



COMMON COUNTRY ANALYSIS

ANGOLA 2018

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACERWC	African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
CCA	Common Country Analysis
ADECOS	Communitary Development and Health Agents
AKZ	Angolan Kwanzas
APE	Economic Partnership Agreement
APN	National Patriotic Alliance
ARV	Anti-Retrovirals
bdp	Barrels per day
BNA	National Bank of Angola
CASA-CE	Broad Convergence for the SalIVAion of Angola – Electoral Coalition
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEEAC	Economic Community of Central African States
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CNUCC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
CPD	Commitee for Development Policy
CRD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Disabled Persons
DCNT	Non Transmittable Chronic Diseases
DST	Sexually Transmittable Diseases
ELP	Long Term Strategy
ENAC	National Strategy for Climate Change
ENTS	National Strategy for Smooth Transition
USA	United States of America
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IMF	Internation Monetary Fund
FNLA	National Front for the Liberation of Angola
GAS	Water and Sanitation Groups
IAH	Indexes of Human Assets
ICESCR	International Pact on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICGLR	International Confrence of the Great Lakes Region
IDG	Gender Inequality Index
HDI	Human Development Index
IIAG	Ibrahim Index for African Governance
IIMS	Multiple Indicator and Health Survey
IMP	Multidimensional Poverty Index
INE	National Institute for Statistics
INEFOP	National Institute for Employment and Professional Training
INLS	National Institute for the Fight against AIDS
IVA	Value Added Tax
IVE	Economic Vulnerability Indexes
MAPTSS	Ministry of Public Administration, Labour and Social Security
MASFAMU	Ministry of Social Action, Family and Woman
MAT	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Reform of the State
MED	Ministry of Education
MPLA	Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola
MDGs	Millenium Development Goals

SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
OGE	General State Budget
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
UN	United Nations Organisation
OSC	Civil Society Organisations
PAN-EPT	National Action Plan for Education for All
PANA	National Action Programme for Adaptation
PDN	National Development Plan 2018-2022
PDNA	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
PEM	Macroeconomic Stabilisation Programme
PEPFAR	Programa de Emergência do Presidente para Alívio do Sida
PEPs	Politically Exposed Persons
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
PIDCP	International Pact on Civil and Political Rights
PIP	Public Investment Programme
LDC	Least Developed Country
PME	School Lunch Programme
PND	National Development Plan 2013-2017
PNIEG	National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
PREA	Programme for Administrative Reform
PRODESI	Support Programme for National Production, Diversification of Exports and Import Substitution
PRS	Social Renewal Party
QRS	Drought Recuperation Framework
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
RERP	Law of the Extraordinary Regime of Patrimonial Regulation
RIL	Net International Reserves
RISDP	Strategic Indicative Plan for Regional Development
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SEE	System of Education and Teaching
SIAC	Integrated Citizen Support Service
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
UNSUNS	United Nations System
STLC	Community Led Total Sanitation
ARV	Anti-Retroviral Treatment
AU	African Union
UE	European Union
UNCCPR	United Nations Convention on Civil and Political Rights
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on The Rights of the Child
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNITA	National Union for the Total Independence of Angola
UNPAF	United Nations Partnership Framework between the Government of Angola and the United Nations system
USD	North American Dollar
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus

INTRODUCTION

During the process for the preparation of the Partnership Framework between the Government of Angola and the United Nations System 2020-2022 (UNPAF) in June 2018, the United Nations in Angola carried out the Common Country Analysis (CCA). The CCA is a process to analyse the current situation and to identify and describe the recent and current situation in Angola. It is intended to also show the opportunities, the challenges and the priority areas for intervention, in order for the Government of Angola and the United Nations to use the CCA as a common reference document for the definition of the forthcoming (UNPAF). The CCA analyses the situation of development in Angola through an approach based on sustainable development, human rights, and gender on a flexible basis from 2015 up to June 2018 and also gives a perspective for possible future scenarios.

The Angola CCA has a complementary nature because it is based on and amplifies the contextual analysis carried out by the Angolan Government which was included in the National Development Plan 2018-2022 (PDN), but following the methodological standards and the guidelines of the United Nations and highlighting the key themes and common priorities. The CCA is aligned with the 2030 Agenda, and principally with the 17 Sustainable Development Objectives (ODS) and with the obligations and international recommendations in relation to human rights, and takes into account the development commitments of the Government of Angola both at a national and international level. Thus, whenever possible, the analysis of the situation is intended to identify critical gaps in the capacity of the institutional framework, as well as existing rights. The document attempts to show the situation of gender equality, using a lifetime analytical process and to also analyse questions regarding environmental sustainability.

The methodology used to carry out the analysis is based on the reading and evaluation of secondary sources, in particular the PDN 2018-2022, The Long Term Strategy (ELP): Angola 2025, the General State Budgets (OGEs), the Ministerial Strategies, the Survey of Multiple Health Indicators (IIMS), the Report on the General Census of the Population and Housing 2014 and the statistical reports prepared by the National Institute for Statistics (INE). The CCA was also carried out with an analysis of the data and bibliographical information that exist regarding the current situation and context (a complete list can be found in the Bibliography).

During the CCA the following were interviewed. Agencies of the United Nations, Ministries (Ministry of the Economy and Planning, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Territorial Administration), Civil Society Organisations (OSC), National and International NGOs, the Main International Banks and the Partners of the Government (Embassies and Representations in Angola)¹.

The CCA is divided into two main parts:

Part 1: Gives a description of the context from a political, economic, social, environmental and humanitarian perspective linked to development with an integrated analytical approach to access to human rights and gender equality. The causes of the current situation are also analysed to show the main challenges and future risks for national development.

Part 2: After a summary of the analysis of the risks emerging from previous chapters, it evaluates the comparative advantages between the Development Axes of the Government of Angola and the United Nations System, showing which possible actions can be implemented with a common vision to give an added impulse to their common objectives, in line with Agenda 2030.

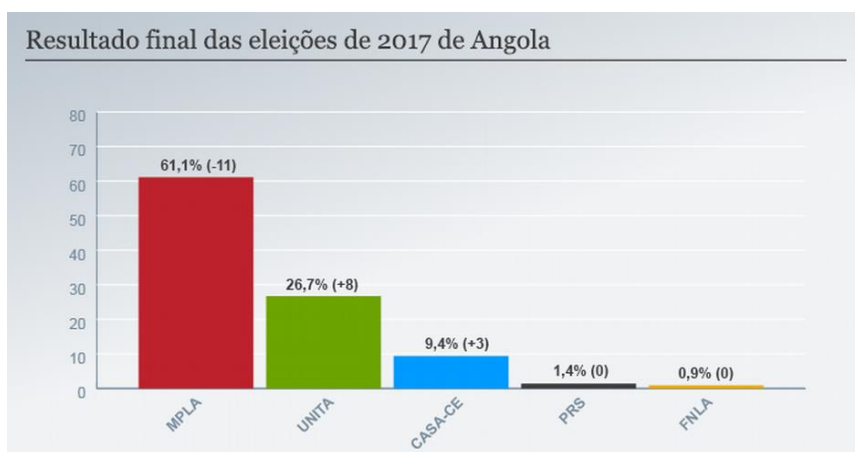
¹ In annex the updated agenda and a list of the institutions and documents consulted.

1 Current context and political situation

After the civil war in 2002, Angola underwent a period of political stabilisation, when three national elections were held: 2008, 2012 and 2017, thus consolidating the young democracy and the national leadership in the governance of the state. In all these elections, although with different and decreasing percentages, the MPLA party has gained the majority of the votes, and in this way, given the legitimate right to govern according to its policies.

In spite of this continuity in the leadership of the party, the most significant change in the national political panorama was in the leadership of the MPLA. In fact, President José Eduardo dos Santos announced that he would not participate in the 2017 elections and indicated João Gonçalves Lourenço, a militant of the party from the 70s, a general in the Army from 2014 and Minister of Defence as the new candidate and head of the MPLA list and as Vice President in place of Manuel Vicente, Bornito de Sousa, Minister of Territorial Administration². The Political Bureau of the MPLA announced that the 6th Extraordinary Conference would be held in September 2018 and this will be another important stage in defining the leadership dynamics of the party, as José Eduardo dos Santos will hand over the presidency of the MPLA to João Lourenço.

In August 2017, the results of the legislative elections made João Lourenço President of the Republic of Angola after 38 years with José Eduardo dos Santos as president. Of the six political parties that competed, the MPLA received 61.07% of the votes and gained 150 seats of the 220 in the National



Source 1: <http://www.dw.com/pt-002/mpla-vence-eleicoes-gerais-em-angola-com-6107/a-40388567>

Assembly (-10.8% in relation to 2012) UNITA, the main opposition party led by Isaías Samakuva, gained 26.67% of the votes and 51 seats in parliament (+8% in relation to 2012), CASA-CE 9.54 % and 16 seats. CASA-CE doubled its seats in the National Assembly in relation to 2012 (+3.4%) and considering that it is relatively new coalition in the Angolan political panorama, this represents evidence of an

important increase in the political opposition in Angola. The PRS and FNLA gained 1.35% and 0.93% of the votes resulting in 2 and 1 seats in parliament. (-0.4% e -0.2% in relation to 2012). The only party that did not gain seats was the APN with 0.51% of the votes and which did not contest the 2012 elections³. Although the votes for MPLA were lower than previous legislatures, it continues to be the main party and actor in Angola, dominating the political scene and decision making. In spite of this, a more pluralistic political framework is emerging from the party political perspective with an increased attention towards the new political forces. One concrete example is the case of CASA-CE which managed to gain almost 10% of the votes in two legislatures. However it is significant that the 2017 elections were the first to be held without any of the historic leaders of the parties competing and, in this case, it can be said that the Angolan parties demonstrate a degree of ideological maturity which could represent an attempt to distance themselves from the same figure of the party leader and, to instead, direct themselves towards the electorate, proposing political development programmes for the state which are more concrete and forms of debate which use

² Centre for Studies and Scientific Research (CIEC), Catholic University of Angola (UCAN), *Social Report on Angola 2016*, Luanda, 2017

³ <http://www.dw.com/pt-002/mpla-vence-eleicoes-gerais-em-angola-com-6107/a-40388567>

legal and democratic means between the parties, above all regarding the political participation of the opposition.

Almost 9.3 million persons voted in 2017, but it is important to notice the gender discrimination within those elected. During the present legislature, the representation of women in the 220 seats is only 60 compared to 80 in the previous legislature. In the government, of the 30 ministers, 11 are women with only three more women ministers in relation to the Executive of the past five years⁴. Political participation and representation which take into account gender equality are still a challenge in the present context. Women, for reasons connected to cultural traditions and preconceptions as well as social and economic mechanisms, have more difficulties in completing their studies and, as a result, sometimes have less qualifications in relation to men. This distance is even more marked in the rural areas compared to the urban. Thus, it is important to carry out actions that are sensitive to gender equality which can incentivise greater participation and empowerment of women in the parties and political activism, so that the questions of gender that are of particular interest to women can have more possibility of being discussed and can have more relevance at the political level.

In addition to this political framework, important strategic milestones and programming instruments for national growth were developed, such as the Long Term Strategy: *Angola 2025* (2003), which represents a reference point for the development axes of any plan that is developed in the country, the new constitution (2010) and the two National Development Plans: the National Development Plan (PND) 2013-2017 and the present National Development Plan 2018-2022, both defined based on the electoral programmes of the MPLA.

The PDN 2018-2022 also contemplates the strategy of the ELP: *Angola 2025*, the 2063 Agenda of the African Union (UA) and the 2030 Agenda of the United Nations for Sustainable Development as future instruments which contain aspirations, objectives and targets to be attained (the national objectives are aligned with the 17 Sustainable Development Objectives - ODS) accepted by all the signatory countries and with the *Strategic Indicative Plan for Regional Development (RISDP) of the Southern African Community*, revised for 2015-2020, while Angola is a member of the SADC⁵.

The *Report on the Sustainable Development Objectives, Base line Indicators 2018*, shows that in the present context there is still a difficulty in finding indicators that allow for an evaluation of the progress of the government and sectors⁶. This document is important to define the next steps and common reference indicators. However, in this regard, it is important to highlight that Angola is attempting to achieve the 17 ODS although it was unable to completely achieve the 8 Millennium Development Goals (ODM) up to 2015. In spite of this, the Report on the Millennium Development Goals 2015 also indicates that the results are not completely indicative of the reality because they are based on data from the report of the 2014 Census and the 2015 IIMS. As such, the Report on the ODMs does not represent a realistic analysis of the results of the ODMs and these could probably be improved⁷. The following is a chart showing the probable achievements in meeting the ODMs up to 2015.

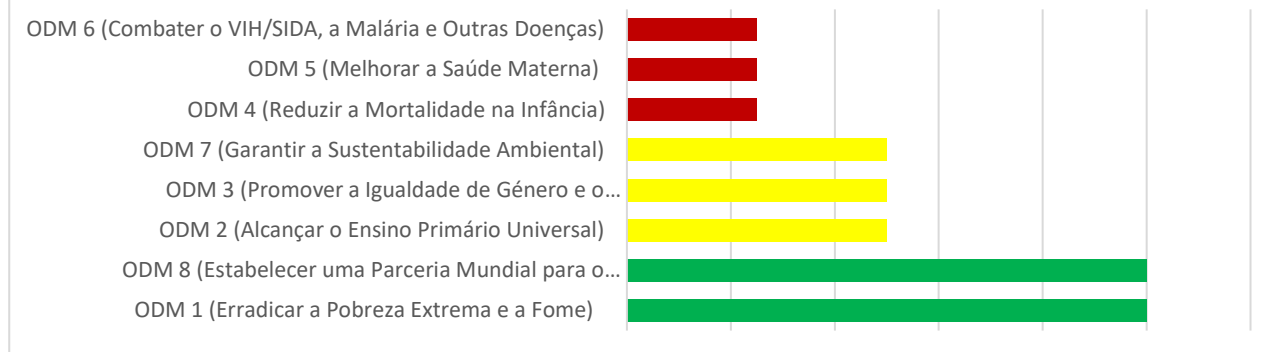
⁴ <https://www.dw.com/pt-002/angola-número-de-mulheres-em-cargos-públicos-de-destaque-está-a-diminuir/a-42739107>

⁵ Ministry of Economy and Planning, Government of Angola, *PNational Development Plan 2018-2022*, April 2018

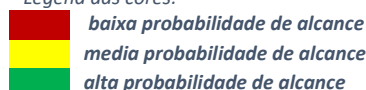
⁶ National Institute for Statistics (INE), *RReport on the Sustainable Development Goals, baseline Indicators 2018, Agenda 2030, "for a Better and Sustainable Angola for all" (Draft)* 2018

⁷ Ministry of Economy and Planning, *Report on the Millenium Development Goals 2015*, Angola 2015.

RESULTADOS DA PROBABILIDADE DE ALCANCE DOS ODMs - 2015



Legend das cores:



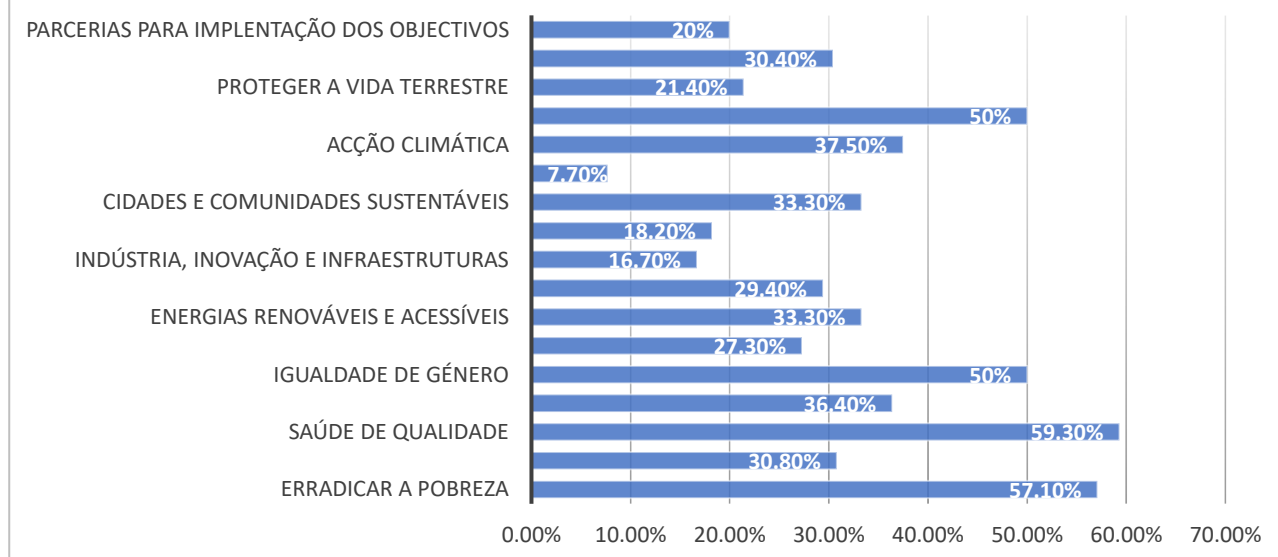
Source 2: Common Country Analysis, Angola 2018 (2018), data from the Report on the Millenium Development Goals 2015, Angola 2015

Besides the challenges linked to structural questions that can hinder the achievement of the established objectives, the commitment of the Government with human development and multidimensional sustainability is apparent in the plans and strategies contained in the national objectives for the 17 ODS of Agenda 2030.

The PDN 2018-2022 is the most recent programme and offers a dynamic vision of national development for the next 5 years, and it attempts to also include the 17 Sustainable Development Objectives of Agenda 2030 which the Government of Angola is committed to achieving up to 2030. The achievement of the sectorial goals and the programme axes defined in the PDN 2018-2022 will allow for the ODS to be achieved as well. For this process to be carried out in the most integrated way possible, the Government of Angola, through the INE in cooperation with the United Nations, is defining the baseline indicators to monitor and evaluate degree of achievement of the ODS goals.

At present, 33.6% of the indicators have been identified (as shown in the following diagram) but it is still necessary to complete their framework.

% Available Indicators



Source 3: Common Country Analysis, Angola 2018 (2018), preliminary data supplied from the Report on the Sustainable Development Goals, Baseline Indicators 2018, Agenda 2030, "For a better and sustainable Angola for all" (Draft), 2018

The National Development Plan for 2018-2022, which was approved in April 2018, is divided into 6 strategic axes which are implemented through 25 National Policies (some already defined and others to still to be approved or defined) and 83 action programs.

For each axis the PDN 2018-2022 defines specific objectives which incorporate the areas for the intervention of the United Nations Agenda 2030 which are defined by thematic areas identified as 5P (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnerships), which are also of interest to the Government of Angola (governance, the social and economic area and the environment).

Strategic Axes	5P
1. Human Development and well-being;	People
2. Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Development;	Prosperity and the Planet
3. Necessary Infrastructures for Development;	Prosperity
4. Consolidation of Peace, Strengthening of the Democratic State and Rule of Law, Good Governance, Reform of the State and Decentralisation;	Peace
5. Harmonious Development of the Territory;	Prosperity and Peace
6. Guarantee of the Stability and Territorial Integrity of Angola and the Strengthening of her role in the international and regional context.	Partnerships

Source 4: *Common Country Analysis, Angola 2018 (2018), data from the PDN 2018-2022.*

1.1 Civil liberties and political participation

In 2017, in the Ibrahim Index for African Governance (IIAG), which measures annually the quality of governance of African countries through the compilation of statistical data, Angola improved marginally in relation to 2016, reaching the 45th place for Good African Governance out of a total of 54 countries receiving a mark of 39.4 on a scale of 100 against 39.2 for the previous year⁸. The best progress was made in the indicators relating to public services, the Internet, gender equality, legislation on violence against women, the electrical infrastructure and the policy for the treatment of HIV⁹. Some of the challenges are related to aspects regarding civil and social liberties, as well as the balancing of Public Accounts, customs procedures and vaccination.

Notwithstanding the Constitution of Angola recognising in the chapter dealing with the basic rights of citizens, the protection and expression of civil liberties, including the right to protest, these rights are still not fully freely exercised, and from time to time there have been tense situations with the national authorities during protests.

In spite of this, the NGO Freedom House, which publishes an annual report on political rights and civil liberty in the world, states that in 2018, Angola is one of the countries where important changes in the path to democracy might be approaching and as such, merits special attention¹⁰. From this perspective, the report praises the recent positions and declarations of the newly elected President to halt corruption and ease restrictions on the political opposition, the press and civil society¹¹. In fact, although some difficulties still exist in the granting of space and in the forms of discussion and democratic expression of citizens, which could be clearly seen in the recent public protests which

⁸ The information is collected from 36 official sources of which almost a third are African, and in 2017 the number of indicators increased to 100 and these are used to create 14 subcategories, which, in turn, form four categories: Security and State of Law; Participation and Human Rights; and in particular Sustainable Economic Development and Human Development. Angola did not make progress in the category Security and State of Law and took a step backwards in the categories of Participation and Human Rights, Human Development and in particular, Sustainable Economic development.

⁹ <https://www.dn.pt/mundo/interior/angola-continua-entre-10-piores-no-indice-ibrahim-de-boa-governacao-africana-8929433.html>

¹⁰ https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/01042018_FINAL_PressRelease_FIW2018.pdf

¹¹ <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2018/angola>

occurred in the country, progress in finding ways of improving the management of the protests of the citizens can be seen in the declining use of force by the authorities and the increase in public debate on matters of social and political interest in the national context (e.g. the public consultations on the Law on the Local Authorities, the message of President João Lourenço against corruption and the repatriation of capital, public debates on the television and radio etc.)¹².

The difficulty for citizens, especially the youth, to democratically participate in the spaces for dialogue regarding laws is also related to the weakening of the Angolan organised civil society. From 2014, with the exit of the international NGOs which cooperated with the national NGOs (with finance and capacity building), the number of civil society organisations diminished as well as the capacity of the existing active ones to discuss and participate democratically in the space for discussion with the Government on themes of social interest.¹³ In this way, without the filter of the NGOs and national associations, groups of young people organised themselves spontaneously and at times, not in an orderly fashion, to protest and claim their rights and opposition.

One of the most relevant and crucial moments of these past years occurred in 2015 when 17 activists, accused of preparing a coup d'état, were arrested and condemned, in a trial that was known as 15+2, and which also provoked a heated debate internationally.¹⁴ The activists were freed during the next year on the basis of the Law on Amnesty (Law 11/16 of 12 August) which, although with some criticism, permitted the freeing of 8,000 prisoners who had committed crimes up to November 2015¹⁵.

In 2017 and 2018 the protests and demonstrations continued, increasing the range of the protests, the ways of showing dissatisfaction with the public and social policies and their national reach: in the social networks against the approval of the 2018 OGE with little increase in the investment for social policies and at the time of school registration for the 2018 school year, against corruption in the education system¹⁶. In 2018 there were demonstrations and protests in relation to local leaders, which had never before occurred in the Angolan political context, and in particular against the Administrator of the Municipality of Cazenga in Luanda and the Governor of Milange Province.

The positive tendency for the reduction of controlling actions and also the use of force by the authorities during the demonstrations and protests, above all at the start of the new legislature 2017-2022, represents a clear democratic opening for the progressive increase in the respect of human rights and the right of demonstration (according to the Law on the Right of Assembly and Demonstrations). This opening of space for discussion, which gradually abandons violent methods of repression in the face of free expression of dissent, still represents a considerable challenge both for Angolan society, the citizens and the institutions of the state. It is a relatively recent opening in the political scenario and debate in Angola, but it presents positive signs in the change in the paradigm and political strategy of civil and democratic participation in national problems, above all by the youth. This will allow for greater social criticism in relation to the current situation and context, and will also increase the creation of an autonomous and wider public opinion with the capacity to direct social intervention to priority areas.

