



European Union - Republic of Angola
National Indicative Programme
2014 – 2020

GENERAL CLAUSES

The European Union and the Government of The Republic of Angola hereby agree as follows:

- (1) The European Union, represented by Mr. Neven MIMICA, European Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development, and the Government of The Republic of Angola, represented by Mr Job Graça, Minister of Planning and Territorial Development and National Authorising Officer, hereinafter referred to as the Parties, determined the general orientations for cooperation for the period 2014-2020.

These orientations which are included in the National Indicative Programme, concern the European Union Aid in favour of The Republic of Angola and were drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Articles 2 and 4 of Annex IV to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement, signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000, revised and signed in Luxemburg on 25 June 2005 and revised and signed in Ouagadougou on 22 June 2010.

The National Indicative Programme is annexed to the present document.

- (2) As regards the indicative programmable financial resources, which the European Union envisages to make available to The Republic of Angola for the period 2014-2020, an amount of EUR 210 million is foreseen for the allocation referred to in Article 3.2 (a) of Annex IV of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement (A-allocation). A B-allocation referred to in Article 3.2 (b) can be established to cover unforeseen needs. This allocation is at EUR 0 until a need arises. Currently, no B-allocation is foreseen. These allocations are not entitlements and may be revised by the Commission, following the mid-term and end-of-term reviews, in accordance with Article 5.7 of annex IV of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement.
- (3) The A-allocation is destined to cover macroeconomic support, sectoral policies, programmes and projects. The National Indicative Programme concerns the resources of the A-allocation. It also takes into consideration financing from which The Republic of Angola benefits or could benefit under other European Union resources. It does not pre-empt financing decisions by the Commission.
- (4) The B-allocation is destined to cover unforeseen needs such as humanitarian, emergency and post emergency assistance, where such support cannot be financed from the EU budget, contributions to internationally agreed debt relief initiatives and support to mitigate exogenous shocks. The B-allocation shall be established according to specific mechanisms and procedures and does therefore not constitute a part of the programming.
- (5) Following the entry into force on 1 March 2015 of the Internal Agreement between the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Union, meeting with the Council on the financing of European Union Aid under the multiannual financial framework for the period 2014 to 2020, financing decisions for projects and programmes can be taken by the Commission at the request of the Government of The Republic of Angola within the limits of the A- and B-allocations referred to in this document. The respective projects and programmes shall be implemented according to the rules and procedures of the 10th EDF until the entry into force of the 11th EDF implementing rules and financial regulation.

- (6) The European Investment Bank may contribute to the implementation of the present National Indicative Programme by operations financed from the Investment Facility and/or from its own resources, in accordance with Articles 2c and 3 of the 11th EDF multi-annual financial framework for the period 2014-2020.
- (7) In accordance with Article 5 of Annex IV to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement, the National Indicative Programme as well as the A-and B-allocations can be revised following the mid-term review and the end-of-term review or ad hoc reviews.

* * *

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Agreement.

Done at Luxembourg, on 26 October 2015, in four originals, two in the English and two in the Portuguese language. In case of conflict between translated versions of this document, the English version should prevail.

For the European Commission,
on behalf of the European Union

For the Government of
The Republic of Angola

Neven MIMICA
Commissioner for International Cooperation
and Development

Job GRAÇA
Minister of Planning and
Territorial Development and
National Authorising Officer

Table of Contents

GENERAL CLAUSES.....	2
Table of Contents.....	4
SUMMARY.....	5
NATIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME ANGOLA.....	7
1. The overall lines for the EU response	7
1.1 Strategic objectives of the EU's relationship with the partner country.....	7
1.2 Choice of sectors.....	7
1.2.1 Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Higher Education (HE).	8
1.2.2. Sustainable Agriculture.....	10
1.2.3. Water and Sanitation (WS).....	11
2. Financial overview (indicative amounts)	12
3. EU support per sector	12
3.1 Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Higher Education (HE) (indicative amount: EUR 45 million)	12
3.2 Sustainable Agriculture (indicative amount EUR 84 million)	15
3.3 Water and Sanitation (indicative amount: EUR 65 million)	18
4. Measures in favour of civil society (indicative amount: EUR 6 million)	21
5. B-allocation	22
6. Support measures (indicative amount EUR 10 million).....	22
Attachments	23
Attachment 1 - Country at a glance	24
Attachment 1a - Macroeconomic indicators.....	24
Attachment 1b - MDG's Angola	26
Attachment 2 - Donors Matrix.....	34
Attachment 3 - Sector intervention framework	35
Attachment 4 - Indicative timetable for commitments	40

SUMMARY

Since the end of the war in 2002, Angola has made substantial progress in the economic area, with an average GDP growth of 4,8% between 2010 and 2014, and a GDP per capita of USD 5,181 in 2014. However, notwithstanding such a successful trend in economic performance, progress in economic diversification and human development is limited. Oil incomes correspond to 35,4% of GDP and 67,5% of State revenues.

Eradication of poverty and diversification of the economy are the main priorities of the Government, outlined in the national strategies 'Angola 2025' and in the Angolan National Development Plan (ANDP) 2013/2017 the Strategy to Fight Poverty. These objectives can be reached by building productive capacity through: the set-up and implementation of a robust Technical and Vocational Education (TVET) system, complemented with activities in Higher Education (HE); the promotion of agriculture which has the potential of creating a significant number of jobs; and the coverage of basic needs of the population such as water & sanitation services and food & nutrition security.

<i>Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Higher Education</i>	<i>EUR 45 million</i>	<i>21.4%</i>
<i>Sustainable Agriculture</i>	<i>EUR 84 million</i>	<i>40%</i>
<i>Water and Sanitation</i>	<i>EUR 65 million</i>	<i>31%</i>
<i>Measures in favour of civil society</i>	<i>EUR 6 million</i>	<i>2.8%</i>
<i>Support measures</i>	<i>EUR 10 million</i>	<i>4.8%</i>
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>EUR 210 million</i>	<i>100%</i>

EU support to Technical and Vocational Education (TVET) and Higher Education (HE) will strengthen the structures of technical vocational education and training systems and structures of higher education, ensuring coordination among them. It will extend the training offer and improve equity in access to TVET systems, targeting females, newly literates and rural population. It will improve the quality of TVET to ensure that trainees are equipped with relevant and appropriate knowledge, skills and attitudes including skills that could help developing a green economy. It will promote an enabling environment for an adequate transition from the TVET systems to the labour market.

EU Support to the agriculture sector will promote a sustainable agriculture improving food and nutrition security for vulnerable agricultural households. It will also enhance resilience of smallholders' farmers and households through the adoption of improved climate smart technologies and the strengthening of disaster preparation. Furthermore it will strengthen capacity of institutions, smallholder's farmers and agriculture extension agents in land and water management, nutrition, climate change adaptation and innovation.

EU support to water and sanitation sector will increase access to safe water, sanitation and improved hygiene practices in peri-urban and rural areas, as well as improve the quality of services and the environment in selected areas. It will strengthen and modernise the

institutional and legal frameworks with a view to a more efficient and sustainable management of water supply and sanitation systems. It will also develop specific skills to coordinate the various aspects of potable water supply and sanitation services management.

Measures in favour of civil society to enhance and support the emergence of an organised local civil society able to act as a watchdog and partner in dialogue with national and local governments.

Other EU support measures to support the programming, preparation or implantation of actions through the Technical Cooperation Facility TCF and to support the National Authorising Officer.

NATIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME ANGOLA

1. The overall lines for the EU response

1.1. Strategic objectives of the EU's relationship with the partner country

Country context: Since the end of the war in 2002, Angola has made substantial economic progress, with an average GDP growth of 4,8% between 2010 and 2014, and a GDP per capita of USD 5,181 in 2014. However, notwithstanding such a successful trend in economic performance, progress in economic diversification and human development is limited. Oil accounts for 95% of exports and relevant incomes correspond to 35,4% of GDP as well as 67,5% of public revenues. At the same time, according to a statistical report published in 2011 by IBEP¹, 37% of the population live under the poverty line. Angola ranks only in position 149 out of 187 countries in the 2013 UNDP Human Development Index.

National priorities: The main objective of a sustainable transformation for Angola would be higher equity for example by spreading the benefits of the natural resource exploitation in an equitable manner. In this context the Government of Angola's priorities, as outlined in the national strategies 'Angola 2025', in the Angolan National Development Plan (ANDP) 2013/2017 and in the Strategy to Fight Poverty (ECP), are eradication of poverty and diversification of the economy.

