

## Angola

**The Development Challenge:** In FY 2003, Angolans continued their ground-breaking transition toward national reconciliation and a lasting peace that will firmly place the country on the path to recovery, reconstruction, and development. While much has been achieved to put an end to life-threatening situations faced by millions of Angolans during the 27 year civil war, much more needs to be done to consolidate these gains over the next year. At the same time, reintegration and recovery efforts need strengthening to pave the way for the re-establishment of the social, political and economic life of the country. To achieve these goals during 2004, the United States will work with the Government of the Republic of Angola and other partners to address remaining emergency needs, while complementing government efforts to improve living conditions. This includes supporting the resumption of productive activities and providing access to social services in resettlement and return areas. During 2003, over 3.8 million war-affected persons resettled or returned to their areas of origin. Hundreds of thousands of persons remain temporarily resettled, and 350,000 refugees are still in neighboring countries. While there seems to be greater political tolerance, many Angolans, despite the growing demand for greater political participation, remain disenfranchised.

Angola's economy continues to grow, but overall performance is below potential because of weak physical infrastructure, poor economic policy, and continued corruption at all levels of society. High inflation, a misaligned exchange rate, under-investment by the government in social sectors, a large fiscal deficit, and vast unrecorded expenditures in a shadow economy are major factors in macroeconomic destabilization. With national elections expected in 2005, the country's fledgling civil society organizations are engaging political leaders and the public in constructive dialogue about the country's future. As people return to their farmlands and engage in economically productive activities, successes in securing property rights and resources for infrastructure development will make a crucial difference in their ability to generate income and gain a solid foothold in the national economy. Continued investments in Angola's people at this crucial stage are key to help build a democratically governed, politically stable country that protects the rights of its citizens and promotes their health and economic vitality.

Even with the cessation of the civil war, health statistics for women and children in Angola have not changed. Data from the UNICEF 2004 State of the World Children shows there is still a high incidence of maternal mortality, 1,700 per 100,000 live births; and the mortality rate for children under five is 260 deaths per 1,000 live births. Malaria and diarrheal diseases are endemic, as are many vaccine-preventable diseases such as measles. Angola's war deterred the spread of HIV/AIDS by making large portions of the country inaccessible. The state was cut off from most contact with its more HIV-affected neighbors. With the end of the war, however, transportation routes are reopening, and many of those displaced by the war are returning to their homes. In 2001, UNAIDS estimated Angola's national HIV/AIDS prevalence at 5.5%. Due to war conditions, however, this estimate was based on a very small sample of sero-prevalence surveys within restricted geographic areas. The current situation is dramatically different due to large population movements. Prevalence rates are conservatively projected at over 8% for 2003 and up to 18% by 2010. Without adequate measures to address HIV/AIDS, Angola could attain the same rates of HIV/AIDS infection (23-39%) as its neighbors.

The U.S. national interests in Angola are socioeconomic, humanitarian, and political. The United States seeks to assist Angola in its economic rehabilitation, effective national reconciliation, resettlement and reintegration of war-affected populations, reconstruction of crucial infrastructure, and the establishment of democratic and free market economic processes. Angola is the United States' eighth largest supplier of oil. It also is one of the United States' largest trading partners in Africa, and has the potential to play an important role in Southern Africa's regional stability.

**The USAID Program:** To address the development challenges in Angola, USAID is requesting FY 2004 and FY 2005 funding to support a program consisting of four objectives: 1) improving food security with a focus on smallholder agriculture; 2) advocating democratic reform; 3) improving maternal and child health and decreasing the incidence of HIV/AIDS; and 4) promoting economic reform. The food security objective includes distributing improved seed varieties and fostering the growth of local seed production,

providing agricultural extension services to train farmers in new technologies, developing agricultural marketing strategies, and increasing micro-agricultural credit. Under the democracy objective, FY 2004 and FY 2005 funds will be used to support and strengthen civil society coalitions, promote independent media, encourage transparent and accountable governance, secure land tenure rights, ensure free and fair electoral processes, and mitigate community level conflicts. Funding for the health objective will help improve the capacity of institutions and communities to provide services for maternal and child health and expand HIV/AIDS prevention programs. Under its reactivated economic reform objective, USAID will support economic policy reform, limited support to private sector development through business development activities, and increased access to credit for micro, small and medium enterprises in 2004 and 2005. USAID will work with international and local non-governmental organizations in public-private partnerships, including ongoing work with ChevronTexaco and ESSO.

