

International Conference on Poverty Reduction Strategy in Africa – A new imposed conditionality or a chance for a meaningful development policy ?

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Abstract: This paper gives an overview of the current process of drafting the Angola poverty reduction strategy paper. It is structured according to the terms of reference defined by the organizers of the conference. It includes a brief of the main features of poverty in the country; a set of prerequisites required for a poverty reduction strategy to succeed; an overview of the last version of the I-PRSP document and a description of the current consultation process on poverty in the country. A statistical appendix on some social and economic indicators is also available.

I. An overview of the Angola social and economic profile

February 2002 Angola have finally reached peace after several decades of civil war. The country suffered a huge destruction of its human, physical and social capital, there is widespread poverty and millions of people have been displaced. A statistical appendix with a set of social and economic indicators is available in annex providing a clear picture of the social and economic profile of the country.

The current dynamics of the impoverishment process in Angola are summarized below:

- ? Increasing of the extreme poverty in the last 5 years (11,6 % of households in 1995 to 24,7 % in 2001) while absolute poverty has remained more or less stable over the period (63% of poor households, 2001) ;
- ? Increasing social inequality (10% of the richer have a share of 42 % of the national income). The inequality measured by the Gini coefficient increased from 0,45 in 1995 to 0,51 in 2000 among the urban population.
- ? Increasing of rural and peri-urban absolute poverty as a result of successive waves of displaced people escaping the war in the countryside during the past few years (an estimate figure of 3 million Angolans have been displaced);
- ? Shrinking of the formal labor market compared to the rapid growth of the informal economy (59% of jobs in urban area found in the informal sector);
- ? The role of the FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) in the non-oil sector in job creation has been marginal while the FDI in the oil industry doesn't create many jobs because the characteristics of the sector which is largely a capital intensive one;
- ? Rural communities are more and more isolated living in the periphery of the modern economy.

Given the current social and economic context a national poverty reduction strategy (PRSP) is necessary and urgent. A well designed and implemented PRSP certainly will have an enormous impact in improving the living conditions of the population. However in order for that to happen there are at least a few prerequisites or political assumptions that should be taken into account:

- ? A strong political will from the local elites to accept a more equitable redistribution of the national income;

- ? A structural reform of state budget formulation and its execution allowing for poor constituencies to have a stronger voice on the definition of nature and levels of allocation of the public resources;
- ? A more dynamic and pro-active role of the parliamentarians and civil society actors in making the executive more accountable for the budgeting process (design and execution phases included);
- ? The reform of the public administration, a “rightsizing” type of reform aimed at making it more efficient, customer driven and pro-poor sensitive in terms of service delivery.

Unless there is a national consensus on the need to accept and fulfill most of these conditions the chances for a poverty reduction strategy to succeed are very small. Poverty has several dimensions and the political and institutional ones are very instrumental for the success of any poverty reduction program. If these dimensions are not seriously taken into account there will be a danger to believe that fighting poverty is just a pure economic issue and that will necessary lead to a complete fiasco. It is therefore important that political elites do their homework first before embarking on a PRSP.

II . Some features of the I-PRSP

The analyze of the I-PRSP was based on the last version dated 15 April 2002. The document is structured around the causes of poverty and the main constraints to fight it and the objectives of reducing poverty in a period of 3 years within a context of macroeconomic stabilization and structural reforms. For the purpose of this paper I decided to highlight some of the following general weaknesses of the document:

- ? There is a lack of priorities and sequencing of actions, projects and programs. The spirit of too much to be done takes priority over what should be considered a pro-poor priority;
- ? Target populations are not well identified in the strategy except for specific groups (ex. IDPs) and as result of that programs and projects are equally aimed at poor and non-poor;
- ? Outcome and target indicators are not available;
- ? The costing of programs and costs per capita is not available; No hints on how to fund the program. How to use the oil revenues for funding social and economic development and a poverty reduction strategy in particular is not referred;
- ? Conceptual framework of the poverty reduction strategy is based on pure economic growth. The concept of a pro-poor growth is absent;
- ? A policy of income transfers from the rich to the poor is not explicit in the document. The role of the fiscal policy in redistributing the national income is not well elaborated yet;

