

PD-ABP-912
95875

USAID/ANGOLA

ACTION PLAN

July 1994

ACTION PLAN

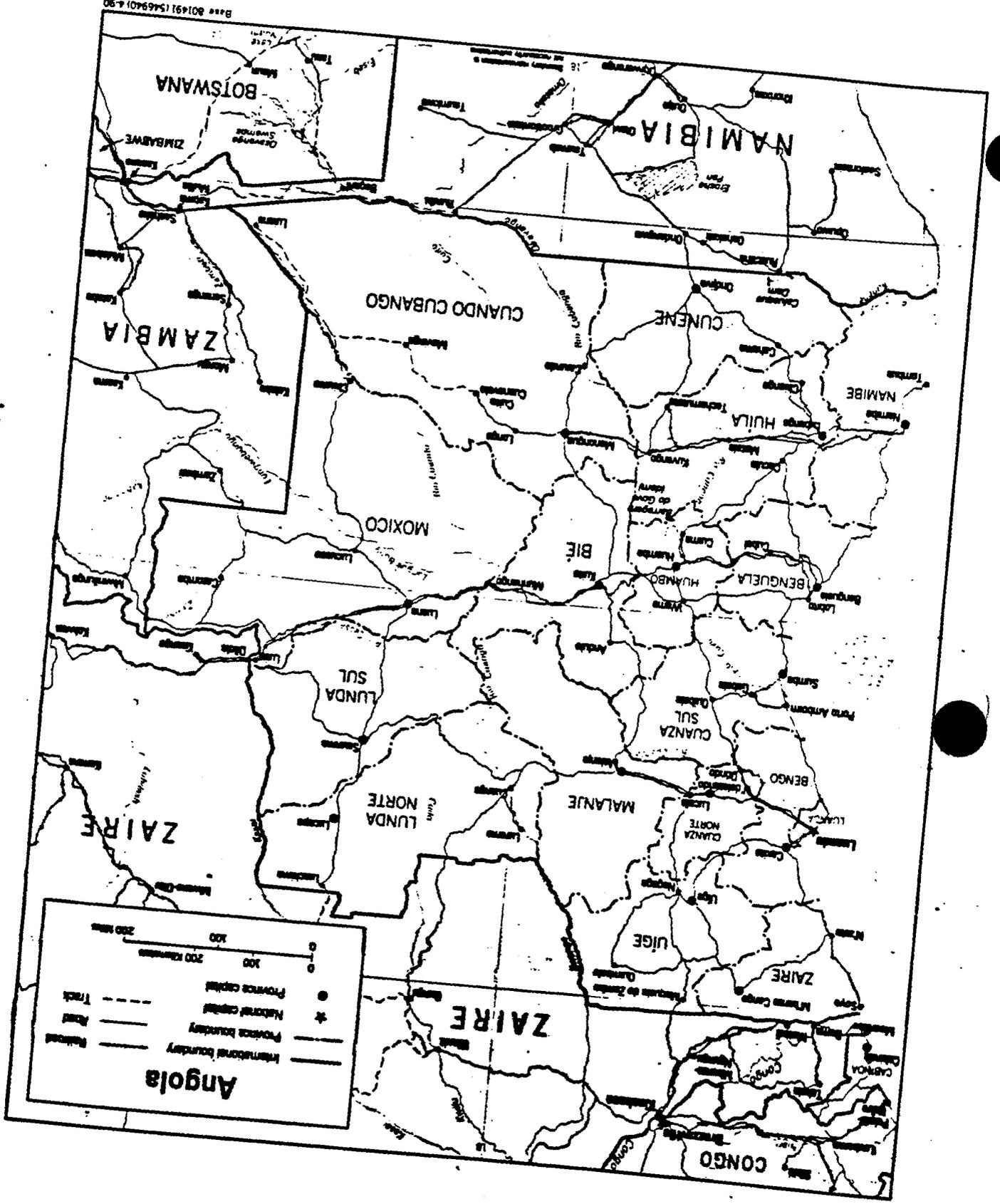
JULY 1994

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MAP

- A. Overview
- C. Proposed Changes in Strategic Objectives
- D. Table I, Appropriations Summary
- E. Table IV, Project Data
- F. Operating Expenses and Workforce Requirements

Base 801691 (546940) 4-90



A. Overview

On May 31, 1991 the leaders of the Government of the Republic of Angola (GRA) and the insurgent National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) signed the Bicesse Peace Accord, which was intended to mark the formal end of the sixteen year civil war and usher in a permanent period of peace and national reconciliation for Angola. The peace accord called for the demobilization of military personnel on both sides, the creation of a new, unified national army, and free and fair elections to be held in September 1992.

