

# **REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA**

## **Public Administration Country Profile**

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)  
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# ANGOLA

[Click here](#) for detailed map



Source: [The World Factbook - Angola](#)

## Government type

Republic, nominally a multiparty democracy with a strong presidential system

## Independence

11 November 1975 (from Portugal)

## Constitution

11 November 1975; revised 7 January 1978, 11 August 1980, 6 March 1991, and 26 August 1992 ([click here](#))

## Legal system

Based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law

## Administrative divisions

18 provinces ([click here](#))

Source: [The World Factbook - Angola](#)

After independence in 1975, Angola had a single-party political system, characterized by a centralized, bureaucratic administration and a State economy. Changes in the international system at the beginning of the 1990s and the prospect of peace brought about radical changes in the system of governance, including the introduction of a multi-party system, the reduction of the State's role in the economy, and freedom of press and association, all of which are enshrined in the Constitution. The results of these changes were, however, partly conditioned by the imperative of maintaining security in a war situation, a context in which political, economic and social reforms, though incomplete, continue to form the basis of the democratic process.

At national level, the Government of National Unity and Reconciliation (GURN) and the National Assembly have pursued their activities since 1997 on the basis of the Lusaka Protocol commitments and the 1992 election results. Within the framework of the Programme to Come out of Crisis, the President of the Republic assumed the function of head of the GURN in 1999. The Constitution separates the legislative, executive and judicial organs. The Presidential and legislative elections, which should take place every five years, have been postponed because of the war and the lack of security.

Source: [European Commission \(Development\) - Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme \(2002-2007\)](#)

See also: [IND \(UK\) - Country Report Angola \(4/2004\)](#) and [United Nations Reports on Angola \(MONUA\)](#)

# 1. General Information

1.1 People	Angola	Mozambique	Zambia	1
<b>Population</b>				a
Total estimated population (,000), 2003	13,625			
Female estimated population (,000), 2003	6,906			
Male estimated population (,000), 2003	6,719			
Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2003	97			
Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2000-2005	3.2			
<b>Youth and Elderly Population</b>				b
Total population under age 15 (%), 2003	48	44	47	
Female population aged 60+ (%), 2003	5	6	5	
Male population aged 60+ (%), 2003	4	5	4	
<b>Human Settlements</b>				c
Urban population (%), 2001	35	33	40	
Rural population (%), 2001	65	67	60	
Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05	4.83	5.11	2.66	
Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05	1.96	-0.04	1.7	
<b>Education</b>				d
Total school life expectancy, 2000/2001	..	5.8	6.9	1
Female school life expectancy, 2000/2001	..	4.9	6.6	1
Male school life expectancy, 2000/2001	..	6.7	7.3	1
Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	..	71.3	28.5 <sup>i</sup>	2
Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	..	40	14.8 <sup>i</sup>	2
<b>Employment</b>				e
Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 2000	..	..	..	1
Female adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2000	..	..	..	2
Male adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2000	..	..	..	2

Notes: <sup>i</sup> 1990

1.2 Economy	Angola	Mozambique	Zambia	2
<b>GDP</b>				a
GDP total (millions US\$), 2002	11,380	3,920	3,683	
GDP per capita (US\$), 2002	819	213	352	
PPP GDP total (millions int. US\$), 2002	28,524 <sup>i</sup>	..	8,431	
PPP GDP per capita(int. US\$), 2002	2,053 <sup>i</sup>	..	806	
<b>Sectors</b>				b
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2003	8.8	26.1	20.9 <sup>ii</sup>	
Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2003	64.6	31.2	35.2 <sup>ii</sup>	
Value added in services (% of GDP), 2003	26.6	42.8	43.9 <sup>ii</sup>	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>				c
GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth), 2003	46.5	13.1	19.4	
Private consumption (% of GDP), 2003	..	75.8	69.2	
Government consumption (% of GDP), 2003	..	11.2	12.7	

Notes: <sup>i</sup> Estimate is based on regression; other PPP figures are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates.; <sup>ii</sup> 2004

<sup>1</sup> [United Nations Statistics Division](#):