¹² Centre for Studies and Scientific Research (CIEC), catholic University of Angola (UCAN), Social report on Angola 2016, Luanda, 2017

¹³ This evaluation, besides the data available on the reduction in the number of existing and active national and international NGOs appears after the discussions and reflections relating to the CCA.

¹⁴ <https://oglobo.globo.com/mundo/angolanos-portugueses-criticam-condenacao-de-17-ativistas-18971675>

¹⁵ This law was prepared to commemorate 40 years of independence of Angola, with the objective of granting a new opportunity of reintegrating persons into their own families.

¹⁶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PXHqGMrU1zA>

The media also find expression in and incentivise this new dynamic, and have recently begun the report national news and facts in a more critical manner, highlighting not only the positive aspects of the context, but also the challenges¹⁷.

1.2 Human rights and access to justice

Angola has demonstrated at an international level a continued and progressively stronger commitment to Human Rights.

At the level of international treaties, the Government of Angola has committed itself to join the most important: it ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Pact on Civil and Political Rights (PIDCP), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the International Pact on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the Convention of the United Nations on the Rights of People with Disabilities (CRD) and has already served three times on the Human Rights Council of the United Nations and in 2017, was elected with a mandate from 2018 to 2020¹⁸. However the current context still presents some challenges in the implementation of these treaties and citizens being able to fully enjoy their human rights¹⁹.

In order to increase the awareness of citizens in relation to human rights and the training of professionals and institutions in Angola, the Government recently prepared the *Strategy for Education in Human Rights 2018-2021*, which should be implemented through agreements and partnerships with the United Nations and several Higher Education Institutions to include materials and content in the curriculum on human rights, as well as its teaching on post graduate courses²⁰.

The progress of the Government in this area can also be seen in the preparation of national reports on human rights to be shared at an international level. In October 2018, the Country will present the Sixth and Seventh Reports of the African Charter of Human Rights and Peoples and the Initial Report of the Additional Protocol to the Charter on the Rights of Women in Africa. In November 2019, the Country will present and defend the Third National Report on Human Rights to the Third Circle of the Universal Periodic Revision of the Council for Human Rights of the United Nations.

At the same time, there has been an increased involvement of the OSCs in this area, through public consultation with the Executive in the elaboration of reports on human rights, for example the second report of the UNCCPR (United Nations Convention on Civil and Political Rights) and the 7th report of CEDAW. The United Nations collaborated with the United Nations to strengthen the capacity of the OSCs to independently monitor the human rights of the Child as laid out in the UNCRC and in the African Charter for the Rights and Well-being of the Child. With this technical support, the OSCs prepared a complementary report to the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Wellbeing of the Child (ACERWC), which was presented in Lesotho by an Angolan delegation²¹.

The Ombudsman, for example, besides the annual reports on the situation of human rights submitted to the National Assembly, will also begin to compile thematic and sectorial reports on the human rights situation in Angola. The Ombudsman's Office is also in the process of sending its application to the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANRHI) as the National Institution for Human Rights (INDH) in accordance with the Paris Principles, with the support of the

¹⁷ In fact, after coming into power, João Lourenço substituted the directors of all the media controlled by the state: Angolan Public Television (TPA), Angolan National Radio (ARN), Edições Novembro (Press Agency) and the Angola Press Agency (Angop), and encouraged liberty of expression and liberty of the press at all levels in various speeches.

¹⁸ Ministry of Economy and Planning, Government of Angola, *National development Plan 2018-2022*, April 2018

¹⁹ https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=5&Lang=EN

²⁰ http://jornaldeangola.sapo.ao/politica/estrategia_de_educacao_a_partir_do_proximo_ano

²¹ Ministry of Economy and Planning, Government of Angola, *National development Plan 2018-2022*, April 2018

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Angola and the Regional Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

The protection of human rights should be secured, above all, for the most vulnerable groups which are particularly exposed to violations and cases of abuse, as well as, without documentation, subjected to being excluded from Access to justice and Basic services.

Angola has been one of the countries chosen by various migrants due to its economic potential, especially in the mining area. In recent times, the migrant movements to Angola have become more complex due to social and economic factors such as political instability and climate change, which affect not only the SADC countries. These movements consist of complex migratory populations which include refugees, asylum seekers, economic migrants and other migrants. The individuals who undertake this risky journey, particularly women and unaccompanied children, are exposed to severe violations of their human rights with particular emphasis on human trafficking and sexual exploitation.²²

The Government of Angola has made an effort to guarantee that the migratory movements are made in a controlled and orderly manner respecting the human rights of the migrants. However there still exists weaknesses of flexibility and quality in identifying possible support for migrants in a vulnerable situation. Even so, there are positive signs that the process of the development of the policy for migrants occurring in the country is helping to strengthen the response of the Government to this challenge in ways that reinforce the national capacity to manage the migratory movements as well as giving help to the migrants that are in a vulnerable situation.

In response to the emergency of the refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo in Angola, the country opened its frontiers in 2017 to allow more than 35,000 people to enter and find support and in 2018 the Government of Angola approved the Declaration of the Status of Refugee for the refugees from the RDC. Of these, 25 thousand received food supplies and 77% are women and children who can be found in the settlement at Lóvua. The Government offered to take the lead in logistical, legal and administrative questions to give support to the stay of the refugees in Angola and their integration in the national social and economic programmes²³.

The reform of Justice and Law, which is currently being carried out, is principally intended to eliminate the distance that exists between access to justice and the administrative practices of the institutions of the justice system. Access to justice is measured by the capacity of citizens to look for and obtain a solution for their problems through formal and informal systems of justice and the capacity to look for and exercise a positive influence on legislation and the formal and informal institutions of the administration of justice. It involves access to fair, efficient and responsible mechanisms for the protection of rights, control of abuses of power and conflict resolution. As such, to ensure an efficient access to the institutions of justice, it is necessary to give citizens all the instruments they need to ensure an effective protection of their rights and guarantee the confidence that they have in the institutions. In addition to the dissemination of information on laws and rights, one of the instruments for access to justice is to have an identity document, which means having civil registration.

The 2014 census showed that 53% of the population residing in Angola was registered in the services of civil registration, however almost half of Angolans do not have an identity card. The disparity between the rural and urban areas is even greater, with only 30% of the population in the rural area having a birth certificate.²⁴ Not having a birth certificate means not being able to access the rights

²² MIDSA, *Strategic Action Plan of Southern Africa to address Irregular and Mixed (Draft)*, 2018

²³ UNICEF Angola, *Humanitarian Situation Report*, April 2018

²⁴ National Institute for Statistics (INE), *Report on the Sustainable Development Goals, Baseline Indicators 2018, Agenda 2030, "for a better and sustainable Angola for all" (draft)*, 2018

of a citizen, citizenship, and the benefit during a lifetime from the services of the state, (for example education, health, economic activity, credit, employment, marriage and registration of children)²⁵.

The Government is implementing the *Programme for Mass Access to Civil Registration and the issue of Identity Cards*, to guarantee the launch of the right to registration as it is through this action that a group of other rights are actIvAted which are intended to give a practical expression of the full exercise of citizenship.²⁶ This path represents a great step forward in the consolidation of the State of Law and the access to human rights by the citizen.

1.3 Anti-corruption and promotion of legality

The combat against corruption and the promotion of legality are the principal aims of the Government of Angola, in spite of their being highly challenging in the context of the present situation²⁷. Corruption, considered as a normal part of exchanges, has consolidated itself in the system and taken root in public institutions and the administrative and financial processes and this has consequences and a direct impact on the growth and development of the Angolan economy and society, in increasing public expenditure, in the increase in unemployment, in the increase of inflation and tax avoidance, in the decrease in investment by new national and international investors, in the increase in the poverty index and inequality in the distribution of wealth, in the increase in local disparities and the reduction in access to basic services(education, health, social protection, water, energy) above all in relation to the most vulnerable population. The consolidation of corruption in Angola is also encouraged by the unequal distribution of income, with the consequent large distances between the economic classes due to an unstructured economy, badly paid and dissatisfied civil servants, the excessive bureaucracy in the public sector, the lack of transparency in the management of public funds, the low levels of education and training of the population (which means it cannot always take part in denouncing situations), the lack of accountability of public and private entities and the lack of accountability and information in a large part of public and private institutions and above all, the centralised decision making which has little involvement by local authorities.

According to the international agency *Transparency International*, Angola in 2017 occupied the 167th place of 180 countries in the Index of the Perception of Corruption at a global level²⁸, being considered a high risk country. Corruption could be seen, however, at all levels in different ways: abuse and misappropriation of social goods, improper use of public funds, favouritism in the functioning of the state structure both at the central and at a local level, and these prevented the implementation of good governance as well as the transparent management of the flows of funds into the programmes for local development. This also incentivised mistrust by society of institutions and the role of the State.

The effects are visible in economic and social aspects. At a social level, in fact, corruption had a ripple effect on society, affecting the quality of services, human resources and even the opportunity for access to rights.

In this general framework, the anti-corruption declarations of the President were well received by electors and the international community. In 2017 the revision of the implementation of the United Nations Convention on Corruption (CNUCC) identified challenges and recommendations for Angola, amongst others to alter the legislation to criminalise bribery of civil servants in line with the Convention (art. 15), to consider the criminalisation of trade in influences as described in Convention (art. 18), to consider the criminalisation of abuse of office in not carrying out an act (art.

²⁵ Ministry of Economy and Planning, Government of Angola, *National Development Plan 2018-2022*, April 2018

²⁶ *Ibidem*

²⁷ *Ibidem*

²⁸ https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017

19) and ensure that all the offences established under the terms of the Convention should be included as infractions subjugent to money laundering (art. 23). There are various Angolan laws that allow this Convention to be made operational, namely: Law 3/10 on Government Integrity; the Law on Public Probity; decree 02/05 which approved the Penal Code and the procedure of the Penal Code; Law 34/11 on Money Laundering; Law 6/99 on Infractions against the Economy; Law 13/05 on Financial Institutions²⁹.

The National Assembly approved in February 2018 the Law on the Repatriation of Offshore Financial Resources, according to which, those responsible would not be considered criminals as none would be tried for sending undeclared assets offshore. The Government allowed one year for the repatriation of capital without legal consequences, but insisted that this should be invested in Angola³⁰.

This step by the Government of Angola, which committed itself openly to the fight against corruption and incentivised the following of legal procedures, can have a positive influence on the credibility of the Angolan system and promote investment by national and international institutions, as this had declined considerably due to the lack of transparency in the management of profits and resources and in the control of economic operations.

1.4 Reform of the State and Decentralisation: the Local Authorities

Another central theme for discussion about the political and administrative state is the decentralisation and reform of the State. In 2018, the President of the Republic created the Inter-ministerial Commission for the Reform of the State with the aim of defining the preconditions for the realisation of one of the fundamental platforms of the Government programmes for 2018-2022, and creating a space for multilateral adjustment and monitoring of the reforms to be made in each sector of governance.

The present political management is still characterised by features that incentivise the centralisation of decision making, above all, considering the President of the Republic has the power to appoint the provincial governors and vice governors, (almost 70 persons), who in turn appoint the municipal and communal administrators (and even their assistants) of the province, although after consultation with the Minister of Territorial Administration.

From the administrative point of view, from 1991 to 2016 the Programme of Administrative Reform was implemented (PREA), which was intended, among other objectives, to achieve a better capacity for the governance of the State, better efficiency and effectiveness in attending to the needs of the citizen, a strengthening of the commitment and drive of the public servant to achieve better services for the citizen and the training of the human resources in the public administration³¹. One of the most successful programmes of this reform is the Integrated Service for Attendance to the Citizen (SIAC), which was an important milestone in the relationship between the public services and the user (citizens and companies) and which allowed for the reduction of red tape and resulted in quicker service for some processes and documents³². The successes of SIAC will be strengthened and expanded in the PDN 2018-2022.

However, the process of administrative decentralisation is slowly advancing, considering above all that services at a municipal level are in specific areas (health, social action, agriculture) and the

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http://www.ao.undp.org/content/dam/angola/docs/documents/20180423%20RC%20Discurso%20Anti%20Corrupcao_C M.pdf

³⁰ <https://www.dw.com/pt-002/angola-parlamento-aprova-propostas-sobre-repatriamento-de-capitais/a-42697441>

³¹ http://jornaldeangola.sapo.ao/politica/reforma_administrativa_cumpra metas

³² Ministry of Economy and Planning, Government of Angola, *National Development Plan 2018-2022*, April 2018

present state structure is an incentive to centralisation. As such, the Reform of the State is relevant in the present context and in order to develop communities and municipalities³³.

In 2018, President João Lourenço announced that elections for local governments would be held in 2022, but following a gradual path that will take 15 years to fully implement and will conclude in 2035. With this in mind, the Council of the Republic stated that the process of the institutionalisation of local governments could be progressive and as a result the Executive approved the Plan for the Administrative Decentralisation and Reform of the State, which is based on the gradual institutionalisation of local governments at the level of the nation. This started a heated debate, as one of the opposition parties, Unita was of the contrary opinion, that it should be a universal process carried out at the same time at a national level. The justification for a gradual approach is based on the differences in the local authorities in Angola, the considerable differences between the urban and rural realities, the territorial disparities and above all in the capacity for local management both with regard to human resources and the infrastructures for the development of local governments. The National Assembly decided that the process should be gradual in order to evaluate the progress and correct possible critical aspects of the process towards local government. In this case, from the first of June 2018, the Packet of Local Government Legislation is open to public consultation within a process of collecting opinion in all the Angolan provinces so that the members of civil society, the workers in public and private institutions, the traditional authorities and NGOs are informed and can make comments for a final proposal to be made³⁴. The process of institutionalisation is at a national level but its implementation will be in phases on the basis of various criteria: number of inhabitants, level of poverty, economic situation, etc.³⁵. The entry of other municipalities in the process will follow a sequential and gradual form at the start of each electoral cycle, which means every 5 years, but within a period of no more than 15 years.

The government of Angola is preparing the conditions for the implementation of local government: the establishment of a system of tax administration, the creation and establishment of a District Court in accordance with the Law on the Organisation and Functioning of the Courts of Common Jurisdiction, the installation of the equipment necessary for the functioning of the Municipal Assembly and Council, the installation of at least one branch of a bank and the installation of a telecommunications network to permit access to information technology for information and communication. It is obvious that that this preliminary process will involve considerable financial resources.

The most critical aspects of this electoral package are posed principally by weakness in the planning and budgeting process, as well as the systems for financial monitoring, which still have to be developed to guarantee the accountability of any resources that are channelled to the municipalities. On the basis of the electoral packet, there is the possibility for municipalities to obtain loans and apply taxes autonomously at a local level, but it is not clear how the system will function in relation to financial transfers and relocation of resources and the division of labour in the design of the system. This does represent a risk factor for the mobilisation of funds in the Municipalities, as this new system still does not ensure a fully transparent management and is based

³³ http://m.portalangop.co.ao/angola/pt_pt/noticias/politica/2018/3/17/Autarquias-constituem-maior-reforma-estado-Adao-Almeida,bf18e43e-3db4-427d-8c0f-b5a99a9a617.html

³⁴ Ministry of Territorial Administration and Reform of the State (MATRE), Government of Angola, *Draft Law of the Local Authority Legislative Package*, 2018

³⁵ The Legislative Package is composed of 6 sub-packages for each of the relevant areas for the preparation of local government: Law for The institutionalisation of Local Authorities, Law of Administrative Tutelage of Local Authorities, Law on Local Finances, Law for the Transfer of Attributions and Competencies of the State to Local Authorities, Organic Law for the Organisation and Financing of Local Authorities and the organic Law on Local Elections. One of the observations made by some civil society organisations in relation to the process of consultation is that it should have been a far broader and more critical debate, taking into account the importance of local authorities in the history of Angola.

on the capacity of the electors to collect sufficient resources for its management. The risk is that the disparities between municipalities could become greater.

At a practical level, the criteria for the selection of the municipalities are only based on the choice of those with a more mature background in terms of economy, density of the population and a more solid civil society and the municipalities which are less developed are not chosen for the time being to incentivise a more harmonious development and inclusion. This includes, for example urban and rural municipalities with different social, economic and cultural realities.³⁶

Another relevant point is the relationship between the local government and the traditional authority, as this can cause considerable conflict, above all in relation to the solving of local problems (land, animals, property, family problems etc.), where for cultural reasons or according to practice, the traditional authority is the main element in charge of controlling and administering the communities. Taking this into account, the United Nations could support the Government in closing the distance between the formal and traditional system of justice, and finding the most appropriate solutions with the institutions of the State and the traditional authorities.

From the gender perspective, the electoral package does not show a gender balance as far as political representation is concerned. In the electoral package there is no criterion of positive discrimination which imposes, for example, a percentage or minimum number of women in the electoral lists. This aspect represents a risk for gender balance, because there can be less women participating in local political activity, and as a result there is less discussion and less resolution of matters of interest to women. Positive discrimination in local elections would be in line with the National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity (PNIEG) of 2013, which incentivises the participation of women at all levels of governance³⁷.

However, to ensure quality political participation for women, it is necessary to implement strategic measures more efficiently to strengthen their capacity, above all young women, to participate and overcome the barriers facing them, namely: increase their knowledge of their rights, completion of the education cycle, quality health services geared to the needs of women, better employment opportunities, regular and nearby basic services, incentivise and capacitate the associations of women, increase dialogue between genders and promote equality etc.

However, politically, the local elections can also represent the start of greater heterogeneity in governance in Angola, as opposition parties may be elected to municipalities. For this reason it will be important to take action to prepare the civil society organisations, women and youth to improve their participation and facilitate social dialogue on themes with local interest, respecting democratic forms of discussion.

In spite of the large investments made in training by Angolan institutions, the capacity of human resources at a local level to plan, analyse, budget, monitor, and evaluate is relatively low. With this in mind and considering that after the implementation of local elections, the responsibilities of the permanent human resources will considerably increase and there will be a requirement for a more advanced technical capacity from the human resources and a sufficient number of staff to cover the municipal area, and at times, these are not available to the administrations. If these steps are not taken in time, there is a risk that the administrative machine will not be able to accompany and support the local government management and will delay the local development processes.

The local governments will also require infrastructure, such as buildings for local assemblies, where activities can be carried out and debates can be held, as well as offices for those elected. Angola,

³⁶ Ministry of Territorial Administration and Reform of the State (MATRE), Government of Angola, *Draft Law of the Local Authority Legislative Package*, 2018

³⁷ [Decreto Presidencial 222/13 de 24 de Dezembro 2013.](#)

during the last few months has been showing the first signs of economic recovery after almost 5 years of crisis and financial difficulties (the financial guidelines of the IMF were fundamental for this to happen), but it is still very soon to advance with the construction and rehabilitation of local government infrastructures. This should be carefully planned and revealed before the first elections in 2020.

1.5 Foreign Policy

On the international stage, Angola has gradually assumed an important and influential role, becoming more assertive and demonstrating a firm commitment to peace and prosperity in Africa, particularly in the great Lakes Region through the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), which Angola is part of and where it achieved a commitment to economic and political sanctions against the armed rebel groups of the region. The ICGLR was established on the basis of the realisation that the political instability and conflicts in the member countries has a considerable regional dimension and, as such, requires a concentrated effort to promote peace and sustainable development. This is the case, for example, of the DRC, whose instability is a risk for the whole region and whose internal conflicts; both political and ethnic, constitute a great threat to peace and international security. The interest in the stability of the DRC is important for the Angolan Government in the area of cross frontier security and in particular, because if the forthcoming elections in the DRC in December 2018 are not peaceful, there could be a new flow of refugees in the Angolan provinces near the frontier and this could create a situation that would be difficult to control for the Angolan Government using its own resources without the cooperation of partners.

Angola, at the present time, also chairs the SADC Organism for Peace, Security and Defence. As such, the country has played an active role in the SADC Region, specifically in the Kingdom of Lesotho and in the electoral process of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The SADC posted a military unit to Lesotho in December 2017 as part of its contingency mission when requested by the local authorities to overcome a political crisis. Angola contributed with 162 soldiers. Angola played an essential role in the efforts of the SADC to improve the regional infrastructure, principally in transport (rail, road and maritime) and energy. The SADC also represents an important forum to discuss questions regarding the DRC, whose stability is one of Angola's priorities in the region. In this regard, besides contributing towards the stability of the region, the Government of Angola also wants to prevent the occurrence of another emergency relating to refugees following a deterioration of peace and security in the DRC. With this in view, Angola has been advocating with the present Government of the DRC, in order for the next elections to pass off peacefully with a smooth transfer of powers.

Recently the Government of Angola renewed its interest in being an active member of the Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC), with the objective of having a candidate to the post of Secretary General of CEEAC.

In the context of commerce at a regional level, Angola is an active member of SADC and adopted a political decision, along with other members of the SADC, (during the Lusaka summit in August 2007) to establish a free trade zone (FTA). However, Angola is still not a member of the FTA of the SADC, as it considers that certain general preconditions should be created before advancing to this stage of economic integration. For the same reasons, Angola also is not a part of the Economic Partnership Agreement (APE) signed in July 2014 between the EU and six countries of the SADC (Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland) with the objective of supporting regional integration and facilitating a harmonious and gradual integration into the world economy.

This renewed protagonism at an international level and the attempt to consolidate relations with other countries, has, as an objective, the incentivisation of investments in Angola, and also the

strengthening of commercial exchanges and the circulation of individuals to the benefit of all the sectors.

2 Social and economic situation

After 2002, Angola made significant progress in economic terms, based primarily on growth driven by increases in the production and price of oil, however the challenges in terms of economic development are enormous.

Between 2002 and 2013, the Country registered an average annual growth of around 7.74%, and



Source 5: INE, Press Release, *Definitive Annual National Accounts 2013*, Angola, September 2015

was frequently among the three economies with the highest growth rates in the world and the second economy in sub-Saharan Africa with the most rapid growth.³⁸ The abundance of income sustained a colossal plan for the recuperation and reconstruction of infrastructure and encouraged the Government of Angola to define ambitious development plans for Angola (ELP Angola 2025 and PND 2013-2017).

2.1 The crisis of 2014-2017 and response measures

However, one year after the approval of PND 2013-2017, the price of oil on the world market suffered a sharp fall from June 2014. Considering that the Angolan economy obtains its greatest income from the export of oil, this fact had a considerable impact on the situation in the country and caused the biggest oil crisis in the history of the Country with repercussions at a social level³⁹. From June 2014 up to the first quarter of 2017, the price of oil suffered a cumulative fall of more or less 51%, with a ripple effect on the economy: a decline in the oil exports and fiscal revenue, also affected by the increase in the weighting of cost oil in the revenue from the sale of each barrel; stagnation of the GNP in 2016; increase in inflation (14.3% in 2015 up to 42% in December 2016) and the decline in purchasing power; increase in the imbalance in the foreign exchange market, pressure on the exchange rate and the depreciation of the Kwanza; decreasing Net International Reserves (RIL); reduction of liquidity in the relevant financial markets with effects on the market interest rates and the levels of investment in the economy⁴⁰.