Angola's first elections for both the presidency and the legislative assembly took place in September 1992. Monitored by the United Nations, these elections were deemed generally free and fair. Following the completion of Angola's first round of elections, the country again erupted in renewed fighting, with levels of violence exceeding those reached in the prolonged civil war. A series of peace talks has been held between the two sides since January 1993, under the auspices of the U.N. and with the participation of observer delegations, in repeated efforts to halt the fighting. Thus far, these efforts have been unsuccessful.

On March 6, 1993, the central highland city of Huambo (population 500,000) fell to UNITA after 55 days of intense fighting and the deaths of an estimated 15,000 people. UNITA now controls about half of Angola's territory. Sporadic fighting continues in the cities of Malange, Kwanza Norte, Luanda Norte and Moxico.

The number of Angolans affected by war and drought has been estimated at 3.3 million by the U.N. Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit (UCAH). The total death toll since the conflict restarted in October 1992 is impossible to determine, but estimates put it well over 100,000. In July 1993, the United Nations reported that as many as 1,000 people were dying daily from starvation, disease, and war wounds. Many of the major cities in Angola are encircled by land mines, leaving them inaccessible by road and necessitating the need for airlifting relief supplies. Relief personnel have not been able to fly into many areas where the food situation is critical due to increased fighting.

More than 40 international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) and 42 indigenous organizations are working on emergency relief activities in Angola. USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) is allocating 36,500 MT of emergency food commodities for nationwide food distribution programs and 30,200 HT of food through its Title II regular program with the GRA. A similar amount will be needed in FY 1995 and part of 1996.

The Angola peace talks now appear to have reached the final stages, with either a breakdown or an agreement predicted within weeks. Several major issues, including regional autonomy and decentralization of government functions, remain to be resolved. The parties have not reached agreement on the division of ministries, provincial governorships and local government posts, but the recent involvement of South Africa's President Nelson

Mandela has given rise to optimism that the present impasse can be resolved.

Prior to the renewed outbreak of fighting, AID has developed a \$17.5 million program to assist Angola in making the difficult transition to democracy and to start on the path to long-term sustainable development. Because of the need to move forward rapidly with activities to support the peace process an USAID/Mission in Angola was just beginning to be established when fighting in Luanda lead to closure of the mission. Consequently, a Country Program Strategic Plan (CPSP), including strategic indicators was never developed for the Angola program.

The program was finally terminated in February 1993 and the \$5.0 million budgeted for Angola in FY 1993 and FY 1994 was made available to OFDA to:

- 1) permit a timely response to the March 1993 U.N. Appeal for Angola; and
- 2) support U.S. P.V.O. involved in the distribution of seeds, tools, and the provision of health and vaccinations for needy Angolans.

Should the Government of Angola and UNITA sign new peace accord, USAID would be prepared to assist Angola through a regional program which would provide:

- Food and other assistance for displaced solders in assembly points;
- technical assistance, training, and commodity support to facilitate the reintegration of former combatants;
- removal of land mines; and
- return of displaced persons.

This immediate term assistance would be administered as a part of a program of rapid development of U.S. humanitarian assistance to Angola and would be coordinated with the UN and other donors working in Angola.

In early March 1994, a combined USAID/DOD team visited Angola to conduct exploratory talks on Angola's present and future humanitarian needs, including those related to feeding and vocational training for demobilized soldiers and the feeding of displaced persons. The proposed activities of the AFR Bureau address these concerns. This assistance would be in addition to food aid and humanitarian assistance which USAID needs to make available to Angola through U.S. private voluntary organizations for health, vaccination, and supplemental feeding programs.

