

Angola

The Development Challenge: Angola is at a critical juncture in its history as it begins the transition from war to peace. In August 2002, the Government of the Republic of Angola (GRA) and the National Union for the Independence of Angola (UNITA) declared an end to the 27-year civil war. This demonstrated the commitment of both parties to the peace process begun in April 2002 with the signing of the agreement that reinstated the 1994 Lusaka Protocol. Angolans are increasingly hopeful about the future of their country. National elections projected for 2005 are an important step forward.

Angola has been devastated by the civil war. An entire generation has grown up with the reality of constant, violent armed conflict; a conflict that has left a million dead, four million dislocated and severely affected, and created some of the worst social and economic conditions in the world. As the country moves toward a new era of peace and stability, it will continue to face a major humanitarian crisis. Angola now fights a war of a different sort: a war against poverty, severe malnutrition, poor education, lack of basic human rights, and the scourge of HIV/AIDS. Despite the growing demand for greater political participation, a legacy of centralized, authoritarian governance has left the vast majority of Angolan citizens disenfranchised, disaffected, and without voice or representation in political affairs.

The end of the country's civil war has opened new opportunities for Angolans and the international donor community to come together to affect real and lasting political, economic and social development. Although the end of the war has removed many obstacles to long-term development, others have been created. Addressing immediate humanitarian and emergency needs is critical to national reconciliation, resettlement and reintegration if Angola is to move toward a stable democracy with good governance and economic prosperity. The countryside is heavily mined, and this legacy of the war regularly claims innocent victims. Roads and other elements of transportation infrastructure are in deplorable condition. Basic health services, agricultural extension and local governance are extremely poor to non-existent and, outside of the oil sector, the country's economy is barely functioning. Two million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 100,000 demobilized soldiers and their 350,000 dependents require humanitarian assistance. Angola, once a net exporter of food, is now unable to feed itself and relies on external assistance to meet basic requirements.

Serious corruption problems persist in Angola. Government accountability and transparency is poor. The International Monetary Fund estimates that 15 percent of annual revenues are unaccounted for. Donors and international financial institutions are pressuring the GRA to implement necessary reforms. Civil society organizations are working to develop their capacity to serve as checks on government activity.

Health statistics for women and children are especially grim. They include a shockingly high incidence of maternal morbidity and mortality - 1,500 deaths per 100,000 live births; infant mortality is 150 deaths per 1,000 live births; and the mortality rate for children under five is 250 deaths per 1,000 live births. Malaria and diarrheal diseases are endemic, as are many vaccine-preventable diseases such as measles. UNAIDS (2001) estimates national HIV/AIDS prevalence at 5.5%; however, surveillance data is extremely limited. Higher prevalence rates are reported in particular high-risk groups. The epidemic is spreading in the capital city of Luanda and other urban areas. The possibility of the disease spreading in the rural areas is very real as demobilization takes place, access to previously inaccessible areas increases, and transportation corridors with neighboring countries are opened up.

The U.S. national goals in Angola are economic, humanitarian and political. The United States seeks to assist Angola in its economic rehabilitation, effective national reconciliation, resettlement/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, one of its largest trading partners in Africa in general, and has the potential to play an important role in Southern Africa's regional stability.

The USAID Program: To address the development challenge in Angola, USAID is requesting FY 2003 and FY 2004 funding to support a program consisting of three objectives: 1) improving food security with

a focus on smallholder agriculture, 2) strengthening civil society, and 3) improving maternal and child health and decreasing the incidence of HIV/AIDS. 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 agricultural technologies, and developing innovative agricultural marketing strategies. Under the civil society objective, FY 2003 and FY 2004 funds will be used to support and strengthen civil society coalitions, promote independent media, encourage transparent and accountable governance, secure land tenure rights, and ensure free and fair electoral processes. 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. USAID will work with international and local non-governmental organizations to involve private sector participation. More detail on activities to be funded by FY 2003 and FY 2004 appropriations is provided in the following Data Sheets.