**Other Program Elements:** In addition to the resources requested in the following data sheets, USAID's Washington-based Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) will support several activities in Angola. In FY 2004, DCHA will continue to support and manage a development relief program with P.L. 480 Title II food commodities to promote food-for-work activities for smallholder agriculture and to promote resettlement and reintegration of internally displaced persons. Health, democracy, and governance principles are integrated into these activities. DCHA's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance will support emergency health activities, including child immunizations, safe and hygienic deliveries for women, and the provision of potable water. DCHA's Office of Transition Initiatives will expand its work with civil society organizations. Funding from USAID's Bureau for Global Health will reduce infant, child, and maternal mortality through home visits; low-tech/high-impact interventions that focus on malaria, diarrheal disease and nutrition; and immunizations.

Displaced Children and Orphans funds will be used to continue a program run by the Christian Children's Fund to help war-affected children and their communities. With funding provided through the War Victims fund, Vietnam Veterans of America will support a center in Moxico province that provides prosthetic limbs to maimed people, many of whom are victims of landmine accidents.

**Other Donors:** The United States is the leading bilateral donor to Angola, followed by Norway (democracy and governance, energy, and water sectors), the United Kingdom (poverty reduction, micro finance and humanitarian assistance sectors), Spain (health, education, agriculture, civil society, and humanitarian assistance sectors), Sweden (humanitarian assistance), and the Netherlands. France provides assistance in education, agriculture, health, humanitarian assistance, and HIV/AIDS. Portugal provides assistance in agriculture, education, health, democracy and governance, private sector development, and water and sanitation. The European Union is the leading multilateral donor. The World Bank is initiating four new activities: a transition package to support the reintegration of demobilized soldiers; an economic management technical assistance project; support to control the HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis epidemics; and the third Social Action Fund. In addition to the leadership and humanitarian assistance provided by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance, the World Food Program, and the United Nations Development Program, other U.N. organizations are also present, including the United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, and the World Health Organization.

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Angola
<b>Program Title:</b>	Improved Food Security
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	654-005
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$3,200,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$1,000,000 DA; \$300,000 ESF
<b>Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$3,036,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2001
<b>Year of Final Obligation:</b>	FY 2005

**Summary:** USAID's program to improve food security in Angola provides food aid, training, and technical assistance to smallholder farmers and vulnerable populations. The program's emphases are food self sufficiency, improved infrastructure, promotion of improved agricultural technology, local seed production to reduce the country's dependence on imported seed, and the transition from food aid to long-term development projects. Additional interventions include support of rural group enterprises and agricultural marketing strategies. Financial resources to support the program are also being made available through USAID's public-private partnerships.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2004 Program:

Resettle war-affected rural populations and stimulate agricultural production (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID's Development Relief Program (DRP) will focus on 860,000 Angolans who have returned and resettled in four provinces. USAID will initiate farmer field demonstrations that promote local seed production, diversification of crop varieties, and improved storage practices. Extension agents from the Ministry of Agriculture will be trained in pest reduction and crop rotation. Rural incomes will be expanded, especially for women-headed households, by introducing animal husbandry activities such as egg production. Using P.L. 480 Title II resources, USAID will implement food for work activities that increase community infrastructure development through the repair of roads, bridges, irrigation canals, and water sources. Principal grantees: CARE, World Vision, Save the Children, Africare, and Catholic Relief Services.

Develop and promote agricultural marketing strategies (\$2,200,000 DA). USAID's Rural Group Enterprise and Agricultural Marketing Project (RGEAMP) will promote improved agricultural productivity and increased food security and rural income by assisting farmer associations with business development and management training, extension services, the facilitation of access to credit, the identification of market opportunities, and the negotiation of contracts for group selling. Principal grantee: Cooperative League of the USA.