<sup>a</sup> [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); <sup>b</sup> [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); <sup>c</sup> [Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); <sup>d1</sup> [UNESCO](#); <sup>d2</sup> [UNESCO](#); <sup>e1</sup> [ILO](#); <sup>e2</sup> [ILO/OECD](#)

<sup>2</sup> [World Bank - Data and Statistics](#):

<sup>a</sup> [Quick Reference Tables](#); <sup>b</sup> [Data Profile Tables](#); <sup>c</sup> [Country at a Glance](#)

1.3 Public Spending	Angola	Mozambique	Zambia	
<b>Public expenditures</b>				3
Education (% of GNP), 1985-1987	6.2	2.1	3.1	a
Education (% of GNP), 1995-1997	..	..	2.2	a
Health (% of GDP), 1990	1.4	3.6	2.6	
Health (% of GDP), 1998	..	2.8	3.6	
Military (% of GDP), 1990	5.8	10.1	3.7	b
Military (% of GDP), 2000	21.2 <sup>i</sup>	2.5	0.6	b
Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990	3.2	3.2	6.2	
Total debt service (% of GDP), 2000	13.6	2.3	6.4	

Notes: <sup>i</sup> 1999

1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages						
<i>Data from the latest year available</i>		Angola 1991-1995	Angola 1996-2000	Sub-Saharan Africa average <sup>4</sup> 1996-2000	Non-Franco- phone Africa average <sup>4</sup> 1996-2000	Low income group average <sup>4</sup> 1996-2000
<b>Employment</b>						
Civilian Central Government <sup>5</sup>	(,000)	117.0	..			
	(% pop.)	1.07	..	0.30	0.38	0.46
Sub-national Government <sup>5</sup>	(,000)	20.0	..			
	(% pop.)	0.18	..	0.30	0.38	0.46
Education employees	(,000)	38.0	..			
	(% pop.)	0.38	..	0.62	0.78	0.91
Health employees	(,000)	28.0	..			
	(% pop.)	0.30	..	0.29	0.20	0.62
Police	(,000)	..	..			
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.07	..	0.30
Armed forces	(,000)	140.0	114.0			
	(% pop.)	1.28	0.92	0.26	0.31	0.33
SOE Employees	(,000)	..	..			
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	13.1
Total Public Employment	(,000)	..	..			
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Wages</b>						
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of GDP)	4.7	..	6.1	6.9	5.4
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of exp)	..	..	28.9	26.4	24.7
Average gov't wage	(,000 LCU)	..	..			
Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)	(,000 LCU)	..	..			
Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio		..	..	4.8	2.8	4.4

Source: [World Bank](#) - [Public Sector Employment and Wages](#)

<sup>3</sup> UNDP - [Human Development Report 2002](#)

<sup>a</sup> Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.

<sup>b</sup> As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI (2001).

<sup>4</sup> Averages for regions and sub regions are only generated if data is available for at least 35% of the countries in that region or sub region.

<sup>5</sup> Excluding education, health and police – if available (view [Country Sources](#) for further explanations).

## 2. Legal Structure

The Republic of Angola is governed by a Constitution promulgated in November 1975. It was amended several times, most recently in August 1992.

In March 2004 Angola was revising its constitution. On 27 January 2004 a draft of the new Constitution was presented to the Constitutional Commission of the National Assembly.

Source: [Immigration & Nationality Directorate \(UK\) - Angola Country Report \(4/2004\)](#)

### 2.1 Legislative Branch

Unicameral National Assembly or Assembleia Nacional (220 seats; members elected by proportional vote to serve four-year terms).<sup>6</sup>

*women in parliament:* 34 out of 220 seats: (16%).<sup>7</sup>

The [National Assembly](#) is the highest governmental body in Angola and represents the sovereign will of the Angolan people. It promotes the implementation of the objectives of the state, legislates and makes decisions on basic questions relating to the State's life.

The Assembly's jurisdiction includes making changes in the constitutional law, approving laws, the proposal of the Government, the National Plan and the general state budget. The National Assembly also monitors, at supreme level, the actions of the government and of the other State organs.