Other Program Elements: In addition to the resources requested in the Data Sheets, USAID's Washington-based Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) will support several activities in Angola. In FY 2003 and FY 2004, this central bureau will 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 IDP resettlement and reintegration. Health and democracy and governance principles will be integrated into these activities. Another central USAID program will reduce infant, child and maternal mortality through home visits; through low-tech/high-impact interventions that focus on malaria, diarrheal disease and nutrition; and through immunizations. USAID will support emergency health activities including child immunizations, safe and hygienic deliveries for women and provision of potable water. Displaced Children and Orphans Funds (DCOF) will support 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. USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) will initiate activities in FY 2003 and FY 2004 to expand work with civil society organizations and independent political parties.

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), the Netherlands and smaller donors. The European Union is the leading multilateral donor, and the World Bank is planning a transition package to support the reintegration of demobilized soldiers. In addition to the leadership and humanitarian assistance provided by the United Nations' Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance and the United Nations Development Program, other U.N. organizations are also present, including the United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS, the World Food Program, the Food and Agriculture Organization, UNICEF, the United Nations Fund for Population Activity, and the World Health Organization.

Angola PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual*	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	7,287	6,406	5,400	11,200
Development Assistance	2,676	5,118	2,750	2,500
Economic Support Fund	2,491	3,000	0	3,500
PL 480 Title II	33,481	31,616	8,004	7,538
Total Program Funds	45,935	46,140	16,154	24,738

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

654-005 Improved Food Security				
DA	1,443	2,703	1,750	2,000
ESF	0	0	0	1,250
654-006 Civil Society Strengthening				
DA	889	2,415	1,000	500
ESF	2,491	3,000	0	2,250
654-007 Maternal and Child Health and HIV/AIDS				
CSH	7,287	6,406	5,400	11,200
DA	344	0	0	0

* FY 02 appropriated CSH excludes \$2,100,000 in polio funds programmed under Africa Regional.

Data Sheet

654-001: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Angola

654-001 Maternal and Child Hrealth and HIV/AIDS	CSH	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	10,253	28,699	2,960	5,600
Expenditures	9,166	27,833	2,834	5,582
Unliquidated	1,087	866	126	18
Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Expenditures	756	666	113	17
Through September 30, 2002				
Obligations	10,253	28,699	2,960	5,600
Expenditures	9,922	28,499	2,947	5,599
Unliquidated	331	200	13	1
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	10,253	28,699	2,960	5,600

Data Sheet

654-002: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Angola

654-002	CSH	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	500	14,105	3,456	5,607
Expenditures	500	12,190	3,337	5,158
Unliquidated	0	1,915	119	449
Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	1,608	421	119
Through September 30, 2002				
Obligations	500	14,105	3,456	5,607
Expenditures	500	13,798	3,758	5,277
Unliquidated	0	307	-302	330
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	500	14,105	3,456	5,607

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Angola
Program Title:	Improved Food Security
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	654-005
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$1,750,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$100,000 DA
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$2,000,000 DA; \$1,250,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: USAID's program provides training and technical assistance to: assist in the resettlement of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and help them to produce their own food; promote local seed production to reduce the country's expensive importation of seed; and support rural group enterprises and agricultural marketing strategies.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Resettle war-affected rural populations and stimulate agricultural production (\$1,650,000 DA). To assist in the resettlement of IDPs, USAID will provide farmers with seeds and tools, reconstruct small-scale irrigation canals, feeder roads and other infrastructure, provide agricultural extension services and train rural populations in modern agricultural practices such as seed multiplication and natural resource management. ChevronTexaco plans to provide \$4 million to the program through a public-private partnership with USAID. The primary grantees are: CARE, World Vision, Save the Children, Africare, and Catholic Relief Services (CRS).