The Angolan economy is one of the most concentrated in the world and depends on hydrocarbons and oil which in 2017 represented 30% of the GNP, 95% of total exports and 50% of public revenues⁴¹. The fall in the price of oil resulted in a drastic reduction in State revenues on a fiscal level, and led to the Government making substantial cuts in public expenditure, including, for example, the elimination of fuel subsidies, the cancelation of expenses with investment and the reduction in the acquisition of goods and services, which caused difficulties in the management and operationalisation of the activities at the level of the local authorities. Obviously the national economic growth was immediately affected and as a result, between 2013 and 2016 the average

³⁸ National Institute for Statistics (INE), *Press Release, Definitive Annual National Accounts 2013*, Angola, September 2015

³⁹ Ministry of Finance, *Justification Report, General State Budget 2018*, Republic of Angola, February 2018

⁴⁰ *Ibidem*

⁴¹ J. Muzima e G. Gallardo, Angola 2017, www.africaneconomicoutlook.org

growth rate was 1.8%, 3.2 percentage points lower than during the period 2009-2012⁴². For example, the GNP for 2014 had a growth rate of 4.8%, in 2015 2.8% and in 2016 only 1.1%⁴³. The IMF forecasts that the Angolan economy will grow 2.2% in 2018 and 2.5% in 2019⁴⁴.

In 2015, the public debt increased more than 57.8%, in comparison to 34.8% in 2013. The costs of servicing the external debt of the government are some of the highest in the region of Southern Africa representing 25.5% of the revenue from exports and 50.1% of the total revenue of the government in 2016. In spite of this, it should be noted that Angola maintained a prudent approach to the management of its public debt and from 2010 the Government has made significant progress in diversifying its sources of external financing: it reduced commercial and bilateral loans, although slightly increasing multilateral debt⁴⁵. However in 2018, it is estimated that public debt is 60% of GNP. Although this number is high, the IMF did not consider it of serious concern, taking into account the fiscal measures adopted by the Government to pay it off⁴⁶.

From March 2015, the Government of Angola started to implement measures to respond to the situation resulting from the economic crisis in a number of areas⁴⁷.

In the fiscal area through adjustments in expenditure (with particular focus on the reforms in the fuel subsidies), the re-registration of personnel, the adoption of a programme for the maximisation of fiscal revenues and the coming into force of the new package of tax legislation, the non-petroleum GNP was reduced from 44.6% in 2014) to 13.0% in 2017, according to the most recent estimates⁴⁸. This was achieved by the fiscal adjustment through cuts in expenditure.

In the monetary area, the Executive made the reference exchange rate more flexible, which led to an accumulated depreciation of the local currency by around 70% between 2014 and 2016⁴⁹. The monetary policy of the BNA, which established the value of 165.9 kwanzas per US dollar to defend the national currency, was a success in boosting the interbank rates and the open market. The combination of deflationary policies of the BNA, however, aggravated the rate of annual inflation which, in December 2016 reached 41.95%⁵⁰. In 2017 inflation decreased to 26.25%, and the IMF forecasts that inflation will diminish to 24.7% in 2018⁵¹.

The Government intends to implement, up to the end of 2018, 109 measures to improve fiscal, exchange and monetary policies, as well as guaranteeing greater solidity in the financial sector, according to the Programme for Macroeconomic Stabilisation (PEM), presented in January⁵². One of the most emblematic measures being prepared by the Government, which should already be part of the General State Budget in 2019, has provision for the adoption of the regime of Added Value Tax (VAT) in Angola⁵³.

⁴² Ministry of the Economy and Planning, Government of Angola, *National Development Report 2018-2022*, Abril 2018

⁴³ J. Muzima e G. Gallardo, Angola 2017, www.africaneconomicoutlook.org

⁴⁴ International Monetary Fund (IMF), *2018 Consultations under Article IV – Press Release, Report of the Technical Group and Declaration of the IMF Director for Angola*, June 2018

⁴⁵ J. Muzima e G. Gallardo, Angola 2017, www.africaneconomicoutlook.org

⁴⁶ <http://www.imf.org/pt/news/articles/2018/03/16/pr1888-imf-staff-completes-2018-article-iv-consultation-mission-to-angola>

⁴⁷ Ministry of the Economy and Planning, Government of Angola, *National development Plan 2018-2022*, April 2018

⁴⁸ *Ibidem*

⁴⁹ *Ibidem*

⁵⁰ *Ibidem*

⁵¹ International Monetary Fund (IMF), *2018 Consultations under Article IV – Press Release, Report of the Technical Group and Declaration of the IMF Director for Angola*, June 2018

⁵² 36 objectives to be achieved were defined for the four areas identified as being priorities given the economic and financial crisis affecting Angola; Fiscal Policy, Exchange Policy (indicators and functioning of the foreign currency market), Monetary Policy (management of inflation and liquidity in the economy) and the Financial Sector (solidity and strength of banks and other entities in the financial sector).

⁵³ <https://www.jornaldenegocios.pt/economia/mundo/africa/angola/detalhe/governo-angolano-pede-ajuda-ao-fmi-para-credibilizar-politicas>

In fact, the significant reduction in capital expenditure and, in particular, in the implementation of projects contained in the Programme of Public Investment (PIP) had a significant impact in all sectors, also in those that do not appear directly related to the economy and finance. This because public investment has, over the past few years, been an important motor for economic growth, also in the non-petroleum sector of the economy of Angola. During the five years of the PND, around two thirds of the total of Structural Projects were included in the PIP, although many were not finished in this period and some did not even start⁵⁴. The IMF recommended to the Government of Angola that the PIP projects should only be approved and started if there was budget cover for its current expenditures in the future⁵⁵.

The PDN for 2018-2022 only has a budget for 2018, but it is interesting to note that the OGE for 2018, where the PIP is included, was approved in 2017, thus before the completion and approval of the PDN. In this case, many of the programmes defined in the PDN are not reflected in the OGE and these should be aligned with the policies and projects for economic and social development which are part of it. It is, in fact, a considerable challenge to achieve all the goals during the next five years, taking into account that past targets were not fully completed.

Taking into account the definition of the more sustainable measures to prevent the crisis, the Government of Angola approved the Law on Private Investment in 2018 which allows a foreign investor to set up a company in Angola and make investments in Angola without a national partner. This was followed by a process of de-bureaucratisation, accompanied by international trips by President João Lourenço to promote investments in Angola. The process included the Law on Competition; the Law for the Extraordinary Regime of Asset Regulation (RERP) which allows for the repatriation of illicitly acquired capital to be invested nationally⁵⁶.

The Government placed emphasis on investing in structural reforms derived from the microeconomic policies designed to incentivise what the economy could offer, through the promotion of efficiency in the markets and sectors to contribute towards an increased real growth rate of the GNP. The structural policies are intended to reduce the weight of the public sector in the economy, to transform the less productive sectors, to combat inefficient salaries and invest, in a rational and sophisticated way, in the structural expenditures of the strategic sectors in order to have the expectation of medium and long term economic growth⁵⁷. The declarations of the present Executive appear to be channelled towards reforms to promote economic diversification, growth and competition in other sectors, in order to exploit other natural resources (non- petroleum) and to liberate the market through public and private partnerships.

2.2 Impact of the crisis: Youth unemployment

The latest projection released by the National Institute for Statistics (INE) indicates an unemployment rate of around 20% in 2018 and a population of over 29 million (according to the projections)⁵⁸. The urban unemployment rate is almost three times higher than that of the rural area (25% and 9% respectively). During the crisis, the unemployment rate almost remained the same, with an annual average of 20% between 2014 and 2017⁵⁹. However, according to data from the Ministry of Public Administration, Labour and Social Security (MAPTSS), between 2013 and the

⁵⁴ Ministry of the Economy and Planning, Government of Angola, *National Development Report 2018-2022*, Abril 2018

⁵⁵ International Monetary Fund (IMF), *2018 Consultations under Article IV – Press Release, Report of the Technical Group and Declaration of the IMF Director for Angola*, June 2018

⁵⁶ <https://www.dw.com/pt-002/angola-aprovada-lei-do-governo-sobre-repatriamento-de-capitais/a-43829092>

⁵⁷ <http://www.valoreconomico.co.ao/opiniaao/item/1952-a-caoosa-da-aoise-em-aoola>

⁵⁸ <https://www.dn.pt/lusa/interior/angola-esta-a-criar-menos-empregos-desde-2014-8482069.html>

⁵⁹ National Institute for Statistics (INE), *Report on Employment, Survey on Multiple Indicators and Health, 2015-2016*, Angola, September 2017

first quarter of 2017, a total of 886,440 jobs were created, with more than a third (306,677) in 2014 which represents the highest point. From then, however, the creation of employment has progressively diminished every year, with around 260,000 in 2015 and 214,000 in 2016. Between 2013 and the first three months of 2017, the sector of Energy and Water created the most jobs in Angola, with a total of 199,339, followed by commerce with 169,897, transport with 140,151, and industry geology and mines with 103,670⁶⁰.

The social impact of the crisis was considerable on families, which, faced by an increase in prices and a decline in the quantity of available goods, did not have an increased income, as few people in the family households were able to enter the labour market and this added to the perception of poverty. This happened to those working in the public sector as well as the private, as there were delays in the payment of salaries. The crisis had a social impact in all sectors: in the health sector there was a reduction of sanitary products and medicines in hospitals, pharmacies and health centres; in the education centre, schools were unable to regularly provide school lunches and educational material for the students; the price of fuel per litre increased, but in some areas the supply of electrical energy did not, and this obliged families and companies to use alternative systems (generators) with increased expenditure; the infrastructure sector decreased the rate of construction and rehabilitation; the distribution of agricultural inputs decreased; in the area of social assistance and support the programmes of direct aid to the most vulnerable were almost suspended. This situation of economic crisis did, indeed, have immediate and consequential effects on the life of the people and in particular, the youth.

The economically active population constitutes the labour force and represents 87% of the population between 15-64, which is principally made up of persons (60%) between the ages of 15-34. Approximately 19% of the economically active population has never been to school, around one third (33%) is in primary school and almost half (47%) is in secondary education or further education⁶¹.

Unemployment decreases with age with one in every two young persons between the ages of 15 and 19 unemployed (46%) however between the ages of 20 and 24 one in every three young persons is unemployed (32%)⁶². 31% of the population between 25 and 34 is unemployed. Besides this, it is important to note that 36% of the population between 15-24, is not employed and does not go to school, and as such does not have a specific activity⁶³. The problem of these young persons and in fact, youth in general, (from 15 to 34) represents an acute political preoccupation as they are 60% of the economically active population and as such, would be able to participate actively in the national economic growth⁶⁴.

Taking this into account, the Government initiated several programmes of access to employment to encourage entrepreneurship amongst the young (e.g. Balcão Único do Empreendedor – BUÉ - Angola Investe, Angola Jovem), but these found problems in getting started due to a lack of technical capacity of the human resources of control and monitoring during the implementation stage, at times, for example, due to the lack of personal identification documents of the young persons. Besides this, there was a lack of participation of young people in the creation of these programs and

⁶⁰ The construction of the dam at Laúca, in Malanje, with inauguration forecast for 2017, is considered the largest public work in progress in the country and employs directly around 7000 Angolans.

⁶¹ National Institute for Statistics (INE), *Report on Employment, Survey on Multiple Indicators and Health, 2015-2016*, Angola, September 2017

⁶² Ministry of the Economy and Planning, Government of Angola, *National Development Report 2018-2022*, Abril 2018

⁶³ National Institute for Statistics (INE), *Report on Employment, Survey on Multiple Indicators and Health, 2015-2016*, Angola, September 2017

⁶⁴ *Ibidem*

little flexibility in adapting them to the current situation so that they could encompass a more heterogeneous target group and incentivise, for example, the inclusion of women and girls. Thus, young people, at present, represent the largest social group with the greatest risk of a future crisis, if the promises of economic diversification do not result in more realistic programs for inclusion and employment creation, accompanied by efficient social services.

2.3 Diversification of the economy and economic growth in Angola

The diversification of the economy was already defined in the Long Term Strategy for Angola 2025, which estimated a financial investment of 604 billion dollars, so that by 2025, there would be an economic structure less dependent on oil, and focussed on a more industrialised economy in transition to a service economy, with a greater contribution from the other sectors⁶⁵. So that this could happen without an economic crisis, the average growth rate of the GNP was estimated at 9.5% per year, made up of 13.9% for the agricultural sector, 21% for the industry and construction sectors, 11.5% for services and 2.5% for petroleum⁶⁶.

However, the economic crisis encouraged the Government to make even greater investments in the diversification of the economy which is considered the best strategy to resolve the problems linked to weak growth⁶⁷. In spite of this, one of the shortcomings can be found in the lack of connectivity between the PDN 2018-2022 and the present OGE 2018, which does not reflect this strategy. For example, of the total sum for the PIP in the OGE 2018, 77.9% (697.5 billion AKZ) goes to the provinces and 34.7% will be invested in Luanda. 19.7% (170 billion AKZ) of the total amount of the PIP and 76.2% of the investments in the provinces are projects to be managed by the central structure and demonstrate that there is still a tendency towards a centralist line concentrated on economic and financial management.

In the diversification of the economy and the definition of a budget that supports the idea of the State and Nation, the following are very important, decentralisation, so that the less developed areas can be developed, and the participation of the citizens in order that their own opinions and wishes can be reflected in the national strategy. This is still a relevant challenge, not only as a process, but as a change of paradigm and mentality with a State that is not separate from its citizens but is an expression of their wishes. This is also related to the national administrative management and governance, which, in fact, include participation, information and public transparency. In 2017, for example, the International Budget Partnership (IBP) classified Angola in the 25th position on its indicator on transparency (minimum information to the public) 7th on the indicator for public participation (very few opportunities for participation) and 33rd in the indicators for the control of the budget by the legislative body and the Audit Office respectively⁶⁸. In fact the Government is looking into these aspects to create more confidence for foreign investors in the Angolan market, as well as encouraging national investment.

In the OGE for 2018, the budgetary allocation for agriculture, forestry, hunting and fisheries increased in relation to 2017 by a nominal 5.6%, rising from 37 billion to 39.1 billion AKZ. Besides the effect of inflation, it should be taken into account that in spite of this increase, the funding for the sector continues to be at an extremely low level: around half of the level assigned in 2013- the

⁶⁵ Namely agriculture, forestry and fishing with 16.5% of the GNP, manufacturing industry, construction and energy with 37.5% commerce, transport, banking, insurance and telecommunications with 24.5% and 18.7% for the extraction of petroleum.

⁶⁶ Ministry of the Economy and Planning, Government of Angola, *Long Term Strategy: Angola 2025 revised*, Angola, 2010

⁶⁷ <https://www.imf.org/pt/News/Articles/2018/03/16/pr1888-imf-staff-completes-2018-article-iv-consultation-mission-to-angola>

⁶⁸ OPSA, ADRA, *Position of OPSA and ADRA on the OGE 2018*, Luanda, February

year in which the financial package for the sector reached 67 billion⁶⁹. As can be seen in the following diagram, (Source in the OGE of the Ministry of Finance), from the Report of the OGE 2018, referring to expenditure by sector, the funding planned for agriculture represents 0.85% of the OGE, which does not reflect the intention to invest in economic diversification⁷⁰.

2.3.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the third highest sector in the Angolan GNP and before the crisis in 2014, agricultural exports reached the value of 4.940 million AKZ in 2014. The Government of Angola estimated that

		OGE 2018	Estrutura
Despesa Fiscal	Sector Social	11972,06	42,75
	Educação	559,59	12,13
	Saúde	388,47	8,42
	Protecção Social	621,21	13,47
	Habitação E Serviços Comunitários	361,72	7,84
	Recreação, Cultura E Religião	32,96	0,71
	Protecção Ambiental	8,12	0,18
	Sector Económico	764,49	16,57
	Agricultura, Silvicultura, Pesca E Caça	39,08	0,85
	Transportes	192,31	4,17
	Combustíveis E Energia	225,47	4,89
	Indústria Extractiva, Transformadora E Construção	29,56	0,64
	Assuntos Económicos Gerais, Comerciais E Laborais	259,63	5,63
	Comunicações E Tecnologias Da Informação	14,25	0,31
	Outras Actividades Económicas	1,09	0,02
	Investigação e Desenvolvimento(I&D) em Assuntos Económicos	3,10	0,07
	Defesa, Segurança E Ordem Pública	970,20	21,03
	Defesa	540,59	11,72
	Segurança E Ordem Pública	429,61	9,31
	Serviços Públicos Gerais	905,75	19,64
	Órgãos Legislativos	29,80	0,65
	Órgãos Executivos	577,16	12,51
	Órgãos Judiciais	43,16	0,94
	Serviços Gerais	0,67	0,01
	Assuntos Financeiros E Fiscais	190,32	4,13
	Relações Exteriores	39,68	0,86
	Serviços Públicos Gerais de Investigação e Desenvolvimento	0,63	0,01
	Ajuda Económica Externa	1,22	0,03
	Investigação Básica	2,08	0,05
	Serviços Gerais (Inclui da Administração Pública Não Especificados)	21,04	0,46
	Total	41612,51	100,00

Source 6: Justification Report, General State Budget 2018, Republic of Angola, February 2018

2008 and 2010 varied between 2.1 billion and 2.6 billion USD, whilst the value of agricultural exports was between 9 and 12 million USD during the same period⁷². Angola requires 4.5 million tons of cereals per year, but only produces around 55% of the maize it needs, 20% of the rice and only 5% of the wheat⁷³. The Government invests around 2 billion USD per year in agriculture, with around 75% of the resources financed by the *China Export-Import Bank*. Brazil, Spain and Israel also finance agricultural projects⁷⁴.

Family agriculture and the small scale producers are fundamental for families and the internal economy, whether for daily livelihood in the rural areas or for the ability to absorb labour and generate local employment as the majority of population residing in the rural areas work in agriculture, 82% of the men and 74% of the women⁷⁵. The promotion of agri-business, which is a correct decision, cannot ignore family agriculture. In the first place because the technical and

⁶⁹ OPSA, ADRA, *Position of OPSA and ADRA on the OGE 2018*, Luanda, February 2017

⁷⁰ Ministry of Finance, *Justification Report, General State Budget 2018*, Republic of Angola, February 2018

⁷¹ It is important to note that all the data presented in the table are from the percentages of the OGE and are calculated without considering the national debt. As a result, all the actions attributed to the sectors are overestimated. For example, agriculture and fisheries received only 0.40% of the total forecast for 2018, not 0.85% as shown in the table.

⁷² Government of Angola, United Nations, World Bank and European Union, *PDNA – Drought in Angola 2012-2016*, May 2017

⁷³ *Ibidem*

⁷⁴ Support Programme for Non-Statel Actors (PAANE), European Union, *Diagnosis of Gender in Angola*, July, 2015

⁷⁵ Ministry of Finance, *Justification Report, General State Budget 2018*, Republic of Angola, February 2018

scientific base will not allow it. In effect, the global crisis that was suffered by humanity teaches us that the production and consumer models should be rethought and require that small scale agriculture should be reconsidered to avoid the errors of others who, it is now known, are largely responsible for the crisis itself, including the environmental aspect. On the other hand, in agriculture, more than in any other Angolan economic activity, the law of limiting factors cannot be ignored. However many financial resources are made available, nothing can substitute the appropriation of development by the farmers, and in particular the women farmers in Angola's case⁷⁶. These producers need technical and financial assistance by the State, but at significantly lower costs than those that have been incurred in other experiments over the past few years (e.g. Agricultural Poles)⁷⁷. In fact the public investments in economic infrastructures which were intended to improve agriculture, in spite of their huge values, have not created acceptable and stimulating conditions for the profitability of private investments and not even an acceptable improvement in the living conditions of the population. The sector is facing many challenges, including weak productivity due to the low use of fertilisers, a poor road system, disjointed supply chains, low qualifications and limited access to electricity and irrigation systems⁷⁸.

The agricultural techniques are still traditional and at a family level, the use of machinery has not been introduced, as well as other processes for the improvement of agriculture or adaptation to climate, and as a result, there is an urgent need to strengthen and improve the technical and productive capacities of the agricultural sector.

The rural exodus and migration have negative implications for the rural world. The census data indicate that more than 500 thousand citizens moved to the urban centres from 2009 to 2014 and more than a million people entered the country over the past five years, that is, before the population census, and stayed for at least six months, according to a 2014 estimate, and mainly occupied urban areas. This may signify that the rural areas are not attractive to young people and migrants in Angola. Hence, to incentivise the agricultural sector also signifies the creation of measures and attractive policies not only for investors, but also for the potential labour force⁷⁹.

The agricultural programmes defined by the Government in the PDN 2018-2022, besides having an adequate economic support in the next OGE, could achieve better results if they were supported by other initiatives, such as research in agriculture at the national and local levels to support the rural extension services, direct incentives and links to the transformative industries. The programmes could also be more integrated and the workers could immediately benefit from the social security networks. The development of agriculture without an efficient irrigation system is an enormous barrier for the Angolan context, taking into account that the non-irrigated agriculture in the past few years was greatly affected by the El Niño phenomenon. A more integrated approach between the sectors can also be applied to the industrial sector. To incentivise economic investment in areas which do not have water and electricity discourages the investor due to the administrative costs, which are almost higher than the profits and do not encourage the hiring of workers. In this case, the State can put into practice preventative measures in relation to infrastructures if it wishes to incentivise agriculture and industry.

⁷⁶ A. da Rocha, F. Paulo, L. Bonfom e R.a Santos, UCAN, *Studies on the Diversification of the Economy in Angola*, Centre for Studies and Research, Angola, October 2016

⁷⁷ OPSA, ADRA, *Position of OPSA and ADRA on the OGE 2018*, Luanda, February 2017

⁷⁸ J. Muzima e G. Gallardo, Angola 2017, www.africaneconomicoutlook.org

⁷⁹ <https://www.voaportugues.com/a/censo-confirma-exodo-rural-angola/3670356.html>

2.3.2 The economic opportunities for women

The division between men and women in the labour market can be seen in the following table, which also shows the relation between less time at school of the women and the work sector they occupy, and a lower level of earnings in relation to men⁸⁰.

Sector	Women	Men
Agriculture	39%	30%
Commerce	28%	12%
Domestic work	17%	8%
Public administration, defence and obligatory social security	5%	14%
Industry	1%	5%
Administrative activities and support services	1%	5%
Construction	0,4%	10%
Transport, warehousing and communication	0,3%	6%

Source 7: Analytic Report on Gender in Angola, Republic of Angola, 2017

In spite of this distribution, most of the women and young girls are part of the informal market⁸¹. This is especially due to the low level of literacy and formal technical education which relegates them to commercial and related activities which do not require higher qualifications. In this case, they do not benefit from the applicable rights in the legislation, such as maternity leave, social security and decent salaries, besides being vulnerable to a high level of profession insecurity. According to the IIMS 2015-2016, of the population analysed in the study, half worked in the commercial and service sector, a number reduced to 23% in the case of men⁸². Around 36% worked in the agricultural sector, 28% in the case of men. Only 8% of the women workers were qualified and 2% were technicians or managers, compared to 26% and 18% of the men respectively. According to the same report, 75% of the married women are employed (with a salary) and 40% of the married women with employment decide for themselves how to use their salaries, whilst 42% decide in partnership with their husband⁸³.

The Angolan women living in the rural areas are at a significant disadvantage in respect of land rights and in the majority of cases, the access of women to land is through their husbands. The traditional process for the granting of lands that occurs in the villages and is carried out by the traditional chiefs rarely involves or benefits women. Widows can inherit land in trust for their children, which can be given to them when they marry. Generally, in the case of divorce, the women remain with the responsibility of looking after the children, but lose any access to land and goods and have to return to their families to receive support. Frequently women have to negotiate the use of the land for each season, and this is an indication of the special vulnerability of families with a women in charge. The low level of literacy and the lack of personal documents are an even greater challenge in overcoming obstacles. Due to the lack of training and financial resources, the alternatives for creating a source of income, besides subsistence agriculture and the sale of any surpluses, are few. The lack of documents also makes it difficult to access microcredit programmes for rural women, considering that the majority do not have an identity card, one of the first criteria to access bank

⁸⁰ Ministry of the Family and Promotion of Women (from 2017 MASFAMU), *Analytical Report on Gender in Angola*, Republic of Angola, 2017

⁸¹ *Ibidem*

⁸² National Institute for Statistics (INE), *Report on Employment, Survey on Multiple Indicators and Health, 2015-2016*, Angola, September 2017

⁸³ Ministry of the Family and Promotion of Women (desde 2017 MASFAMU), *Analytical Report on Gender in Angola*, Republic of Angola, 2017

credit. This situation means that women have to still depend on the support of their husband, partner or family member to resolve problems in their interest: have a small loan, buy products for the household or for their own personal hygiene, make an appointment for their children to see a doctor, register them at school etc.⁸⁴.

