



COUNTRY PROFILE



Since 1998, widow Palmira Lando has supplied fresh fruit and vegetable produce to local and cross-border markets. A USAID project has improved Lando's life by strengthening business links between her farm and local produce buyers. "The Cabinda Agribusiness Development Alliance project has opened markets for us farmers," she says.

ANGOLA SNAPSHOT

Date of independence: 1975
Population: 14 million (2004)
Income per person: \$1,030 (yr)
Source: World Bank Development Indicators

USAID IN ANGOLA

www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan_africa/countries/angola

OVERVIEW

Angola's low level of human development is at odds with its potential for economic prosperity, evident in the country's wealth of natural resources. Much of this paradox is explained by the social disruption and physical destruction generated by 27 years of civil war. Angola is continuing the transition toward national reconciliation and peace that was begun in earnest in 2002. As a potential powerhouse for regional trade and investment—Angola is sub-Saharan Africa's



second largest oil producer and has tremendous agricultural resources to benefit a food-deficit region—the country has the potential to make an important contribution to regional growth and stability. To help the country realize its potential, USAID focuses on strengthened democratic governance, essential social services delivery, and economic opportunity.

PROGRAMS

STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

Good governance is the linchpin of USAID's programs in Angola. Each activity, including those to improve social services and expand economic opportunity, seeks to improve dialogue between government and civil society on issues related to good governance and increase effective links among national, provincial, and municipal levels of government. At the national level, programs focus on systemic reform, such as increased transparency and accountability; at the municipal level, on improving social services and increasing economic opportunity; and, to the extent resources allow, at the provincial level, on serving as an effective intermediary between the national and municipal levels. Specific programs in governance improve municipal development, strengthen civil society, and support elections. USAID also supports media strengthening and court administration reform.

ESSENTIAL SOCIAL SERVICES

USAID promotes the increased availability of high quality health care and electricity. Since Angola is one of the first three countries selected to participate in President Bush's Malaria Initiative, USAID is helping to reduce malaria-related mortality by 50 percent through spraying and distributing bed nets and malaria treatment. The Agency is also encouraging both the change of risky behaviors and the use of voluntary testing and counseling

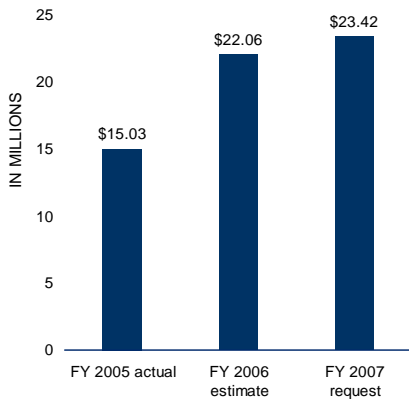


USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

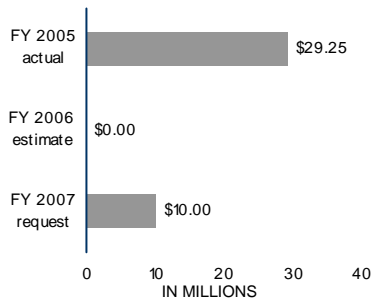
ANGOLA

COUNTRY PROFILE CONTINUED

USAID ASSISTANCE TO ANGOLA



USAID FOOD AID TO ANGOLA



For more information, see the
FY2007 Congressional Budget Justification
<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/>

CONTACT INFORMATION

Mission Director
Diana Swain
2550 Luanda Place
Washington, DC
20521-2550
Tel: 244-2-399-518

Ian MacNairn
Angola Desk Officer
Tel: (202) 712-5811
Email: imacnairn@usaid.gov

to decrease the spread of HIV, and improve the quality of reproductive health programs.

For the electricity sector, USAID is helping to expand access to power, which will lead to job growth and improved social services. For both health care and electricity delivery, USAID is improving technical capabilities and helping with systemic reform; increasing local organizations' ability to address social service needs through community mobilization and improved access to government channels; and promoting a more productive interaction between the government and civil society.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

USAID complements efforts of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the European Commission to help build the capacity of the Ministry of Finance to manage the national budget in a more effective, open and transparent manner. USAID is also supporting the Catholic University's independent economic think tank to stimulate dialogue on issues of national concern. At the grassroots level, USAID programs expand access to finance and knowledge of property rights. One program links farmers and entrepreneurs to sources of credit, and assists farmers with the registration of their land. Another introduces the Junior Achievement program—a U.S.-based international program that uses hands-on experiences to help young people understand the economics of life—to Angola, which will help to bolster confidence and entrepreneurship among the country's youth. At the systemic level, USAID will work with the Central Bank and commercial banks on policies and procedures that will encourage greater lending to small and medium enterprises.