had provided valuable comments to the preliminary version of the document, which then had been used as the base of the elaboration of the second version.

The second version of the **ECP** document had been again submitted to an inclusive process of consultation. In parallel, the Technical Interministerial Commission, civil society representatives and members of parliament had attended a seminar organised in United Kingdom with the aim of improving the knowledge of methods and consultation processes on the scope of formulation of strategies to reduce poverty. During this seminar, a conclusion was taken considering the elaboration of a strategy and plan of consultation that, according to the criteria such as the legitimacy and representativeness, would identify the organs and institutions, as well as the civil society representative, whom the consultation process would be done. With this effect, the intention, contemplate besides the organisations from the traditional forums and established, those that guarantee more representativeness of whole civil society, namely the local communities themselves.

The consultation process triggered contemplated the governmental institutions and the legislative organs and the civil society, namely: Churches, National and international NGOs, community organisations, professional associations and the private sector. Had been also consulted the bilateral and multilateral co-operation agencies. This exercise favoured that **ECP** could reflect the interests and priorities of all segments of the society.

The inter governmental consultation had been intended for creation of consensus necessary to establish a unique strategy shared by all Government level. The consultation to the National Assembly aimed at assuring that the political will and the leadership of the global consultation process would reach needed level for an inclusive strategy and with a high degree of national priority, through the channels of institutionalised social dialogue and of

the country leadership and decision making organs. The consultation to the Organised Civil Society and to the local communities had been intended for the collection of contributions which would then complement the Government vision about the social economic profile, national and territorial and the identification of more adequate interventions to give response to the serious unbalance problems. The process of consultation to the local communities took place with the support of The Free Hand Association (AMA) and the Social Support Fund (FAS) that played the role of moderators during the process of direct consultation with the Communities. The consultations used participatory techniques for data collection and perceptions, problems and priorities of intervention identified by the communities, with the view of refining the **ECP** quality and establish more consistent priorities adapted to the situation on the ground. This initiative took place in villages and communes of all Angolan provinces.

7.5. Consultation and dissemination plan

The process of consultation started over the formulation of the **ECP** will continue as a way of allowing a follow up of the implementation and obtain elements to make the analyses possible and evaluate the results reached and thus, progressively, adjust the policies and strategies to the population real needs, in particular the most vulnerable groups.

On the other hand, a campaign of dissemination of information of the actual strategy will be launched as well as specific issues related with the poverty theme.

The dissemination and consultation process proposed by the government is based first of all on the existing dialogue mechanisms at the national and local level. Complementarily, will be stabilised specific mechanisms as a way of guaranteeing participation even more inclusive of the potential stakeholders. At this level it is essential to highlight the need to institutionalise ways of rural participatory diagnosis, according to the patterns of the work elaborated during the process of formulation of the **ECP**.

The following interventions are foreseen on the **ECP** consultation and dissemination scope:

- (i) (i) ***Sessions of ECP dissemination with all society representatives.*** These sessions of dissemination will be carried out through seminars directed to specific society groups. It is foreseen to hold four big seminars at the national level (one with the parliament, organised civil society, private sector and international co-operation) and several other sessions with selected communities.
- (ii) (ii) ***Elaboration of thematic leaflets.*** The intention is to guarantee that the **ECP** content been understood by all society layer. These leaflets are simplified ways of dissemination of the ECP content, based on the following themes: one, about the concept and poverty profile in Angola and ten about every single priority area.
- (iii) (iii) ***Training courses about poverty.*** These courses are administered to the staff working for the public institutions of State at the central, provincial and municipal level. In a first instance, the courses will be administered to the central Government organisms. The individuals training at this level will give training assistant trainers so that they afterward can administer training courses

the municipal and communal administration organs. The Universities will be the main collaborators of the Government in preparation of supportive material and courses supervision.