EU strategic objectives: The EU has a keen interest to support and encourage the Angolan efforts to strengthen a democratic political culture, to increase institutional capacities, to intensify the fight against poverty as well as the fight against corruption and to improve transparency and accountability. The establishment of a competitive and diversified economy as well as a more favourable trade and investment climate are important to achieve sustainable, inclusive growth, create decent jobs and to contribute to the progressive extension of the national social protection floor in line with international commitments. Moreover, the strengthening of civil society in Angola remains an important element in the EU strategy.

In this context the 11th EDF country programme will focus on supporting reforms, capacity building and improving management in the selected sectors with greater positive impact on the diversification of the economy, poverty reduction and food security.

Furthermore, the EU has a strategic interest to deepen the political and economic relationships and to build a broadly-based partnership with Angola. In this context, the EU and Angola signed in July 2012 the *Joint Way Forward* (JWF) partnership agreement. The JWF identifies areas for intensified dialogue and cooperation, such as peace and security, good governance and human rights, economic growth and sustainable development, energy, science and technology, transport systems, climate change, training and education. The first JWF Ministerial meeting that took place in Brussels on 17th October 2014 marked the beginning of a new privileged partnership.

1.2. Choice of sectors

Following consultations with the Government of Angola, the civil society, EU Member States and other donors, and in line with the priorities and objectives described above as well as the

¹ Source: IBEP Inquérito Integrado sobre o Bem-Estar da População 2011 (Instituto Nacional de Estatística). The document was published in 2011 but data refer to 2009.

concentration principle, the National Indicative Programme (NIP) for 2014-2020 will focus on the following sectors: (1) Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Higher Education (HE), (2) Sustainable Agriculture and (3) Water and Sanitation (WS).

In its interventions in all three sectors, the EU will also focus on research, innovation and capacity-building aspects. Recognising the importance of the Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and their applications as proven drivers of inclusive and sustainable growth, innovation and entrepreneurship, in designing interventions throughout the three selected focal sectors of the Indicative Programme, particular attention will be paid to the deployment of these technologies and the full exploitation of their potential in providing or facilitating solutions in all three focal sectors of the programme

1.2.1 Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Higher Education (HE).

Country context and national priorities: Angola's economy depends heavily on oil and was ranked 140 out of 144 countries² with regards to competitiveness by the World Economic Forum in the Global Competitiveness Report 2014/2015. According to the report one of the main factors contributing to this situation is the inadequately educated workforce. The *Angolan National Development Plan* (ANDP) 2013-2017 identifies Education and Professional Training as priority areas of intervention to promote employment and human capital development, thereby contributing to the diversification and competitiveness of its economy and poverty reduction. In line with the long-term development strategy "*Angola 2025*" and the ANDP, the Government has designed a *National Strategy for the Development of Human Capital* and the *Human Capital National Plan* (HCNP) for 2013-2020 targeting all levels of education and various priority economic sectors. The HCNP presents ambitious targets in terms of vocational education and training. In order to achieve the objectives, it is essential to have a robust technical vocational education and training system that prepares students at different levels (beyond the primary level) while assuring that their qualifications are recognised and that the acquired competences respond to labour market demands.

According to the CPLP (Portuguese Speaking Community) Statistics 2012³ the population growth in Angola for the year 2009 is around 3%. The population under 35 years is slightly above 70% of the total population. The population economically active was estimated at 9.29 million in 2010 and is foreseeing to reach 10,7 million in 2015 and 12.2 million in 2020⁴.

A) The ***TVET*** in Angola falls within the competencies of two different Ministries: 1) Ministry of Education (MED) responsible for the formal Technical Vocational Education (TVE) through the lower and higher secondary education system and 2) Ministry of Public Administration, Labour and Social Security (MAPTSS) responsible for the non-formal Technical Vocational Training (TVT) courses, thus ensuring a stronger link between vocational training and the labour market.

In 2012, there were 192 Technical Schools (98 public and 94 private). In 2010, there was an enrolment of 106 200 students in Technical Vocational Education (TVE), instructed by 3 700 teachers, with 20 100 graduates having concluded one of the 59 courses of middle-level

²http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GlobalCompetitivenessReport_2014-15.pdf

³http://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_cont_inst&INST=133147797&ine_smenu.boui=133216385&ine_smenu.selected=133216718&ine_smenu.boui=133216385&ine_smenu.selected=133216718

⁴Source: Human Capital National Plan 2013-20

technical education⁵. According to the ANDP this number of students enrolled in TVE should be increased to 440 000 in 2020.

There are also TVT courses organised by other Ministries and by private companies which are not under MAPTSS responsibility.

Angola started the Reform of Vocational and Technical Training (RETEP) in 2001 aiming at expanding the training offer by improving the level and quantity of infrastructures, the equipment of the laboratories and training workshops, curriculum reform and improvement of the system of training of trainers. Despite the efforts made, the reform has been implemented at a slow pace and the TVET system is still inadequate in both quantity and quality. The main bottlenecks are: (i) the lack of market research/analysis at provincial level prior to the development of infrastructures; (ii) the lack of involvement from the private sector; (iii) the lack of co-ordination between vocational training centres and the education system; (iv) the fragmentation between private and public initiatives and within the public system itself; (v) the lack of reliable statistical data on TVET indicators; (vi) the poor capacity of the TVET system in matching the skill-demand in the economy; (vii) the lack of qualified trainers; (viii) the high geographical concentration of training offer in Luanda; and (ix) the poor quality of basic education that limits the students' ability to take real advantage of the trainings they undergo.

B) The ***Higher Education*** (HE) in Angola has been subject to substantial changes during the last decade, motivated by the need to offer adequate and organised Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), in response to a constantly growing demand for this level of education. In 2012, the students enrolled were about 150 000 and this figure is expected to double by 2017⁶. The growing relevance of HE is mirrored by the creation in 2012 of the Ministry of Higher Education (MHE). Moreover, there is an important pressure to improve the quality of HE at various levels such as institutional management, financing mechanisms, curricula development, quality of teachers and academic staff.

The EU's intervention: The EU has vast experience and know-how in the education sector, including TVET reform and HE. Possible fruitful areas of cooperation in the sector could foresee actions in: quality improvement of both trainings and trainers; matching of the training offer to the labour-market demands; accreditation, recognition and harmonization of diplomas and qualifications. The EU support would also envisage establishing a favourable institutional environment for Angola to benefit from the opportunities derived from the participation in regional programmes, such as Erasmus+, The PanAfrican Programme and Horizon 2020. In line with the *Agenda for Change*, the Government's ANDP 2013-2017 and the EU potential added-value, the strengthening of the TVET and the support to HE subsystems are considered to be critical to the growth and diversification of Angola's economy and labour market. The choice of this focal sector is also in line with the Commission staff working document "*More and better education in developing countries*"⁷, which underlines inter alia that "any development strategy has to look in further depth at the complex relations between education, qualification and employment".

⁵ Tibúrcio et al., (2013), Proposta de Eixos Estratégicos e metodologias de intervenção do futuro apoio da UE ao subsistema de Ensino Técnico-Profissional no âmbito do 11º FED. Contrato-quadro FED/2013/328-071 (CE).

⁶ Source: ANDP 2013-2017

⁷ SEC (2010)121 final

1.2.2. Sustainable Agriculture

Country Context and national priorities: Although agriculture has contributed only to 11% of GDP in 2013, the sector is the main source of employment accounting for 48% of the overall national force⁸. Around 10% of Angola's arable land is currently under cultivation, and yields are among the lowest in the sub-Saharan region. In Angola all land belongs to the State who determines its final use and destination. Contradictions between formal and informal tenure rules and institutions lead often to conflicts. Limited institutional capacity to deal with land management is also a main challenge.

Furthermore, most of the land of Angola is prone to erratic and below normal rains with frequent droughts and poor rainfalls. The problem of food insecurity is likely to increase as climate change further complicates the rainfall situation. The drought conditions experienced in 2012 and 2013 severely damaged yields, including production of staple cereal grains which has led to a food crisis in at least 10 of Angola's 18 provinces.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Angola is part of the group of 20 countries that achieved the MDG number 1 target to halve the proportion of hungry people before 2015. Despite this, under-nutrition remains high, with a Global Hunger Index of 19.1 (among the 25 most food insecure countries in 2013)⁹. Angola has one of the highest under-5 infant mortality rates in the world, with a mortality rate of 164 deaths per 1000 births (second-last position in the world just before Sierra Leone). The 2007 National Nutrition Survey (NNS) reports serious problems of children under 5 that are stunted, wasted and underweight¹⁰.

Sustainable agriculture is one of the Government's main priorities in terms of diversification of the economy for the period 2013-2017, with a view to reducing the high rate of unemployment, eliminating hunger and under-nutrition as well as eradicating poverty. In this context, it recognizes the key role of improving and increasing crop, livestock, forestry, and fishery production through family-based agriculture in its key policy documents namely the ANDP; the Mid-term Development Plan of Agricultural Sector 2013-2017 (PDMPSA); the Strategy to Fight Poverty (ECP); the National Strategy of Food Security and Nutrition (ENSAN) 2009-2013 and its implementation plan, the Plano de Acção de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional (PASAN) and the Integrated Programme for Rural Development and the Fight Against Poverty (PIDRCP).