The economic situation of women presents many challenges for their participation in the diversification of the economy as a basis for their social emancipation, due to cultural questions, level of education, opportunities for inclusion and others. However, in order to develop the economy, increase production and employment and eventually diversify, it will be necessary to consider the contribution of women in national growth, taking into account that they represent the majority of the Angolan population and take care directly of the well-being of children and the new generations. Thus the strategy for economic diversification cannot ignore measures aimed at women as a prime necessity for development, so they can be linked to and integrated into all the strategies and sectors for the global empowerment of the Angolan woman.

2.3.3 Natural Resources and the Processing Industry

Intrinsically linked to agriculture and the food processing industry, the fisheries sector has considerable potential to support economic growth, and also increase the export of fish to other countries. Furthermore, the small aquaculture projects that the Ministry of Agriculture has been implementing in partnership with FAO, are producing good results and they perhaps need some adjustment to the costs and local participation to benefit the growth of the local economy. It was calculated that the increase in the production of fish would be, on average, 2.3% up to 2017, although below the target of 5.7% in the National Development Plan (PND 2013-17), due to inadequate infrastructures for the processing of fish and lack of financing. The PDN 2018-2022 estimates a real average growth rate in the period 2018-2022 of 4.7% with a greater incidence in the last year of the cycle, when the rate will be at 8.3%.

Another area of interest and a strategic product for the diversification of the economy and the link between the private sector and industry, can be related to the exploitation of timber. At present Angola possesses a total area of more than 69.3 million hectares of forested cover, 55.6% of the surface of the territory, with a reserve of 4.4 billion cubic metres of commercial timber. The provinces of Uíge, Cabinda, Moxico and Cuando Cubango are indicated as those that most exploit their forests and produce timber.

The income from the sector for the exploitation of timber can be very high for the State, including the sale of the timber, licences, taxes, fees and other sources of income. The People's Republic of China imported 117 thousand tons of timber, followed by Vietnam with 35 thousand, Portugal with 26 thousand and Turkey with 24 thousand⁸⁵. In 2018, the new legislation (Law on the Forests) regarding the exploitation and export of timber should improve the control of the cutting and the management of the market, through the introduction of contracts for concessions to Angolan citizens or companies registered under Angolan law and the timber should be exported in sheets (already transformed) to avoid the export of wood trunks. This will incentivise, above all, the strengthening of the processing industry and protection of the environment and should control the illegal export linked to cross frontier crime.

The development of Angolan industry is linked to natural resources, wood, fisheries and agriculture, and as has already been mentioned, the improvement of the infrastructure. For the five year period 2018-2022, of the implementation of the PDN, there should be a real average rate of growth of

⁸⁴ *Ibidem*

⁸⁵ <http://www.novojornal.co.ao/economia/interior/florestas-rendem-ao-estado-mais-de-15-mil-milhoes-akz-em-2017-49263.html>

5.9%, reaching 9.5% in 2022⁸⁶. It is assumed that the dynamism projected for agriculture (agribusiness) and other sectors (e.g. processing - timber, minerals, natural resources) and access to foreign currency for production will all contribute for increased productivity in the sector.

The project for liquefied natural gas with a cost of USD 10 billion resumed production in September 2016 after a long period of paralysation for repairs. The construction of the refinery in Lobito, ongoing from December 2012, was interrupted following a strategic approach to rationalising costs adopted by the new Board of Sonangol, which took control in June 2016. The refinery should be operational up to the end of 2018, with an initial capacity of processing 120,000 barrels per day (bpd), rising to 200,000 bpd. In general, the petroleum sector should grow 1.8% in 2017, compared to 0.8% in 2016 due to the recuperation of the international prices of oil and the increase in exports.

Besides hydrocarbons, Angola is also rich in diamonds, metallic and non-metallic minerals such as gold, iron and ornamental stones (marble, granite). It is estimated that the volume of diamonds sold by Angola increased almost 4% between 2016 and 2017, to 9.438 million carats but the fall in the average price per carat allowed for a slight increase in turnover⁸⁷. For example, it is the 4th world producer of diamonds in value (the 6th in volume). The industrial production of diamonds in Angola reached, on average, 8.8 million carats in 2015, the 4th largest industrial production in Africa. In 2017, the growth of the mineral sector decreased by 0.5%, compared to the target of 4.9% in the PND 2013-17. The lower prices in the international markets are restricting new investment and the growth of production in the mines at Catoca, Cuango and Chitotolo, which represent 90% of the total production of diamonds and the new mines at Luaxe (PDN 2018-2022)⁸⁸.

Angola made significant progress to improve the efficiency and transparency in the management of natural resources, but the country has not yet ratified the Initiative for Transparency in Extractive industries (EITI). The policies in the mining sector are focussed on the diversification of the mineral base away from diamonds, into iron ore, gold, quarries, quartz and heavy sands and the downstream development of local metal processing⁸⁹. The authorities also announced their intention to implement a set of organisational reforms in the state diamond company, ENDIAMA, with the objective of aligning its structure with the new mining code.

The sectors relating to water and electricity can be exploited and expanded through greater collaboration between public and private actors. Angola is one of the sub Saharan countries with the greatest quantity of water resources, and this is very important with regard to employment. The Government introduced various initiatives to accelerate access to electricity from 30% in 2014 to 43% in 2017 and up to 60% in 2025, through the construction of hydroelectric dams at Laúca (2,067 MW), Cambambe II (960 MW), and the combined cycle centre at Soyo I and II (750 MW).

At present the services of water and electricity which use the public network are costed in part by the State. A revision in this percentage has been programmed and possibly an increase in costs to benefit from these services, with the possibility of private management, but with greater inclusion of vulnerable families in the social assistance systems.

2.3.4 Infrastructure and transports

Better road connections can facilitate the circulation of people and goods. The Government is rehabilitating and expanding the main roads, including the regional corridors which link the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Namibia. In all 13,000 km of roads were rehabilitated or

⁸⁶ Ministry of the Economy and Planning, Government of Angola, *National Development Report 2018-2022*, April 2018

⁸⁷ http://jornaldeangola.sapo.ao/economia/venda_de_diamantes_regista_ligeira_subida

⁸⁸ J. Muzima e G. Gallardo, Angola 2017, www.africaneconomicoutlook.org

⁸⁹ The Ministry of Geology launched a five-year programme for aerial seismic surveys of the territory of Angola in 2013 (PLANAGEO).

improved and 2,725 km of 2,950 km of railways were made operational with an investment of more than 3 billion USD. Plans are in progress to construct 44 logistic platforms to be connected to the railway line and main roads. The total investment is estimated at USD 3.9 billion. Five platforms (Lombe, Luau, Menongue, Soyo and Caala) have already made some progress⁹⁰.

The construction of infrastructure is very costly, but the results are recuperated in the long term. The road transport system still needs to be improved and made more efficient, so that all the provinces are interconnected and so that there are access and exit points to the production areas. The need for supplying transport services to increase mobility and improve accessibility will enable communities, and in particular the rural and most vulnerable, to have improved access to transports and can reduce the level of poverty.

Communities lacking in basic services become even more marginalised and do not have the opportunity to participate in the political, economic and social life at a local or regional level. Linking these communities to an efficient transport network would help with the integration of the rural population and allow them to access and enjoy services which would guarantee them a better quality of life⁹¹. All these measures, with the addition of less bureaucracy, (to open a company, pay taxes, ask for credit etc.) greater transparency in economic management, can incentivise investments, create a more trustworthy environment for business and increase growth. From this perspective, an increase in investment in the school network, in the national universities, in the level of efficiency and the strengthening of the health services, will surely contribute towards a rise in the productivity of the work force and the welfare of the population.

2.3.5 Tourism

Another interesting sector and one that can be extensively exploited to contribute towards the diversification of the economy and involve more workers is tourism. In 2015 592,495 persons arrived in Angola by various frontiers, mainly coming from Europe, Africa, Asia and America⁹². Business trips were the main reason for tourists visiting Angola, while personal trips by Angolan residents were the main motives for foreign tourism, business trips represented only 6% of the total value.

In fact, with the end of the war, national reconstruction and greater security in movement by road and in the country, this sector slowly started to grow, principally as internal tourism, practiced by nationals and expats living in Angola with an average economic level. The exploitation of tourism resources, above all in the past few years, has been largely conditioned by the economic and financial situation of the country, which did not encourage the necessary strategic investments for a sustainable development of the sector and an adequate economic contribution. The sector is still characterised by a lack of diversification in what is on offer and is unknown on the international markets, above all because prices are considerably too high to be accessible to all and the quality is low in relation to the costs. This taking into account that Angola is in a geographical area where the countries on its eastern and southern frontiers have a highly developed tourism sector and prices that are really accessible and offer quality services and excellent care, which transform them into international tourist destinations.

In Angola, besides the difficulties for the full development of the sector, there is also the difficulty of reaching the tourist destinations, without considering the roads that need constant maintenance. As there is no efficient and regular public transport, the tourists have to use their own personal

⁹⁰ J. Muzima e G. Gallardo, Angola 2017, www.africaneconomicoutlook.org

⁹¹ A. da Rocha, F. Paulo, L. Bonfom e R.a Santos, UCAN, *Studies on the Diversification of the Economy in Angola*, Centre for Studies and Research, Angola, October 2016

⁹² Ministry of Tourism, *Compendium of Tourism Statistics, Edition 2018*, Angola 2018.

means to reach the tourism area. These areas lack personnel trained in hotel management, and as such, there are few professionals in the available resorts and the quality of the infrastructure is poor in relation to the prices that are charged. From the point of view of the entrepreneur, considering the cost of construction materials, there is still no incentive to start a sustainable business in the tourism sector. Among the investments that were postponed in Luanda, are the implantation of three priority tourism projects in: Cabo Ledo (in Luanda province), Calandula (in Malange province) and the Okavango Basin (in the province of Cuando Cubango), which is linked to Cross Frontier ConserIVAion Project Kavango-Zambeze (Project Kaza), where the access routes and hotel and catering infrastructures are still to be developed. Created by a cooperative effort between countries of the SADC, it is the biggest tourism destination in the world. Tourism, however, represents the most viable alternative for this part of the region, including Angola. The Area of Cross Frontier ConserIVAion KAZA is the initiative of five countries in the region (Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe), who wish to establish an area of conserIVAion and tourism in the region situated between the banks of the Kubango and Zambeze rivers to encourage sustainable development in the Cross Frontier ConserIVAion Areas.

2.3.6 Opportunities for growth in the Private Sector

One of the aspects for the development of the economy and to propel productivity is competition, which depends on different factors already mentioned: an institutional and legal framework (ease of starting a company, access to documentation and credentials; access to credit; non oppressive fiscal regime etc.); macroeconomic and business oriented environment (transparent competition between companies, favourable international positioning, prevalence of the rules of the market etc.), availability and cost of economic and social infrastructures (water, energy, roads, transports and means of communication as well as efficient telecommunications etc.) and qualified human resources (capable senior national staff at all levels and enrolled in continuous training to maintain their level) access to financing (possibility to obtain bank credit or public finance) or efficiency of the markets (stable markets which maintain an equilibrium and can be accessed by all). For example Angola is only in 170th place among 189 countries in facilitating property registration according to the classification of the World Bank, and this takes an average of 190 days⁹³. The Global Competitive Index is the instrument that measures the competitiveness of a country at an international level and the index Doing Business, carried out every year by the World Bank, measures the evolution of the business environment. In 2018, in the Doing Business index, Angola is classified in 175th place of 190 countries, having advanced 7 places in relation to 2017 because of improvements in the granting of construction licences, quicker obtainment of electricity and the improvement in performance of Luanda Port⁹⁴.

These indexes are very relevant for the international private sector as well as the national, as they evaluate the advantages of investing in Angola and developing business. The business market in Angola is still not competitive, with almost a hegemony of specific entities or businessmen who have companies in different areas, with at times, little clarity between the nature of the company, with a very subtle distinction between the public and private.

In fact, the main obstacles to do business include the relatively high number of procedures that are necessary to create a business, limited access to credit and inadequate infrastructure and capacity, in an economic environment that is highly centralised and dominated by the public sector, which led to the appearance of Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs) in the private sector and constituted significant challenges in the areas of governance and transparency in Angola⁹⁵.

⁹³ J. Muzima e G. Gallardo, Angola 2017, www.africaneconomicoutlook.org

⁹⁴ Ministry of the Economy and Planning, Government of Angola, *National Development Report 2018-2022*, Abril 2018

⁹⁵ J. Muzima e G. Gallardo, Angola 2017, www.africaneconomicoutlook.org

These challenges for the growth of the private sector in Angola have been faced by the Government of Angola since 2017 in order to incentivise the business environment, increase competitiveness and diversify the economy. This is evident in the recent actions of the National Economic Policy to raise confidence in the business environment and incentivise new investments in the petroleum sector by international oil companies (e.g. Total and ENI), the already mentioned Law on Private Investment (which abolishes the obligatory participation of a national business partner to invest in specific sectors), the Law on Competition (which creates the competition authority and mechanisms to promote competition in the market), the new customs tariff (which reduces importation expenses and promotes the diversification of exports and import substitution), the new General Labour Law (Law 7/15 of 15 June 2015 which introduces flexibility in relation to hiring procedures), the Law on Acquisitions of 2016 (applicable to central and local governments). Following the same orientation is the International Economic Policy which is focussed on attracting the international private sector through bilateral agreements. The international business trips to strategic countries made by President João Lourenço in 2017 and 2018 (France, South Africa, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia and Namibia) had the objective of promoting the national market and openness to international investments, and consolidated cooperation and commercial agreements for investment which were relevant to Angola's efforts to diversify the economy.

To further incentivise the private sector and the diversification of the economy, the Government of Angola produced the *Programme of Support for National Production, Diversification of Exports and Import Substitution* (PRODESI), which will constitute one of the main supports for the implementation of the PDN 2018-2022. It is important to highlight that to promote the improvement in the business environment, the PRODESI proposes 44 measures encompassed in the 11 fields that are included in Doing Business and also the most complete revision of the Angolan financial system. The supervision authorities were set up for the restructuring of the authorised commercial banks, financial corporations and financial service providers and a national network of insurance companies, pension funds and insurance and reinsurance brokers⁹⁶.

One possible barrier to investment in the private sector in Angola is the right of ownership of land. The Government of Angola will have few problems with national companies, but for international companies it should offer strong incentives to convince them of investing in a piece of land which will never be their property. The Angolan legal framework only offers the opportunity of acquisition to national citizens and not to foreigners or legal persons. The law on the ownership of land operates under two regimes, when it is in the domain of the State the Land Law (Law 9/04 of 9 November 2004) is applicable but in the private domain the regime of the Civil Code and some of the legal norms of the Land Law are applied, in particular the one that only allows national citizens to acquire the right to property.

2.4 The Transition of Angola from the status of less advanced country (PMA)

In 2012, the Committee for Development Policy (CPD) of the United Nations considered that Angola was eligible to progress from the status of less advanced country and in 2016 a resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations confirmed February 2021 as the date for the Transition. The United Nations define three criteria for Transition, namely: (i) the Criterion of the Gross national Product (GNP) *per capita*; (ii) the Criterion of the Indexes of Human Assets (IAH); and (iii) the Indexes of Economic Vulnerability (IVE). At least two of the three criteria must be met for the country to be eligible for Transition. However Transition is possible if the GDP *per capita* of the country is above the Transition threshold only by its income, which is double the threshold for Transition. In March 2018, the CPD confirmed that Angola meets the criterion for Transition only by its income, in spite

⁹⁶ United Nations in Angola, *Joint Strategy Angola, Draft* – May, 2018

of not complying with the other two criteria and for this reason recommended an investment to achieve at least one more.

From this perspective and taking into account these shortcomings, Angola should prepare a Transitional Strategy directly linked to the instruments for the promotion of development at a national level and above all in the human area. Thus the transitional strategy should be smooth, it should include the priorities of this process as well as an effort for the country to overcome these specific and structural challenges and its vulnerabilities.⁹⁷ Operating during the implementation period of the PDN 2018-2022, this transitional strategy should be integrated in the various programmes of the plan and in particular, the fields of Human Development and Welfare and Sustainable, Diversified and Inclusive Development.

As well as the PDN, an updating of the ELP Angola 2025 is planned and its extension up to 2050, so as to incorporate them into horizons which go beyond the term of the PDN 2018-2022. This exercise should be concluded half way into the implementation of this Plan and for this reason, its main conclusions should be taken into account in the intermediate evaluation of the PDN. The Government, with the support of the United Nations System, (UNS) and in cooperation with its bilateral and multilateral partners, will implement its National Strategy for a Smooth Transition (ENTS).

Bearing this in mind, it will be very important not only to prepare the economic and social conditions for the process towards Transition, but also prepare the State institutions and civil society for the big change. Effectively, the background will change because Angola should be more self-sufficient to implement its own plans, as the external contributions will decrease and it will be necessary to mobilize local resources to ensure further sustainability. From this viewpoint, in the case of loans it will be necessary to improve management (considering the huge indebtedness of the OGEs) and look at the interest rates that the international partners are applying in the market for Angola. As it is an economic Transition that will have national implications, the Road Map for Transition was established with 10 activities to be carried out to produce the ENTS. In March 2019, the Government should present the second report on Transition to the CPD of the United Nations (UN)⁹⁸.

In relation to the loans, one of the greatest risk factors that should be considered during the ENTS, is linked to the question of Anti-Retrovirals (ARV) for people with HIV. The average rate of prevalence of HIV is 2% and the Government is at present distributing for free the ARV which are purchased through the Global Fund and the PEPFAR programme. After Transition, this expense will have to be covered mainly by the Government of Angola, so it is important to define what steps can be prepared up to 2021 to manage to maintain the purchase and distribution of the drugs. If the Government is unable to define the preventative measures to allow for the free acquisition and distribution of the ARV, people with HIV and their families will have an extremely negative impact (considering the market price of ARV) which can affect the economic level of the poorest families and the life itself of the people.

⁹⁷ Ministry of the Economy and Planning, Government of Angola, *National Development Report 2018-2022*, Abril 2018

⁹⁸ Government of Angola, First Annual Report on the Process of Transition of Angola from the Category of Less Developed Country (LDC), February 2017

3 Social situation – Access to Basic services, rights of the child and gender equality

The 2014 census indicated that 25,789,024 inhabitants lived in Angola, but the INE estimated an average rate of growth of the population of 3.3%⁹⁹. From this perspective, it is estimated that in 2018, the population of Angola will be 29,250,009 with a majority of women (52%). In this case, if the present conditions of fertility and mortality remain unaltered, it is estimated that the population of Angola will almost triple by 2050, with a projection of almost 68 million inhabitants.

The surface area is 1,246,700 km², with a population density of 23 persons per km², where 53% of the population live in only 4 provinces (Luanda, Huíla, Benguela and Huambo) and mainly in the urban areas. (62.6%).

3.1 Poverty and living conditions of the population

In spite of the country having various years of rapid growth before the economic crisis and a positive evolution in the petroleum, gas and mineral sectors, which produced substantial incomes and increased to GNP, this was not reflected in the social development of the population, or in greater employment possibilities, balanced growth and the expansion and diversification of other economic sectors to involve the rural and urban zones on an equal basis. The Human Development Index of 2016, for example, continues to classify Angola in 150th place out of 188 countries.¹⁰⁰ Also in relation to the poverty index, which still refers to the most recent data from 2008, it continues to be 36.6% with a greater weight in the rural areas (58%). In 2016, the index of concentration of wealth (Gini coefficient), indicated that Angola had an index of 42.7%, indicating that the inequality in the distribution of wealth is still quite high¹⁰¹. The greatest incidence of the consequences of the war converge in social poverty and opportunities for a better life for the citizens and provoke an enormous distance and difference between the urban and rural zones. The Government implemented the Strategy for the Fight against Poverty as the principal form of reconstructing and developing the country in all aspects and, above all, to incentivise the growth of the municipalities in order to diminish inequalities.

In 2018, the Government of Angola announced a new survey on the Welfare of the Population which will use, for the first time since 2001, the global Multidimensional Index of Poverty (IMP), an international poverty index which is used in 100 developing countries. The IMP will thus complement the traditional measures of poverty based on income and capture the severe deprivations that each person faces in relation to education, health and life style. The most up to date official data on the IMP are based on an estimate derived from the IIMS 2015-2016, which establish the IMP at 48%¹⁰². Thus the IMP will evaluate poverty at an individual level and create, in this way, an inclusive picture of the people who live in poverty. This will allow comparisons to be made not only in the different realities of the country, but also with other countries in the world including those that present substantial differences, by ethnic group, rural/urban location as well as other key characteristics of the household and community¹⁰³.

Although the living conditions of the Angolans have changed considerably over the past few years, due to the efforts of the Government and its partners, the current context still presents considerable challenges for equalitarian and socially just growth and development focussed above all on the

⁹⁹ National Institute for Statistics (INE), *Report on the General Population and Housing Census of Angola 2014*, Angola, 2015

¹⁰⁰ <http://www.ao.undp.org/content/dam/angola/docs/documents/HDR2016%202016%20PT%20ANGOLA.pdf>

¹⁰¹ Ministry of the Economy and Planning, Government of Angola, *National Development Report 2018-2022*, April 2018

¹⁰² National Institute for Statistics (INE), *Report on the Sustainable Development Goals, Baseline Indicators 2018, Agenda 2030, "For a better and sustainable Angola for all" FINAL*, Julho 2018

¹⁰³ <https://ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/>

three social groups which are broadly considered to be the most vulnerable: children, women and young people. This approach, with a more inclusive focus of the IMP, will permit the inclusion of specific sub groups: ethnic groups, disabled people, and people with HIV etc.

3.2 Access to Basic services and suitable housing

Due to the rapid growth of the population, some urban areas started to have residents without the necessary basic services. The Government responded to this voluntary and spontaneous dwelling concentration by the construction of new housing centres by the State, which at times, suffered from difficulties in accessing services and in some cases these were supplied after the residents had moved in. This approach was surpassed and modified by the Government with the preparation of new plans for urbanisation and construction, which only authorise construction where there is already, or in an advanced state of construction, a network of water and electricity, as well as communications¹⁰⁴.

In fact the IBEP in 2009 revealed that around 78.5% of the Angolan population lived in the urban area in housing constructed from inadequate materials (mud, tin and others) and one of the factors which contributed to resolving this situation, besides the creation of new areas for housing, was that Angola introduced a new approach to the Angolan Programme for Urbanisation and Housing, produced in partnership with the United Nations. The New Urban Agenda for housing looks at the existence, or intention to provide, basic services (water, energy, social services) and the preservation of the environment (basic sanitation) in the rural areas (communes, villages, municipalities) as well as in the urban areas (cities, municipal centres)¹⁰⁵.