- (iv) (iv) ***Rural participatory diagnosis.*** The existing work started should continue over the formulation of the **ECP**. These work aims at collecting additional inputs from other zones of the country as well as doing a qualitative follow up of the social economic conditions of the community previously consulted. The main government collaborators for the elaboration of the DRP should continue to be AMA and FAS due to the fact that they have acquired experience over the participatory process.
- (v) (v) ***Elaboration of a document of dissemination and consultation strategy.*** In spite of the current chapter presents the general elements of consultation and dissemination strategy, a more detailed and specific document about the process will be developed, which identifies the responsibilities of each one of stakeholders, provide explanations on how to organise each phase of the consultation, presents a planning calendar of activities to be developed on these area and, above all of this, contributes so that the society participation over the **ECP** process, be a set of events.

8.8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The implementation of the **ECP** demands a follow up and permanent analyse which allows evaluate the progress reached, identify obstacles encountered and suggest eventual corrections and adjustments to the programme design in order to turn into more efficient on the execution of the objectives to which have been defined. In fact, in a very volatile context and of constant renewals and apprenticeship, as the Angolan context is, it is imperative to assure the existence of mechanisms of constant information update and of knowledge that feeds the process of planning and management. The monitoring and evaluation should provide the necessary tools for the follow up and analyse on the progress and impact of the programmes over the implementation of the **ECP**, it is also part of the key information process to support the formulation of the Development Programme for Medium term and of Strategy for Long term.

8.1. Concept, objectives and principles

The monitoring and evaluation are concepts closely related but which distinctions should have to be clarified. The monitoring consists in following up and information collection about the progress to reach determined pre-defined goal. The monitoring consists for example in measuring regularly the poverty incidence and the characteristics of human development. The evaluation consists in measuring the impact of the programme to combat poverty on the level of poverty and analyse up to which stage reached progresses at the level of population well being are the results of these same policy and programme.

The following are part of the monitoring objectives: (i) follow up the progress of the programmes to combat poverty (activities undertaken, reached goals); and (ii) follow up periodically the changes at the level of population well being (through qualitative and quantitative indicators that serves to measure the human development and poverty).

The objectives of the evaluation are: (i) measure the degree of the changes of the level of poverty (in a quantitative and qualitative way); and (ii) evaluate the efficiency and relevance of the Government and partners interventions in the process to combat poverty.

The **ECP** monitoring and evaluation is based on five fundamental principles: (i) the use of existing mechanisms to do the follow up and implementation of strategies, in order to rationalise the work and benefit the already existing knowledge; (ii) the differentiation between process and impact, i.e. between the verification of the accomplishment of the assumed commitments and the changes or last objectives that would have to be reached (that can be conditioned by external factors to the Government intervention); (iii) the combination between quantitative and qualitative analyses resulting from the complexity of the poverty phenomenon; (iv) the participation of all relevant parts, in particular the targeted group of the **ECP**; and (v) the use of the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the continuous adjustment and revision of interventions or the goals keeping the central strategic objectives, feed back the planning cycle.

8.2. Typology, instruments and monitoring indicators

There are two ways on the monitoring process: the monitoring of the process and the monitoring of the impact. The Process monitoring does the follow up of the implementation programme while the impact monitoring does the follow up of well being changes.

8.2.1. Process Monitoring

The process monitoring has two main components. The monitoring of programming and execution does the follow up of resources allocation to undertake foreseen activities in the programmes and the proper execution or expenditures carried out. The monitoring of results follows the effective implementation of intervention included on the programme. The two components complement each other and must be developed jointly. As an example: the programme monitoring and execution is retained on the amount of resources channelled for the primary health care area, while the results monitoring analyses the services provision for the primary health care.

The reports and stock of the execution of the Social and Economic Programme of the Government and of the OGE constitutes the instruments of reference to undertake the process monitoring, because they produce indicators of activities performed and expenditures incurred.

This global report should be complemented by more specific and detailed reports produced at the level of the sector, province and or municipal. There are still important documents the reports of programme progress and individuals projects of each one of the **ECP** priority areas.