Promote agricultural recovery. With prior year DA resources, USAID will increase the capacity of local entities to produce seeds, provide extension services, and establish credit and savings mechanisms for farm households and associations under its Pro-Planalto Agriculture Development Program (PPADP). ChevronTexaco plans to provide \$600,000 to the activity through a public-private partnership with USAID. USAID will conduct early warning and vulnerability assessments and food security analyses to inform recovery and development-related decision making. USAID will review the current status of property rights systems to recommend their strengthening or reform. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics International, World Vision, Associates in Rural Development, and the Rural Development Institute.

Support private sector bank. Using prior year ESF, USAID will support a private sector bank that will provide credit and other financial services to integrated agricultural businesses that currently are unable

to grow due to lack of access to finance. ChevronTexaco plans to provide \$1 million to the program through its public-private partnership with USAID. Principal grantee: Frontier Financial.

**FY 2005 Program:**

Strengthen agricultural marketing and farmer associations (\$1,500,000 DA). USAID will continue RGEAMP to increase credit access for farmer associations and to strengthen linkages between producers and private businesses to improve the marketing of agricultural commodities. USAID plans to develop business development and financial service centers to facilitate the evolution of farmer associations into small and medium enterprises such as agricultural input stores. Principal grantee: the Cooperative League of the USA.

Enhance agricultural recovery (\$1,536,000 DA). DA funds will be used to expand PPADP to establish a private sector fertilizer distribution program and further the production of local seed varieties and farm extension services. ESF resources will assist rural households in obtaining access to required credit. Principal grantee: World Vision.

**Performance and Results:** Under the DRP, 138,000 families received seeds and tools; 43,000 families were involved in seed multiplication activities; and 110,000 families received food in order to prevent them from eating their seeds in FY 2003. Additionally, 41,000 vulnerable families received food rations for the entire year. Most of these families are women-headed households. The program with the Ministry of Agriculture helped organize 56 farmer associations and 156 "lead farmers" to establish links with markets and seed multiplication plots. These activities contributed significantly to an improved food security situation in rural areas. Nutritional levels have improved, populations have returned to their original lands, and agricultural activity is increasing. Food for Work activities helped improve 166 kilometers of farm to market roads, 16 bridges, and 118 water resources.

In FY 2003, RGEAMP created an agriculture credit scheme with a commercial bank. As a result, 458 farmers had access to credit from the bank as well as from private input suppliers, while another 176 farmers had access to credit for land preparation. The total credit amount was \$222,395. To ensure effective use of the credit, 4,674 farming families benefited from technical assistance involving agricultural extension services, and had access to seeds of improved varieties of vegetable crops. These families were trained in the development of business plans, finance, management of farmers associations and negotiation of contracts for group selling. The combination of credit access and technical assistance packages resulted in a harvest of 1,606 metric tons of vegetable crops, an 80% increase in production compared to production levels prior to USAID assistance. Of the harvested produce, 90% was sold, generating \$684,000 in cash, with a loan repayment rate of 95%. The strengthened partnership between USAID and the Government of Angola resulted in the establishment of service centers and the provision of in-kind credit in the form of fertilizer. In 2003, a total of 668 micro-entrepreneurs (of which 61% are women) benefited from receiving loans valued at \$159,990. It is estimated that these results have helped approximately 24,068 people obtain better access to financial resources.

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Angola
<b>Program Title:</b>	Civil Society Strengthening
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	654-006
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$400,000 DA; \$2,979,000 ESF
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$1,000,000 DA; \$75,000 ESF
<b>Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$1,008,000 DA; \$2,500,000 ESF
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2001
<b>Year of Final Obligation:</b>	FY 2005

**Summary:** USAID's democracy and governance program in Angola strengthens civil society through civic education, support to civil society coalitions, conflict mitigation, and electoral support. USAID's assistance improves the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) to advocate effectively for democratic reforms.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2004 Program:

Strengthen civil society (\$400,000 DA; \$200,000 ESF). USAID will support Angolan civil society coalitions engaged in advocacy and information dissemination through technical assistance and training. CSOs' advocacy campaigns will focus on human rights issues such as the right to housing for women, children's right to education, land rights, and the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS. Principal grantee: World Learning.