- ? A top down bureaucratic model of planning is prevailing in the consultation process;
- ? The I-PRSP is not specific in terms of the institutional responsibilities for the design, implementation and monitoring of poverty reduction projects and programs including the role of the civil society actors, parliamentarians and local governments;
- ? The I-PRSP doesn't take into account the issue of increasing social inequality and how it affects negatively on a sustainable economic growth;

Some of the current weaknesses of the document can be addressed in future versions of the I-PRSP and certainly in the full PRSP document. It would be important that a conceptual shift on key issues such as the need to promote a pro-poor growth and the linkage between increasing inequality and economic growth be considered in the next version of the document because they are central in terms of policy formulation.

II.1 Poverty Analysis/monitoring and prioritization of government action

The current version of the I-PRSP has no provisions on poverty analysis and monitoring mechanisms to be put into place in the near future. However, there is an intention to elaborate a specific document on poverty monitoring indicators.

In the past the National Institute of Statistics had a Poverty Monitoring Unit which was responsible for carrying out the first studies and surveys on poverty and the living conditions of the population in the country. Under this unit the first poverty profile and poverty lines of the country were first calculated in 1996. A program of studies and surveys on the living conditions of the population funded by the World Bank was part of the portfolio of such unit. Unfortunately, the new leadership of the NIS decided to dismantle that unit about two years ago. As a result of that strategy an American university was commissioned to analyze the 2001 income and expenditure survey data. The Angolan professionals working in such unit left NIS and the 2000/1 Income and expenditure (IE) survey dataset is not of public domain in Angola. The current dissemination policy of data on poverty constitutes an impediment for Angolan social scientists to analyze their own reality.

II.2. Pro-poor growth /macro-economy policy

In the I-PRSP there is no such a concept as pro-poor growth. The dominant economic thinking is that economic growth *per se* will have a positive trickle down effect in terms of the national income distribution. The document highlights the need of the country to reach a stable macro-economic environment conducive to foreign direct investment and job creation. However the document doesn't explain the fact that despite the war Angola has been one the few countries in Africa which actually have attracted most of FDI, largely into the oil industry. Despite a high level of political instability, high inflation rates and fiscal deficit, foreign investment has poured into the oil industry for many years and will continue in the years ahead. Although desirable a stable macro-economic environment has not been sufficient to explain the "risky" behavior of oil investors. An opinion survey directed to foreign investors operating in the non-oil industry was conducted in 2000¹ with investors being asked on how they will go about defining the risk of investment in Angola. A binary logistic regression model using initially 32 explanatory variables was used to find out the determinants of the perception of risk investment among foreign investors operating in the non-oil industry. The following variables were found to explain most of the investor's risk investment perception:

- ? An efficient banking system with capacity to create and stimulate a business environment;
- ? A legal capacity to enforce contracts and the payment of services;
- ? A market of skilled labor force and professionals.

The model predicted 85 % of the cases of the investors's perceptions of risk investment. As can be seen the main variables were not exactly macro economic ones, instead they were variables much more related with the development of the institutional and legal framework, an efficient local banking industry and the availability of human capital. The matter of fact is that the oil industry got the right legal framework characterized by a *modus operandi* which is not affected by the local bureaucracy, inefficient banking system and the scarcity of skilled labor. If the government was willing to replicate such *modus operandi* to the non oil formal economy that will certainly pay off in terms of attracting more foreign investment in a sector of the economy which is vital for job creation and therefore poverty reduction.

The survey findings show clearly that a macro economic environment is necessary but it is not sufficient to promote economic development. It would be advisable that the PRSP could pay more attention to other factors which are also important to create a less risky business environment for investment in the

¹ Survey commissioned by the Angolan Foreign Direct Institute

country. If domestic and international savings are not attracted and put to work in an efficient economic environment there will be no job creation and economic growth will not take place.