Over the longer term, adherence to a peace accord would pave the way for an eventual resumption of assistance, possibly as early as FY 1996 which would focus on:

Building Democracy;

- Provide rehabilitation and recovery assistance, including the distribution of food, seeds, and tools to displaced citizens and vocational training for demobilized soldiers.
- Foster Angola's efforts to national reconciliation and a broad-based participating governments.

Broad-based economic growth;

- Assist national economic recovery programs, including

public health and immunizations. Activities in this area would include training and financing, to reestablish minimal preventive health care centers which have been the scene of heavy fighting and help the Angolan national and regional authorities deal with the chronic shortages of skilled health personnel.

C. Proposed Changes in Strategic Objectives

As noted, a Country Program Strategy Plan which would establish objectives and targets and lay the foundations for program monitoring and evaluation, was never developed for Angola. Should the agency decide to either reestablish a program in Angola or provide assistance in selective areas a means to demonstrate support for a new peace accord within the context of a regional program for Southern Africa, a CPSP can be developed at that time with assistance from REDSO.

D. Program Objective Tree

Not applicable; same comments as above.

TABLE 1 : APPROPRIATION SUMMARY (\$000)

ACCOUNT	FY 1991 ACTUAL	FY 1992 ESTIMATE	FY 1993 CP	FY 1993 PLANNED	FY 1994 PROPOSED	FY 1995 PROPOSED
HEALTH	596					
FUNCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TOTAL:	596	0	0	0	0	0
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA		12,151	15,000	4,800	9,151	5,200
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TOTAL:	596	12,151	15,000	4,800	9,151	5,200
DA & ESF TOTAL:	596	12,151	15,000	4,800	9,151	5,200
PL 480 TITLE II	6,847	17,923	10,106	33,800	5,000	5,000

TABLE IV : PROJECT BUDGET DATA (U.S. \$000)

PROJECT NUMBER	FUND SRC	NPA IND	OBLIG DATE		OBLIG THRU FY 1991	--FY 1992 EST.--		-----FY 1993 PLANNED-----			--FY 1994 PROP.--		FY 1995 OBLIG PROP			
			INIT/FINAL	AUTH		PLAN	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPEND ITURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPEND ITURES	YR END MORTGAGE	OBLIG ATIONS		EXPEND ITURES		
654-0000	SS G	PA	94	96							151	50	200			
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT & SUPPORT 1,000																
654-0001	HE G		91	91	596	596			596							
ANGOLA PROSTHETICS PROJECT																
654-0002	SS G		92	96	3,000	6,000	3,000	1,900	100	3,000	700	600	800			
DEMOCRATIZATION																
654-0003	SS G		92	96	10,000	20,000	9,151	1,168	1,500	10,849	4,300	5,000	4,200			
ANGOLA RELIEF AND REHABILITATION																
654-0004	SS G		93	96												
INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION																
								4,800	3,000	10,200	4,000		5,000			
REPORT TOTAL:						13,596	27,596	596	12,151	3,068	4,800	5,196	13,849	5,151	5,650	5,200
APPROPRIATION SUMMARY																
						0	0	0	596	0	0	0	0			
HE						12,151	3,068	4,800	4,600	13,849	5,151	5,650	5,200			
SS																
REPORT TOTAL:						12,151	3,068	4,800	5,196	13,849	5,151	5,650	5,200			

AC/SI AGGREGATE ANALYSIS
ACTIVITY CODES
(U.S. Dollars Thousands)

ACTIVITY	FY 1992 ESTIMATE		FY 1993 PLANNED		FY 1994 PROPOSED		FY 1995 PROPOSED	
	AMOUNT	PCT OF TOTAL PROGRAM	AMOUNT	PCT OF TOTAL PROGRAM	AMOUNT	PCT OF TOTAL PROGRAM	AMOUNT	PCT OF TOTAL PROGRAM
AGCP CROP PRODUCTION.					559	6.1 %	546	3.6 %
DICE CIVIC EDUCATION.	600	4.9 %			140	1.5 %	160	1.1 %
DIEA ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE	2,100	17.3 %			490	5.4 %	560	3.7 %
HESD HEALTH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT					301	3.3 %	294	1.9 %
INMR MAIN ROADS					301	3.3 %	294	1.9 %
UNCODED ACTIVITIES	9,451	77.8 %	4,800	100.0 %	7,360	80.4 %	13,346	87.8 %
PROGRAM TOTAL	12,151	100.0 %	4,800	100.0 %	9,151	100.0 %	15,200	100.0 %