The indicators produced by the process monitoring are essentially intermediate indicators of inputs and outputs. The input indicators measure the quantity of material and financial resources made available for the implementation of programmes (example: budget allocations, human resources, and equipment). The output indicators measure the accomplishment degree of the activities through resources allocation (example: NR of vaccination given NR of patients treated, NR of births).

8.2.2. Impact Monitoring

The impact monitoring does the follow up of registered changes at the level of the community and family aggregated. The impact can be measured as qualitative or quantitative.

The monitoring of quantitative impact does the follow up of the well being changes at the level of the communities and family aggregated through quantitative indicators of poverty and well being that are regularly collected by the National Institute of Statistics and other institutions that produce statistical information. The MICS and the IDR constitutes examples of support instrument to the quantitative impact monitoring because they collect and produce social and economic indicators related to the communities and families development.

The monitoring of qualitative impact complements the previous one through information collection provided by the communities and families on their understanding about their well

being and quality and interventions relevance and services provided on the **ECP** scope. The qualitative impact monitoring is done through the Participatory Poverty Evaluation or the Rural Participatory Diagnosis.

The impact monitoring produces final indicators that measure the goals that the objective has reached. The Impact indicators measure the quantity of the objective that has been reached (examples: percentage of children vaccinated, percentage of deliveries). The result indicators measure the quality of the final objective reached (example: infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate).

Table 23. Type, component, instruments and monitoring indicators

Type of monitoring	Components	Instruments	Example of an indicator
Process monitoring	Programming and execution	Reports on the OGE execution Reports financial programme execution and specifics projects	Resources allocated to primary health care
	Result	Balance of the Government programme Balance of sectoral programmes and projects	Percentage of children vaccinated
Impact monitoring	Quantitative impact	MICS IDR	Infant mortality rate
	Qualitative impact	Poverty participatory evaluation DRP	Health services quality according to community opinion

8.3. Evaluation Instruments

Evaluation is a kind of medium term intervention which uses the monitoring results to analyse until what point the results and impact of said policy are exactly the planned ones in relation to those predefined. Evaluation helps to understand the relevance of policy strategy for the prosecution of the objectives outlined, giving indications about necessary changes and adjustments. The evaluation of the **ECP** will tell if the priority areas and its respective actions have been the most adequate ones to reach the objective of poverty reduction and incidence in Angola.

The evaluation instrument are surveys and deep studies and detailed that falls on all aspects related to poverty and the Government strategy to combat it. These studies will have to necessarily be the product of a joint work of academic survey institutions, counting on the participation of several intervening on the process to combat poverty. These studies will have to provide the necessary elements for the elaboration of final Evaluation Report, by the end of 2005. This report should do an efficient ECP analyse and identify the necessary adjustments and corrections of the policies to combat poverty, providing an important contribution to the Government Development Programme for the medium term.

8.4. Information support system

The analyse of the evolution and performance of the strategy to combat poverty require a substantial volume of information and analytical capacity in order to transform said

information into recommendations and suggestion to be followed by the policy. Such recommendations and suggestions constitute a central aspect for the redefinition and evolution of the strategy and programmes. This way, the demand for qualitative and quantitative information about poverty require an extra effort on the side of the organisms tasked with information production, given the complexity of the poverty phenomenon. This is the reason why, it is necessary to establish a continuous and inclusive information system, at the national as well as local level. Thus, the strengthening of those organisms producing information in the country is essential to follow up the social economic indicators necessary to analyse the evolution of the poverty phenomenon in Angola.