The sectors of water and housing still present some failings. The IIMS indicated, for example, that only 53% of households have Access to sources of water fit to drink, with a large discrepancy between the urban areas 67% and the rural areas 32%. The suitable sources of water are tap water, public fountain, and borehole with pump, protected well, protected spring, rainwater and bottled water. In the urban areas, 22% of households have running water in their house or garden (51% of Angolans). The remaining population in the urban area consumes water from unsuitable sources: 21% from a water truck, cart with a small tank or a three wheel motor bike. In the rural areas, 39% of the households obtain drinking water from a lake, lagoon, stream or irrigation canal, which are sources unsuitable for drinking. Besides the sources of water, it is also relevant to indicate how and if this water is treated. The IIMS indicates that 67% of households do not treat the water, 52% in the rural areas and 91% in the urban areas¹⁰⁶.

If the supply of water for private use is more complex as it requires contracts and payment with invoices, the supply of water and energy for state infrastructures is also made at a deficit. In the case of schools for example, around 70% do not have access to the network and those that do are not supplied for 78% of the time. The supply with tanker trucks is the 3rd most used method and is the most expensive and around 20% of schools make use of this alternative source and this creates enormous problems in school budgets. Only 35% of schools have drinking water available and 62% do not have any attached source. As far as treatment is concerned, 24% of schools replied that they give some kind of treatment to drinking water, 76% do not treat the water and have many problems with health according to the directors. The installations for water and sanitation in schools have a strong positive impact on the reduction of illnesses and epidemics and the learning process regarding a healthy environment¹⁰⁷.

¹⁰⁴ Ministry of the Economy and Planning, Government of Angola, *National Development Report 2018-2022*, Abril 2018

¹⁰⁵ *Ibidem*

¹⁰⁶ National Institute for Statistics (INE), *Inquérito de Indicadores Múltiplos e de Saúde, 2015-2016*, Angola 2017

¹⁰⁷ UNICEF, *Water and sanitation in Angolan schools, diagnostic of the water and sanitation conditions in 600 schools in 6 provinces in Angola*, 2016

In the case of water and basic sanitation, which is understood as being appropriate installations including a toilet that is not shared and which is linked to the public sewer network or a septic tank or open cesspit, in Angola only 32% of households have any appropriate unshared sanitary installation with the majority in the urban areas (46%) and (11%) in the rural areas. On the other hand, 15% of households used shared facilities and this is more frequent in the urban areas 23% than in the rural (3%)¹⁰⁸. In an attempt to respond to this challenge, the programme for Total Sanitation Led by the Community, which the Government of Angola is promoting with the support of UNICEF, has, as its objective, the improvement of the basic sanitation of communities through local involvement and mobilisation¹⁰⁹.

In relation to housing, more than a half of households have unsuitable installations (53%) and this percentage is three times higher in the rural areas (86%) than in the urban (32%). One fact that is also relevant regarding housing and households is the rate of access to electricity at a national level, which is 42%.

In the urban areas, 54% of households have access to electricity, either by generators or the public network, however in the rural areas it is only 7%, with a total of 45% of the population with access to electricity, more than 75% with access to mobile phones and more than 25% to the internet¹¹⁰.

Access to water and basic sanitation principally affects women and children, who either in the urban or the rural areas are responsible for the supply and management of water in the family. The time taken to acquire these services depends on the distance between the source of water and the home. In the rural zones the nearest water sources during a drought can be situated far from the villages. For this reason children and girls before going to school have to travel various kilometres to pick up water and often the sources are not suitable. This affects and puts at risk their physical capacity, development and learning at school, as well as attendance and can encourage dropping out from school, especially by girls. In the area of sanitation, the cleaning of latrines is also the responsibility of women and children, and the women and girls who spend all this time in domestic chores are prejudiced with regard to education and studies. The lack of decision making by the woman is, at times, reflected in the position that women occupy in associations for the management of basic community services. In the community Water and Sanitation Groups (GAS) the women are frequently given the role of treasurer (responsible for looking after the money of the group) and the task of cleaning the sources of water and not leadership roles, where they can also take decisions to improve access and the quality of the services.

3.3 Access to health

The difficulty in accessing drinking or treated water and the definition of an inefficient basic sanitation system are the principal causes for the main diarrhoeal diseases (e.g. cholera) and epidemics (malaria, yellow fever, and dengue) in public health in Angola, allied to the habits and norms for hygiene in the family.

The cases of cholera are frequent in Angola (7 provinces of 18 are currently at risk) and during the rainy season they sometimes increase and become outbreaks which require a more efficient intervention on a larger scale. In the urban areas, the causes of cholera occur because of the fact that the neighbourhoods of the city centres (e.g. Luanda in 2006, Cabinda, Uige in 2018) grew in a sudden and uncontrolled fashion. As a result the urban planning and infrastructures were unable to accompany this growth (the network for sewers and drinking water was not prepared to supply such a high number of people and became clogged and unable to meet the demand), and houses without a connection to sewers were constructed (with cesspits that quickly became full and obliged the

¹⁰⁸ National Institute for Statistics (INE), *Survey on Multiple Indicators and Health, 2015-2016*, Angola 2017

¹⁰⁹ UNICEF, ADRA, *Water and Sanitation in the OGE 2017*, 2017

¹¹⁰ National Institute for Statistics (INE), *Survey on Multiple Indicators and Health 2015-2016*, Angola 2017

residents to deposit the residual waters into the streets), without access to drinking water, using underground tanks or cisterns. This form of autonomous and individual organisation of citizens to provide services, allied to the non-treatment of water, irregular cleaning of the tanks and emptying of cesspits, cleaning of streets, washing of hands and the sanitisation of houses brings a high risk for contracting cholera. In the rural areas the risk of cholera is mainly associated with the practice of open air defecation because the contaminated areas become mixed with the sources of water during the rainy season and the lack of hygiene and care in the treatment of water further increases this risk of contagion. In 2018, 923 suspected cases of cholera were reported with 15 deaths (e.g. death rate of 1.6%) in the provinces of Uige and Cabinda¹¹¹.

In the OGE 2018, taking into account the importance, the government increased by 28.3% the expenditure on public health services compared to 2016 (from 32,457,497,342 AKZ in 2016 to 40,219,107,875 AKZ in 2018).

Health is one of the main requirements for the welfare of the population. The Government of Angola has been implementing for some years the availability of health services at a municipal level to cover, with the support of partners, at least at a basic level, transmissible diseases as well as non-transmissible diseases (DCNT), namely cardiovascular diseases, chronic renal insufficiency, malignant tumours, diabetes mellitus, nutritional diseases, falciformation and mental diseases. It should be noted that the epidemiologic profile of the DCNT is not well known in Angola as it does not take part in the system for the notification of obligatory diseases and there are no studies on these diseases. However health workers feel that the increase in this type of disease is progressive and accelerated, as cases of DCNT have been seen in relatively young persons.

The modern lifestyle, the limitations of information about the heredity of the DCNT (e.g. diabetes) allied to the acquisition of transmittable diseases constitute a double problem and complicate diagnosis, taking into account the lack of cover for specific areas and specialists in the country¹¹². In this respect, during the past few years the number of health posts and health centres have increased significantly along with the continuous training programmes, supervision of the sanitary units, monitoring of activities and presentation of results. This was accomplished with an increased attention to the human aspect and respect for the patients using the facilities. In 2002 the Country had 8 national hospitals, 18 provincial hospitals, 247 hospitals or health centres at a municipal level and 738 clinics¹¹³. In 2015 the public network for healthcare of the National Health Services was made up of 2,356 units, with 1,650 clinics, 331 health centres, 43 mother and child centres, 165 municipal hospitals, 25 provincial hospitals, 20 central hospitals and 83 unspecified units, which demonstrate an enormous health service cover compared to the past¹¹⁴. However the community intervention in the area of health and its promotion also increased.

The lack of qualified medical staff in general practice and specialists also makes it difficult for citizens to access quality healthcare. In 2015 the National Department of Health controlled 1.748 workers of which 139 are doctors, 818 nurses, 28 pharmacists and 177 laboratory technicians¹¹⁵. The number of doctors is insufficient to meet demand and geographic cover, considering the high number of these professionals in the urban centres. The country needs 28,000 doctors to have sufficient cover. It is estimated that the 1,500 Angolan doctors who are finishing their studies will be available to substitute the foreign doctors currently working and reinforce the national staff¹¹⁶. As far as nurses are concerned, the Nursing Order of Angola controls 45 thousand professionals of which 20,012 have a professional accreditation and 25 thousand still have to be given a qualification. The

¹¹¹ UNICEF, *Humanitarian Situation Report*, Maio 2018

¹¹² Ministry of Health, *National Development Plan for Health 2015-2019*, Angola 2015

¹¹³ http://www.ordemfarmaceuticosangola.org/PDF/Expofarma2015/MINSA_DNME%2040%20ANOS_SFA.pdf

¹¹⁴ Ministry of Health, *National Development Plan for Health 2015-2019*, Angola 2015

¹¹⁵ *Ibidem*

¹¹⁶ <http://pt.euronews.com/2018/01/28/angola-tem-falta-de-medicos-e-1-500-no-desemprego>

preoccupations of this professional class are mainly the low salaries, the trivialisation of the profession and the reduced number of qualified personnel taking into account the nurse/patient ratio.

One of the most recent activities along these lines is the training of Community Development and Health Agents (ADECOS). 1,300 have been trained up to now in 18 municipalities in the provinces of Moxico, Lunda Norte, Uíge, Bengo, Malanje and Luanda, and these are engaged in community health activity and are also involved in the municipal programmes for protection and social action. They are already included in the national payment system. One of the possible risks that should be evaluated in the future is that the ADECOS, usually social activists with a minimum of academic level will be overwhelmed in relation to their responsibility and capacity as their salary is relatively low (they are paid 21,400 kz a month), and this could also be a risk due to corruption.

The need to train ADECOS has various motives: the speed in their training compared to a professional doctor or nurse, the huge area of the Angolan territory and the distance between communities and communal and municipal centres, the lack of specialised human resources at a local level and the need to bring the services of the state to the citizens, even if the cover is not efficient and complete, above all in relation to specialists.

Furthermore, only 30% of households have access to public health infrastructures, but this also implies that when a citizen manages to gain access, there is not always a satisfactory response¹¹⁷. Some questions in the area of health are almost an emergency, although there has been considerable progress. This is the case, for example, of cholera with frequent outbreaks and malaria which is still the principal cause of death in the country.

In the health sector there are two instruments to give guidance which attempt to surpass the current situation where there is more attention to curing and medicating an illness than to preventing it through the promotion of welfare. These instruments are the basis of treatment in Angola:

1. The National Policy for Health, approved in 2010 as the guideline document for all sanitary activity in the country and which establishes the main strategies for sanitary development up to 2025. The national policy for health is intended to ensure the offer of an essential package of healthcare, the mobilisation of the communities, the strengthening of partnerships and the promotion of health.
2. The National Sanitary Development Plan 2012-2025. The principal priorities of the National Health Plan are in line with the ELP Angola 2025 and with the PND 2013-2017 and the PDN 2018-2022. These priorities are oriented towards: (i) the Fight against Disease; (ii) Care for the Populations; (iii) the Model for the management of human resources; (iv) the Model for financing and (v) The Model for the organisation and management of the national health system.

Although it is still not sufficient, the OGE 2018 increased funding for the health sector by 10.8% of the total amount (+6.3% in relation to 2017). Up to 2022 the Government has promised to make available 15% of the funds of the OGE for health.

3.3.1 Mother and child health

To invest in the improvement in the indicators for health means influencing the quality of the life of its citizens and, in consequence, their economic output which is translated into greater productivity, competitiveness and growth. The evolution of the health indicators in Angola results from public health decisions, but it is also the consequence of improvements in the access to drinking water and

¹¹⁷ Government of Angola, United Nations, World Bank, European Union, *Evaluation of the Post-disaster Needs (PDNA), Drought in Angola 2012-2016*, May 2017

basic sanitation. However, one aspect which influences the wellbeing of children and their development is the nutritional situation, which, in Angola is still very critical and in many cases, chronic. Furthermore, there are still present major challenges in the mother and child health sector: Malaria represents 35% of the mortality of children under 5, 25% of maternal mortality. The mortality rate from diarrhoea type diseases is 152 deaths per 10,000 persons, a number that puts Angola in third place in the world. The infant mortality rate is 44 deaths per 1,000 live births. The World Bank and the UN indicate that maternal mortality decreased from 924 per 100,000 live births in 2000 to 477 in 2015. The deaths of children during the first 28 days of life decreased by 35%.

In relation to sub nutrition, 38% of children under 5 years suffer from moderate chronic malnutrition and 15% suffer from serious malnutrition and this situation is worse in the rural areas¹¹⁸. The national acute severe undernutrition is at a level of 1%. There is continuous active support in the promotion of exclusive breast feeding of recently born and small children. In 2017 the estimate was that in Angola there were 27,000 children under 14 infected with HIV. Paediatric treatment is also limited, with only 14% (3,837) of the seropositive children under 14 receiving retroviral treatment at present¹¹⁹.

The children need a longer period of support and different treatment during their life to ensure that they can develop in a positive fashion. At the same time the structural difficulties currently being experienced prevent all the children from having the same opportunities and care, as happens for example with disabled children, who do not always find an adequate institutional response. Furthermore, the lack of registration hinders control and follow up for those who access the health service.

Although there should be a wait of at least ten years to determine that polio is fully eradicated from a country, the campaign against polio, carried out in a mass door to door operation and involving many social partners, represents, up to now a case of success, which is hoped to have had positive results.

In spite of the efforts of the government in the area of poliomyelitis, less than 30.6% of children are fully vaccinated and this figure still represents the existence of challenges in this respect due to: i) an insufficient and inadequate budget allocation; ii) limited stocks of vaccines; iii) limited human resources to cover the national territory¹²⁰. These gaps were, for example, an obstacle in the beginning of the vaccination campaign of 2016 related to the outbreak of yellow fever, which however were overcome.

The improvement in mother and infant health is linked to universal access to quality health services, qualified care and the offer of integrated health services. Furthermore, quality and professional human resources should be available for children and the reproductive health of women, as well as incentives for society to adhere to the services and promote mother and child health.

The behaviour of women in the area of reproductive health also reflects their lack of empowerment in relation to their partner. To define the general inequality index (IDG) inequality is evaluated in three dimensions, namely reproductive health, empowerment and economic activity. These aspects act in an integrated and interlinked fashion combining the offer of services with empowerment.

Services of reproductive health are at present available in 14% of the national territory and this signifies that not all women in Angola can count on the availability of efficient reproductive health services and this prevents that this right is fully enjoyed. The weak economic capacity of women

¹¹⁸ Ministry of the Economy and Planning, Government of Angola, *National Development Report 2018-2022*, Abril 2018

¹¹⁹ National Institute for the Fight Against Aids (INLS) Annual report 2017, 2017 Global AIDS report

<http://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>

¹²⁰ *Ibidem*

obliges them, in the majority of cases, to depend on the aid of their husband and his collaboration if they need to look for a specific service for their own health.

In adolescent girls, the high fecundity rate (15-19) is 163 per thousand women and this also demonstrates the fragility of the sexual and reproductive education programmes¹²¹. The misinformation in this field between boys and girls contributes towards the fragility of the health of the woman, an increase in sexual violence, the high rate of premature pregnancies, and the high birth rate and, in particular, the lack of power of decision in relation to their body. The fertility rate is 6.2 children per woman and it is higher in the rural areas (8.2) than in the urban areas (5.3). It is higher in women with a low level of education and signifies that women with a better education tend to have less children.¹²² This in fact can depend on various reasons, such as more capacity for dialogue and negotiation with the partner, less available time to look after children, better awareness of self as a woman and a vision of family development not only based on the number of children.

Besides the number of children, it is important to note the average interval between the birth of one child and another. In Angola the interval is generally 30.8 months, and the average age of the first birth among women 25-49 is 19.5 years of age. One in every three of these women had their first birth before the age of 18 and more than half had their first birth before 20¹²³.

The empowerment of women over their own reproductive health so that they have the capacity to decide on an equal basis with their partner when to have another child is one of the most important conquests for women in Angola.

Relative to HIV, greater training for women on reproductive health represents one of the ways to decrease new infections and reinfections. Empowerment should be concentrated on greater awareness on HIV and questions related to sexually transmitted diseases, so that they are able to negotiate their own sexual protection and be less vulnerable. The access to services to prevent the vertical transmission from mother to child is still inadequate, with only 34% of the seropositive pregnant mothers receiving antiviral treatment (ARV) to prevent the transmission of HIV to their children¹²⁴. An enormous effort in widespread training is necessary to enable women to gain the necessary independence for themselves to take the decisions in relation to their health, life and that of their children.

3.4 Access to education

Education is one of the sectors which allows the development of human capital in its most lasting form and offers solid instruments so that a child, a girl or adult can freely improve, grow and develop their skill and choose their own way in life.

From 2009, the Government of Angola implemented a broad literacy programme in order to eliminate illiteracy in the adult population up to 2017. Although this objective was not completely achieved, the educational system registered an increase of 2.5 million students from 2009 to 2018. At present the number of students registered in education is 10 million¹²⁵. The literacy rate of young people and adults reached 75% and in the past few years there have been, on average, more than 800 thousand students in literacy programmes¹²⁶. In 2014, the Census indicated that 24.5% of the adult population was illiterate, of which 59% lived in the rural areas and 47% were women. It is true

¹²¹ *Ibidem*

¹²² *Ibidem*

¹²³ *Ibidem*

¹²⁴ Global AIDS report <http://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>

¹²⁵ Ministry of the Economy and Planning, Government of Angola, *National Development Report 2018-2022*, Abril 2018

¹²⁶ *Ibidem*

that woman present a challenge in this area in comparison with the men, considering that not only do they have a lower level of education, but also that they have less opportunities to access education services, whether for cultural reasons or family and social commitments for which the woman is responsible.

Angola ratified Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. The SDG 4, Quality Education, along with the corresponding targets, aspires to guaranteeing an inclusive, equitable quality education and promoting opportunities for lifetime learning for all.

The constitution the Republic of Angola also states that that the promotion of universal access to free education is a responsibility of the state and the Law on Education and Instruction (Law 17/16), reaffirms equal rights of access, attendance and academic achievement at the various levels of instruction, as well as free education in the System of Education and Instruction (SEE), guaranteeing that there is no payment for registration, attendance at classes, educational material and school support up to the 9th class, including the school lunch¹²⁷. The SEE has a total of 12 years of study, organised in the Pre-school Programme, Primary School and Secondary School which is divided into two cycles. After there is Higher Education and as a complement, literacy courses¹²⁸.

The School Lunch Programme (PME), developed with a partnership between the Ministries of Education, Commerce and Industry has the objective of incentivising registration in the schools, the reduction of absenteeism due to hunger, the increase in good results by the students and the improvement in the health and nutritional care of the children. Unfortunately the programme had some difficulties during the past few years due to the crisis. However, the aspects that the Government commits to improve in the PDN 2018-2022 relate to the increase in the number of children included in the programme and the nutritional quality of the meals, which was not always considered adequate¹²⁹.

The National Policy for Special Education controls the development of activities in Special Education and includes the Programme of Inclusion in the Formal Education System which integrates students with special needs in regular education. The Programme intends to expand in all the national territory up to 2020 the Support Groups for Inclusion which will help teachers and schools to find a methodology for the greater inclusion of children with disabilities. Almost 27 thousand were attending special education in 2017¹³⁰.

In the pre-school classes in 2017 almost 800 thousand students were attending, but the 2014 Census revealed that the number of children at the age for pre-school education in Angola was around 5 million. Assuming that this proportion is still valid, it is estimated that in 2017 only 16% of children attended pre-school education. This aspect represents an obvious gap in the infant educational process and can prejudice the path of future learning.

The first years of the life of a child are particularly critical, as it is a period when the brain develops and learns more quickly. The development of stable bonds with whoever takes care of them helps children to develop resilience in the face of adversity. Therefore the investment in and the dissemination of programmes and development activities for early childhood, including incentivising breast feeding, games and support for health and nutrition allow children to be protected against stress, raise confidence and security in facing up to difficulties and increase home study and establish the foundations for learning at school. In this way, the pre-school structures

¹²⁷ UNICEF, ADRA, *Education in the OGE 2017*, 2017

¹²⁸ *Ibidem*

¹²⁹ Ministry of the Economy and Planning, Government of Angola, *National Development Report 2018-2022*, Abril 2018

¹³⁰ *Ibidem*

which support families in infant education, allow for the development in the best way possible of the capacity of children to prepare themselves for life and their time at school¹³¹.

The service is mainly managed by the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women (MASFAMU), but for a question of coherence and integration with the education system, the Ministry of Education (MED) supervises the Infant Centres. The cover of the services of the Infant Centres in Angola is very low in relation to the number of children in Angola, as there are only 537. The low uptake of this service is due to many factors: 75% of children do not have birth certificates to enable them to register in the Infant Centres, the number of centres is insufficient as well as human resources. There are also cultural questions, little information on how the centres operate, and on the costs and the benefits of pre-school education. The expansion of pre-school education requires a reliable investment to become better. In 2017 the funding for this sector was very low and represented only 0.03% of the OGE.

In Primary Education the number of students went beyond 5 million, with a gross rate of schooling of 144%. The net rates however, reveal that that this surplus in the gross rates is questionable, as it reveals the problem of pupils left behind which is persistent, especially in primary schools, either because of late commencement or the increase in the indexes of failure. In addition more than 60% of the children who finish primary school do not go on to secondary school and almost half of the children between the ages of 12 and 17 are not in a suitable form of secondary education according to their age¹³². In the secondary education there are already 1.1 million students and this doubles the gross rate of schooling, which already the high level of 61%. The number of students in higher education is over 200 thousand with a gross rate of 10%¹³³.

In spite of this progress, it can be seen that there are many children outside the educational system. In the country there are around two million children who do not go to school¹³⁴.

Although the schooling rate has increased, the rate of finishing Primary Education is still relatively low. The data indicate that around two thirds of the primary school students are unable to finish. Around 34% of the age group between 18-24 had completed primary school, 29% the first cycle of secondary school and 13% the second cycle¹³⁵. On the other hand, the proportion of the population over 18 who had never been to school or completed the 6th grade in 2014 was 48%. This proportion increases in the 25-65 and the over 65 age groups in relation to the current system. In 2014, the proportion of the population aged 24 or over with higher education represented 2.5%. Men were in the lead with 3.2% compared to women with 1.9%¹³⁶. According to the results of the 2014 Census, 22% of the population between 5 and 18 are outside the educational system. Of these 24% are in the 5-11 age group and this represents a considerable challenge for the Government, for this situation is closely connected to the lack of personal documentation.

The education sector is the one that employs fewer workers but which has more with a greater level of schooling. Thus 90% of the workers have at least completed secondary education. In spite of the lack of teachers, the average number of students per classroom is 68.3, a lot higher than the number required in the Educational Reform of 35 per classroom. Data from 2018 reveals that there are 177 thousand teachers, but Angola needs more than 200 thousand teachers.

In spite of the many advances, above all in the National Action Plan of Education for All 2013-2020 (PAN-EPT), there still remain marked inequalities and challenges: to improve and expand early

¹³¹ UNICEF, ADRA, *Education in the OGE 2017*, 2017

¹³² Ministry of the Economy and Planning, Government of Angola, *National Development Report 2018-2022*, Abril 2018

¹³³ *Ibidem*

¹³⁴ <https://www.dw.com/pt-002/ano-letivo-vai-iniciar-com-défice-de-professores-em-angola/a-42011133>

¹³⁵ National Institute for Statistics (INE), *Report on the General Population and Housing Census in Angola 2014*, Angola, 2015

¹³⁶ *Ibidem*

childhood care, improve the number of girls remaining in education, diminish the number of students per classroom and increase the number of classes and classrooms at all levels, reduce illiteracy still more, increase the number of students in education who complete their courses, ensure the quality of learning at all levels, fight against absenteeism of the teachers (almost 70% at present), improve the salaries of the teachers, improve infrastructure (accessibility) and the free distribution of school materials, increase the mechanisms for special education for all needs in the country. Although the education sector has been making enormous efforts with some success, in 2016 the education cover in schools suffered a fall in relation to 2015 and went from 81.2% to 78.3% of children at school, probably because of the economic crisis which prevented the results for 2015 to be maintained or improved¹³⁷.