Support rural group enterprises and develop agricultural marketing strategies (\$100,000 DA). Using FY 2003 funds and prior year resources, USAID will enhance small-scale farmers' access to markets, stimulate off-season vegetable production, facilitate access to credit and provide training in contract negotiation, quality control and post-harvest loss management. The program will promote increased productivity in agriculture, revitalize rural economies and improve the food security of farmers. ChevronTexaco in partnership with USAID will help support agribusiness and enterprise development activities. Specific activities will establish private sector agribusiness enterprises; disseminate market information to farmers and traders; establish and strengthen farmer associations; and improve crop production and identify market opportunities. The primary grantees are: Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA) and Agricultural Cooperative Development International and Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA).

Support microfinance program. With prior year DA resources, USAID will help war-affected rural communities jumpstart local agro-economic activities through microfinance to rebuild productive enterprises and trading. The primary grantee is Development Workshop.

P.L. 480 Title II development assistance will be used to feed vulnerable, food-insecure groups of people throughout the country during the process of re-settling war-affected populations, help introduce new crops, and increase the quantity of farmers' seed stocks for future use. These activities will provide immediate nutritional relief and increase the country's future food production capacity. The primary grantees are: CARE, World Vision, Save the Children, Africare, and CRS.

FY 2004 Program:

Continue the resettlement of war-affected populations (\$500,000 DA, \$375,000 ESF). Using DA funds, USAID will continue its program to resettle IDPs on good land where they can restart their lives and

produce their own food. Significant P.L. 480 Title II assistance will be used for these activities. ESF resources will be used to enhance resettlement/reintegration activities. The primary grantees are: CARE, World Vision, Save the Children, Africare, CRS, and other organizations to be determined.

Promote adaptive crop varieties and develop seed markets (\$500,000 DA, \$375,000 ESF). With DA resources, USAID will continue to promote production and marketing of adaptive, high-value crops. The program will distribute improved seeds and technologies to farmers to increase yields and reduce dependence on food aid and strengthen farmer associations, developing them into small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Using ESF, USAID will support SME activities in the areas of business development and finance services. The primary grantees are: CARE, World Vision, Save the Children, Africare, CRS, and other organizations to be determined.

Develop and promote agricultural marketing strategies (\$1,000,000 DA, \$500,000 ESF). Using DA funding, USAID will continue to support private sector-led growth with an emphasis on marketing and processing high-value crops. ESF resources will support efforts to reform the land tenure system. The primary grantees are: CLUSA, ACDI/VOCA, and other organizations to be determined.

P.L. 480 Title II development assistance will assist the resettlement of affected populations and their return to normal lives and food self-sufficiency by providing immediate nutritional relief and increasing the country's food production capacity. The primary grantees are: CARE, World Vision, Save the Children, Africare, and CRS.

Performance and Results: In FY 2002, USAID's agriculture program achieved key results in the areas of technology transfer, commodity storage, and staple food crop improvement resulting in increased food self-reliance among targeted households. The transfer of important technology was made to 72,098 farmers (of whom 39% were women) from 330 farmer associations in the form of agricultural extension and training in the areas of plant density, natural pesticide use, compost production, and post-harvest loss management. Farmers in Benguela province achieved production increases of 30% for corn, 24% for beans and 18% for sorghum. These increases, and increases in vegetable production, enabled 1,855 farm families to pay school fees for their children, purchase household goods such as radios, and provide food for themselves instead of relying on food aid. Grain storage facilities were built for farmers in Kwanza Sul province, where an additional 15 storage bins provide not only room to store grain, but also to preserve onions and garlic, thus greatly lengthening the shelf life of those products. The establishment and use of the storage structures resulted in farmers holding on to their produce in order to sell it later at higher prices. The introduction of improved staple food crops, vegetables and small ruminants resulted in increased production, with 720 farmers in Benguela province selling their surpluses to purchase plows, construct two small irrigation dams, and pay for land preparation on communal plots. With the new supply of water provided by the two dams, farmers can now produce vegetables year round for their own consumption and to sell for higher income. In one area of Benguela, 95% of farmers reported growing vegetables, and of these, 1,221 (65%) stated that it was their first time producing them since Angola's independence in 1975. In the Malange province, 450 households (2,250 people) reached a level of food self-reliance that enabled them to provision themselves for six months. The introduction of small ruminants as a means to promote income-generating activities helped 240 female-headed households (1,200 people) become food self-reliant in IDP camps in the Kuito province.