The National Assembly also authorizes the government to contract and grant loans, approves international treaties, grants amnesties and authorizes the President to declare war and make peace.

For a complete list of the duties and responsibilities of the National Assembly, see the [Constitution of Angola](#).

The deputies of the National Assembly are elected by popular vote for a 4-year period.

Source: [The Official Website of the Republic of Angola - The National Assembly](#)

According to the Constitution the total number of seats in the National Assembly is 223. On the decision of the National Electoral Council, however, elections to fill three seats reserved for Angolans resident abroad were abandoned.

Source: [Immigration & Nationality Directorate \(UK\) - Angola Country Report \(4/2004\)](#)

### 2.2 Executive Branch

*cabinet:* Council of Ministers appointed by the president

*elections:* President elected by universal ballot; President DOS SANTOS originally elected (in 1979) without opposition under a one-party system and stood for reelection in Angola's first multiparty elections 29-30 September 1992

#### Fact box:

*elections:* Last held 29-30 September 1992

*election results:*  
MPLA 54%, UNITA 34%, others 12%;  
seats by party -  
MPLA 129, UNITA 70, PRS 6, FNLA 5, PLD 3, others 7<sup>8</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Source of fact boxes if nothing else stated: [The World Factbook - Angola](#)

<sup>7</sup> [Inter-Parliamentary Union - Women in National Parliaments](#)

<sup>8</sup> [The Official Website of the Republic of Angola - Election Results, September 1992](#)

The President of the Republic is the head of State. He or she is elected in a direct election, by an absolute majority of votes to a five-year term of office. If no one candidate obtains an absolute majority of votes, a run-off election is held between the top two candidates. The President may be re-elected for two consecutive or discontinuous terms.

The President appoints the Prime Minister, ministers of government, the Central Bank Governor, the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, the Attorney General and judges. The President presides over the Council of Ministers and the Council of the Republic. He or she can declare war, make peace, and sign and promulgate laws approved by the National Assembly. For a full list of the duties and responsibilities, see the Constitution of Angola.

Source: The Official Website of the Republic of Angola - The President of the Republic (edited)

**Fact box:**

*chief of state*  
President Jose  
Eduardo DOS  
SANTOS (since 21  
September 1979)  
*head of government:*  
Fernando de  
Piedade Dias DOS  
SANTOS was  
appointed Prime  
Minister on 6  
December 2002

The Council of the Republic is the political consultative body of the President of the Republic.

The Council of the Republic is presided over by the President of the Republic and consists of the President of the National Assembly, the President of the Constitutional Court, the Attorney General, the former President of the Republic, the Presidents of the political parties represented in the National Assembly, and ten citizens appointed by the President. The Council of the Republic is the executive body of the National Assembly, and its work consists of guiding the State's entire administrative apparatus.

The Council of the Republic provides its views on the dissolution of the National Assembly, the resignation of the government, the declaration of war and the making of peace and on acts of the interim President of the Republic.

Source: The Official Website of the Republic of Angola - Council of the Republic

The Government conducts the country's general policy and is the highest public administrative body. The President has the power to end the term of office of the Prime Minister and dismiss the Government, after consultation with the Council of the Republic.

Source: Institution - Constitution of the Republic of Angola

## 2.3 Judiciary Branch

Supreme Court or Tribunal da Relacao (judges are appointed by the president).

Article 142 of the Constitution provides for an independent judiciary.

The court system consists of the Supreme Court, the highest operating appeals court, plus municipal and provincial courts which operate under the authority of the Supreme Court. Although the Supreme Court has 16 seats, the International Bar Association (IBA) report 2003 noted that only nine were filled. In exceptional cases, the Supreme Court sits as a court of first instance, where it considers cases based on fact and law. When the Supreme Court sits as an appeals court, it decides cases based only on law.

The Constitution provides for a court above the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court. However, according to the IBA report 2003, the seven seats in the Constitutional court had not been filled.

The Accounting Court or 'Anti-Corruption Court' (Tribunal de Contas) was established in 1996 but did not begin operating until 2001 and it was headed by a judge who was also a deputy in the National Assembly. According to the IBA report 2003 "The Accounting Court is supposed to operate with seven judges, but currently only five including the court's President, have been appointed."