The challenges referred to above represent the overall priorities of the Government of Angola and are reflected in the national plans and policies of the Education sector, and also identify measures for specific policies and indicators. Education is identified by the Government of Angola as a strategic sector and a fundamental means of attaining human development and social sustainability, as well as gender equality, a decrease in disease and better social welfare.

In 2018, one of the biggest successes in the field of education was the creation of a school data base in which 17,000 in Huíla, Huambo and Namibe were mapped and included. These activities were defined on the basis of cooperation between the INE and UNICEF and represent a way of managing and controlling information from the education sector as schools can update data and verify them at a central level.

The education system also had a rapid response to the question of the refugees from the DRC in Lunda Norte and coordinated with UNHCR the inclusion of children in the Angolan education system. The Ministry of Education is also promoting informal education for learning Portuguese so that the children can be put into the education system.

The overall expenditure on education increased from 9.9% to 11.4%, which corresponds to 524 billion AKZ. In spite of this, a more detailed analysis proves that the funds for primary education suffered a cut of 32.3% with a total of 195.6 billion AKZ. However secondary education has an increase in the order of 122.9%, with a total of 228.1 billion. The Government of Angola has committed to making available 20% of the OGE for education up to 2022.

3.4.1 Access to education for adolescents and girls

In relation to access to education, the group that finds itself at the greatest risk of dropping out of school and not completing its education is represented by women and children, with an enormous difference between the rural and urban areas. Education is the first step in diminishing gender inequalities because it helps to build capacity and allows for plans for the future to be made, also from the economic point of view.

In Angola only 25% of women between 15-49 in the rural areas are literate compared to 63% of the men. In the urban area, this discrepancy is maintained: 72% of women compared to 92% of the men are literate. Notwithstanding these differences, there is evidence of a certain equilibrium in relation to gender in primary education which almost reflects the composition of the population. 35% of women and 30% of men complete primary education. The gender gap appears at other levels of education. If in primary education the net rate of school attendance is 71%, in secondary education this decreases to 43% in the case of men and 37% in the case of women. Breaking this circle and resolving the factors which encourage the dropping out of school of adolescent girls is fundamental for the inclusive development of the population of Angola.

¹³⁷ Centre for Studies and Research (CIEC), Catholic University of Angola (UCAN), Social Report on Angola 2016, Luanda, 2017

One of the factors which most influence the greater dropout rate of girls is the onset of puberty and fertility which coincide with effects of environmental and cultural factors. The data shows that the percentage of young women at school age between 15-19 who had children is 58% for the group with no education and this reduces to 25% when they have attended a superior level of studies, either secondary or higher education. This means that encouraging girls to continue their studies would probably raise the age when they decide to have their first child, amongst other benefits (have a better job, with better conditions etc.).

In general, when a girl becomes pregnant, it is difficult to continue her studies considering that 55% of young girls in Angola start sexual relations around the age of 13-15. Sexual and reproductive education, which is still a taboo in some families, becomes essential to avoid premature and unwanted pregnancies and to increase the number of women in education.

Besides education, the environment that young girls grow up in makes them vulnerable. In the present context, girls grow up in dysfunctional families with weak reference points in the family home and at times they do not live with their biological parents but with another member of the family. This dysfunctional atmosphere creates emotive and educational instability and risks the possibility that the girls look for reference points outside of this context which are inappropriate. In addition, in this type of family environment, education is not considered as central and fundamental for the development of the woman and her independence, as the support for women is culturally linked to the husband, partner and men in general.

The economic level and the poverty of the family also represent a risk as they can discourage girls from continuing to study, either because of the associated costs (transport, clothing, school materials etc.) or because they become more vulnerable to attempts at corruption out of need.

Other factors could come into play relating to difficulties in studying, such as the lack of a study method or lack of adequate conditions or time. There is also the question of the environment where the girl lives. Does the dwelling have space for study or access to basic services to enable her to concentrate and ensure the quality of the learning process (e.g. having electricity). Another factor is when they are required to carry out domestic tasks, which, in some cases, are overburdened considering their age.

In the rural areas girls are also faced with problems related, above all, to cultural and traditional questions. When the parents are occupied in the fields or informal commerce, the girls are generally responsible for looking after the house, fetching water, looking after their brothers and sisters and with all the accompanying tasks.

In areas where the sources of water are not located near the village, the girls have to travel various kilometres to satisfy this need. Normally this takes place before going to school where they arrive tired and with little physical concentration to learn and at times, the girls decide to give up. There are also traditions which oblige the girls to grow up quickly and take on a family, as they are already considered women after the first menstruation. On other occasions, the girls are obliged, when they become pregnant, to enter into a premature marriage which leads them to be exposed, not only to giving up school but to risks of domestic violence and continuous pregnancies.

When the commitment to SDG 5 for the empowerment of women and gender equality, which was agreed by the Government of Angola, is put into practice, it will be visible in the number of women in education and the decrease in the number of pregnancies during adolescence.

3.4.2 Professional training and gender

The people who were unable to finish their studies sometimes decide to attend one of the professional training programmes that the Government makes available in all the provinces of Angola. Therefore professional training is closely linked to education and human qualification. This

sector is managed by the MAPTSS which cooperates with the other ministries in the training of personnel in various courses. The INEFOP is the institute that controls the Professional Training Centres.

In 2014 the sector had 555 training units (139 controlled by the INEFOP, 35 by other organisations and 381 private) and successfully produced 27,019 trainees of which 7,489 were women. In 2016 the professional training system enrolled 42,664 male trainees and 24,545 female trainees.

Analysing the choice of courses, it is evident that there exists a division based on gender, where the women attend courses that train them in activities that are culturally related: dressmaking, confectionary, cookery and sometimes secretarial work. This discrimination, incentivised by a low level of education, relegates women to carrying out activities of a domestic nature and not social leadership and encourage them to enter activities connected with informal economic entrepreneurship without giving them a grounding on protection and social security. Almost half (44%) of the funds of the OGE 2017 allotted to social security are channelled to social security for civil servants and former military, who are mostly men, and so women are not included¹³⁸.

The incentives to include women in the other training courses which are more technical or intended to include activities linked to formal entrepreneurship with access to credit are few. The same women who attend the courses, besides having a minimum education level, do not have the requirements to come out of the informal sector, as an example, an identity card. At times they are the head of the household who decides to attend a course to better support the family without having great ambitions.

The women who operate mainly in the informal sector have survived, in great part, due to their own initiatives and systems of mutual aid. Because of the difficulty of accessing formal lines of credit, the salesladies are organised into informal credit associations called *kixikila*, which are managed by the women themselves. In spite of the progress that has been made by the mechanisms of mutual aid, such as the access to informal microcredit, in many cases these do not constitute mechanisms to permit significant alteration in their working and living conditions.

3.5 Access to social protection and the municipalisation of services

The social action of the state has evolved over the past few years, transformed from support mainly for emergency assistance into an area of intervention that attempts to construct institutional and human capacities, above all for the vulnerable (the old, disabled people, women and children) with a focus on the instruments to improve the response to specific needs and the objective of integrating social services with others available in the country. Above all, social action tries to reduce poverty through assistance to the most vulnerable groups and the excluded by means of public decisions which are intended to correct the inequalities in the redistribution of wealth, the sharing and mitigation of the social risk, the economic structuring of families and communities and the social and economic reintegration of persons who are most vulnerable.

The SDGs explicitly promote the implementation of measures and systems of Social Protection that are most suitable for all (including children) to achieve a substantial cover for the poorest and most vulnerable. Thus they adhere to the aims of SDG 1 regarding the eradication of poverty, which is also understood as poverty relative to social aspects¹³⁹.

The Ministry of Public Administration, Labour and Social Security – MAPTSS and the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women – MASFAMU are the two main ministries responsible

¹³⁸ UNICEF, ADRA, *Social Protection in the OGE 2017*, 2017

¹³⁹ *Ibidem*

for the policies and programmes for protection and social security (respectively under a contributory scheme and non-contributory regime).

In the non-contributory regime, the main programmes for Protection and Social Assistance through non-monetary transfers are the Programme for Support for Vulnerable Families (Cartão Social Kikuia), the Programme of Social Support of the MASFAMU and the School Lunch Programme which altogether represent an allocation of 0.18% of the OGE for 2017.

The present political dynamic for the implementation of social action is carried out through the municipalisation of the social services, which the Government of Angola has been trying to implement in cooperation with its partners (e.g. UNICEF with the APROSOC – Support to Social Protection Programme). The objective of municipalisation is to implement the mapping of vulnerable groups and consolidate a coordinated and efficient system of support between the services (whether in the social field or in others) to help the end users to find a solution for their own problems and for them to be passed on to all the necessary services (personal documentation, medical assistance, social transfer, help with building materials, transport, food support, help for disaster victims etc.). The Municipalisation of the Social Action foresees an improvement in basic Social Protection at the municipal and communal levels, to ensure that services are managed increasingly at these administrative levels. This includes the identification by the municipalities themselves of the vulnerability of their populations and the subsequent introduction of local solutions for these necessities¹⁴⁰.

The Government of Angola recently approved the programme of social transfer which is intended to give a direct monetary contribution to vulnerable families. This will help to reduce inequality and poverty. According to UNICEF and international studies, when they are successfully introduced, the social transfer programmes directed towards women at a family level can influence their empowerment. They are legally defined in the Constitution of Angola (art. 21, 24, 77, 80), in the Basic Law for Social Protection – Law n° 7/2004.

The Government of Angola is also examining the possibility of modernising the social protection programmes to make them more tailored to the present context and more able to respond to the most vulnerable groups, without creating situations of dependency. The programme of direct cash transfers, combined with other support programmes is intended to improve the economic conditions of households who benefit, so that they can gradually come out of extreme poverty and improve their access to economic and social opportunities (e.g. completion of the education cycle for children, better conditions of nutrition and health etc.). In addition, the transfer programme can improve the situation of women who are heads of family and their children and permit them to dedicate more time to education and search for a better job.

The new programmes are oriented towards incentivising the integration amongst sectors so that the most vulnerable persons can construct their own independence and actively participate in national development. The System of Social Protection, which involves all of the sectors, should ensure that the most vulnerable persons can access services and should empower them. At present, this path needs, above all, professionals in the area of social service and the strengthening of the extension and efficiency of the services.

The government social action programmes which incentivise and support the municipalisation of social services for action and protection for the vulnerable, children, disabled persons and women represent an efficient path to achieve the objectives of sustainable development relating to women and children without leaving anyone out or behind. In spite of this, the principal challenge in the context of Angola in relation to the child is the change in mentality and vision so that children should be seen as an absolute priority in national development and can have greater access to

¹⁴⁰ <https://www.unicef.org/angola/relatorios/nota-resumo-do-aprosoc>

opportunities to choose a life dictated by their own capacities and not by barriers created by circumstances and the level of poverty.

3.5.1 The Rights of Childhood

The question of personal identity is central in the area of the protection of rights and access to Justice. The right to a personal identity is a Human Right recognised in art. 6 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and art. 32 of the Constitution of the republic of Angola, as well as in the 11 commitments to Children and the International Convention on the Rights of the Child. In 2007, the Government of Angola accepted 11 commitments in relation to the Angolan child during the III National Forum on the Child. One of these, Commitment 9 refers to the promotion of Social Protection and Family Competencies, relating to the development of 12 key practices in the family for health, protection and education of children between the ages of 0-5 to ensure the full development of the children. The Angolan family is currently disarticulated, with weak and unsound relationships relating to the extended family, where children live with other people belonging to the family as well as their parents. This happens for different reasons and particular situations: family abandonment, death of parents, and flight from paternal responsibility etc. In these cases, the children can be in a vulnerable condition and at risk of not being able to benefit from their own rights and having the necessary protection¹⁴¹. Consequently, the assistance and protection of children and minors will benefit from the present measures and strategic guidelines designed to help the families and empower them with educational capacity. At the same time it will strengthen the position of women and parents.

Among the rights of children contained in the 11 commitments, there is also the right of registration. One in every four children under five has a birth registration and this signifies that the remaining 75 do not possess any type of identification and officially for the state, do not exist. The imbalance between the urban and rural areas is even greater, with only 30% of the rural population having a birth registration. This lack of identity documents also prevents the social workers and other organisations from protecting children from violations of their rights, such as premature and forced marriage and exploitation through child labour. At the national level, one in every five children aged between 12-14 is involved in child labour and 7% of girls aged between 12-14 have already given birth to their first child. Disabled children are amongst the most vulnerable. Allied to the inadequate availability and accessibility of specialised services in the country, the combination of disadvantage and discrimination create a high risk of social exclusion. For example, almost half of disabled women never went to school (45%), and are, in practice, excluded from all the opportunities for human development¹⁴².

The problem of registration has profound causes which start with the loss of documents during the war due to the destruction of many archives. In Angola almost 10 in every 100 children are orphans and to be registered have to present the documents of their parents or the death certificate.¹⁴³ If the parents have no documents it is difficult to register the child. It is calculated that 1 million children do not live with their biological parents and this further complicates the acquisition of documents. The disarticulation of the family also affects the children who live in extended families and are not subject to a formal legal process or protection and social assistance by the State¹⁴⁴. In general, when a child loses parents, the family members decide internally who will look after the child without any control of the State. This exposes many children not only to legal irregularity and lack of documents, but also to abuse, violence and exploitation.

¹⁴¹ Ministry of the Economy and Planning, Government of Angola, *National Development Report 2018-2022*, April 2018

¹⁴² <http://www.unicefangola.org/1519/>

¹⁴³ *Ibidem*

¹⁴⁴ *Ibidem*

In 2011, the Government of Angola produced the National Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Combat of Violence against the Child with the principal motive of mitigating the growing violence that children suffer. Following this path, a strategy was produced to strengthen the mechanisms for the prevention of child labour and trafficking of children in the Country, where greater prevalence had been registered in the South of Angola. Unfortunately the information related to the trafficking of children is still insufficient to define data, but the traffic is probably encouraged by the weak economic position of the families, the absence of birth registration, the fact of not living with the biological parents, the lack of a direct follow-up by the authorities in the cases of orphaned children and the faults in the control of migrants at the frontiers. There is no specific legislation in the legal framework in Angola to regulate this matter, but in the Civil Code in force, the practice is punished as being the crime of corruption of minors and underage girls, kidnapping of minors, violent and fraudulent removal of a minor under 7 years old and abuse of the handicapped. The revision of the Penal Code will, without doubt, protect the physical, psychological and moral state of Angolan children in the light of new international concepts enshrined in the legal system¹⁴⁵.

One of the legal aspects that still presents a problem, because it is unsatisfactory, concerns the legal provisions relating to the avoidance of paternity payments, which burden the woman with the human, social and economic responsibility for bringing up the children. Besides being a violation of the rights of the children, the avoidance of paternity payments can produce a series of consequences which put the future of the mother and the children themselves at risk. Without the help of the father the child cannot have a personal identity document and could have less access to economic resources to buy food, school material and clothing. There is also the possibility that the child will be forced to enter the labour market at an early stage, will have to leave school or have a premature pregnancy.

For this reason, the actions of the state should be combined with the interventions of civil society and the strengthening of the role of the family to encourage the care of the child, the benefit and promotion of rights, the raising of awareness, the struggle against stigmatisation and the promotion of laws to denounce cases of violence.

3.5.2 Gender equality and the rights of women

In relation to women and the protection of their rights, one of the main steps in the past few years was the approval of the Law against Domestic Violence (Law n° 25/11), and Presidential Decree 124/13 which approved the Regulation of the Law against Domestic Violence. In addition, the Government of Angola, through the Ministry of Health, has published a guide called Instruction Manual for the Notification, Care and Referral of Suspected or Confirmed Cases of Domestic, Sexual and/or other Violence with the objective of correctly orientating the health services to comply with Law n° 25/11 which also applies to children.

In spite of these successes, other judicial mechanisms for support and institutional mechanisms for the full implementation of the laws should be put into practice with more efficiency and should be adapted to the Angolan context. For example, instruments to support the enforcement of the law are lacking (It is necessary to carry out a complete institutional reform for the lawyers and courts to intervene in the reduction of red tape, the preparation of shelters and suitable legislation for their use etc.), as well as the greater dissemination of the law in the provinces, above all in the main national languages, to raise awareness and overcome stigmatisation and cultural barriers. Finally, in 2013, the National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity (Decree 222/13) and the Strategy for

¹⁴⁵ http://www.mj.gov.tl/files/N_1_Forum_Jul2014.pdf

Advocacy and Mobilisation of Resources for its Implementation and Monitoring (PNIEG) which enables strategic positioning to be carried out at a national level were introduced.¹⁴⁶

In the area of domestic violence and violation of women's rights as well as sexual, economic, physical and psychological violence, the most frequent cases are related to the traditional right of succession which leaves widows unprotected (for example those who were in a de facto relationship and a traditional marriage). The consequences are the weight of domestic obligations which make access to education and work difficult (the woman is responsible for everything to do with the house), traditional law which is harmful to women in terms of violence and the risk of forced and premature marriage and the vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases.

The IIMS indicates that around a third of women (32%) say that they have been victims of physical violence at some time from the age of 15. 22% reported that they had suffered frequent or occasional violence in 2015. 21% of unmarried women suffered less violence than married women or those in a de facto relationship (37%) divorcees, separated or widows (44%). Therefore it is understood that the male partner is the main cause of violence in the family or couple. It is also interesting to see that 37% of women who are in employment and wage earners are victims of violence, more than women without work (29%) and the women in employment but not wage earners (28%).

It is also relevant to see how violence is present in the lives of women from a very early stage, considering that 20% of girls are victims from the age of 15, the attacks carried out mostly by their partner (57%) or previous partner (15%), 13% by the mother or mother-in-law and 10% by the father or father-in-law. In Angola, 8% of women were victims of sexual violence, 1% before the age of 10.

The Emergency Line *SOS Violência Doméstica* with the number 15020 has been operating from the 19th November 2015 and is a free and confidential phone line available 24 hours a day and can be called from anywhere in the country. On this confidential basis, the line had registered 1365 denouncements of various types of violence from November to December 2015¹⁴⁷. As has already been seen, these percentages are not reflected in the cases of denouncement, which means that there are still women who are subject to continuous violence without help from institutions.

The number of denouncements in relation to cases is very low and this can be explained by the failure to effectively implement the judicial and institutional mechanisms to support the law and help women to see the benefits of denouncement. Furthermore, the weak knowledge of the laws, of their rights, of the existing mechanisms for denouncement and protection as well as the lack of economic independence compared to their partners, create barriers to women being able to decide to change the perspective of violence and lodge a formal complaint. Violence is also present in situations where the woman has a degree of economic independence, which means the solutions depend above all on a question of education and awareness of gender equality. This is also considered in the Angolan society as an obstacle to the position occupied by men and as a danger to the machismo power within the family. On the contrary, greater awareness should be mobilised to change this preconception, as there is evidence that in countries with greater gender equilibrium, in society and the family develop a more harmonious relationship. This can be accomplished by including men in the programmes for the empowerment of women. Even if they have a higher social and educational level and with economic capacity to be independent, women are reluctant to denounce violence mainly because of shame and fear of social prejudice. The lack of confidence in the institutions and legal mechanisms and the shame regarding social opinion and the family, which is the first contact made to find solutions without the intervention of the authorities, are other

¹⁴⁶ Programme for Support for Non-Statal Actores (PAANE), European Union, *Diagnostic of Gender in Angola*, July, 2015

¹⁴⁷ Ministry of the Family and Promotion of Women (desde 2017 MASFAMU), *Analytical Report on Gender in Angola*, Republic of Angola, 2017

elements that explain the distance between denouncements and cases of violence registered by the IIMS. The empowerment of women will allow for more capacity and power to resort to legal means to face up to domestic violence.

Angolan women are frequently subject to acts of violence based on gender and the fact that they are considered inferior. Gender equality is a human right as well as the right to live in dignity and security. In this case, much has to be done to ensure that women and girls are made aware of and know what their rights are. At the same time men should be educated not to create greater social tension. The education of the woman becomes the central instrument for the reduction of poverty and sustainable and integrated development.

The national policy for gender equality and equity and the strategy for advocacy and mobilisation of resources for the implementation and monitoring of the policy are an important legal instrument and allow for their relevance to be seen by the Government of Angola, as well as the commitment to Agenda 2030 which gives great importance to gender equality and emphasises the inclusion of women as one of the principal ways of reaching the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)¹⁴⁸.

The index of Gender Inequality reflects gender inequality in three dimensions, namely reproductive health, empowerment and economic activity. In the current context the inequalities in reproductive health are characterised by poor access to services relating to women's health, and are reflected in the lack of choice, for example, of the contraceptive method to use or where to attend pre-natal consultations. This weakness in the availability of these services puts the woman at great risk, as she has more probability of having negative consequences compared to men (e.g. maternal mortality, complications during birth, spontaneous abortion, STDs, etc.).

In relation to empowerment, the legal and political instruments which allow for greater training of women are in existence, although their application should be improved (e.g. access to land by women, guarantee of inheritance etc.). However, at a practical level, the current reality presents a number of serious challenges to society and the institutions amongst which:

- The number of women who occupy positions of leadership, whether in public or private institutions, is limited in relation to men in all sectors and levels;
- The percentage of literate women, those with a degree, with an academic level and conclusion of studies is lower than that of men;
- High level of discrimination in training courses related to gender which does not allow for the same opportunities for human and technical development (e.g. few women in the petroleum sector or construction etc.).

In relation to economic activities, inequalities can be found in the high level of economic dependency of women with regard to their partner, which does not favour autonomy, and the considerable number of women working in the informal sector compared to men. The informal labour market is mainly made up of women, which due to the precarious nature of the work, does not offer economic security and the women do not have social insurance, old age pension and the benefits of formal and proper work. In addition, this informal status, often combined with the lack of an identity document, does not allow them to access bank credits to purchase goods or to start a commercial activity.

4 Environment, climate change and sustainability

The territory of Angola is rich in natural and environmental resources and the National Strategy for Biodiversity and ConserIVAion Areas and the action programmes of the sector (combatting illegal hunting, protection of flora and fauna, protection and restoration of the ecosystems related to

¹⁴⁸ *Ibidem*

water, including mountains, forests, swamps, rivers, aquifers and lakes), integrated with the other sectors and aligned with the national and international policies for biodiversity management are intended to provide efficient actions for the protection of the environment and biodiversity.

Among the natural parks and protected zones in Angola, there are 14 Zones for the Integral Protection of Nature in Angola which occupy 161,392 Km², corresponding to 12.98% of the surface of the country distributed into 9 National Parks, 1 Regional Park, 2 Integral Natural Reserves and 2 Partial Natural Reserves. Poaching and the civil war (1975-2002) decimated the existing fauna. In the area of Quissama, of the 450 lions in 1950, there remained 5 in 1997, whilst the elephants went from 1,200 to 20.

One part of the ATFC KAZA Project is environmental protection. The Cross Frontier Conservation Area of the Okavango/Zambezi includes, in the case of Angola, the National Parks of Luengue-Luiana and Mavinga, which are linked to areas of the neighbouring countries and constitute the Cross Frontier Conservation Area of KAZA. The environmental importance of this project is that it links 36 conservation areas at the level of the member countries, it is one of the biggest fresh water resources in the world, it is a home to the largest population of elephants in the world, estimated at 250,000 and shelters various rare species in danger of extinction: cheetah, black rhinoceros, African wild dog, black African antelope, oribi, badger, ruano antelope, puku, wattled crane and the cape griffon vulture¹⁴⁹.