In 2010, the PIDRCP was adopted. Its main objective is to reduce levels of extreme poverty particularly in rural areas, to promote access to basic public services and to transform Angola into a prosperous country with social justice. This strategy is the instrument of the Government to fight poverty and to guarantee food and nutrition security.

The PDMPSA for 2013-2017, developed by the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI), is the medium-term plan to achieve the national agriculture and rural development strategy

⁸ Relatório Económico de Angola 2013 (CEIC/UCAN). Overall national force is 5.93 million people of which 2.85 million work in the agricultural sector.

⁹ The Global Hunger Index (GHI), made up of a composite of undernourishment data, the prevalence of underweight and the under-five mortality rate. It is calculated each year by the International Food Policy Research Institute. The GHI ranks countries on a 100-point scale. Zero is the best score (no hunger), and 100 is the worst. The ranges of the scales are: low (≤ 4.9), moderate (5.0 - 9.9), serious (10.0 - 19.9), alarming (20.0 - 29.9) and extremely alarming (≥ 30.0). (<http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/ghi13.pdf>)

¹⁰ Stunting reduction trends in Angola must be interpreted with some caution because there were only two national nutrition surveys conducted, one in 1996 and the other in 2007 (a few years after the end of the civil war) and trend calculations are normally made possible only for countries having at least 3 data points.

contained in the vision 'Angola 2025'. One of its main priorities is food security. However, the i) lack of coordination to ensure effective implementation of strategies and programmes, ii) the low institutional capacity and iii) the limited resources available make it difficult to achieve the ambitious goals. According to the PDMPSA, the main problems faced by the agricultural sector are: structural constraints to development, the destruction of social and physical infrastructures and productive capacity, the fragility of the agricultural extension services and technical assistance, the low cooperative development, the lack of access to agricultural inputs, insufficient marketing and food processing, and poor agricultural business management.

The EU's intervention: In view of the EU Agenda for Change and the policy priorities of the Government, sustainable agriculture assumes crucial importance. Growth of environmentally sustainable agriculture involving smallholders, especially rural women, is expected to prove highly effective in reducing extreme poverty and hunger, by generating decent employment for the poor and improving the quality of their diet. Hence, the EU development strategy for the 11th EDF will focus on enhancing income of smallholder farmers and resilience of vulnerable rural communities through the support of sustainable agriculture.

To note that this sector is eligible and of interest to the European Investment Bank (EIB), especially for projects contributing towards improved food security. Private and/or public sector initiatives could be supported, including related infrastructure investments such as warehousing or irrigation projects. In this case, the objective would be to complement the EDF's support.

1.2.3. Water and Sanitation (WS)

Country Context and national priorities: Inadequate access and poor utilization of potable water and sanitation services for the majority of the Angolan population continue to have serious repercussions, especially on children. Frequent outbreaks of cholera, malaria, dengue, diarrhea and other diseases, underscore the increasingly urgent need to increase access to water and sanitation, with improvement of hygiene practices. The IBEP data shows that only 42% of the population has sustainable access to drinking water sources and that there are large disparities between urban areas (60%) and rural areas (22%). People travel long distances to fetch water, creating an extra burden for women especially in rural areas, where children are often left at home unattended and girls miss school. Moreover, diarrhea is still one of the major causes of child malnutrition and mortality in Angola, and the rate of open defecation (OD) remains high (according to IBEP from 34% in urban area to 64 % in rural areas).

On the other hand, the country faces recurrent droughts and floods, particularly in the south, with severe consequences on food security, livestock and potable water availability. Nevertheless, there is no coherent and functional early warning system. In this context there is need to improve resilience, preparedness and adequate responses in the water sector.

The challenges that Angola faces in the Water and Sanitation (WS) sector are the following: i) undersizing and operational inefficiency of systems; ii) economic-financial imbalance in the public enterprises; iii) lack of skills; iv) insufficient legal framework, policies and implementation strategies, in particular on sanitation and hygiene, coupled with the lack of quality standards for drinking water; v) poor preparation and response mechanisms to emergencies related to water and sanitation; vi) high negative impact on the living conditions

of the population, on the morbidity and mortality from diseases linked to water, sanitation and hygiene and vii) difficulties in the levels of sustainability of water and sanitation services.

The goals and commitments for sanitation contained in international agreements, such as the Millennium Declaration of the United Nations, which Angola subscribed, are not yet fully integrated into national priorities for social sector development. The Government has however made major investments in WS, particularly in the context of the 'Water for All' program (ongoing since 2007) with a financial envelope of over USD 650 million, aiming to achieve a water supply coverage rate in 2017 of 100% in urban areas and 80 % in rural-/peri-urban areas. Further investments should focus on the sanitation sub-sector and prioritize areas where poverty is more pronounced, thus reducing inequalities. Similarly, it is necessary to promote investments and sustainability for new infrastructures. Sanitation competencies have been split between the Ministry of Energy and Water (MINEA) and the Ministry of Environment (MINAMB). Both Ministries will be closely involved in the future EU cooperation programmes.

The EU's intervention: The EU has a rich experience in the Water and Sanitation sector which was already a focal sector in the 10th EDF. In view of the lessons learned from the 10th EDF projects it is important to insure continuity on the results focusing future actions mainly in rural areas. The Government's strong ownership and leadership in the sector guarantees the required momentum and coordination among the different Ministries involved.

WS is a priority sector for the European Investment Bank (EIB). The provision of long-term concessional financing accompanied with expert support (TA) by the EIB could complement the contribution of the 11th EDF to the WS sector.

2. Financial overview (Indicative amounts)

Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Higher Education	EUR 45 million	21.4%
Sustainable Agriculture	EUR 84 million	40%
Water and Sanitation	EUR 65 million	31%
Measures in favour of civil society	EUR 6 million	2.8%
Support measures	EUR 10 million	4.8%
TOTAL	EUR 210 million	100%

3. EU support per sector

3.1 Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Higher Education (HE) (indicative amount: EUR 45 million)

3.1.1 The following overall and specific **objectives** will be pursued:

The overall objective is to *contribute to the development and valorisation of human capital resources in Angola, by expanding knowledge and skills as to meet the requirements of the country's labour market.*

This is in line with the Government development priorities defined in its sector strategic documents (as detailed in section 1.2.1). It also considers the conclusions of a consultation procedure including government partners (MED, MAPTSS, MHE), the EU Member States, other donors and civil society organisations active in the field.

In order to ensure that the benefits of education lead to sustainable economic development, there is a crucial need to widen and strengthen the interconnections between

education/training, employment and self-employment. Therefore the following **4 Specific Objectives (SO)** are identified: 1. strengthen the structures of TVET systems and of HE, ensuring coordination among them (Institutional capacity building); 2. extend the training offer and improve equity in access to TVET systems, targeting women, newly literates and rural population (Access); 3. ensure that TVET beneficiaries are prepared with knowledge, skills including also in the domain of innovation and technology and attitudes relevant to the labour market (Quality); and 4. promote an enabling environment for an adequate transition from the TVET systems to the labour market taking advantage of the available innovation and technology solutions (Transition).

3.1.2. For each of the specific objectives (SO) the main expected **Results (R)** are:

SO1: Strengthen the structures of TVET systems and HE, ensuring coordination among them.

- R.1. The TVET and HE regulatory frameworks (i.e. certification, accreditation and evaluation) are defined and implemented as well as effective mechanisms of coordination are in place.
- R.2. Labour market information system is strengthened and adequately supported by innovative and technological solutions.
- R.3. The management of the institutions at central, provincial and local government levels is improved.

SO2: Extend the training offer and improve equity in access to TVET systems, targeting women, newly literates and rural population.

- R.1. Enrolment rate of target beneficiaries including women and other identified disadvantaged groups in TVET is improved.
- R.2. New courses and specialisations (including nutrition, environment, climate change mitigation and adaptation and skills for a green economy) are created in partnership with the private sector .

SO3: Ensure that TVET beneficiaries are prepared with knowledge, skills and attitudes relevant to the labour market.

- R.1. The overall enrolment, attendance and completion performance of the TVET system is improved.
- R.2. Teachers and instructors' technical, technological and pedagogical skills are improved.
- R.3. A properly functioning participation mechanism of employers in the various phases of the training cycle is in place.

SO4: Promote the establishment of an enabling environment for an adequate transition from the TVET systems to the labour market.

- R.1. Employability and the transition from training to employment are improved.
- R.2. Employment services promoting integration in the labour market and entrepreneurship are strengthened taking advantage of available technological and innovative solutions.