Transition initiatives. USAID will implement transition initiatives using previously obligated funds. USAID will support resettlement and reintegration of internally displaced persons, refugees, ex-combatants and war-affected youth through the creation of a resource center, local level conflict resolution training, and informal education. Principal grantees: World Learning, the Center for Common Ground, and the Christian Children's Fund.

Support land reform. Using already obligated ESF, USAID will support provincial-level land reform advocacy efforts through small grants to local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). USAID will support a pilot program of community land demarcation to help local populations obtain land titles and to provide legal analysis of the draft land law. Principal contractors and grantees: Creative Associates International, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, and Associates in Rural Development.

Promote free and fair elections (\$2,479,000 ESF; \$75,000 prior year ESF). To prepare for the expected 2005 elections, USAID will provide training to strengthen civil society and political parties and technical assistance for electoral administration. USAID will support the expansion of CSOs' activities in anticipation of the elections. With prior year ESF, USAID will translate and publish training materials. Principal grantees: the National Democratic Institute (NDI), International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES), and the International Republican Institute (IRI).

Improve information dissemination (\$300,000 NOA ESF). USAID will increase the dissemination of objective, timely information through developing the capacity of media organizations to produce and broadcast radio news programming. Principal contractor or grantee: to be determined.

Improve rule of law. Using already obligated ESF, the U.S. Department of Commerce will continue to provide technical assistance to the justice sector under a commercial law development program focusing on judicial case management, commercial code reform, and technical assistance to improve Angola's investment climate. Principal implementing agency: the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Promote conflict mitigation and peace building (\$1,000,000 prior year DA). Using prior year DA funding, USAID will provide training to communities to work jointly with local authorities in identifying problems and needs. USAID will assist internally displaced persons, refugees, and ex-combatants with legal assistance and services. The program will conduct seminars in conflict management/mitigation and community fora for peace building that target traditional and church leaders and local/municipal government officials. Principal contractors or grantees: To be determined.

**FY 2005 Program:**

Strengthen civil society (\$1,008,000 DA). USAID plans to continue strengthening civil society coalitions engaged in advocacy and information dissemination. NGOs and CSOs will continue to receive technical assistance, subgrants, and training to help them advocate on key issues. Principal grantee: World Learning.

Promote free and participatory electoral processes (\$2,500,000 ESF). USAID will continue to support the training and strengthening of political parties and civil society and to provide technical support on electoral administration. USAID will support radio and print media to increase the information flow on key democracy and governance issues as well as a small grants program supporting CSOs. USAID also plans to support the expansion of CSOs' activities if elections are called. Principal grantees: NDI, IFES, IRI, and other organizations (to be determined).

**Performance and Results:** During FY 2003, the coalitions supported by USAID lobbied government institutions, raised awareness among citizens, influenced the Government of the Republic of Angola (GRA) to respond to citizens' concerns, and contributed to UNITA's successful transformation from an armed movement to a viable political party. In one example, land advocates successfully stopped the occupation of pastoral community land by commercial farmers and government officials and then facilitated negotiations with community members to provide reparation through the building of social infrastructure (schools and health posts). USAID helped improve access to information. The number of news articles and broadcasts on key democracy and governance issues rose from 1,342 in FY 2002 to 2,360 in FY 2003. An estimated 2.5 million people (15% of the Angolan population) were directly reached by USAID-funded media efforts.

Through the constitutional revision program, USAID provided the opportunity for effective dialogue between citizens and policymakers through debates, workshops, and community fora where recommendations to be included in the new constitution were discussed. USAID also promoted dialogue between Parliamentarians, political parties, and CSOs to openly discuss issues on national elections monitoring, the national electoral commission, and electoral law.

The U.S. Department of Commerce made significant progress in modernizing the civil courts through training of court clerks and judges on case management techniques. As a result of this pilot program, the GRA applied these management techniques in all civil courts.