The National Institute of Statistic (INE) has been doing significant efforts do develop this field of study which is information production. In 2002, has been approved by the Permanent Council of Ministers Commission the National Statistical Plan for medium term 2002-2006. This plan has as a general objective the orientation and co-ordination of production and dissemination of official statistical information that reflects the structure and tendency on the social, economic and demographic domain, according to the planned needs economic and financial management and investigation. Besides several foreseen initiatives with the view of developing and consolidating the system of statistical information production in Angola, one of the priorities of this plan is to implement an integrated system of survey to the family aggregated and enterprises. Said system would help to build up a sectoral statistical base on the social and economic activities domain such as: (i) Public Finances Statistics; (ii) External Commerce Statistic; (iii) Agricultural, forestry and fishery statistical; (iv) Industrial Statistical; (v) Construction Statistic; (vi) Work and Employment Statistic of formal sector, based on the Staff Statistical Information; (vii) Social and Demographic Statistic, through specific surveys undertaken; (viii) Education Statistic; (ix) Health Statistic; Justice Statistic; and (x) Gender Statistic.

From 2003 to 2006, the National Statistic Plan foresees a regular publication of statistical bulletin on the above mentioned areas. It is also worth to mention the publications, envisaged for 2006, from the results of next MICS, which constitutes one of the main source of information for social well being indicators monitoring.

Besides statistic production, the INE development plan foreseen also the elaboration of economic and social studies about the main and big problems and national development objectives, mainly, around the poverty monitoring perspective. We will emphasise the studies about Angolan poverty profile and about the informal sector, to be developed by 2006.

Besides this national information system, it is fundamental to continue betting on the information influx consolidation between the sectoral Ministries and the Ministry of Finance and MINPLAN, that allows regular information collection about the programme progress (whether in physical terms, or financial) and about the evolutions and eventual adjustments that occurs on the State Administration Institutional Framework.

8.5. Institutional framework and monitoring and evaluation plan

Due to the complexity of the poverty phenomenon the monitoring and evaluation work and its evolution on the **ECP** implementation context, it is also complex and multi dimensional. In fact, the monitoring and evaluation require a continuous rigorous consultation work, of information collection and analyses, which needs a high number of stakeholders.

The last beneficiaries of the monitoring and evaluation are the **ECP** target group, given that through these exercises it is envisaged to verify until what stage the **ECP** is being followed and is producing expected results and desired impact. The target groups interests are defined by society organised entities such as the National Assembly, the civil society Organisations, the private sector organisations and the community's representatives. These are, however, the main speakers of the monitoring and evaluation process.

The Government, at the central, provincial and municipal level, is responsible for the **ECP** follow up and implementation, and, as such, for the production of indicators and necessary instruments to undertake the monitoring. The **ECP** Technical Commission, organ that provides technical support to the Inter Ministerial commission, is responsible for the co-ordination of the monitoring and evaluation work. However, the statistical data, studies and analyses undertaken on the monitoring scope, should be done in collaboration with several entities, in particular the INE, universities and survey institutes and NGOs, due to their high experience and technical expertise for this type of initiative.

The monitoring of the **ECP** programming and execution is of direct responsibility of the MINPLAN and MINFIN, through annual reports productions and the Government programmes balances and reports of the OGE execution. Thus, this document should assure the direct connection with the priority intervention areas defined by the **ECP**.

The sectoral ministries, in collaboration with the provincial and municipal representatives and with the MINPLAN supervision, are responsible for the monitoring results (performed activity documentation, resources used, etc.).

The quantitative impact monitoring is developed essentially the INE, although counting on the sectoral ministry collaboration (on specific sectoral indicator production) and the MINPLAN. The qualitative impact monitoring will be performed through the DRP and by the meetings, seminars and consultation with the population. The responsibility of co-ordination of this process is of the MINPLAN with the technical assistance from the universities and NGOs those that have been developing works on this field.

The **ECP** evaluation will be done by a diversified group with several entity representations, namely the representatives from the **ECP** target groups.

The institutional framework described above for the **ECP** monitoring and evaluation is represented on the diagram below.

Graphic 3. ECP, institutional monitoring and evaluation framework



The main interventions on the ECP monitoring and evaluation scope are summarised on the table 19 below.