AC/SI AGGREGATE ANALYSIS
SPECIAL INTEREST CODES
(U.S. Dollars Thousands)

SPECIAL INTEREST		FY 1992 ESTIMATE		FY 1993 PLANNED		FY 1994 PROPOSED		FY 1995 PROPOSED	
		AMOUNT	PCT OF TOTAL PROGRAM	AMOUNT	PCT OF TOTAL PROGRAM	AMOUNT	PCT OF TOTAL PROGRAM	AMOUNT	PCT OF TOTAL PROGRAM
I. Substantive									
A. Spatial/Geographic Distrib. of Beneficiaries									
CHS	B. Special Targets								
	CHILD SURVIVAL					301	3.3 %	294	1.9 %
C. Food, Agriculture & Rural Development									
D. Energy/Environment									
II. Institutional Mechanisms									
A. Public/Private									
PVU	B. PVO/NGOs								
	PVO/NGOs, U.S.					559	6.1 %	546	3.6 %
C. International Agricultural Research Centers									
D. Universities									
E. Non-Profit Organizations									
III. Research and Development Activities									
A. Applied Research									
B. Basic Research									
C. Development									
IV. Training									

ANGOLA (654)
 FY 1994 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

PAGE 1

AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT
 (U.S. Dollars Thousands)

	% FY92	% FY93	% FY94/95	FY 1992 ESTIMATE	FY 1993 PLANNED	FY 1994 REQUEST	FY 1995 PROPOSED
--	--------	--------	-----------	---------------------	--------------------	--------------------	---------------------

PROJECT NUMBER: 654-0000 TITLE: PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT & SUPPORT

PROJECT TOTAL	0 %			0	0	0	0
---------------	-----	--	--	---	---	---	---

PROJECT NUMBER: 654-0002 TITLE: DEMOCRATIZATION

DICE CIVIC EDUCATION

TOTAL AC CODE:	20 %	0 %	20 %	600		140	160
----------------	------	-----	------	-----	--	-----	-----

DIEA ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE

TOTAL AC CODE:	70 %	0 %	70 %	2,100		489	560
----------------	------	-----	------	-------	--	-----	-----

PROJECT TOTAL	90 %	0 %	90 %	2,700	0	630	720
---------------	------	-----	------	-------	---	-----	-----

PROJECT NUMBER: 654-0003 TITLE: ANGOLA RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

AGCP CROP PRODUCTION

SI CODE: PVU	0 %	0 %	100 %			559	546
--------------	-----	-----	-------	--	--	-----	-----

TOTAL AC CODE:	0 %	0 %	13 %			559	546
----------------	-----	-----	------	--	--	-----	-----

AGIF AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

SI CODE: PVU	0 %	100 %	0 %				
--------------	-----	-------	-----	--	--	--	--

TOTAL AC CODE:	0 %	0 %	0 %				
----------------	-----	-----	-----	--	--	--	--

HEPR PROSTHETICS/MEDICAL REHABILITATION

SI CODE: PVU	0 %	100 %	0 %				
--------------	-----	-------	-----	--	--	--	--

TOTAL AC CODE:	0 %	0 %	0 %				
----------------	-----	-----	-----	--	--	--	--

HESD HEALTH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

SI CODE: CHS	0 %	100 %	100 %			301	294
--------------	-----	-------	-------	--	--	-----	-----

TOTAL AC CODE:	0 %	0 %	7 %			301	294
----------------	-----	-----	-----	--	--	-----	-----

INMR MAIN ROADS

SI CODE: PVU	0 %	100 %	0 %				
--------------	-----	-------	-----	--	--	--	--

TOTAL AC CODE:	0 %	13 %	7 %			301	294
----------------	-----	------	-----	--	--	-----	-----

PROJECT TOTAL	0 %	13 %	27 %	0	0	1,161	1,134
---------------	-----	------	------	---	---	-------	-------

ANGOLA (654)
FY 1994 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

PAGE 2

AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT
(U.S. Dollars Thousands)