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Angola
<b>Program Title:</b>	Maternal and Child Health and HIV/AIDS
<b>Pillar:</b>	Global Health
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	654-007
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$7,700,000 CSH
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$1,054,000 CSH; \$591,000 DA; \$1,000,000 ESF
<b>Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$7,130,000 CSH; \$500,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY2001
<b>Year of Final Obligation:</b>	FY 2005

**Summary:** USAID's maternal and child health (MCH) program increases the use of maternal and child health services and decreases the incidence of HIV/AIDS among high-risk populations in Angola. The MCH program supports activities to monitor and eradicate polio, lessen the impact of malaria among pregnant women and children, and build the capacity of the Angolan Ministry of Health (MOH) to provide MCH services. The HIV/AIDS program supports prevention activities that concentrate on high risk groups through information, education and communication activities to change behavior; voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) for the disease; and social marketing of condoms through public and private sectors.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2004 Program:

Prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS (\$2,500,000 CSH; \$454,000 prior year CSH). USAID's HIV/AIDS program will continue in FY 2004, with prevention continuing as the major focus. Activities to be funded include interpersonal communications focusing on abstinence, fidelity and condom use; condom social marketing; funding for voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) centers and four youth centers that also provide reproductive health messages; and support to the MOH National AIDS Program to increase their capacity to fight the disease. New educational activities will be implemented by faith-based organizations. A program to increase the capacity of local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to work in HIV/AIDS will be started. The first steps toward implementing a national sero-prevalence study will be taken. A major training initiative will be operational as the result of a partnership between local and international NGOs. Support will be provided for a program to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS (PMTCT). Principal contractors and grantees: Population Services International (PSI), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Management Sciences for Health (MSH), the Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, and others (to be determined).

With prior year ESF resources, USAID will assist the MOH in developing a logistics system that can forecast, procure, store and deliver essential commodities such as anti-retroviral drugs, condoms and test kits to use in VCT centers.

Reduce maternal and child mortality (\$3,800,000 CSH). Child survival funds will be used to decrease maternal and child mortality through programs that strengthen the capacity of the MOH at the municipal and district levels to deliver quality pre- and post-natal health care and basic primary care to children under five years of age. The expansion of this program into the provinces, which started a year after the war ended, will continue. Activities include promoting community participation and awareness; technical and management training for MOH personnel; development and dissemination of clinical guidelines; and rehabilitation of health facilities, with the support of the U.S. Department of Defense. A family planning component, started in FY 2003, will be further integrated into post-natal care at health centers and into VCT clinics. USAID will continue to support National Immunization Days for polio eradication as well as the surveillance of polio-like ailments. To obtain accurate information on the health status of Angolans, USAID will provide assistance to the Angolan government to conduct a Demographic Health Survey.

Principal grantees: MSH, Macro International, and the Child Survival Collaboration and Resource Group (CORE).

Decrease the incidence of malaria (\$1,400,000 CSH; \$600,000 prior year CSH). USAID will support three activities to prevent the spread of malaria: the social marketing of insecticide-treated bed nets; the development of national malaria treatment protocols and guidelines; and training for the MOH and NGOs in the effective treatment of malaria in pregnant women and children under five. Principal contractors/grantees: MSH, PSI, and one other (to be determined).

Prior year DA resources (\$591,273 prior year DA) will be used to continue rehabilitation work in Luena, providing prosthetics and orthotics for civilian victims of war.

**FY 2005 Program:**

Prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS (\$2,500,000 CSH). USAID will continue its interpersonal communication, VCT services, and condom social marketing activities, as well as providing technical assistance to the MOH and local NGO community. Principal grantees: PSI, CRS, MSH, the Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, and others (to be determined).

Reduce maternal and child mortality (\$3,071,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support and solidify the advances made in the delivery of quality health care services for women and children, including family planning. The program plans to expand further into other provinces. The campaign against polio will be in the last stage and USAID plans to close these activities. Principal contractors/grantees: MSH, Macro International, and the Child Survival Collaborations and Resources Group.