Under the USAID program to improve food security and rural incomes of small-scale farmers, CLUSA began a market-driven intervention program. In the first year, 351 farmers from five farmer associations sold 35 metric tons of corn, which increased producer prices by 60%. These farmers see the results of working together and have begun discussing the feasibility of creating agricultural input stores.

By the end of the program, USAID interventions through its partners working with both the private (farmer associations, NGOs, businesses) and the public sectors will have benefited 450,000 families. The program will have made strides toward increasing Angola's agriculture production and improving its food security in rural areas.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Angola

	DA	ESF
654-005 Improved Food Security		
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	1,441	0
Expenditures	63	0
Unliquidated	1,378	0
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	2,662	0
Expenditures	1,049	0
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	4,103	0
Expenditures	1,112	0
Unliquidated	2,991	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	100	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	1,750	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	1,850	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	2,000	1,250
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	7,953	1,250

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Angola
Program Title:	Civil Society Strengthening
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	654-006
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$1,000,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$800,000 DA; \$400,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$500,000 DA; \$2,250,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: USAID's Democracy and Governance (DG) program in Angola aims at strengthening civil society. This includes promoting civic education, building coalitions, supporting constitutional revision, and promoting adult female literacy through technical assistance and training to local civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). USAID's assistance improves these organizations' capacity to advocate for democratic reforms and serve as a check on government actions.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Strengthen civil society (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will continue to strengthen Angolan civil society through coalition building, advocacy training, and dissemination of information through press and radio. NGOs and CSOs will continue to receive technical assistance and training from USAID to advocate on human rights issues such as the rights of women and children, land rights, and the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS. The primary grantee is World Learning.

Support constitutional revision. With already obligated prior year DA funding, USAID will continue to promote dialogue between citizens and political institutions, and to increase public knowledge of constitutional issues for a more participatory democratic process by sponsoring community meetings, radio programs, debates, and seminars. The primary grantee is National Democratic Institute (NDI).

Promote free and fair elections. Using already obligated prior year ESF, the program to support elections will focus on strengthening civil society, political party training and electoral administration to prepare for general and presidential elections to be held in late 2004 or early 2005. The principal grantees are: National Democratic Institute (NDI), International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES), and International Republican Institute (IRI).

Improve information dissemination. Using prior year ESF, Voice of America (VOA) will continue its dedicated Portuguese-language news service focused on Angola. The radio show will provide a forum for Angolans of diverse backgrounds to engage in debate with the aim of promoting transparent and accountable governance. The primary agency is VOA.

Improve rule of law. Using prior year ESF, the U.S. Department of Commerce will continue to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court and Attorney General's Office under a commercial law development program focusing on judicial case management and commercial code reform. The primary agency is the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Implement transition activities. With prior year DA resources, USAID will help Angola with its resettlement and reintegration efforts. Activities will include working with local government officials and community members to develop strategies for addressing conflict, establishing a resource center to increase access of information on development and political topics, and helping war-affected youths through conflict resolution and education opportunities. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: To be determined.

FY 2004 Program:

Strengthen civil society (\$500,000 DA, \$1,000,000 ESF). Using DA funds, USAID will continue to support CSOs and CBOs through coalition building and advocacy on issues such as land tenure, land rights, HIV/AIDS, and resettlement and reintegration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and ex-combatants and their families. ESF resources will support radio and print media to increase information flow on key democracy and governance issues, a small grants program to assist CSOs, and election contingency. The primary grantee is World Learning and other organizations to be determined. The primary agency is VOA.

Promote free and fair elections (\$1,250,000 ESF). In preparation for presidential and general elections to be held in late 2004 or early 2005, USAID will continue to support the training of political parties, strengthening civil society, and working with the Angolan government on the logistics for holding elections. The primary grantees are NDI, IFES, and IRI.