Source: Immigration & Nationality Directorate (UK) - Angola Country Report (4/2004)



The provincial governors, nominated by the President, have wide responsibility for local administration and the increasingly decentralized management of funds to the ministries. There are currently no elected organs in the three levels of provincial (18), municipal (163) and communal (532) administration. The local elections and administrative decentralization provided for in the 1992 constitutional review are still pending.



## 3. The State and Civil Society

### 3.1 Ombudsperson

Source: [Institution](#) - [Title](#)

### 3.2 NGOs and Civil Society

Civil society organizations (CSOs) proliferated after multiparty democracy was introduced in 1991. Before that, most organizations were associated with the only political party—as mass organizations of the MPLA or created by ministerial decrees—such as residents' commissions, farmer associations, and parent-teacher associations. In communities less exposed to NGOs and other external development agencies, party affiliated CBOs remain the dominant venue for collective action. In Angola, there is an ongoing debate between civil society and the government as to whether the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) organizations can be defined as CSOs. Community-level women's associations are often part of the Angolan Women's Association (OMA), MPLA women's organization. The National Union of the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) has its own associations and women's groups, but is much less widespread. Strong MPLA penetration through party-based organizations may have consequences for the reintegration of ex-UNITA combatants and their dependents.

Because of the war, international NGOs play a very significant role. International NGOs and international agencies operated in the country to alleviate the impacts of the ongoing civil war and donors continued to support a large INGO presence after the war. Most funds managed by CSOs come from external sources, with national organizations acting as intermediaries for international organizations and donors. CSOs and citizens are concerned that international NGOs often do not establish local partnerships, thus not ensuring the continuity of their interventions.

Tribal leaders and traditional authorities, mostly elder male members of the community, are the main point of contact between communities and public officials, and fill functions of resource distribution and conflict resolution. Generally, they tend to have a stronger position in rural than in urban areas. Often, the councils of leaders also have a function of controlling the local chief, and are responsible for educating youth and transmitting the indigenous knowledge of their community. Traditional authorities have begun democratization through the representation of women and youth, and even through election of chiefs. Traditional leaders can provide necessary leverage to exogenous community structures.

Religious missions typically include basic social services in their interactions with communities. During the colonial period, Catholic and Protestant churches were central in the health and education sectors. After independence, their domain was reduced to evangelization, but social activities were reactivated after 1991, especially in peace and reconciliation work. At the community level, churches also are active in the social sectors. To some external CSOs, partnerships with church related groups in beneficiary communities is seen as an advantage for community-driven development, as required community contributions are more easily mobilized with the extra motivation provided by a religious authority. Churches tend to be more active in social service delivery where other CSOs are less active.

Source: [World Bank \(Guinea-Bissau\)](#) - [Engaging civil society org. in conflict-affected and fragile states \(June 2005\)](#)<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> See pages 36-39 of the World Bank report for more information.

## 4. Civil Service

The Government has sought to establish more coherent policies, but has faced structural difficulties made worse by the war, not least a lack of human resources and systems (e.g. statistics) to formulate economic policy. The management of public sector careers needs urgent reform to make economic policy more sustainable, including a salary review in order to attract qualified staff to the administration, and retain them. This lack of human resources is a major constraint to the reorganization of public services.

Source: [European Commission \(Development\)](#) - [Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme \(2002-2007\)](#)

### 4.1 Legal basis

Source: [Institution](#) - [Title](#)

### 4.2 Recruitment

Source: [Institution](#) - [Title](#)

### 4.3 Promotion

Source: [Institution](#) - [Title](#)

### 4.4 Remuneration

Source: [Institution](#) - [Title](#)

### 4.5 Training

Source: [Institution](#) - [Title](#)

### 4.6 Gender

Source: [Institution](#) - [Title](#)