3.1.3. For each result the main **indicators** are:

The main indicators for measuring the aforementioned results are contained in the sector intervention framework presented in *Attachment 3*.

These indicators should measure the objectives and the results, which were inspired from

the Government strategic documents, and defined following consultation meetings with MED, MAPTSS, MHE, civil society, donors and other partners.

3.1.4. Donor coordination and policy dialogue

Angola has not signed the Paris Declaration and despite the fact that the 10th EDF programme *Support the Ministry of Planning* includes the development of a coordination mechanism with external donors, there is currently no structured and regular coordination and dialogue mechanism, including with the Ministry of Education. The coordination structure between donors in the sector is still embryonic. At this early stage it includes 7 members: EU, World Bank, UNICEF, UNESCO, JICA, ABC and the Embassy of Portugal. It is envisaged to broaden participation to other donors and to include as well the main NGOs active in education and the private sector. The ultimate goal is to have the Ministry of Education leading the coordination process.

3.1.5. The Government's financial and policy commitments

The 2010 Angolan Constitution considers education as a social right for each citizen, a crucial factor for the continuation of the construction of an Angolan society and a tool to fight poverty. Under this perspective, the Government committed to achieve the Education for All (EFA) goals set up for the Millennium Development Goals.

The Basic Law for the Educational System was approved in 2001, followed by the National Action Plan "Education for All" 2001-2015 (PAN/EPT)¹¹ in 2002. In addition, the Angola's National Education Development Plan 2013-2017 aims at ensuring economic stability, growth and employment. In March 2013, the Government has also engaged in the first round of the "Big Push" initiative¹² and has chosen to accelerate all 6 EFA Goals¹³ and to develop Education Management Information System and HIV&AIDS in the Education Sector as cross-cutting themes.

The Government is committed to ensure coordination among the different actors in the Education Sector and those involved in TVT. To ensure the coordination of the Human Capital National Plan (HCNP) 2013-2020, an Inter-ministerial Commission chaired by the Minister of Public Administration, Labour and Social Security has been set up, supported by a Technical Management Unit with representatives of the different Ministries targeted by HCNP and coordinated by the Civil House of the President of the Republic, which is responsible for the follow up of its implementation.

Although public investments in education have more than doubled over the last nine years from almost 4% in 2006 to 9.07% in 2015 of total State Budget (around USD 6.6 billion in 2015), the share to TVET (around USD 287 million in 2015) is insufficient to address massive skill shortages and meet market demands. According to the Government estimates, the minimum number of TVT graduates should reach 22.000 in 2020, and the minimum number of VET graduates should be four times higher reaching 90.000 in 2014.

¹¹ The PAN/EPT is a conceptual and operational matrix for the development strategy for the educational sector in Angola, which responds to recommendations from international fora under the scope of the UNESCO universal programme for the educational sector, as is the case of the 2000 Universal Declaration.

¹² Launched in Dakar in March 2013, the Big Push Initiative aims at accelerating EFA in Africa. Angola is one of the countries that have endorsed this initiative and has developed a national EFA Acceleration Framework.

¹³ The EFA goals are: (1) Expand early childhood care and education; (2) Provide free and compulsory primary education to all; (3) Promote learning and life skills for young people and adults; (4) Increase adult literacy by 50%; (5) Achieve gender parity by 2005 and gender equality by 2015; (6) Improve the quality of education.

The subsystem of HE, counts with an allocation of around USD 952 million in 2015. The allocations to the sector over the last five years have been irregular and have varied from 0.94% of total State Budget in 2011 to 1.31% in 2015.

3.1.6. Crosscutting issues

Gender issues will receive a special attention (including in data collection and analysis). A Gender Country Profile, which will also cover the dimension of the informal economy (the major employer for women), is under preparation with a view to provide updated data to support future interventions/actions. Nutrition and environmental issues will also be mainstreamed (integration in the curricula when relevant).

3.1.7. The overall **risk assessment** of the sector intervention:

RISK	MITIGATION MEASURE
Political risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The country's macro-economic instability due to its high dependence on oil could negatively impact on allocation of state funds to TVET and HE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy dialogue will emphasise importance of Government support to this sector. - EU support to this sector should have positive impact in the diversification of Angola's economy and therefore reduce oil revenue dependence.
Technical risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The lack of coordination between different government institutions and education structures may result in duplication and conflicting activities. - The poor budget management capacity at provincial level may put the programme at risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specific EU projects' components aiming at ensuring coordination between different ministries and departments and ownership will be foreseen. - EU is currently supporting (10th EDF) the Government's efforts regarding decentralisation in order to improve management capacity at provincial level¹⁴.
Implementation risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The low implementation capacity of Government's plans for the sector, i.e. the ANDP, the National Action Plan Education for All 2013 – 2020, the HCNP for 2013-2020. The poor involvement of the private sector in the design and implementation of the programmes may hamper the success of EU support. - Mobility of key human resources at provincial level may deprive the TVET sector of well trained and empowered work force. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EU technical assistance will assist in enhancing implementation capacity. - Private sector will be involved both during the preparation of programmes as well during implementation. - EU intervention will focus in creating knowledge and building capacity at provincial level, in accordance with labour market needs, thus contributing to retain work force.

3.2 Sustainable Agriculture (indicative amount: EUR 84 million)

3.2.1 The following overall and specific **objectives** will be pursued:

The overall objective of EU's support in this sector is *improving the sustainability of the*

¹⁴ Actions to strengthen the capacity of local and provincial institutions and that pursue decentralisation of political responsibility and autonomy are being implemented through several programmes funded with the 10th EDF, like: - Support to Local Development Programme (LDP) through Social Action Fund (FAS) IV, FED/2012/21647 and - Support Programme to the Non-State Actors (PAANE II); FED/2010/21904.

agricultural sector and reducing hunger and vulnerability in the context of climate change. This objective is aligned with the GoA's sector strategic documents (as detailed in section 1.2.2).

In line with the Government's priorities **3 mutually reinforcing Specific Objectives (SO)** have been identified: 1. Improve food and nutrition security for vulnerable rural households; 2. Enhance resilience of smallholder farmers and households through the adoption of improved climate smart technologies and the strengthening of disaster preparation; 3. Strengthen capacity of institutions, smallholder farmers and agriculture extension services in land and water management, nutrition, climate change adaptation and innovation. Interventions will focus also in those activities that can benefit the livelihoods of vulnerable agricultural households either through an improved food supply and/or through employment and increased income, as is the case with aquaculture and livestock development and animal health.

3.2.2. For each of the specific objectives the main expected **results** are:

SO 1 - Improve food and nutrition security for vulnerable agricultural households

- R.1. Smallholder productivity with emphasis on production of nutritious food and in the context of unpredictable climatic conditions increased and diversified.
- R.2. Access to land especially for women increased.
- R.3. Access to food and nutritional adequacy of food intake improved.
- R.4. Smallholders' (and women in particular) access to markets through farmer organisations and cooperatives increased.

SO 2 - Enhance resilience of smallholder farmers and households through the adoption of improved climate smart technologies, innovative solutions and the strengthening of disaster preparation.

- R.1. Ability of smallholder farmers to manage risks and adopt improved climate smart technologies and innovative solutions to reduce their vulnerability enhanced.
- R.2. Disaster preparedness and early warning strengthened at institutional and communities' level.

SO 3 - Strengthen capacity of institutions, smallholder farmers and agriculture extension agents in land and water management, nutrition, climate change and innovation.

- R.1. Institutional capacity improved.
- R.2. Research and Innovation cooperation with EU to make food and nutrition more secure enhanced.
- R.3. Capacity of smallholder farmers enhanced.

3.2.3. For each result, the main **indicators** are:

The list of indicators shown in *Attachment 3* has been defined in consultation with the Angolan Government. Due to the lack of statistics and baseline data the monitoring of policy and programme implementation will rely only on a limited amount of often incomplete and unreliable data, which hampers the possibility of result-based management. For most of the indicators, additional data collection will be required when implementing the actions at the inception phase.

3.2.4. Donor coordination and policy dialogue:

Coordination in general has been weak among donors (even though donor interventions in this sector do not result in duplication), as well as between different Ministries and institutional bodies involved in project implementation. The rural sector is characterised by a significant number of programmes, initiatives and strategies implemented by a multitude of Government departments. The funding sources are multiple and include the State Budget, the National Development Fund (established by oil revenues, and managed by the Development Bank of Angola) as well as credit lines from international partners (Luminar Finance from Israel, China Development Bank from China, the Spanish branch of Deutsche Bank SA, Exim Bank from South Korea or BNDES-Brazilian Development Bank- from Brazil).