The cooperation between the countries of the SADC is therefore very important to confront and combat cross frontier crime linked to the environment, but also relating to national security, which is a relevant preoccupation of the Government of Angola. For these reasons, it is necessary to reinforce the capacity of the 550 inspectors and increase the number of agents that work at the frontiers. In this regard there is also a Technical Unit to combat environmental crimes which is the result of a Presidential Order in the light of Decree 81/15 of 29 September 2015¹⁵⁰.

In the Angolan Exclusive Economic Zone, which has 518,433 km², there is a rich biodiversity of marine and coastal life which makes it necessary to ensure greater responsibility in the preservation of the marine environment and the adoption of corrective measures to mitigate the environmental damage that could occur in this ecosystem (petroleum, natural resources, fishing, shipping, tourism and recreational and sporting activities). This complexity is a challenge to the management of the seas and oceans, with significant potential of contributing towards the increase in the Gross National Product and for the creation of employment. The strategy for governance, therefore, demands that there should be an integrated and responsible approach and that the concerned parties should promote the sustainability of blue growth, to benefit communities and not damage the environment.

The environmental dangers in Angola are also caused by the condition of the soils, which are subject to landslides, the collapse of slopes and creation of ravines, as well as flooding, rivers overflowing and inroads by the currents of the sea in a large part of the territory. These risks especially affect the populations who live in vulnerable areas, but also cause considerable losses in economic activities, particularly in agriculture and cattle breeding and the road network which deteriorates and impedes road transport.

The situation of the threats linked to natural events and others that can create risks of disasters is managed by the National Commission for Civil Protection, composed of each Ministry and sector, which at the provincial and local level is represented by the Provincial Governments and Municipal Administrations. The putting into operation of the activities for protection is carried out by the National Civil Protection Services and Fire Brigade which act at a local level through the civil

¹⁴⁹ <http://www.biodiversidade-angola.com/area/area-de-conservacao-transfronteirica-do-kaza/>

¹⁵⁰ <http://olharanimal.org/combate-a-caca-furtiva-e-reforcado-em-angola/>

protection agents based in their provinces. During the past ten years, the civil protection agents have considerably improved their capability of response and disaster management through the development of efficient instruments and contingency plans.

One of the priorities of the local authorities will be risk management and the mobilisation of local resources and making the populations aware of the consequences of building close to rivers. This will also involve taking preventative measures and the dissemination of information regarding the protection of the environment. These would include the stabilisation of the river banks, the dredging of the rivers and carrying out of coastal protection work. These actions are intended to protect the populations and the environment, as well as create sustainability.

Angola has made advances in the development of environmental sustainability and there is evidence that the total protected forest area has grown and in 2016 was, on average, 46% of the total area. Around 26% of the total areas of biodiversity are also protected, but the protected marine areas remain reduced (less than 1%)¹⁵¹. The capacity to monitor the environmental impact of the extractive industries is limited due to the lack of skilled personnel, but the Ministry of the Environment is working with some companies in the private sector to introduce measures for environmental auditing, including financial contingency plans for environmental liabilities. It is estimated that 23.3% of the forest areas are in grazing zones with a total of 290,481 km², and are located in the interior of the region most affected by drought in the South of Angola¹⁵². This region is, in general, subject to drought and flooding.

The rural zones depend entirely on the consumption of wood and charcoal. Considering that only 32% of households have access to electricity and only 7% in the rural areas, the use of charcoal is widespread. It is estimated that the consumption of charcoal represents 57% of the energy consumed at the national level¹⁵³.

In some zones of Angola, principally in the South, there exists the practice of transhumance for livestock husbandry where the pastoral communities in the more arid zones migrate on a seasonal basis in search of pasture and water. In general the municipalities where the migrations originate are characterised by a drier climate, compared to the other areas where they move to, which, in general, are dedicated to agriculture.

The production of charcoal is permitted in restricted areas, and licences are granted for this activity. The licences are valid for a period of six months between May and December followed by a moratorium from January until March for the producers to sell the charcoal in stock. However the Government of Angola and the local administrations do not have enough inspectors to control the cutting down of trees and the illegal production of charcoal, so with this reduced inspection capacity it is difficult to estimate how far the law is actually followed.

The commitment to respect and protect the environment, which could also permit the expansion of tourism to enjoy the natural beauties of Angola (beaches, parks, desert, forests, mountains, rivers etc.), and could also help the sustainability of the resources, the flora and fauna as well as diminish the risk of disasters, are all evident in the policies of the Ministry of Energy and Water and the Ministry of the Environment, amongst others.

With this regard, the Government of Angola, besides evaluating beforehand the environmental impact of all public Works, is fully committed to renewable energies for the basis of the electrical system in Angola and in particular through special emphasis on the hydroelectric potential of the country. The electrification outside the large urban areas has, as its objective, the provision of

¹⁵¹ J. Muzima e G. Gallardo, Angola 2017, www.africaneconomicoutlook.org

¹⁵² Government of Angola, United Nations, World Bank, European Union, *Evaluation of Post Disaster Needs (PDNA), Drought in Angola 2012-2016*, May 2017

¹⁵³ *Ibidem*

electricity to all the municipal and commune centres in the country. The expansion of the network will be a priority and reach 5% of the population and 173 locations. Isolated systems based on mini power plants using diesel or solar energy will serve 32 locations. It is also planned, in line with the Strategy for New Renewable Energies, to install 500 solar villages in the commune centres outside the network and other larger settlements and the distribution of individual systems based on solar energy for the remaining population¹⁵⁴.

In spite of greater investment in renewable energies and the evaluation of the environmental impact of building and other projects, the Government could improve the monitoring and application of fines for environmental damage in order to attribute responsibility to companies and those to blame and repair the damage.

Environmental sustainability, understood as the ability of man not to endanger natural resources for the coming generations and respect the environment, still represents a challenge. This is not only with relation to industrial waste (toxic and harmful) but also the management of solid waste which can pollute the land and impact on public health. This would also include a change in the way that recycling is handled, seeing that it should be considered as an area for the creation of companies and as a source of employment. 25 recycling companies creating 3000 jobs were authorised in Angola over the past few years.

4.1 Climate Change

Angola is also affected by climate change, having gone through a cycle of droughts and floods which are, in different ways, affecting different parts of the country, with environmental, social and economic consequences.

Climate change is a consequence of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions. Angola's exposure and vulnerability to climate change has been felt through frequent and extreme manifestations, such as drought, floods or accentuated temperature changes in some areas of the country. This being the case, Government has defined actions for the adaptation and mitigation of causes, through the National Adaptation Action Programme (PANA), so that the implementation of all actions related to this phenomenon can be systematised and coordinated by all sectors which may be at the origin of such causes, or may be affected by its effects¹⁵⁵. Energy, agriculture, forests, land use, industry, waste, fisheries, coastal areas, ecosystems, biodiversity, water resources and infrastructure are sectors within which climate concerns need to be incorporated, for sustainability¹⁵⁶.

In line with the 17 SDGs, the country aims at combating poverty, promoting prosperity and wellbeing for all, protecting the environment and combatting climate change. The Republic of Angola wants to participate in the global effort that needs to be made to combat inequalities among peoples.

As such, a National Strategy for Climate Change (ENAC 2018-2030) was developed. It translates this objective into action programmes. This strategy is contextualised in Objective 13 – Climate Action, but it cuts across all SDGs and it is in line with Agenda 2063 “The Africa we Want”, as well as with Angola's Long Term Development Strategy (2025). The National Strategy for Climate Change (2018-2030) results from the need to articulate objectives, means and institutions in responding to the most recent challenges that the country is facing, be it at the economic level, in relation to the improvement of the living conditions of the population or in relation to the most recent

¹⁵⁴ <http://www.angolaenergia2025.com/pt-pt/conteudo/sumario-executivo>

¹⁵⁵ The Republic of Angola ratified the Framework convention of the United Nations on Climate Change in May 2000 and the Kyoto Protocol in March 2007

¹⁵⁶ Ministry of the Economy and Planning, Government of Angola, *National Development Report 2018-2022*, Abril 2018

commitments linked with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. In responding to the challenges, ENAC establishes the national political vision for the mitigation of the causes and adaptation to the effects of Climate Change. This way, the National Programme for Climate Change aims to implement the Strategy, as well as to meet the indicators of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and Objective 15 of the SDGs “To protect, recover and promote the sustainable use of the ecosystems, manage forests sustainably, combat desertification, stop and reverse land degradation and halt loss of biodiversity”. On a more immediate perspective, the current programme also includes an objective that aims at combatting drought, which is itself an effect of climate change affecting a large part of the national territory, and warrants a multispectral approach.

Alterations in rain and heat distribution within the climate system, as a result of the El Niño phenomenon have worsened the cycle of floods and droughts, with potential negative impact on women, as the climate situation may increase family conflicts. Some nomadic ethnic groups living closely with and off the natural environment may feel obliged to sell their cattle at low prices or work for reduced salaries to buy food (floods and drought)¹⁵⁷.

It needs to be stressed that climate change does not only affect women, children or the more vulnerable, but it affects the entire population. For example in the South of Angola, economic migration from areas most affected by the drought, by men looking for a better life for their families has increased. Men and women in rural areas are particularly vulnerable when they depend highly on local natural resources for their livelihood. However, women, as those responsible for water security, food and charcoal for cooking, face the biggest challenges. Furthermore, if associated with an unequal access to resources and decision making processes, their limited mobility places rural women at a disproportionately disadvantaged position vis-a-vis climate change. They cannot just decide to migrate. They cannot leave the area without the authorization of a husband or other decisions that block their autonomy and capacity to adapt and survive. Gender mainstreaming in strategies and plans to respond to crisis provoked by climate change, allows for a rapid identification of the most vulnerable and for the adoption of appropriate and quick measures. It is however important to note that while women are vulnerable to climate change, they can also be actors and effective agents for change with regards to mitigation and adaptation.

Angola is highly committed to disaster risk reduction and in the last ten years it has made huge efforts to enhance the relevant human resources capacity and come up with the relevant programmatic tools.

In 2015 Angola approved the Strategic Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction, considered as a contribution for the National Development Plan (2013-2017), which follows the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015- 2030. Similarly civil protection in Angola received training and is managing the Programme for Information Management at the national level, for the collection of data on disasters which are then shared at an international level.

4.1.1 Drought in the Provinces of the South of Angola from 2012 to 2017

Similarly to most of Southern Africa, Angola has been going through a period of drought, since the agricultural campaign of 2012 up to 2016, characterized by a combination of deficit and spatial and erratic rainfall. Spatial distribution of the drought varies from one season to the next, affecting production zones differently. Drought has thus affected most of the country but above all, the provinces of Bengo, Cuanza-Sul, Benguela, Hila, Namibe, Cunene, Moxico, Bie, Huambo and Zaire.

¹⁵⁷ El Niño is a natural climate event which occurs in the Pacific Ocean and can be defined as an abnormal heating of its waters, followed by a weakening of the trade winds. This type of alteration modifies the climatic system of the distribution of rains and heat in various regions of the planet.

The deficit in rainfall was over 60%, due to a somewhat normal precipitation in 2012 and absence of rainfall in vast areas of the South West, alongside the border with Namibia, which reached levels between 80% and 100% in 2016. The drought lasted for more than 4 years and even though most of the country's provinces have been affected, the most severely affected were the Southern provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe. This resulted in the late start of the agricultural campaigns in the period between 2012 and 2016, as well as unfavourable conditions for the development of the crops.

In 2016, after the implementation of the CERF response, (which had a funding of 5 million euros for the areas of health, water and sanitation, nutrition and agriculture) the Angolan Government requested the support of the United Nations, World Bank and European Union, to undertake a post disaster (PDNA) needs assessment within the three most affected southern provinces. A multisector evaluation team undertook an analysis, data cross referencing, field visits and interviews, which provided evidence that in more than five years of drought some 1.139.064 people were affected in total, the damage caused only in the three more affected provinces in 4 years, amounted to over USD 297 million (48,5 billion AKZ) and the overall loss amounted to USD 452 million (74 billion AKZ).

The drought had an impact on all sectors, but especially on the environment and natural resources of the southern region of the country, resulting in a decrease of the natural pastures and animal feed, due to the drought and cattle intensive migration; it also resulted in a decrease of water resources which are fundamental to the ecosystem, to the fauna and local populations; an increase in charcoal production leading to a rapid deforestation and loss of biodiversity; drying of waterways; decrease of wildlife in national parks; damage to phreatic reserves and decrease in volumes of hydrographic and water basins.

The general impact of the prolonged drought on the environment in the affected provinces, quickly accelerated deforestation, land degradation and a decrease in vital water resources, especially in Namibe and Cunene, increasing the levels of risk and vulnerability of the local population.

Social impact encompasses the direct effects of the drought and the indirect effects of changes in human behaviour in response to the drought¹⁵⁸. Adaptation to traditional ways of living was unable to sufficiently protect the local populations from the effects of the 4-year drought period, as a

Efeito da seca	Estratégia de sobrevivência	Impactos imediatos	Consequências futuras
Menor produção agrícola e de gado	Redução dos número de refeições	Subnutrição; baixa frequência escolar; conflitos domésticos; colheitas e reservas alimentares menores; escassez de reservas de sementes;	Baixo desempenho escolar; exclusão social; consequências a longo prazo para a saúde; incapacidade para plantar área suficiente;
	Quantidade reduzida de comida		
	Diversidade reduzida de alimentos		
	Colheita antecipada		
	Partilha de comida		
Acesso reduzido a água potável	Consumo de alimentos silvestres	Negligenciar de outras responsabilidades; crianças sem cuidados; aumento do trabalho infantil; baixa frequência escolar; aumento das doenças; venda de bens produtivos	Baixo desempenho escolar; exclusão social; consequências a longo prazo para a saúde; aumento dos riscos sociais
	Escavação manual de poços		
	Consumo de água de baixa qualidade		
	Busca de água em zonas distantes		
Acesso reduzido a água e forragem para os animais	Compra de água	Abandono escolar; conflitos sociais; escassez de tracção animal; empobrecimento; mudanças na composição das manadas	Incapacidade para plantar área suficiente; ruptura da coesão social; fechados num círculo vicioso de pobreza; incapacidade para reconstituir as manadas;
	Vendas de animais		
Impactos económicos secundários	Transumância (antecipada)	Ruptura da estrutura familiar; menor disponibilidade de mão-de-obra em casa; crianças não acompanhadas; abandono escolar; empobrecimento; exclusão social	Aumento dos riscos sociais; ruptura da organização social; desintegração da estrutura familiar
	Migração de adultos		

subsistence strategy, (as illustrated on the table on this page). In this case the relation among effect, response and consequences results in a cascading impact, with implications for the present and for the immediate and longer term future. People's habits changed, directly or indirectly, affecting mostly women, girls and children¹⁵⁹.

The Government of Angola is preparing the implementation of the framework for drought recovery (QRS) which will last

Source 8: Evaluation of Post Disaster Needs (PDNA), Drought in Angola 2012-2016, May 2017

¹⁵⁸ Government of Angola, United Nations, World Bank, European Union, *Evaluation of Post Disaster Needs (PDNA), Drought in Angola 2012-2016*, May 2017

¹⁵⁹ *Ibidem*

for 5 years and will address the structural causes of the impact of the drought. This should minimize and stop the immediate effects, while addressing the sustainability of means of subsistence, availability of services and empowerment of communities.

The drought in the South of Angola had a devastating impact on the most vulnerable and rural populations, because it made it impossible to scale up any development interventions within these communities, such as improvement on the basic traditional methods of the majority, which are based on rain fed agriculture (depending on the climate), which makes improvement, diversification or sustainability of livelihoods difficult.

Several factors contributed to this situation, such as lack of investment by the state on hydric infrastructure in the most arid and dry areas, which could have benefitted from the vast natural water resources (including underground), lack of incentives for a national industry to produce drought resistant seeds, lack of rehabilitation of agricultural routes, lack of implementation of programmes focussing on agriculture which could help strengthen links between rural productive areas and markets, as well as the lack of actions for better retention of pupils in school (i.e. school lunch). This has contributed to the continued situation of vulnerability to droughts, year after year, making people even poorer and above all further curtailing access to new opportunities and to the rights of the child.

Even though food security has improved, higher prices restrict access to food and increase the risk of malnutrition for thousands of children. Many of those children are still suffering from the impact of the El Niño, which has left 756 thousand people in need of food aid¹⁶⁰.

5 Humanitarian emergency related to the national development framework

Government has made great efforts in the last years to accelerate the process of infrastructure reconstruction and in fact, the change is noticeable (new streets, buildings, etc.), even though many works are yet to be concluded. Together with the process of construction, Government is concentrating its efforts in strengthening institutional cadres and human resources in Angola, be it to train a new class of leaders, or to reduce regional and social inequalities. Government partners are also involved in this process to ensure the implementation of more efficient capacity building programmes, training and refresher courses to improve skills¹⁶¹.

The capacity of human resources still represents a big challenge, one of the biggest to reduce poverty in a sustainable manner. In line with this, youth, men and women have a central role as protagonists, because they represent the present and the future of Angola. Education and training, opening of more opportunities for youth, promoting gender equality, facilitating and expanding business opportunities, with less bureaucracy, peaceful management of spaces for debate, civic and family education all represent an investment in society and democracy and a just and more equitable society.

Therefore, Angola finds itself within a reconstruction and recuperation process in line with the country vision included in the document Angola 2025, which is likely to be revised and updated to define a broader strategy for the achievement of sustainable development.

¹⁶⁰ UNICEF, Humanitarian Situation Report, May 2018

¹⁶¹ Ministry of the Economy and Planning, Government of Angola, *National Development Report 2018-2022*, Abril 2018

There are still some important challenges, but there is evidence of some successes in Angola's development, which are summarily presented in the following diagram.

Source 9: Common Country Analysis, Angola 2018 (2018)

CURRENT SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

Consolidation of a stable political situation more open to democratic dialogue and political debate

- Challenge: Improve human rights protection

Rapid economic growth

- Challenges: Improve inclusion and implement economic diversification focusing on sectors that create more employment for the population

Improvement in access to basic services

- Challenges: Low HDI, considerable difficulties in access to education and health for all, big differentials between urban and rural areas in terms of access to services

Better awareness and access vis-a-vis social and human rights

- Challenges: Improve scope and presence of institutions and the application of the law throughout the entire country

Improved human resources capacity

- Challenges: Improve training offers, extend literacy and school inclusion to all levels, as well as increase labour protection measures and decent work.

Improved awareness on the gender issue and the issue of violence against women and children

- Challenges: more investment in terms of scope, sensitization of the community and response to demand.

Improved environmental protection

- Challenges: Resource allocation towards a green economy and more investments in sustainability of adaptation to climate change

Source 9: Country Common Analysis, Angola 2018 (2018)

There is progress in economic growth, gender equality, health and quality education in and environmental protection, but this is not in line with one of the indicators that allows us to understand to what extent this progress is all encompassing: at present, reduction of inequalities represents the lowest data in this equation.

The theme of Agenda 2030 is "leaving no one behind", meaning that in this development process, everyone should be included and everyone should participate in terms of access to rights, services and opportunities. The current indicator concerning the decrease of inequalities shows that growth has not been inclusive and that in the current Angolan context there are risks of prolonging asymmetries and differences.

This represents a big challenge which should lead to growth measures. There are still contradictions that are noteworthy, as for example, the fact that there is one reality in which there is ample access to services and opportunities (for instance in urban areas), and another reality in which the benefits of development are not sufficiently felt, asymmetries and inequalities prevail and people live within the context of humanitarian emergency.

Mostly, the humanitarian emergency conditions result from structural gaps in governance, lack of proper planning in urban areas, lack of services and infrastructures at local level, as well as decentralised development programmes to respond to the real needs of the population.

For example, cholera is an infectious disease which is usually transmitted through contaminated foodstuffs or water. However it is mostly linked to lack of basic sanitation and absence of behavioural education about hygiene and sanitation. Malaria also combines aspects of deficits in infrastructures (such as cesspits and open air sewers) with difficulties in waste management and

cleaning of streets, as well as lack of disinfection and of mosquito nets on windows and doors, bed nets, use of repellents, etc.

Droughts are also linked with structural problems and investments in more sustainable livelihoods that do not directly depend on the climate, for example.

With regards to the 2017 DRC refugee crisis (of those affected 77% were women and children), this situation could be considered as a typical humanitarian crisis, taking into account that the Angolan Government could not have forecast a massive entry of refugees from the DRC in Angola through Lunda Norte province, while trying to escape violence in the Kasai region. Nevertheless, the difficulties faced by the Government are linked to the economic crisis as well as other political and administrative reasons that were not specified.

From a legal and legislative view point, for example, Government did not have an organized registry system including refugees, did not have its own law relating to asylum and it did not have the capacity to organize a reception system and the local infrastructures in Lunda Norte province were not minimally adequate¹⁶². Thus, with the help of the UN, NGOs and development partners, Government was able to manage the situation and respond to this emergency, having registered through a new biometric system some 35,622 people¹⁶³.

From this perspective, the responses to these emergencies consist of linking the emergency-type interventions with activities that are part of a development strategies and programmes in Angola.

In relation to DRC refugees for example, the Angolan Government created the National Commission for the Management of Refugee Emergencies, integrating Ministries, UN agencies, NGOs and church and civil society associations, all agreeing to take joint decisions related to the situation of refugees, aimed at integrating all relative actions with the country's development strategy. In this way, besides the direct response to the immediate emergency needs of provision of basic kits and goods and the preparation of refugee camps with water and electricity, refugees received materials to build their own houses in line with municipal urbanisation plans, they were also integrated in the Angolan health system and the youth and children were integrated in the education system, after learning Portuguese; the most vulnerable families received social cash transfers. To further strengthen links and the nexus between emergency response and development, capacity building for key local government will be given for a better service delivery in the areas of health, nutrition, child protection, energy, hygiene, water and sanitation and generally in the area of strengthening community resilience, so as to improve local management and service delivery.

Within the context of drought response, in 2017 the QRS (drought recovery framework) was created establishing the activities of a recovery programme based on the efforts of the government, as well as those of the community and partners. Priority actions are organised within a short, medium and long term funding framework, representing a first experience of how prevention, preparedness and response can be included in development plans. However QRS is currently funded in the short term (national budget and International Cooperation) and other resources need to be found to cover infrastructural costs. Reduction of social impact and resilience building are the backbone of the strategy which is based on the local context and the implementation capacity of the Government and its partners.

In the case of cholera, ways of combating and intervening on the causes, from a sustainable development perspective, are being developed within the framework of the initiative STLC, Total Sanitation Lead by the Community, which the Government of Angola is implementing together with various ministries and international development in 4 provinces. This low cost initiative is managed by the administrations with the objective of improving the basic sanitation of communities through

¹⁶² <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/64807>

¹⁶³ <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/64806>

local social mobilization. The objective of the programme is to completely eliminate open air defecation by 2030 in Angola.

The prevalence of emergencies in Angola results from gaps in specific sectors, but the current Government approach consists of focussing on actions to strengthen resilience through cooperation with national and international development partners. Within this perspective, interventions should mainly reinforce human capital capacities within communities and institutions (also increasing the number of civil servants in all sectors), through specific internal ministerial programmes (in partnership with the UN) and the promotion and dissemination of information and best practices to help communities acquire more knowledge and awareness of prevention in the areas of health, disasters, environment, promotion of education and other sectors, to strengthen local decentralised governance and active civic participation.