## 5. Ethics and Civil Service

### 5.1 Corruption

2003 CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Corruption Perceptions Index							
		2003 CPI Score	Surveys Used	Standard Deviation	High-Low Range	Number Inst.	90 percent confidence range
Rank	Country						
1	Highly clean	9.7	8	0.3	9.2 - 10.0	4	9.5 - 9.9
124	Angola	1.8	3	0.3	1.4 - 2.0	3	1.4 - 1.9
133	Highly corrupt	1.3	8	0.7	0.3 - 2.2	6	0.9 - 1.7

Source: [Transparency International - Corruption Perceptions Index 2003](#)

**Surveys Used:** Refers to the number of surveys that were used to assess a country's performance. 17 surveys were used and at least 3 surveys were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

**Standard Deviation:** Indicates differences in the values of the sources. Values below 0.5 indicate agreement, values between 0.5 and c. 0.9 indicate some agreement, while values equal or larger than 1 indicate disagreement.

**High-Low Range:** Provides the highest and lowest values of the sources.

**Number Institutions:** Refers to the number of independent institutions that assessed a country's performance. Since some institutions provided more than one survey.

**90 percent confidence range:** Provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. With 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below.

Except for a brief reference to corruption as an undesirable practice in the Penal Code, Angola has no specific legislation against corruption. A High Authority against Corruption (HAAC) was established in 1995 with the objective of developing 'preventative actions and carry out monitoring of corruption', but at the time of writing (2002), no appointments to this body had been made. A law against Economic Contraventions, passed in 1999, deals specifically with public sector corruption. It has provisions making undue commissions unlawful. Angola is a signatory to the Southern African Development Community Protocol Against Corruption

[UN Office on Drugs and Crime - Corruption & Anti-Corruption in Southern Africa \(2002\)](#)

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in their Staff Report for the 2002 Article IV Consultation, cross-country analyses have shown a strong positive correlation between, on the one hand, easily appropriable rents arising from the exploitation of mineral resources and, on the other, higher levels of corruption, slower economic growth, and higher poverty rates ... In a recent survey by a local organization ... among a panel of Luanda residents (including parliamentarians), the majority of those interviewed identified corruption in Angola as a "systemic problem" affecting all level of society, particularly "the top political and administrative hierarchies..."

Petty corruption is widespread in Angola. Typical examples involve cases of civil servants receiving a "facilitation fee" in exchange for the processing of applications or licenses, as well as widely reported incidents involving the economic police, in which it extracts bribes from small businesses in the process of verifying compliance with operating licenses and "profit" margins. On a larger scale, corruption involves

monopolistic practices maintained by political access and public banks engaging in connected lending (to companies where there was no expectation of repayment or to nonexistent ones) that eventually necessitates bailouts from the treasury.

Source: IMF - Staff Report for the 2002 Article IV Consultation," p.13 in  
Human Rights Watch - Some Transparency, No Accountability: The Use of Oil Revenue in Angola... (2004)

## **5.2 Ethics**

Source: Institution - Title

## 6. e-Government

### e-Government Readiness Index:

The index refers to the generic capacity or aptitude of the public sector to use ICT for encapsulating in public services and deploying to the public, high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools that support human development.

The index is comprised of three sub-indices: Web Measure Index, Telecommunications Infrastructure Index and Human Capital Index.

### Web Measure Index:

A scale based on progressively sophisticated web services present. Coverage and sophistication of state-provided e-service and e-product availability correspond to a numerical classification.

### Telecommunications Infrastructure Index:

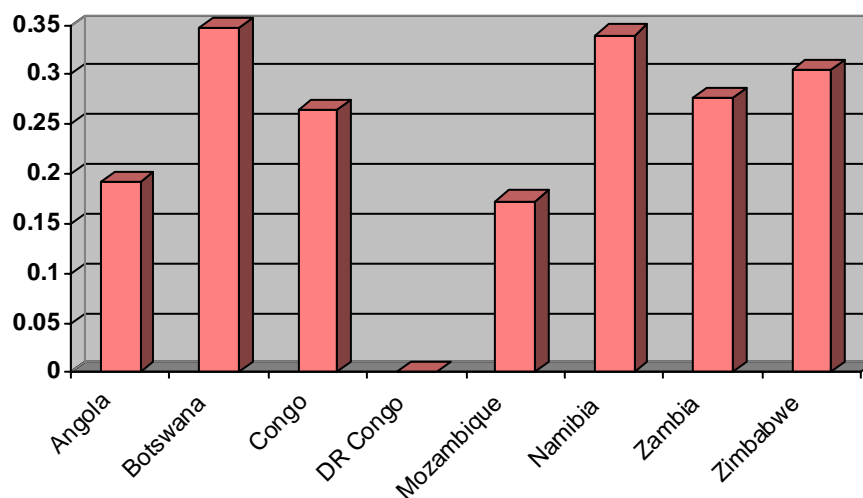
A composite, weighted average index of six primary indices, based on basic infrastructural indicators that define a country's ICT infrastructure capacity.