In this context the EU Delegation has been promoting a growing integration and coordination of donors' activities in this sector by organising and actively participating in thematic working groups, such as the Nutrition Group that elaborates joint policy recommendations with the participation of the Government's department for nutrition. Through the co-financing process the EU collaborated in avoiding duplication of activities. Projects like TERRA¹⁵, SANGA¹⁶, FAS¹⁷, APROSOC¹⁸ and IONA¹⁹ have leveraged funds from UN agencies, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the World Bank (WB).

3.2.5. The Government's financial and policy commitments

The Government's policy commitment is translated in the rural sector by a significant number of programmes, initiatives and strategies implemented by a multitude of Government departments (see details in *section 1.2.2*). The Ministry of Agriculture implemented in 2012 a total budget of EUR 340 million (less than 1% of total Government spending), of which EUR 205 million for operating expenditure and EUR 135 million to investments in the sector. To this the expenditure done in the agricultural sector by other key stakeholders such as the Ministries of Trade and Economy must be added. There are also investments by local Governments that are not listed in the budget of the central ministries, as well as investments financed by development banks from international partners (such as those mentioned above).

3.2.6. Cross-cutting issues

Projects implemented in the framework of the Sustainable Agriculture sector might have an impact on the environment. At the projects' formulation phase environmental impact assessments (EIA) and other assessments as appropriate will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the EU guidelines.

Nutrition will be mainstreamed and priority will be given to provinces with high rate of stunting and to those areas which are prone to floods and droughts and food insecure.

Gender issues will receive a special attention (including in data collection and analysis). A Gender Country Profile, which will also cover the dimension of the informal economy (the

¹⁵ Institutional support to decentralised land tenure and management institutions to promote equitable rural development in selected Provinces. FOOD/2006/115 134 – with a EU contribution of EUR 2.7 million

¹⁶ Strengthening Livestock Services in Angola (SANGA). FED / 2008 / 170 010 - with a EU contribution of EUR 3.5 million

¹⁷ Support to Local Development Programme through the Social Action Fund (FAS). FED / 2004 / 190 317 and FED / 2012 / 021-647 - with a EU contribution of EUR 30 million

¹⁸ Project to support the Government of Angola to define and implement an effective policy for Social Protection and Social Solidarity. FED/2013/022953 - EU contribution of EUR 32.3 million

¹⁹ National Biodiversity Project: Conservation of Iona National Park. FED/2013/317806

major employer for women), is under preparation with a view to provide updated data to support future interventions/actions.

3.2.7. The overall **risk assessment** of the sector intervention:

RISK	MITIGATION MEASURE
Political risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The country's macro-economic instability due to its high dependence on oil could negatively impact on increase allocation of the state funds to agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The implementation of 11th EDF programme, including the Sustainable Agriculture component, will focus in supporting the Government to diversify its economy and therefore reduce oil revenue dependence. - Policy dialogue will emphasise importance of increasing Government's support to this sector.
Technical risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The lack of coordination between different government ministries and departments, between donors as well as between government and donors, may result in duplication and conflicting activities. - The poor budget management capacity at provincial level may put the programme at risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EU Delegation will continue to promote coordination of donors' activities by organising and actively participating in thematic working groups in the sector. - EU is currently supporting (10th EDF) the Government's efforts regarding decentralization in order to improve management capacity at provincial level.¹⁶
Implementation risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shortcomings in the sector's institutional capacity might hinder the achievement of the agreed results and outcomes. - Disruption due to extreme climatic events - rainfall dependency for most staple crops, combined with unsustainable land use practices and prevalent soil erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appropriate technical assistance will be foreseen in the projects in accordance with lessons learned from previous EU actions. - The introduction of resilience strategies, innovative solutions and technologies adapted to climate change should limit the disruption of programmes reducing vulnerability of rural households.

3.3 **Water and Sanitation (indicative amount: EUR 65 million)**

3.3.1 The following overall and specific **objectives** will be pursued:

The overall objective for this sector is *to contribute to poverty alleviation and environmental preservation, by increasing access to potable water, sanitation and improved hygiene practices*. The approach to the sector was designed in accordance with the Government's development priorities defined in its sector strategic documents (as detailed in section 1.2.3).

The specific objectives are the following: 1. Increase access to potable water, sanitation and improved hygiene practices in peri-urban and rural areas; 2. Strengthen and modernize the institutional and legal frameworks with a view to a more efficient and sustainable management of water supply and sanitation systems; 3. Develop specific skills, both among Government officials, water utilities' employees and end users, to coordinate the various aspects of potable water supply and sanitation services management.

The definition of the objectives and expected results for this focal sector was the result of a collective work and, as such, all donors, beneficiaries and partners were involved in the process since the beginning.

3.3.2. For each of the specific objectives the main expected results are:

SO1 - Increase access to potable water, sanitation and improved hygiene practices in peri-urban and rural areas

- R.1. Access to potable water improved, incidence of open defecation reduced and improved hygiene practices adopted in rural and peri-urban areas;
- R.2. Water quality control laboratories equipped and control plans and monitoring systems set-up and running, taking advantage of sustainable technological and innovative solutions;
- R.3. Vulnerable ecosystems protected from inappropriate water management and sanitation practices;

SO2 - Strengthen and modernize the institutional and legal frameworks with a view to a more efficient and sustainable management of water supply and sanitation systems

- R.1. National sectorial policies, strategies, regulations and action plans, including research and innovations components, finalized, financially and politically supported and enforced;
- R.2. Databases and information systems set-up, updated and fully functioning;
- R.3. New decentralized Water and Sanitation (WS) services' managing bodies created and/or restructured.

SO3 - Develop specific skills to coordinate the various aspects of potable water supply and sanitation services management

- R.1. The Water Training Center currently supported by EU funds (10th EDF) is able to timely provide the sector with the required skilled workers, both in number and in quality;
- R.2. Rural communities are aware, trained and engaged in the sustainable operation and maintenance of sanitation and water supply systems.

3.3.3. For each result the main indicators are:

The main indicators for measuring the aforementioned results are contained in the sector intervention framework presented in *Attachment 3*. These indicators are aligned with the national strategic choices for the sector, reflected in the ANDP and the PNEA, and were selected after consultation with the MINEA, the MINAMB, civil society, donors and partners.

3.3.4. Donor coordination and policy dialogue

Although Angola has not signed the Paris Declaration there are structures and opportunities to engage in relevant dialogue in the sector. On sanitation, there is the Inter-sectorial Group for Sanitation, which gathers representatives from various Ministries (Health, Education, Environment, Energy and Water, etc.), the UN, NGOs, civil society and the partners of the "Water for All" programme. It is coordinated by the UTNSA (Unidade Técnica Nacional de Saneamento Ambiental), the National Technical Unit for Environmental Sanitation. Regarding water supply, UNICEF is currently leading the efforts to reactivate and officialise

the Water Forum, which has already worked informally in the past and proved to be a useful mechanism to align the strategies of all the partners active in the field.

3.3.5. The Government's **financial and policy commitments** are:

The Government is committed to extend coverage and access levels, in accordance with the ANDP. The share of the State budget allocated to the water sector was 1.78% in 2014 (and is projected to remain at comparable level in 2015). A similar situation applies to the sanitation sector: the share of the State budget 0,07% in 2014 (and is projected to remain at comparable level in 2015).

In 2014, the funds allocated to water and sanitation functions are estimated to account for 1 % of GDP²⁰. The funding is however below estimates to achieve the MDGs in Africa, which is 0.9 % for sanitation and 3.5 % for water and sanitation altogether.

Currently, the National Sanitation and Hygiene Policy is being set-up, with the World Bank and EU financial support through a partnership with MINAMB, UNICEF, UNDP and AECID.

The ANDP sets-up a series of indicators and targets which are relevant to the sector such as:

- "Ratio of Suitable Accessibility to Basic Sanitation" with a target of 70% in 2017 (59.6% in 2011).
- "Drinking Water Access Ratio", with a target set to 55% in 2017 (42% in 2012).
- "Water Access Ratio", with a target set to 85% in 2017 (56% in 2012).

Moreover, the strategy for climate change in Angola for 2011-2020 considers the management of water as a fundamental right that must be supported by resilient solutions.

The Government is conscious of the need to combine both "hardware" (construction of infrastructures) and "software" (training of the staff, review of management arrangements) interventions so as to optimize the use of resources. To ensure the sustainability of the results, the GoA is committed to: (i) Build and equip medium and large systems of water supply and sanitation as well as laboratories for quality control of potable water; (ii) Support the whole process of creating and/or restructuring the management bodies of the systems; (iii) Increase rates and ensure the improvement of collection services; (iv) Ensure the placement of trained staff and set a policy framework and attractive remuneration.

3.3.6. Crosscutting issues

At the projects' formulation phase environmental impact assessments (EIA) and other assessments as appropriate will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the EU guidelines.