Table 24. Monitoring and Evaluation Activities Plan

Objective	Instrument	Entity involved	How often
Monitor the Implementation progress	OGE execution report	MINFIN	Annually
	Annual reports of the Government programme	MINPLAN, MINFIN and sectoral Ministries	Annually
Monitor the quantitative impact	MICS	INE	Five years
	IDR	INE	Five years
	Sectoral statistics collection	INE and Sectoral Ministries	To be defined
Monitor the qualitative impact	Rural Participatory diagnosis	NGO, MINPLAN	Biennial
	Thematic Studies	INE, universities, MINPLAN	Annually
Relevance and efficiency evaluation	Studies and surveys	MINPLAN, INE sectoral Ministries (regarding their especific areas); universities, NGO, Institute of Investigation	2006 and then from five to five years

ANNEX I. PLAN AND PROGRAMMES IN COURSE ON THE ECP SCOPE

Priority area of intervention	Designation	Timeframe	ECP objectives	Co-ordinating body
1. Social Reinsertion	Social Reinsertion programme	2003-2005	Support the return and settlement of the internally displaced, refugees and demobilised to their origin areas or resettlement integrating them in a sustainable way into to the social and economic life	Ministry of Assistance and Social Reinsertion
2. Security and civil protection	Demining programme		Guarantee the minimum conditions of physical security of citizens through mine clearance and other unexploded ordnance	National Institute for Mines clearance and all unexploded ordnance
3. food security and rural development	Food Security programme	2003-2005	Minimise the risks of hunger starvation, satisfy the internal food needs and relaunch the rural economy as a vital sector for a sustainable development	Ministry of agriculture and rural development
4. HIV/AIDS	National strategic plan STD/HIV/AIDS	2003-2005	Control the propagation of HIV/AIDS and mitigate the effects on people living with HIV/AIDS and their families	National commission to fight AIDS
5. Education	National plan of action and education for all	Emergency phase: 2003-2005	Assure the universal access to primary qualitative education, eradicate the illiteracy and create conditions of adolescent integration, young and people with special needs, with gender equity	Ministry of education
6. Health	Health sector post conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation Plan	2003-2005	Improve the health status of the population specially through the increase of access to the primary health care with quality	Ministry of health
7. Basic Infra-structures	Basic infra structures rehabilitation and reconstruction plan	Priority phase: 2003-2006	Reconstruct, rehabilitate and expand the basic infra structures for the economic development, social and human	Ministry of public work, Ministry of water and energy and Ministry of Urbanism and Environment
8. Employment and Professional formation	National manpower valorisation programme		Valorise the national man power and thus promote the access to employment and boost the creation of auto-employment	Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and social security
9. Governance	Programme of support of Judicial system reform		Expand the administration and justice into all national territory and support the civil society protection net that concurs directly for the affirmation of law and order	Ministry of Justice

	Public Administration reform programme		Build up an administration guided to citizens and development objectives	Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and social security
	Programme to support decentralisation		Approximate the management and implementation of services to the beneficiaries and thus insert more efficiency and swiftness on services provision	Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and social security
	Development programme for the programming system for the public investment management	2002-2005	Engage, harmonise and guide the economic agents behaviour, publics and privates, according to the guidance or options or policies of social and economic development	Ministry of Planning
	National statistic Plan	2002-2005	Support the production and diffusion of statistical official information, which reflects the structure and tendency on the social, economic and demographic domains, according to the planning needs, economic and financial management and of investigation in terms of poverty.	National Statistic Institute
10. Macroeconomic management	Programme for the development of the National financial system		Develop a safe financial system, trustful, efficient with adoption of competitive prices and with specialised services for the small businessmen and rural entrepreneurs.	Angolan National Bank
	Programme for modernisation of the public finances management	2002-2005	Concur for a more rational management, efficient and transparent of public finances	Ministry of Finance

ANNEX II. MACROECONOMIC PLANNING FRAMEWORK

ANNEX III. PROGRESS INDICATORS AND OF RESULTS DEFINED ON ECP SCOPE