Primary indicators are: PC's, Internet users, online population and Mobile phones. Secondary indicators are TVs and telephone lines.

### Human Capital Index:

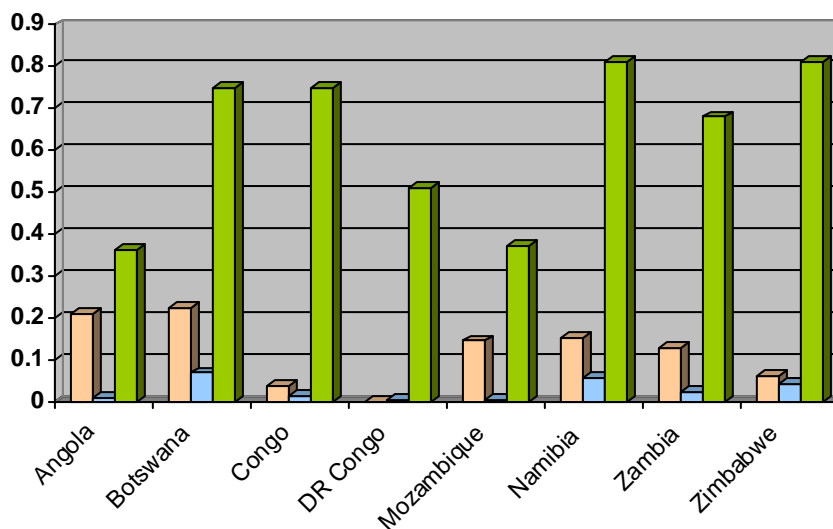
A composite of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, with two thirds of the weight given to adult literacy and one third to the gross enrolment ratio.

### e-Government Readiness Index



Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

### Web Measure Index Telecom. Infrastructure Index Human Capital Index



Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

**e-Participation Index:**

Refers to the willingness, on the part of the government, to use ICT to provide high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools for the specific purpose of empowering people for able participation in consultations and decision-making both in their capacity as consumers of public services and as citizens.

**e-information:**

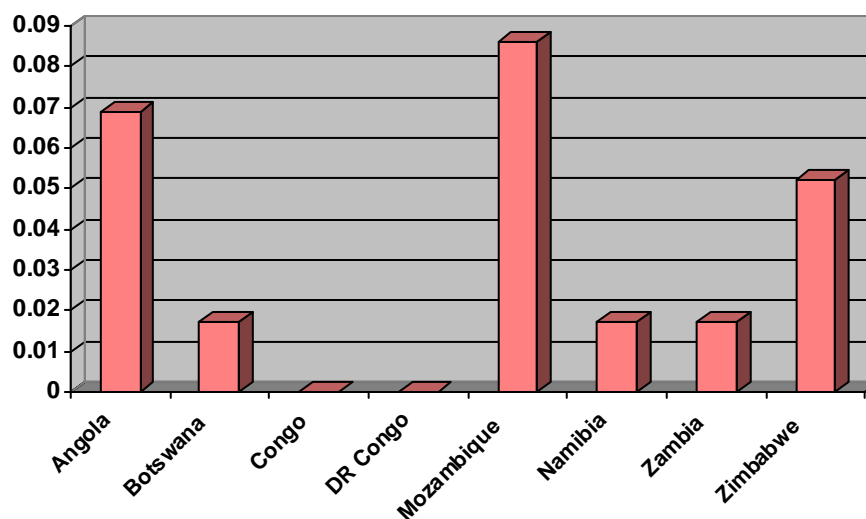
The government websites offer information on policies and programs, budgets, laws and regulations, and other briefs of key public interest. Tools for disseminating of information exist for timely access and use of public information, including web forums, e-mail lists, newsgroups and chat rooms.