Gender is to be mainstreamed through all sectors identified above and their specific objectives. Gender-oriented specific results and indicators have been defined. A Gender Country Profile, which will also cover the dimension of the informal economy (the major employer for women), is under preparation with a view to provide updated data to support future interventions/actions under the 3 focal sectors.

Nutrition will also be mainstreamed in all focal sectors and priority will be given to provinces with high rate of stunting, to flood / drought prone and food insecure areas.

²⁰ 1% of the GDP is above the 'eThekweni commitment' (not subscribed by Angola) fixed at 0.5% of GDP.

3.3.7. The overall **risk assessment** of the sector intervention:

RISK	MITIGATION MEASURE
Political risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The country's macro-economic instability due to its high dependence on oil could negatively impact on the allocation of state funds to water and sanitation sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The implementation of 11th EDF programme, including the Water and Sanitation component, will support the Government to diversify its economy and therefore be less dependent to oil revenue. - Policy dialogue will emphasise importance of Government's support to this sector.
Technical risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobility of trained staff from the public to the private sector, if there is no adequate human resources policy, might hamper the positive impact of the sector programme. - Lack of coordination between different government ministries and departments, between donors as well as between government and donors, may lead to duplication and incoherence of activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents produced and adopted by the National Directorate for Water under the on-going 10th EDF's WS project (namely the definition of the Current and Future Needs of Human Resources for the Sector until 2020, the Benchmark Training document and the Sectorial Human Resources Development Plan) are intended to contribute to the professional and social recognition of the workers in the industry and provide a better environment for career development and more incentives to attract trained personnel. - The EU foresees reinforcing the already existing Inter-sectorial Group for Sanitation and supporting the formalization of the Water Forum.
Implementation risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delays in meeting contractual deadlines, which would impact in the adequate management of the projects, and to allow their adequate control and monitoring. - Climate factors affect water availability - flooding, in particular, can have negative consequences for sanitation systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The projects will foresee the appointment of a focal point by the ministries involved. He/she will be responsible to track and monitor the implementation of actions and measures in order to ensure smooth implementation and sustainability of the programmes. - During the design and operation of water supply and sanitation systems a specific risk assessment will be carried out.

4. **Measures in favour of civil society (indicative amount: EUR 6 million)**

In line with the Cotonou Agreement and its Annex IV, an indicative amount of maximum EUR 6 million may be set aside for support to Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). There is a need to provide enhanced support to the emergence of an organised local civil society able to act as a watchdog and partner in dialogue with national and local Governments.

A decree law (02/07) of 3 January 2007 foresees the progressive implementation of decentralisation and de-concentration of public function through budget transfers to the peripheral levels of public administration. Besides, it also predicts the creation of CACS (Conselhos de Auscultação e Concertação Social) at the local level – in each "municipality" -

with new consultation areas between administrators and citizens, where the latter can participate in the identification of the priority actions in their provinces and municipalities. These are an adequate entry point being the main mechanisms to promote civil society participation at the municipal and provincial level and to develop relations with local government. But such forums are still not working as expected, mainly due to a lack of competent human resources from both sides, training and inclusive practices and a not sufficiently recognized role of each participant. The civil society support measures in Angola should work with the beneficiaries, both CSOs and local authorities, in order to build on these spaces for exchanging ideas, mutual recognition, effective coordination capacities, more and improved synergies in implementing and participating in public policies. Civil society support measures should also contribute to the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions, in line with Article 11 of the UNESCO 2005 Convention to which Angola is a party.

Throughout the 11th EDF, continuity will be given to the non-state actors support programmes (PAANE) of the 9th and 10th EDF in combination with the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) and Non State Actors-Local Authorities (NSA LA) budget lines. The PAANE has proved to be an efficient instrument to promote a good dynamic within civil society for the past six years.

The 11th EDF programme intends to support civil society in its efforts to influence policy making, especially at local level by reinforcing its institutional and advocacy capacities, by improving the communication flows and by promoting dialogue.

On the other hand, the NSA-LA thematic instrument will focus on specific activities in more sensitive situations and where economic and social rights accesses are not covered by EDF and bilateral cooperation.

5. B-allocation

A B-allocation may be included in the NIP for unforeseen needs (specifically relevant for fragility situations). This allocation is at EUR 0 until a need arises. In case of necessity, a Financing Decision to meet an unforeseen or urgent need can always be taken notwithstanding the status of the indicative B-allocation mentioned in the NIP.

6. Support measures (indicative amount: EUR 10 million)

6.1. Measures to support or follow-up the programming, preparation or implementation of actions (indicative amount: EUR 6 million)

A support facility (Technical Cooperation Facility - TCF) which aims to support or accompany the programming, preparation and implementation of actions, is foreseen. It will be used for supporting activities of limited amounts. Initiatives in the areas identified in the Joint Way Forward will also be financed through the TCF and will involve technical assistance, expert exchanges and study visits, seminars/workshops, etc.

Capacities to produce reliable and timely statistics, in particular for the indicators specified in Attachment 3, will be strengthened through targeted technical assistance provided to Angola in coordination with the support provided to the African Union in the area of statistics.

6.2. Support to the National Authorising Officer (indicative amount: EUR 4 million)

An indicative amount of maximum EUR 4 million is foreseen to support the National Authorising Officer (NAO). As part of the partnership relations between Angola and the EU the Direcção Nacional de Integração Económica e Cooperação para o Desenvolvimento (National Directorate for Economic Integration and Cooperation for Development), which is the support service to the NAO, has been implementing the administrative and financial procedures of the EDF cooperation since August 2013. The NAO is the main interlocutor of the EDF and plays a key role in joint management and cooperation. In this perspective, it should be provided with adequate financial and human resources to carry out the tasks entrusted to it by the Agreement. Given the lack of capacity of the local personnel, the NAO services are currently supported by an external technical assistance which will have to be maintained (at least partially) for the implementation of the 11th EDF.

Attachments

1. Country at a glance:
 - 1.a. macro economic indicators
 - 1.b. indicators derived from the MDGs.
2. Donor matrix showing the indicative allocations per sector.
3. Sector intervention framework and performance indicators.
4. Indicative timetable for commitment of funds

Attachment 1a)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Source and observations
					estimate	estimate	
Basic data							
1 Population (in million)	18.9	19.34	20.14	20.6	24.3	24.9	Last census May 2014
2a Nominal GDP (in billion USD around 45% oil)	81.857	102.623	114.937	120.462	126.393	130.820	IMF + Gov. Sources
2b Nominal GDP per capita (in USD)	4 329	5 305	5 706	5 846	5 181	5 255	IMF + Gov. Sources
2c Real GDP growth (%)	3.4	3.9	5.2	6.8	4.8	3.5	IMF
Balance of payments							
5 Exports of goods (percent of GDP) . More than 97% oil	60.4	64.6	62.9	58.3	46.8	47,2	IMF + Gov. Sources
6.o Imports (percent of GDP)	20.2	19.4	19.4	20.7	22.6	21,2	IMF + Gov. Sources
Debt							
9 Gross debt (in % of GDP)	39.8	33.7	29.3	26.6	32,5	38,8	IMF + Gov. Sources
10. External debt (in % GDP)	21.7	19.7	19.3	17.3	15.4	27,0	IMF + Gov. Sources
13 Foreign exchange reserves (% GDP)	21.1	25.8	27.1	29.6	21.9	24,77	WB + Gov. Sources
Government budget							
15 Revenues (in % of GDP)	43.5%	48.9%	45.9%	38%	35,5%	37%	IMF + Gov. Sources
- of which: oil-related (in % of GDP)	33.0%	39.0%	37.3%	29.6%	23,8%	26,5%	IMF+ Gov. Sources
16 Fiscal balance	3.4%	8.7%	5.1%	-1.5%	-2.4%	-4,2	IMF + Gov. Sources
Monetary policy							

17 Consumer price inflation (annual average rate in %)	15.30%	11.40%	9.00%	7.70%	7.25%	7.29%	IMF
18 lending Interest rate (for money, annual average rate in %)	22.5%	18.8%	16.7%	15.8%	Not available	Not available	WB
Oil							
Oil production (thousands of barrels per day)	1755	1660	1731	1742	1672	1700	IMF + Gov. Sources
Angola oil price (average, USD per barrel)	76.5	110.3	110.9	107.3	96,9	106,1	IMF + Gov. Sources
WEO oil price (average, USD per barrel)	79.6	111	112	109.1	106,1	102,8	IMF