Performance and Results: In FY 2002, USAID supported activities focusing on strengthening civil society, constitutional revision and civic education to enhance women's participation in political processes.

In FY 2001, USAID assisted the establishment of four coalitions to improve citizens' capacity to advocate effectively for their rights. During FY 2002, these coalitions lobbied government institutions and raised awareness among citizens, reaching out to more than 104,000 people through 225 advocacy campaigns, workshops and seminars. As a result of these advocacy campaigns, USAID influenced the Government of the Republic of Angola (GRA) to respond to citizens' needs and concerns in several ways: by providing land plots and building materials to 4,000 IDPs (of which there were 487 female-headed families) and adopting the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional HIV/AIDS Code for the elaboration of a national code that protects the rights of workers with HIV/AIDS. CSOs convinced the government to release funds to pay customs fees on 68 tons of primary textbooks that had been delayed at a port facility for over two years. Through advocacy activities on land tenure and land rights, USAID engaged the GRA in addressing land conflict issues, prompting the government to draft new land and zoning laws and present them for public consultation, thus promoting dialogue between policymakers and civil society.

During FY 2002, USAID supported 11 print and radio media outlets with sub-grants and training to local associations and media groups, including journalist cooperatives, and press and journalist unions. This helped increase media coverage of key democratic issues such as the right to information, access to education, and land rights. USAID enhanced citizens' awareness of constitutional and human rights issues with 1,350 programs and debates that were broadcast on radio in Portuguese and other national languages. This was a significant increase over the 287 such events during the previous fiscal year and is due to the increasing capacity of local associations to use media as a means to advocate and voice citizens' rights and concerns. Programs reached approximately 1.3 million, or 10% of the Angolan population.

By the end of this program, USAID interventions through its partners will have contributed to 20% of all Angolans becoming more knowledgeable of their rights and responsibilities; civil society becoming more effective in articulating constituents demand for increased and better public services and greater accountability from and transparency in public institutions and in the use of public resources; and broader political participation in the next national elections.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Angola

654-006 Civil Society Strengthening	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	889	480	800
Expenditures	39	0	275
Unliquidated	850	480	525
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	1,158	0	3,191
Expenditures	755	147	713
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	2,047	480	3,991
Expenditures	794	147	988
Unliquidated	1,253	333	3,003
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	800	0	400
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	1,000	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	1,800	0	400
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	500	0	2,250
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	4,347	480	6,641

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Angola
Program Title:	Maternal and Child Health and HIV/AIDS
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	654-007
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$5,400,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$81,000 CSH; \$216,000 DA; \$400,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$11,200,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY2005

Summary: USAID's maternal and child health (MCH) and HIV/AIDS program aims at reducing maternal and child mortality and decreasing the incidence of HIV/AIDS among target populations. The MCH component supports activities to monitor and eradicate polio, lessen the impact of malaria among pregnant women and children, and build the capacity of Angola's Ministry of Health (MOH) to provide MCH services. The HIV/AIDS component will promote activities such as behavior change communication, social marketing of condoms and counseling and voluntary testing for HIV.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Increase the use of HIV/AIDS services and products and promote safe sexual behavior (\$1,500,000 CSH). USAID's HIV/AIDS program will focus on reducing the incidence of HIV/AIDS infection through communication programs focusing on abstinence, fidelity and social marketing of condoms. The program will expand geographically to four new provinces. With joint support from UNICEF, USAID will fund youth recreation centers in each province to serve as sites for the dissemination of information about HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) through group discussions, plays and newsletters. USAID will continue to fund voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) activities, a radio call-in program, an educational television series, and school sports leagues, all of which will serve as venues for educational messages about HIV/AIDS. The primary grantee is Population Services International (PSI).

Prior year ESF will provide additional support to USAID's HIV/AIDS program for social marketing, VCT, and information dissemination activities. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: To be determined.