To complement these actions, there will be direct interventions to resolve the root causes of the problems linked to poverty, emergencies and natural disasters, such as priority to rural and more vulnerable areas in infrastructure development to improve access to public services, addressing also structural and legislation issues.

In this way, the objectives and development priorities of the Angolan Government can be achieved. This does not mean that the country will not have emergencies, but it will have developed national capacities to address them with minimum damage and better recovery.

6 Summary of the Analysis of the Causes

The analysis of the causes is done in an integrated manner in the description of the context of each sector, but it is also important to present a summary framework that may help to focus in a more immediate and visual way on the sequence and correlation of the causes.

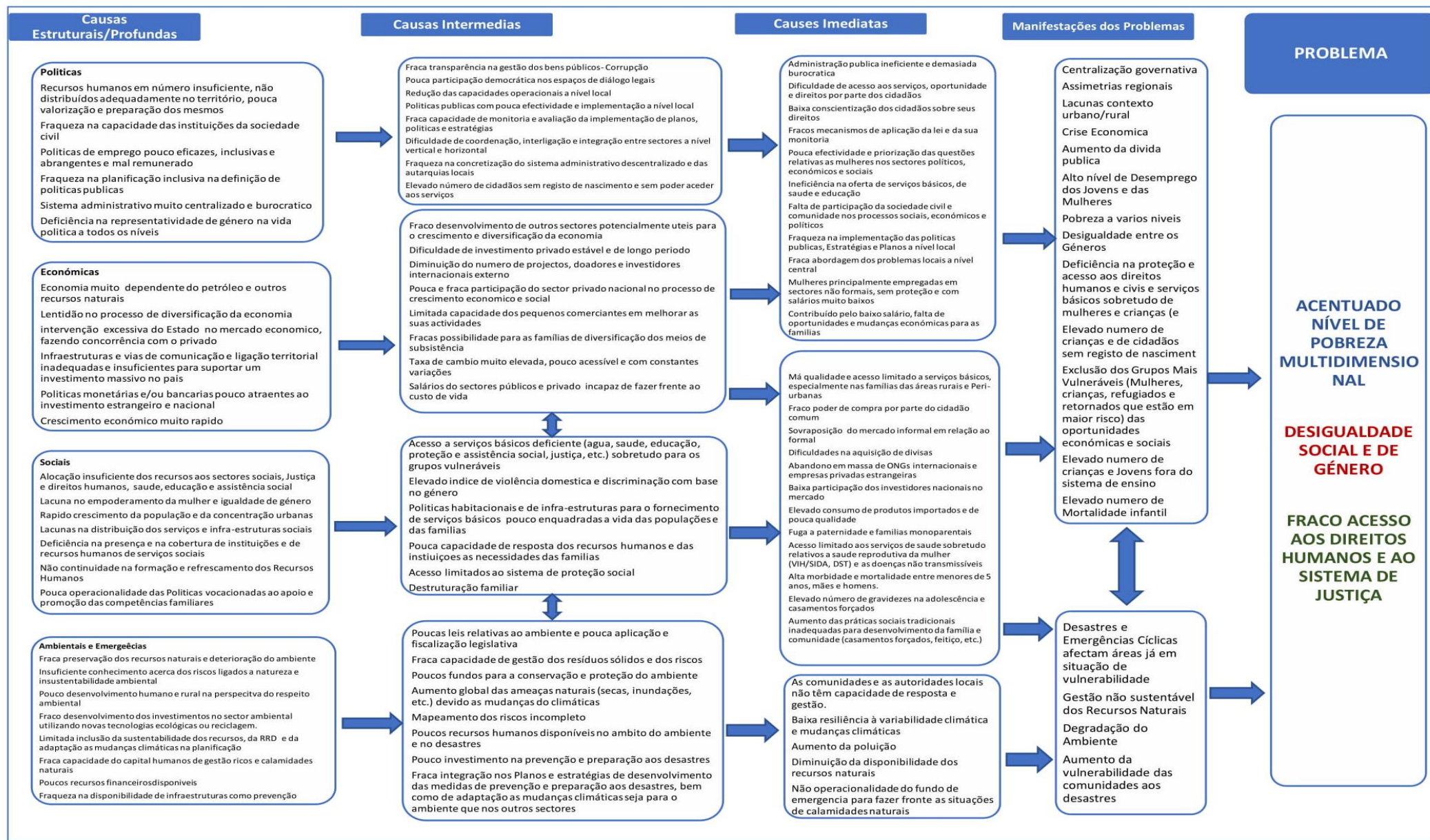
The following framework of the analysis of the causes is organized as follows:

- **Structural causes**, representing the root causes of the problems that have been identified;
- **Intermediate causes** – representing the underlying causes of the problems;
- **Immediate causes** – representing the immediate and more evident causes of the problems, which create the main difficulties;
- **Manifestation of the problem** – summarizing how the problems are felt by the population in general;
- **Problems** – summarizing the main constraints and difficulties faced by the population in the Angolan context, which were identified during the sectoral analysis, but are usually perceived as such by the Government and its partners.

The following were identified as key problems:

1. Marked Level of Multidimensional Poverty;
2. Social and Gender Inequality;
3. Weak Access to Human Rights and Justice System.

These problems principally affect the most vulnerable in the population and in particular **the children, youth and women**.



Axis 5. Harmonious Development of the Territory.

Source 10: Common Country Analysis, Angola 2018 (2018)

7 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ADVANTAGES

7.1 Contextual analysis risks

In summary the following table presents the main risks of a contextual analysis of the previous chapters as well as proposals for priority interventions, taking into account the actions of the Government and the UN system, which will be developed in the next paragraph.

Context	Risk scenarii	Priority intervention measures
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-corruption measures are not efficient and they do not diminish corruption; • Local Councils do not promote decentralisation and dependency of municipalities on central Government continues; • In some municipalities, elected councillors are unable to mobilise resources and cannot implement local development and administrative activities; • Imbalances among municipalities increase; • Gender inequality in leadership positions increases; • Respect for and access to human rights do not improve and repression vis-a-vis demonstrations continue; • Angola fails to conquer international trust and it fails to reach its trade and diplomatic objectives; • Potential conflicts in transboundary countries create more refugee emergencies for Angola. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforcement of the capacity of civil servants and professional staff in relation to public administration, transparent civil service and good governance; • Capacity building for professional staff and civil society, on gender equality, human rights and civic and democratic participation; • Angola's active participation and leadership in international conferences and events.
Socio-economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angola faces difficulties in following international guidelines to minimise crisis and it gives up restrictive measures, making the crisis worse. • Socio-economic investments (backed by the State's high public debt) do not result as expected, in order to generate concrete development and the achievement of the SDGs; • The economy is unable to promote growth of non-oil sectors and Angola continues to have an oil-dependent economy; • Youth unemployment and women's exclusion from economic opportunities increase; • After the Transition process, Angola is unable to provide the same services to the citizens and the cost of living and poverty index increase; 	<p>Reinforcement of the capacity of financial and planning organs;</p> <p>Meeting with the IMF and other relevant IFIs for advisory and follow up services;</p> <p>Promotion and publishing of best practices and success stories in non-oil sectors;</p> <p>Increasing funding, projects and programmes in the non-oil sectors and for priority target groups (youth and women), as well as decreasing the respective bureaucratic processes;</p> <p>Gradual transition strategy that respects the context as well as the inequalities between the economic and the social sectors;</p> <p>More exchanges and collaboration between private sector and state organs to discuss strategic common needs;</p> <p>Reinforcement of the technical capacity of human capital.</p>
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender inequality index increases in all sectors and there is a lack of progress towards SDGs; • Fertility rate and premature pregnancies grow, against the backdrop of a weak access to basic social and protection services ; • Poverty index and the number of people living in extreme poverty increase in Angola; • Children remain the most vulnerable group and do not fully enjoy their rights; 	<p>Empowerment in crucial areas of the IDG -gender inequality rate for women and girls;</p> <p>Expansion of basic social services throughout the national territory, aiming at quality and priority access for vulnerable groups;</p>

		Monitoring and evaluation of the process of municipalisation of services; Implementation of mechanisms and support services to women and children victims of violence.
Environment, climate change and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Angola's natural resources are not managed sustainably and they are progressively decreasing, impoverishing the environment; An increase in environmental pollution starts to affect the public health of the communities; The same communities continue to be cyclically affected by disasters, thus increasing poverty and vulnerability. 	Promoting preventative measures and sustainable management of natural resources; Implementation of disaster prevention and recovery plans;
Humanitarian Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Angola faces difficulties in intervening on the structural cause of development and as a result, the country continues to be affected by frequent and cyclical emergencies (epidemics, natural disasters, etc.); Interventions within PDN 2018-2020 are failing to concretize the humanitarian-development link, jeopardizing vulnerable groups, as well as the achievement of the SDGs. 	Joint analysis of causes and definition of steps to integrate solutions in development plans, including measures to achieve SDGs.

Source 11: Common Country Analysis, Angola 2018 (2018)

7.2 Priority common strategic areas between the Angolan Government and the United Nations

The comparative analysis helps to define the areas of cooperation indicated as priority between the Angolan Government, the United Nations and other development partners (civil society, donors, etc.). With the comparative analysis of the common advantages, some action areas were defined, with differences dictated by their degree of importance and priority given by the relation of each concerned party with national challenges represented in the PDN 2018-2022 (as represented in the following chart).



Source 12: Undaf Companion Guidance: Common Country Assessment, 2017

Therefore:

1. Main strategic priorities for all
2. High potential: alignment measures can be discussed
3. High potential: Make good use of the potential of the the UN
4. Low priority: It is not a national aim
5. The exercise should be done jointly with the Angolan Government and its partners, in order to identify strategic priority areas for all, within the context. This was not done in the current CCA given the short time, but it can be done within the framework of the joint preparation of the new UNPAF.

On the basis of information obtained during the CCA as well as the analysis of documents and causes within the current context, some action and intervention areas were identified in the following table, representing a cooperation proposal between the Angolan Government and the United Nations. This proposal of intervention priorities can be a departure point to start a joint discussion of the UNPAF.

Priority UN thematic areas	Proposed actions	Inclusion in PND 2018-2022 framework	SDGs	Government partner agency
Governance, Justice Human Rights and Participation	1. Context and political situation			
Capacity building for youth and Women's empowerment	1.1 Reinforcement of capacity for youth and civil society, focussing on empowerment and ensuring women's active participation, to improve peaceful civic participation on the democratic process and promote legal ways to exchange views within dialogue fora.	Axis 4. Consolidation of Peace, Reinforcement of the democratic state and rule of law, Good Governance, State Reform and Decentralisation.	SDG 10 SDG 16	UNDP UNFPA
Political participation	1.2 Reinforcement of the capacity of government institutions in managing the democratic space, civic participation, political debate and the management of social conflicts.	Axis 4. Consolidation of Peace, Reinforcement of the democratic state and rule of law, Good Governance, State Reform and Decentralisation.	SDG 16	UNDP
Justice and Human Rights	1.3 Ensuring Justice reform and the strengthening of the justice and legal system (local and family , competent lawyers on gender and child rights issues, police enabled to manage cases involving violence, etc), to respect human rights and strengthen the rule of law, with specific emphasis on children's rights and gender awareness.	Axis 4. Consolidation of Peace, Reinforcement of the democratic state and rule of law, Good Governance, State Reform and Decentralisation. Axis 5. Harmonious Development of the Territory.	SDG 10 SDG 16	UNDP UNICEF UNFPA
Capacity building for Public Administration, Management and Planning	1.4 Reinforcement of capacities to strengthen administrative management, gender sensitive participative planning, financial responsibility and accountability, transparency and monitoring of budgetary allocation and its use, as well as resource mobilisation at national and local level .	Axis 4. Consolidation of Peace, Reinforcement of the democratic state and rule of law, Good Governance, State Reform and Decentralisation. Axis 5. Harmonious Development of the Territory.	SDG 10 SDG 16	UNDP
Decentralisation	1.5 Strengthening national structures through the implementation of decentralized policies with delegation of functions to local state organs, on the basis of the subsidiarity principle.	Axis 4. Consolidation of Peace, Reinforcement of the democratic state and rule of law, Good Governance, State Reform and Decentralization. Axis 5. Harmonious Development of the Territory.	SDG 10 SDG 16	UNDP
Statistics and data management	1.6 Strengthening national information and data management systems, in order to promote availability and timely use of credible data, disaggregated by sex, environment, disabilities and geographical coverage, for an evidence based strategic planning and monitoring of the SDGs, nationally and sectorally.	Axis 4. Consolidation of Peace, Reinforcement of the democratic state and rule of law, Good Governance, State Reform and Decentralisation.	SDG 16	UNICEF UNFPA

Anti-corruption and good governance	1.7 Promotion of policies and legislation that favours economic diversification, growth of investments from the national and international private sector, making use of anti-corruption and transparency measures positively assessed internationally.	Axis 4. Consolidation of Peace, Reinforcement of the democratic state and rule of law, Good Governance, Reform of the State and Decentralisation. Axis 5. Harmonious Development of the Territory. Axis 6. Guarantee of stability and territorial integrity of Angola and the strengthening of its role in the international and regional context.	SDG 16	UNDP
Inclusive Economic Development	2. Economic Situation			
Economic diversification and management of resources	2.1 Support to economic restructuring for economic diversification and sustainability (less petroleum resources and more natural resources and renewable energies) in line with a pro-poor and pro-national production approach, aiming at consolidating the role of the State as a control organ, and at expanding the role of the private sector as employment creator for youth and women.	Axis 2. Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development Axis 5. Harmonious Development of the Territory	SDG 7 SDG 8 SDG 9 SDG 12 SDG 16	UNDP FAO UNFPA
Agriculture and Agribusiness	2.2 Promotion of modern agricultural best practices (adapted to climate change) in relation to all actors, including households, promoting agribusiness, strengthening links with food processing industry, aiming at employment creation and the decrease in food insecurity.	Axis 1. Human Development and Well Being Axis 2 Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development	SDG 1 SDG 2 SDG 7 SDG 8 SDG 9 SDG 12	UNDP FAO
Private Sector, Non-petroleum natural resources	2.3 Consolidate the reduction in bureaucracy to encourage partnership and contracts with the private sector to increase production in the areas of non-petroleum natural resources and to promote transformative industries at national level.	Axis 2. Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development Axis 5. Harmonious Development of the Territory	SDG 7 SDG 8 SDG 9 SDG 12	UNDP FAO
Private Sector and Employment	2.4 Promote employment creation (agriculture, industry, tourism, etc.), incentivizing the interlinkages among sectors.	Axis 2. Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development Axis 3. Infrastructures necessary for development	SDG 7 SDG 8 SDG 9 SDG 12	UNDP UNFPA
Women's empowerment and training	2.5 Strengthening human capital, involving education and training institutions, as well as vocational training and enterprises in public work programmes, to enhance capacities for income generating activities,	Axis 1. Human Development and Well Being Axis 2. Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development	SDG 4 SDG 5 SDG 7 SDG 8	UNDP UNFPA UNICEF

	while encouraging new enterprises, with a special focus on gender equality, youth and vulnerable groups (migrants, people with disabilities).		SDG 9 SDG 10 SDG 12	
Support to the Graduation process	2.6 Inclusion in the economic strategy to prepare the Graduation process for Angola in 2021, in specific activities to enhance awareness about the process and its consequences, as well as the definition of measures to strengthen sectors and the most vulnerable actor and dependents (Medicines for HIV, National NGOs etc.)	Axis 2. Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development Axis 5. Harmonious Development of the territory	SDG 7 SDG 8 SDG 9 SDG 12 SDG 17	UNDP
Human Development and Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups	3. Social Situation			
Women's Empowerment, basic social services	3.1 Promoting greater accessibility and proximity of basic social services of quality to citizens (pro-poor approach, aiming at multidimensional poverty reduction) to cover the entire country and address asymmetries and regional and urban/rural inequalities, inadequacy of local infrastructure, and the increase in the cost of services, as well as high levels of rural poverty and lack of financing at local level.	Axis 1. Human Development and Well Being Axis 3. Infrastructures necessary for development Axis 5. Harmonious development of the territory	SDG 1 SDG 2 SDG 3 SDG 4 SDG 5 SDG 6 SDG 10	UNDP UNICEF WHO UNFPA UNAIDS
Water, Sanitation and Higiene	3.2 On the basis of best practices pilot projects in the areas of water, hygiene and sanitation, promote the improvement in the coverage of services related to drinking water and sanitation, eliminating open air defecation, and promoting good hygiene and solid waste management behaviour in the communities, encouraging local application of these good practices.	Axis 1. Human Development and Well Being Axis 3. Infrastructures necessary for development	SDG 1 SDG 3 SDG 6	UNICEF WHO
Reinforcement of capacities for basic service professionals	3.2 Reinforcement of the institutional technical capacity of human resources in the management of basic social services (water and sanitation, education, health and social protection), focussing on the diagnostic capacity, coordination, budgetary planning and management at national and local level.	Axis 1 Human Development and Well Being	SDG 1 SDG 4 SDG 16	UNICEF WHO
Health	3.3 Increase and improvement of equitable coverage and access to primary health care services, as well as guarantee of primary, secondary and tertiary health care services of top quality (focussing on mother-child services, nutrition and reproductive health) from both the infrastructure and human capital view points.	Axis 1. Human Development and Well Being Axis 3. Infrastructures necessary for development	SDG 1 SDG 3 SDG 5 SDG 10	UNICEF WHO
Health Nutrition	3.4 Improving access to basic health services for specific vulnerable groups (i.e. nomades, refugees, people with disabilities, children with acute malnutrition etc.)	Axis 1. Human Development and Well Being	SDG 1 SDG 3 SDG 5	UNICEF WHO

			SDG 10	
Community Health	3.5 Reinforcement in the promotion of the health of the community, thus reinforcing preventative health and community wellbeing (profiting from the municipalisation of services).	Axis 1. Human Development and Well Being	SDG 3 SDG 5 SDG 10	UNICEF WHO
Education	3.6 Improving access to education in rural areas, minimizing asymmetries between Urban/Rural, while improving women's literacy within the framework of inclusion and social cohesion (infrastructures and human capital).	Axis 1. Human Development and Well Being Axis 3. Infrastructure Necessary for Development	SDG 4 SDG 5 SDG 10	UNICEF
Education	3.7 Promoting coverage in term of basic education (including pre-school level) through the decrease in regional and social inequalities, with a better distribution of classrooms and staff.	Axis 1. Human Development and Well Being Axis 3. Infrastructures Necessary for Development	SDG 4 SDG 10	UNICEF
Women's empowerment, education and health	3.8 Definition of multisector programmes to retain girls in throughout the entire school cycle.	Axis 1. Human Development and Well Being	SDG 1 SDG 4 SDG 5 SDG 10	UNDP UNFPA WHO UNICEF
Children's rights and child protection	3.9 Inclusion of vulnerable groups (unregistered children, refugees, people with disabilities, ethnic groups etc.) within the schooling system through awareness campaigns and inclusive programmes (as well as municipalisation of services).	Axis 1. Human Development and Well Being Axis 5. Harmonious Development of the Territory	SDG 1 SDG 4 SDG 5 SDG 10 SDG 16	UNDO UNICEF UNHCR IOM
Women's empowerment, vocational training and education	3.10 Promotion of the links between schooling and vocational training with a focus on women and youth.	Axis 1. Human Development and Well Being	SDG 4 SDG 5 SDG 8	UNDP UNFPA UNICEF
Municipalization of services	3.11 Implementation of the model of municipalisation of social services throughout the entire country.	Axis 1. Human Development and Well Being Axis 3. Infrastructure necessary for Development	SIG 10 SDG 16	UNICEF WHO
Community capacity building, rights and child protection	3.12 Promotion and community capacity building with regards to children's rights and information on access to justice processes.	Axis 1. Human Development and Well Being	SDG 5 SDG 10 SDG 16	UNFPA UNICEF
Capacity building, rights and child protection	3.13 Capacity building and accountability of families in priority areas within the process of child development as well as in the access of rights and services (including among refugees).	Axis 1. Human Development and Well Being	SDG 1 SDG 5 SDG 10 SDG 16	UNICEF
Gender equality and Women's empowerment	3.14 Promotion of gender equality and Women's empowerment in all social sectors, overcoming existing cultural and legal barriers (land law).	Axis 1. Human Development and Well Being	SDG 1 SDG 5 SDG 10	UNDP UNFPA

			SDG 16	
Environmental Sustainability	4. Environment, climate change and sustainability			
Promotion and environmental sustainability	4.1 Reinforcement of the capacity and scope of coverage of actions within the framework of environmental protection (preventing soil degradation, wildfires, desertification processes, landslides), of the sustainable management of natural resources and the cross border issues.	Axis 1. Human Development and Well Being Axis 2. Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Development Axis 6. Guarantee of the territorial stability and integrity of Angola and the reinforcement of its role within the regional and international context	SDG 7 SDG 11 SDG 12 SDG 13 SDG 14 SDG 15 SDG 17	UNDP UNICEF FAO
Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Building	4.2 Building resilience among urban and rural communities which are affected by disasters on a cyclical basis, through integrated multisector programmes that combine infrastructure, social services and human capacity building.	Axis 1. Human Development and Well Being Axis 3. Infrastructures necessary for development Axis 5. Harmonious Development of the Territory	SDG 1 SDG 2 SDG 5 SDG 10 SDG 13 SDG 17	UNHCR IOM UNFPA UNDP UNICEF WHO UNAIDS FAO Un-Habitat
Sustainable Development	5. Humanitarian emergency related to the national development framework			
Planning and Resilience Building resilience	5.1 Integration of all those affected by natural disasters or emergencies in national development programmes, investing in resolving the causes for cyclic vulnerability including within new communities (i.e. refugees)	Axis 1. Human Development and Well Being Axis 2. Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Development Axis 3. Infrastructures necessary for Development	SDG 1 SDG 2 SDG 5 SDG 10 SDG 13 SDG 17	UNHCR IOM UNFPA UNDP UNICEF WHO UNAIDS FAO UN-Habitat

Source 13: Common Country Analysis, Angola 2018 (2018)

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9 Annexes

9.1 Institutions Consulted

Government of Angola

- Ministry of Economy and Planning
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of External Relations
- Ministry of Energy and Water

United Nations Agencies

- RCO
- UNDP
- UNICEF
- UNFPA
- WHO
- UNHCR
- FAO
- IOM
- UN-Habitat

UN Working Groups

- RC & PMG Chair e CS
- UNCT
- UN M&E Working Group
- DMT
- UN Working Group on Social and Equitable Development
- UN Working Group on Human Rights
- UN Working Group on Sustainable Economic Development

Civil Society Organizations

- Mosaiko
- Rede Mulher
- CAJ
- Norwegian Church Aid

Other Partners

- Embassy of the United States of America (USAID)
- Embassy of France
- Embassy of the United Kingdom
- Embassy of Mozambique
- Embassy of Norway
- IMF
- AfDB

9.2 Road map of the Common Country Analysis

DATE	ACTIVITIES
28/05 – 05/06	Revision of bibliography and documents – secondary sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation guidelines • National documents (Plans, strategies, budgets, official interviews, statistical documents etc.) • Document from the UN and other partners (Annual Reports, strategies, UNPAF 2015-2019 etc.)
06 - 20/06	Information gathering– primary sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews and meetings • Two presentations and plenary discussions with the parties involved
21/06 – 08/07	Report writing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of the information • Causal analysis • Identification of risks, challenges, opportunities and common priorities Identificação for development cooperation
08/07	Submission of first Draft of the CCA Report
18/07	Feedback with comments to the first Draft, from UN agencies
26/07	Submission of the consolidated second Draft of the CCA Report
19/08	Feedback of all comments from UN agencies to the second Draft
20/08	Submission of the final CCA Report