	% FY92	% FY93	% FY94/95	FY 1992 ESTIMATE	FY 1993 PLANNED	FY 1994 REQUEST	FY 1995 PROPOSED
PROJECT NUMBER: 654-0006							
TITLE:							
PROJECT TOTAL	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0
PROJECT NUMBER: 654-0007							
TITLE:							
PROJECT TOTAL	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0
REPORT TOTAL				2,700	0	1,791	1,854

12

ANGOLA (654)
FY 1994 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

PAGE 3

AGGREGATION OF AC/SI CODES FOR SPECIAL ISSUES
(U.S. Dollars Thousands)

	FY 1992 ESTIMATE	FY 1993 PLANNED	FY 1994 REQUEST	FY 1995 PROPOSED
(1) Child Survival Funding	--	--	301	294
(2) Other Health	--	--	--	--
(3) Environment	--	--	--	--
(4) Energy	--	--	--	--
(5) Forestry	--	--	--	--

Refer to ABS Guidance Attachment B for aggregation basis

The above summaries are aggregations of ACs and SIs. Other aggregations consist of ACs only and can be derived from AC section of the Aggregate Analysis Report

6

ANGOLA (654)
FY 1994 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

CONGRESSIONAL INTEREST ATTRIBUTION
(U.S Dollars Thousands)

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE/AREA	FY 1992 ESTIMATE	FY 1993 PLANNED	FY 1994 REQUEST	FY 1995 PROPOSED
654-0000	PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT & SUPPORT				
654-0002	DEMOCRATIZATION				
654-0003	ANGOLA RELIEF AND REHABILITATION				
	TOTAL HEALTH	0	0	301	294
	CHILD SURVIVAL	0	0	301	294

	REPORT TOTAL: TOTAL HEALTH	0	0	301	294
	CHILD SURVIVAL	0	0	301	294

104

TABLE IVD : CENTRAL/REGIONAL BUREAU SUPPORT NEEDS
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

CENTRAL PROJ. #	CENTRAL PROJECT TITLE	MISSION PROJ. #	PROJECT TITLE	FY1993 PLAN	FY1994 PROP.	CORE
--------------------	-----------------------	--------------------	---------------	----------------	-----------------	------

15

Comment on Operating Expense Requirements

It is impossible to predict the timing, needs, and start-up costs for re-establishing an assistance program in Angola. Much will depend on the adoption of a new peace accord and the extent to which the U.S. and other donors are prepared to assist in national reconciliation and reconstruction. The other unknown is whether the program, once established, will be administered by a regional office with all the vulnerabilities that this type of arrangement implies, or whether a regionally administered program would be the first step toward the eventual re-establish of a bi-lateral program.

With office furniture and some NXP equipment in place, start-up costs for a regionally administered program would be modest, amounting to as little as \$350,000 to cover TDY travel, secretarial support, salary cost of two local professionals, office rental, and purchase of a vehicle. Costs would increase sharply with the assignment of permanent staff, due mainly to high rental costs and the cost of procuring and housing, furniture, and additional NXP. Since both options have drawbacks, it is suggested that AID/W look closely at the staffing, support, and O.E. requirements for re-establishing the Angola program as part of any program assessment for Angola.

ANGOLA (654)
 FY 1994 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE V : PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	PROJECT	TITLE	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)	
			APPROP	INCR

MCC LEVEL

TOTAL MCC REQUEST 0

INCREMENT LEVEL

654-0000	PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT & SUPPORT	SS	151
654-0002	DEMOCRATIZATION	SS	700
654-0003	ANGOLA RELIEF AND REHABILITATION	SS	4,300
	TOTAL INCREMENT REQUEST		5,151
	TOTAL REQUEST		5,151