Attachment 1 b)- MDG's ANGOLA

Objective	Target	Indicator	TOTAL						♂	♀	Urban	Rural
			1990	1995	2000	2005	2011	2013				
1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	1.1- Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day	1.1.1- Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day (%)			(\$1.25) 54		(\$1.25) 43	36.6	37.7	35.6	18.7	58.3
		1.1.2- Poverty gap ratio at \$1.25 (PPP) (%)			30		16					
		1.1.3- Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (%)			2		5	5.4			6.3	6.7
	1.2- Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.2.1- GDP per person employed (constant 1990 PPP \$)	1,621	1,158	1,358	1,888	2,878					
		1.2.2- Employment-to-population ratio, aged >15 (%)	66	67	67	66	65					
		1.2.3- Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day										
		1.2.4- Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment										
	1.3- Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from	1.3.1- Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age (%)		37	28	16		15.6				

4.- Reduce child mortality	4.1- Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five	4.1.1- Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	225.9	224.7	216.7	<u>204.5</u>	177.5	167.4	175	159		
		4.1.2- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	133.4	132.7	128.3	<u>121.5</u>	107	101.6	110	93		
		4.1.3- Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles (%)	Aged 12-23 months 38	Aged 12-23 months 46	Aged 12-23 months 41	Aged 12-23 months 45	Aged 12-23 months 88	52.5				
5.- Improve maternal health	5.1- Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio	5.1.1- Maternal mortality rate (modelled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	1,200	1,200	890	<u>1,400</u>	450	460	NA	NA		
		5.1.2- Proportion of births attended by skilled health staff (%)		23	45	47		49.4	NA	NA	73.1	23.5
	5.2- Achieve universal access to reproductive health	5.2.1- Antenatal care (%)			66	80		67.6	NA	NA	81.8	51.7
		5.2.2- Care during pregnancy are striking							NA	NA		
		5.2.3- Rural women receive the recommended care during pregnancy							NA	NA		

		5.2.4- Number of teenage pregnancies.								NA	NA			
		5.2.5- Adolescent birth rates (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)		215	207	183	153			NA	NA			
		5.2.6- Use of contraceptives. Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 12-49)		(ages 15-49) 8	(ages 15-49) 6				17.1			24.3	6.5	
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other	6.1- Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1.1- HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years (%)					M/0.6 F/1.6	2						
		6.1.2- Condom use at last high-risk sex												

diseases		6.1.3- Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)							28.5	32.1	25.3	39	12.1
		6.1.4- Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years							0.85	0.95	0.76	0.78	0.94
		6.2- Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it							33				
	6.3- Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.3.1- Incidence and death rates associated with malaria / year						Deaths 10,505					
		6.3.2- Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets (%)							16.4	16.0	16.7	19.1	13.3
		6.3.3- Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)					63	37	28	32.3	40.6	39.6	33.5
		6.3.4- Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis / year						Inc. per 100,000 people 250	Inc. per 100,000 people 276	Inc. per 100,000 people 310			
								Inc. per 100,000 people 226	Inc. per 100,000 people 205	Deaths 7,300			

		6.3.5- Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (%)	Detected 48	Detected 19	Detected 46	Detected 82	Detected 78	74				
	7.1- Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources											
	7.- Ensure environmental sustainability	7.2.1-a- Proportion of land area covered by forest and, b- proportion of species threatened with extinction (%)	7.2.1.a 48.9		7.2.1.a 47.9	7.2.1.a 47.4	7.2.1.a 46.8	43.3				
		7.2.2- CO2 emissions, kg total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)	0	1	0	0	0	0.1 /capita /year				
		7.2.3- Consumption of ozone-depleting substances										
		7.2.4- Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits										
		7.2.5- Proportion of total water resources used										
		7.2.6- Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected (%)	T 0	T 0	T 0	T 0	T 0	Terrestrial 6.6 Marine 4.0				

	7.3- Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.3.1- Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	(Impr. Water source) 42	(Impr. Water source) 43	(Impr. Water source) 46	(Impr. Water source) 48	(Impr. Water source) 51	54			68	34
		7.3.2- Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	29	34	42	51	58	60			87	20
	7.4- Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020	7.4.1- Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)						90.9			NA	NA
8. Develop a global partnership for dev.												

Data sources:

2013:

Gov Angola, IBEP 2011 (data collected 2008-2009)

Figures formatted in orange and italics come from the "MDG global database"

3.1.3: IDH Report 2013

1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2011:

The data in shadowed cells come from WB database, and figures in italics refer to periods other than those specified.

4.1.1-2005 MICS, 2001
4.1.2-2005 MICS, 2001
5.1.1-2005 MICS, 2001
6.1.1-2013 UNAIDS estimation
6.2.1-2013 UNAIDS estimation
6.3.1-2011 NMCP Annual statistics report 2009
6.3.3-2005 MICS (2001)
6.3.4-2013 Data from MINSA TB Program
6.3.5-2013 Data from MINSA TB Program

2012/2013 MATRIX OF DONOR INTERVENTIONS

Donor/Sector (x € mln)	Intervention Areas										Total per donor		Bilateral ODA - EU					
	Food Aid	Agriculture and Fisheries	Health	Education	Human Rights & Democracy	Public Administration	Civil Society	Water & Sanitation	Transport & Infrastructure	Energy	Transparency & Accountability	Justice		Rural Development	Environment	Economic Growth & Trade	Refugees & IDP's reintegration	% of aid per group
Bilateral ODA - EU																		
Belgium																		
France*				0.53				0.13									0.66	
Germany		1.14		1.39				0.26							0.54			
Italy								0.80									0.8	
Poland			0.05														0.05	
Portugal		2.51	0.13	4.34	0.07		5.28	0.02	0.15	23.62		0.17	0.14	0.07	0.00	0.26	36.65	
Spain*			0.57	0.31	0.19		0.22	0.43	0.25				0.39	0.99	1.05		4.40	
The Netherlands *																		
United Kingdom					0.10	0.02									0.02		0.14	
TOTAL EU MS																	42.70	
% aid/sector EU MS																		
Other DAC																		
China (no answer)																		
Japan (JICA) (no answer)																		
Norway		0.69			1.08		2.16	6.20		2.16		1.08					14.18	
Switzerland		0.43							0.23								0.66	
Brazil																		
United States (USAID)		76.43				10.45											66.88	
TOTAL OTHER DAC																		
% aid/ sector Other DAC																		
Multilateral ODA																		
AIDB (17% grants 83% soft loans																		
EC	4.03	32.59		0.22	0.68	1.94	8.93	5.47	6.36	13.98	0.14		0.01	10.00	0.18	1.74	3.56	33.45
				X														90.54
				(committed but project not approved yet														
World Bank *(100% soft loans)		X	X		X				X	X	X		X	X				
World Bank																		
United nations			X			X			X	X								
TOTAL MUL.TIL. ODA	X																	
% aid/sector Multil. ODA																		
TOTAL																		
Total ODA per sector																		
% of ODA per sector																		

AID TO ANGOLA IN 2011 (FORECAST)

Source: EC Delegation with data provided by donors.

* missing 2013 data not applied

** See comment for 2010

** See comment for 2010

Attachment 3. Sector Intervention Framework

The results, indicators and means of verification specified in the present annex need to evolve to take into account changes intervening during the programming period.

The lack of statistics and baseline data hampers the possibility of defining meaningful targets for the indicators at the programming phase. Baselines (and, where possible, targets) will be included in Action documents at the latest.

Sector 1: Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Higher Education (HE)			
Specific objective 1: Strengthen the structures of TVET systems and HE, ensuring coordination among them			
Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification	
1.1) The TVET and HE regulatory frameworks (i.e.certification, accreditation and evaluation) are defined and implemented and effective mechanisms of coordination are in place.	1.1.1) Number of TVET and HE regulations defined and enacted on certification, accreditation and evaluation.	Government Gazette.	
1.2) Labour market information system is strengthened and adequately supported by innovative and technological solutions.	1.2.1) Number of TVET and HE data releases to key planners and managers produced according to the international norms on collecting and editing statistical data	National Statistics Institute (Instituto Nacional de Estatísticas, INE) and data from the Ministry of Education (Ministério da Educação, MED) and Ministry of Public Administration, Labour and Social Security (Ministério das Administrações Públicas, Trabalho e Segurança Social, MAPTSS).	
1.3) The management of the institutions at central, provincial and local government levels is improved	1.3.2) Number of institutions with defined management strategies including monitoring of global performance indicators	Data from MED and MAPTSS and the beneficiary institutions.	
Specific objective 2: Extend the training offer and improve equity in access to TVET systems, targeting women, newly literates and rural population.			
Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification	
2.1) Enrolment rate of target beneficiaries including women and other identified disadvantaged groups in TVET is improved.	2.1.1) Gross enrolment in TVET disaggregated by gender, level of education and rural/urban population	INE and data from the MED and MAPTSS.	

