

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Angola
Program Title:	Civil Society Strengthening
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	654-006
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$1,074,000 DA; \$2,976,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$650,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$1,068,000 DA; \$2,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID's civil society strengthening goal focuses on improving the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) and local communities to advocate for democratic reforms, and on increasing government responsiveness to citizen priorities. The strategy emphasizes demand-side strengthening, with activities intended to help Angolans participate and advocate more effectively. Target groups include political parties, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and CSO coalitions, and the media. Government institutions, such as the National Assembly, other electoral bodies, and the Ministry of Education, also actively participate in USAID-supported activities. Activities include: support to CSO advocacy coalitions; civic education and information dissemination; community-based conflict prevention; and broad-based support for the electoral process. USAID also contributes to justice sector reform, focusing technical assistance on case tracking and management procedures to the judicial sector.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Strengthen Civil Society (\$222,000 DA; \$476,000 ESF). USAID continues to provide technical assistance and training to CSO coalitions engaged in advocacy and information dissemination. CSO-led advocacy campaigns stay focused on rights to education, land rights, and rights of people living with HIV/AIDS. Principal grantee: World Learning (WL, prime).

Promote and Support Free and Fair Elections (\$2,000,000 ESF; \$200,000 DA). USAID continues to strengthen civil society and political parties, and provide technical assistance for electoral administration as Angola prepares for legislative and presidential elections. Principal grantees (all prime): National Democratic Institute (NDI), and the International Republican Institute (IRI).

Establish and Ensure Media Freedom and Freedom of Information (\$300,000 ESF; \$325,000 prior year ESF). USAID is increasing dissemination of objective and timely information by building the capacity of a local media organization to produce and broadcast radio news programming. Principal grantee: Multipress (prime).

Improve Justice Sector/Legal Framework (\$200,000 ESF; \$325,000 prior year ESF). With ESF funds managed by USAID, the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) continues to promote justice sector improvements under a commercial law development activity focused on case management, commercial code reform, and technical assistance to improve Angola's investment environment. Principal implementing agency: DOC.

Support to War Victims (\$652,000 DA). USAID is continuing its program to ensure victims of war and land mines become fully active through the provision of orthopedics and other assistive devices as well as using sports, as vehicle for promoting rehabilitation, rights and reintegration.

FY 2006 Program: Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,068,000 DA). Through technical assistance and training, USAID will continue strengthening the capacity of selected CSOs to lobby and engage government institutions. Principal grantees: to be determined.

Promote and Support Free and Fair Elections (\$2,000,000 ESF). USAID will continue to strengthen civil

society and political parties and to provide technical assistance for successful administration of legislative elections expected in 2006 and presidential elections in 2007. Principal grantees: NDI and IRI.

Performance and Results: In FY 2004, progress was made toward key democratic reforms. USAID-supported CSO advocacy coalitions improved their capacity to engage and collaborate with government institutions, through more than 1,300 members during FY 2004. The Angolan government increasingly recognized the value of these CSO coalition contributions, inviting them for consultations on various issues, including 113 discussions, workshops and community meetings. The National Assembly, for instance, sought input from a USAID-supported CSO coalition in drafting a new law on the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS, incorporating some of this input into the law, which was subsequently adopted in June 2004. CSOs also contributed to the adoption of a new law on land rights; the new law incorporates some of the key recommendations made by Angolan CSOs, including addressing for the first time the often contentious issue of community land rights under customary law. USAID activities helped further increase people's access to information nationwide, thereby enabling citizens to participate in policy discussions. News articles were published and distributed nationwide in independent newspapers, and radio programs were broadcast on both state and independent radio stations (1,358 news articles and radio programs). Programs focused on key issues such as HIV/AIDS, land rights, rights to education, women's rights, transparency, and elections. Citizens demonstrated improved knowledge, interest, and ability to advocate for their rights and concerns by actively participating in USAID-supported radio debates and advocacy efforts. Based on grantee reporting, more than 2.3 million people were reached by these USAID-supported efforts. USAID also initiated conflict transitional initiatives by providing over 20 training sessions to CSOs, members of the National Assembly, and local government officials on conflict prevention techniques. Although these activities have only recently begun, the government has publicly recognized the value of CSO-led training and media campaigns in encouraging reconciliation in communities vulnerable to conflict. In light of the upcoming national elections, USAID provided technical support to strengthen political parties and government electoral bodies, and continued to build Angolan civil society capacity. As a result, all 11 political parties represented in the National Assembly have received training in political campaigning, reinforced by materials provided with USAID support. A civil society election network established in FY 2003 is now present in eight provinces, and an additional provincial network has been established in one of Angola's largest provinces. A resource center was also established to provide information and outreach to both political parties as well as to members of a number of CSOs. By program completion, through a combination of its activities, USAID anticipates the establishment of a politically active civil society engaged in civic advocacy and collaborating with government institutions to promote democratic reform in key areas such as land, rights of people living with HIV/AIDS, children's rights to education, and elections.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Angola

654-006 Civil Society Strengthening	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	3,678	480	5,941
Expenditures	2,308	338	2,653
Unliquidated	1,370	142	3,288
Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	3,061	0	1,199
Expenditures	1,263	107	2,816
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	6,739	480	7,140
Expenditures	3,571	445	5,469
Unliquidated	3,168	35	1,671
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	650
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	1,074	0	2,976
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	1,074	0	3,626
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	1,068	0	2,000
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	8,881	480	12,766