Improve and increase the use of MCH services and products (\$3,900,000 CSH). USAID will address the goal of decreasing maternal and child mortality by increasing the demand for, access to, and quality of MCH services. Activities will include community mobilization, marketing of services, caregiver training, creation and dissemination of clinical guidelines for health care, and rehabilitation of health centers to provide more effective MCH services. USAID's program will improve the capacity of the MOH to diagnose and treat malaria in pregnant women and children under five years of age, and will assist in preventing the spread of malaria through the distribution of chemically impregnated mosquito nets. USAID will provide funding for National Immunization Days (NIDs) for polio eradication three times per year, and will support surveillance of acute flaccid paralysis (a polio-like ailment). The primary grantees are: Management Sciences for Health (MSH), World Health Organization (WHO), and a coalition consisting of Africare, CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Save the Children and World Vision.

FY 2004 Program:

Increase the use of HIV/AIDS services and products, and promote safe sexual behavior (\$7,000,000 CSH). In FY 2004, USAID's HIV/AIDS program will be expanded both geographically and programmatically. HIV prevention activities, including social marketing of condoms and behavior change communication, will be expanded to additional provinces. Services at youth recreation centers will be expanded to include VCT and STI management. Funding for prevention activities will expand to include a

wider variety of partners, emphasizing an increase in capacity of local partners. VCT will be expanded to include more centers in Luanda and centers in other selected urban areas. The primary grantee is Population Services International (PSI).

Increase the use of MCH services and products (\$4,200,000 CSH). In FY 2004, USAID will target new causes of maternal and child mortality in order to further reduce mortality rates. USAID plans to integrate family planning activities into its ongoing MCH program, continue support to build on polio eradication for improving vaccination coverage through routine delivery of vaccines throughout Angola, and begin a pilot project for community-based direct observed short-course treatment (DOTS) for tuberculosis in selected target areas. The primary grantee is Management Sciences for Health (MSH).

Performance and Results: While the impact of the HIV prevention program on the behavior of youth in Luanda is still being assessed, the program has demonstrated significant impact on the behavior of prostitutes. Surveys of prostitutes conducted in 2001 and 2002 show that the proportion of sex workers using condoms increased from 83% to 93%. While the baseline survey found that only 54% of all prostitutes surveyed sought treatment for STIs, that number jumped during the life of the project to 73%. During FY 2001, PSI sold 6.1 million condoms through its distribution system in Luanda province; over twice the three million goal set for sales at project design. Child survival activities have been similarly successful. Evaluations conducted in FY 2002 found that knowledge, care seeking behavior and positive health practices have improved among target groups. The number of women bringing their children in for treatment of severe malaria rose from 45% to 60% of mothers surveyed. The use of oral rehydration therapy and breastfeeding practices doubled during the course of the program. The percentage of mothers knowing the correct age and the need for measles vaccination increased from 8% to 21%, and the proportion of mothers who know how malaria is transmitted has increased from 1% to 34% in the target population. In the last of the NIDs of 2002, 86% of all municipalities in Angola had at least 80% of children under five years of age vaccinated for polio. The August 2002 NIDs resulted in the vaccination of 4.9 million children under the age of five throughout Angola, up from 3.6 million in FY 2001.

Continued progress in this objective will mean that by FY 2005, USAID interventions through its partners will have increased access to improved health services to 60% of Angolan women of child bearing age; 90% of children below five years of age being immunized; and ensure that Angola's HIV/AIDS prevalence rate does not increase above 10%.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Angola

654-007 Maternal and Child Health and HIV/AIDS	CSH	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	4,112	343	520	0
Expenditures	502	123	0	0
Unliquidated	3,610	220	520	0
Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	7,075	2,000	0	0
Expenditures	3,005	760	400	0
Through September 30, 2002				
Obligations	11,187	2,343	520	0
Expenditures	3,507	883	400	0
Unliquidated	7,680	1,460	120	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	81	216	0	400
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	5,400	0	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003				
Obligations	5,481	216	0	400
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA				
Obligations	11,200	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	27,868	2,559	520	400