2.2) New courses and specialisations (including nutrition, environment & climate change mitigation and adaptation and skills for a green economy) are created in partnership with the private sector.	2.2.1) Number of new and improved TVET courses implemented.	Data from the MED, MAPTSS, Ministry of Higher Education (Ministério do Ensino Superior, MES) and UTG-PNFQ – Technical Management Unit – National Plan for Staff Training (Unidade técnica de Gestão do Plano Nacional de Formação de Quadros).
Specific objective 3: Ensure that TVET beneficiaries are prepared with knowledge, skills and attitudes relevant to the labour market		
Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
3.1) The overall enrolment, attendance and completion performance of the TVET system is improved.	3.1.1) % of trainees completing programmes/courses with national exams, disaggregated by gender and rural/urban.	Data from MED and MAPTSS.
3.2) Teachers and instructors' technical, technological and pedagogical skills are improved.	3.2.1) % of TVET teachers and instructors trained and accredited by official authorities.	Reports from exam boards of the MED.
3.3) A properly functioning participation mechanism of employers in the various phases of the training cycle is in place.	3.3.1) Employers' satisfaction level in relation to the adequacy of TVET curriculums to their proposals	Reports from the Ministries and Labour associations.
Specific objective 4: Promote the establishment of an enabling environment for an adequate transition from the TVET systems to the labour market.		
Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
4.1) Employability and the transition from training to employment are improved.	4.1.1) Number of TVET graduates in employment within 6 months after graduation.	INE and data from MED and MAPTSS.
4.2) Employment services promoting integration in the labour market and entrepreneurship are strengthened taking advantage of available technological and innovative solutions.	4.2.1) Number of TVET graduates employed or self-employed who have benefited from the support of local employment services	Data from the MED, MAPTSS, MES and UTG-PNFQ.

Sector 2: Sustainable Agriculture			
Specific objective 1: Improve food and nutrition security for vulnerable agricultural households			
Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification	
1.1) Smallholder productivity with emphasis on production of nutritious food and in the context of unpredictable climatic conditions increased and diversified.	1.1.1) % change in yields in smallholder farming resulting from use of improved sustainable farming practices under erratic and below normal rainfall.	Project data	
1.2) Access to land especially for women increased.	1.2.1) Number of smallholder farmers legally and formally secured use and disposal rights of land, disaggregated by gender	Country statistics / project data	
1.3) Access to food and nutritional adequacy of food intake improved.	1.3.1) Prevalence of stunting amongst children aged < 5 years Baseline: 29% (National Nutrition Survey – 2007) Target: 35% reduction in the areas of intervention	Country surveys and Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)	
1.4) Smallholders' (and women in particular) access to markets through farmer organizations and cooperatives increased.	1.4.1) Number of smallholders who are members of farmers associations / cooperatives, disaggregated by gender.	Country statistics / Project data	
Specific objective 2: Enhance resilience of smallholder farmers and households through the adoption of improved climate smart technologies, innovative solutions and the strengthening of disaster preparation.			
Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification	
2.1) Ability of smallholder farmers to manage risks and adopt improved climate smart technologies and innovative solutions to reduce their vulnerability enhanced.	2.1.1) Proportion of smallholder farmer households who have applied and retained new, more sustainable and climate resilient technology or management (as a result of EU support) disaggregated by gender	Country statistics / project data	
2.2) Disaster preparedness and early warning strengthened at institutional and communities' level	2.2.1), Existence of efficient and sustainable early-warning systems. Baseline: Absence of a functional early warning system	Country data	
Specific objective 3: Strengthen capacity of institutions, smallholder farmers and agriculture extension agents in land and water management, nutrition, climate change and innovation.			
Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification	
3.1) Institutional capacity improved.	3.1.1) Number of extension agents satisfied with the training received on sustainable agriculture, nutrition and climate change resilient activities.	Country statistics / Project data	
3.2) Capacity of smallholder farmers enhanced	3.2.1) Number of smallholders, disaggregated by gender, who are satisfied with extension services offered by Farmer Field Schools.	Country data / Project data	
3.3) Research and Innovation cooperation with EU to make food and nutrition more secure enhanced.	3.3.1) Number of innovations and technologies developed/adopted in cooperation with EU, in support of smallholder farmers to enhance their resilience.	Project data	

Sector 3: Water and Sanitation

Specific Objective 1: Increase access to potable water, sanitation and improved hygiene practices in peri-urban and rural areas

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
1.1) Access to potable water improved, incidence of open defecation reduced and improved hygiene practices adopted in rural and peri-urban areas.	1.1.1) Proportion of population, disaggregated by gender and rural/peri-urban, with improved access to a drinking water source, sanitation facility and hygiene practices,	Reports of the Water for All Programme; Annual report of the Water and Sanitation Information System (Sistema de Informação de Água e Saneamento, SISAS) and Rural Water database, submitted to the National Water Directorate (Direção Nacional da Água, DNA) by Provincial Directorates; Knowledge-Practice-Attitude NGO's local Surveys; Annual reports of UN agencies and Ministry of Health (Ministério da Saúde, MINSA); Data from the INE; Reports from the National Environmental Sanitation Technical Unit (Unidade Técnica Nacional para o Saneamento Ambiental, UTNSA) from the Ministry of Environment (Ministério do Ambiente, MINAMB).
1.2) Water quality control laboratories equipped and control plans and monitoring systems set-up and running, taking advantage of sustainable technological and innovative solutions.	1.2.1) % of customers served with drinking water from a source, which is monitored and controlled against official quality patterns.	Biannual reports of the Technical Assistance (TA) to the DNA; Reports of Provincial Directorates submitted to the DNA; Quality of Water Index; Water Quality Database; Reports by MINAMB.
1.3) Vulnerable ecosystems protected from inappropriate water management and sanitation practices	1.3.1) Number of vulnerable ecosystems with independently monitored environmental management plans.	SISAS Annual Newsletter; Reports by MINAMB.

Specific Objective 2: Strengthen and modernize the institutional and legal frameworks with a view to a more efficient and sustainable management of water supply and sanitation systems

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
2.1) National sectorial policies, strategies, regulations and action plans, including	2.1.1) Number of planning documents and regulations adopted and implemented.	Official and Institutional publications.

research and innovations components, finalised, financially and politically supported and enforced.			
2.2) Databases and information systems set up, updated and fully functioning.	2.2.1) Number of provinces sending information to the water quality national control system (Water Quality Network) and the sanitary monitoring national system, complying with the required quality and frequency;	SISAS Annual Newsletter; Water Quality, Human Resources, and Rural Water Databases; Provincial Directorates' Reports; Reports by the UTNSA.	
2.3) New decentralized water and sanitation (WS) services managing bodies created and / or restructured.	2.3.1) Number of customers served by the new water and sanitation management bodies.	SISAS Annual Newsletter; Rural Water Database; Reports by the Ministry of Finance; Annual reports by management bodies.	
Specific Objective 3: Develop specific skills to coordinate the various aspects of potable water supply and sanitation services management.			
Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification	
3.1) The Water Training Center currently supported by EU funds (10th EDF) is able to timely provide the sector with the required skilled workers, both in number and in quality.	3.1.1) Number of people recruited to new jobs in the sector, disaggregated by gender.	Reports by TA to the MINEA and MINAMB; Reports from the Water Sector Training Centre (10th EDF Project, Centro de Formação do Sector das Águas); Implementing reports of the Human Capital National Development Plan (Plano Nacional de Formação de Quadros, PNFQ); Reports by the MAPTSS and Territorial Administration Ministry (Ministério da Administração Territorial MAT)	
3.2) Rural communities are aware, trained and engaged in the sustainable operation and maintenance of sanitation and water supply systems.	3.2.1) Number of rural communities with a water supply system in good working order 6 months after their installation and certified as free of open defecation	Villages certified as free from open defecation; Implementing partners reports; Reports by the UTNSA; Rural Water Database.	

<i>Attachment 4 - Indicative timetable for commitments</i>									
	Indicative Allocation (M€)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
SECTOR – Technical and Vocational Education and Training; Higher Education	<u>45</u>			<u>22</u>	<u>8</u>			<u>15</u>	
SECTOR – Sustainable Agriculture	84			<u>65</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>		<u>10</u>	
SECTOR – Water and Sanitation	<u>65</u>			<u>35</u>				<u>30</u>	
For ACP:									
Other measures (support to civil society)	<u>6</u>			<u>6</u>					
B- allocation	<u>0</u>								
Support measures									
• Measures to support or follow-up the programming, preparation or implementation of actions	<u>6</u>		<u>3</u>			<u>3</u>			
• Support to the National Authorising Officer	<u>4</u>		<u>2</u>			<u>2</u>			
For DCI:									
Support measures									
• Measures to support or accompany the programming, preparation or implementation of actions									
Total Commitments	<u>210</u>		<u>5</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>		<u>55</u>	