Decrease the incidence of malaria and tuberculosis (\$1,559,000 CSH). USAID will continue its malaria prevention and treatment activities, and plans to stem the growth of tuberculosis cases caused by the rise in AIDS infection rates. USAID will support capacity building within the MOH and the expansion of up-to-date treatment methods and strengthening of the charity-run tuberculosis institution. Principal grantees: MSH, PSI, and others (to be determined).

Increase Access to Quality Primary Basic Education (\$500,000 DA). Health activities may be expanded to include basic education activities. USAID's focus would be on upgrading the skill levels of primary school teachers, many who have not participated in formal classroom teacher training. The use of Interactive Radio Instruction (IRI) lessons to target teachers [and indirectly students] to improve teaching methods in the classroom may be explored. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City policy.

**Performance and Results:** USAID's FY 2003 health activities had a major impact on all target groups. The United States Department of Defense, the United Nations and USAID have been able to be effective in all 18 provinces of Angola. Testing at five USAID-supported VCT clinics rose from 3,034 clients in 2002 to 12,111 in 2003, with an average prevalence rate of 9.8%. The percent of pregnant women assisted at birth by a trained attendant in USAID's target area was 55.7% in 2003, compared with 50% in 2001. In FY 2003, National Immunization Days for polio resulted in the vaccination of 5.1 million children under the age of five, up from 4.9 million in 2002.



## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Angola
<b>Program Title:</b>	Market-oriented Economic Analysis
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	654-008
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$500,000 ESF
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$500,000 ESF
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2003
<b>Year of Final Obligation:</b>	FY 2005

**Summary:** USAID's market-oriented economic analysis objective promotes private sector reform by stimulating policy dialogue and development to promote economic growth, stimulate agriculture development, and improve the business climate for domestic and foreign investment. The objective also will fund business development training and technical assistance to increase financial services to micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (SMMEs).

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2004 Program:

Support private sector reform (\$500,000 ESF). USAID will support the expansion of an independent economic policy and research center and a business development unit at the Catholic University of Angola. This activity will promote policy dialogue between government officials and the private sector; conduct primarily economic, agriculture, and other policy research; and provide business development skills training to extend best business practices to SMMEs. ChevronTexaco and ESSO plan to provide \$100,000 each to the program through a public-private partnership with USAID. Principal grantee: Citizens Energy/Angola Education Assistance Fund.

#### FY 2005 Program:

Support private sector reform (\$500,000 ESF). USAID plans to continue funding the independent economic policy and business development center at the Catholic University in Angola. USAID will extend business development training to Cabinda and the PlanAlto provinces and include corporate business training. Principal grantee: Citizens Energy/Angola Education Assistance Fund.

**Performance and Results:** In FY 2003, funds were used to help start a business development center at the Catholic University in Luanda, including an economic analysis and research center and a business development unit. This activity will advance the U.S. Government's national interests in supporting private sector-led economic growth and more fully integrating Angola into the global economy. Results from this private sector reform effort will include improved government-private sector relations in Angola; increased economic information collected and made available to public and private sector decision-makers engaged in policy formulation and evaluation; improved business climate for domestic and foreign investors; and increased business capacity and financial services for SMMEs.

## Angola PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	6,406	7,797	7,700	7,130
Development Assistance	5,118	4,568	3,600	4,544
Economic Support Fund	3,000	3,750	3,479	3,000
PL 480 Title II	74,658	104,545	22,723	9,501
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>89,182</b>	<b>120,660</b>	<b>37,502</b>	<b>24,175</b>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
654-005 Improved Food Security				
DA	2,703	2,568	3,200	3,036
ESF	0	1,000	0	0
654-006 Civil Society Strengthening				
DA	2,415	2,000	400	1,008
ESF	3,000	2,750	2,979	2,500
654-007 Maternal and Child Health and HIV/AIDS				
CSH	6,406	7,797	7,700	7,130
DA	0	0	0	500
654-008 Market-oriented Economic Analysis				
ESF	0	0	500	500

Mission Director,  
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