**e-decision making:**

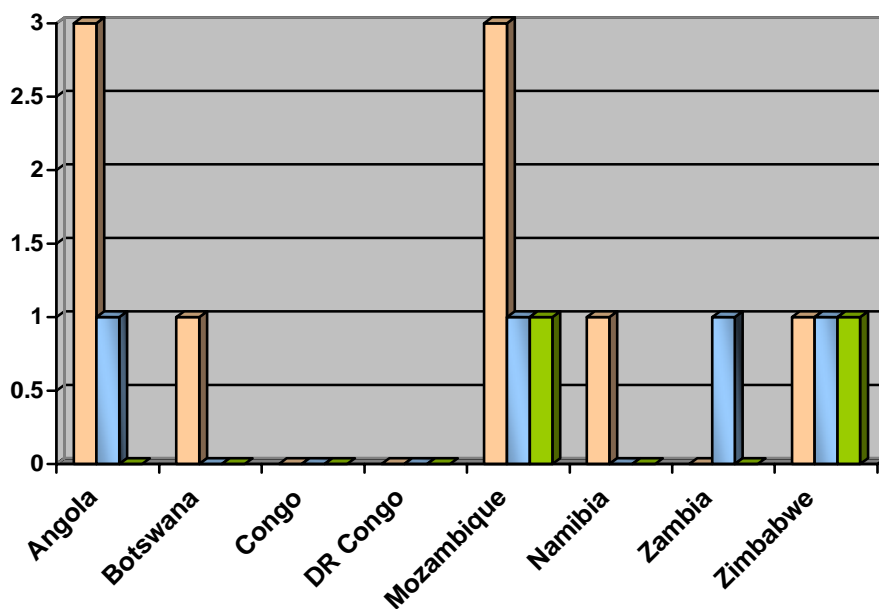
The government indicates that it will take citizens input into account in decision making and provides actual feedback on the outcome of specific issues.

**e-consultation:**

The government website explains e-consultation mechanisms and tools. It offers a choice of public policy topics online for discussion with real time and archived access to audios and videos of public meetings. The government encourages citizens to participate in discussions.

**e-Participation Index**

Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003 d

**e-information e-decision making e-consultation**

Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003 d

## 7. Links

7.1 National sites	
Authority	Topic
Official Web Site of the Republic of Angola	<a href="http://www.angola.org/">http://www.angola.org/</a>
National Assembly	<a href="http://www.parlamento.ao">http://www.parlamento.ao</a>
Ministries	<a href="http://www.embaixadadeangola.org/links.htm">http://www.embaixadadeangola.org/links.htm</a>

7.2 Miscellaneous sites	
Institution	Topic
African Civil Services Observatory (OFPA)	<a href="http://www.ofpa.net/">http://www.ofpa.net/</a>
African Development Bank (ADB)	<a href="http://www.afdb.org/">http://www.afdb.org/</a>
African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP)	<a href="http://www.unidep.org/">http://www.unidep.org/</a>
African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (CAFRAD)	<a href="http://www.cafrad.org/">http://www.cafrad.org/</a>
African Union (AU)	<a href="http://www.africa-union.org/">http://www.africa-union.org/</a>
European Union (EU)	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/ACP_countries">http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/ACP_countries</a>
International Labour Organization (ILO) - NATLEX	<a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home</a>
New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)	<a href="http://www.nepad.org/">http://www.nepad.org/</a>
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	<a href="http://www.pnud.bf/">http://www.pnud.bf/</a>
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)	<a href="http://www.uneca.org/">http://www.uneca.org/</a>
UNPAN	<a href="http://www.unpan.org/virtual_library-byregion.asp">http://www.unpan.org/virtual_library-byregion.asp</a>
World Bank (WB)	<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/afr/bf/">http://www.worldbank.org/afr/bf/</a>