Overall, there has been some improvement regarding the macro economic indicators although there has been a slight deterioration of the execution of the state budget in the last months of 2001: the reduction of the fiscal deficit initially 1,9 % of the GDP in 2000 has reached 7 %; there has been a convergence of the exchange rates with the differential between the official and parallel markets being around 8,6 % in December 2000. (it was above 86% in January 1999).

Between 1989-2000, the Angolan population has sustained an average inflation rate of 1174 % which has unleashed a very dynamic impoverishment process. The reduction of the inflation rate down to 116 % in 2001 against 286 % in 2000 year is still quite high although it does represent a tremendous effort from the government. High inflation has been acting as a negative tax paid by wage earners, a factor of impoverishment, therefore concerns about the need to further reduce the inflation as proposed in the I-PRSP are quite legitimate. However, it is quite possible that for a certain period of transition after the war, the Angolan economy characterized largely by the presence of four distinct sectors - oil industry sector; non-oil formal economy and urban informal economy and a residual agriculture of subsistence sector - will cohabit in an unstable manner allowing for the relative prices of good and services to adjust.

The I-PRSP highlights the need to promote human capital as the basis for human development. The human capital formation should be organized according to the I-PRSP into three sectoral programs: restructuring of the program of vocational training; strengthening of the primary education program and the rehabilitation of the health system. Although commendable this approach on the promotion of human capital it seems to be too much supply-driven. Having a formal job is no longer a guarantee of a person not being poor and it is becoming more and more common to find skilled people involved in the informal economy. Wages in the public sector are very depressing and talented people have left the public administration over the past years. Probably the first generator of poverty is the State itself which as a main employer of the non oil formal economy sustains a policy of low salaries in the public administration. Therefore, the ongoing public administration reform should be thought more of finding a balance between outright downsizing versus rightsizing. Poverty reduction strategies are more prone to succeed in the context of a modern public administration rather than in a pre-bureaucratic public administration model.

The country has around 30 % of its population internally displaced because of the war. This has unleashed a rapid impoverishment of the rural population and a tremendous shock on the urban labor markets, particularly the unskilled labor markets. The I-PRSP document addresses the issue of the internally displaced people within a more social approach and pays no attention to the urgency to understand the impact and the dynamics of the shocks occurred in the labor markets. Ultimately, what is happening in the labor markets will determine the success or failure of a sustainable poverty reduction strategy. It would be advisable that the I-PRSP looks more into the dynamics of the labor markets.

The I-PRSP doesn't tackle a key issue in terms of sustainable development which is the increasing inequality among the Angolan population (11,6 % of ultra poor in 1995 compared to 24,7 % in 2000/1). There is recent empirical evidence showing that high levels of inequality work as brakes to economic growth as the economy has to consume more resources to reach the same level of growth compared to another society which has lower levels of inequality. In Angola the inequality measured by the Gini coefficient increased from 0,45 in 1995 to 0,51 in 2000 among the urban population. The share of income of the 10 % richer people increased from 31,5 % in 1995 to 42,2 % in 2000 while the 10 % poorest decreased their share of the income from 7 % to 4,4 %. How to counteract the issue of increasing economic inequality is not evident on the I-PRSP which is relying much of the success of the poverty reduction in the generation of high rates of economic growth. There is no dispute that sustainable high rates of economic growth will benefit the lower income quintiles of the population but that will not automatically lead to widespread poverty reduction in the long run.

II.3. Gender

The gender issue is tackled in the I-PRSP under the scope of the Ministry of Family and Social Protection activities. Gender is seen as a sectoral problem too much a kind of "family" problem rather than a cross-cutting issue which should be present in every program addressing poverty reduction. There is no specific target indicators breakdown by gender such as for instance primary educational attainment for boys and girls. Some of the projects listed in the I-PRSP are aimed at the family as a unit and don't target specifically female-headed households, which account for 25-30% of the urban households. These families are more at risk and should therefore receive a special attention under the poverty reduction strategy.

III. The PRPS consultation process

The last version of the draft of the I-PRSP doesn't have a consultation plan of the civil society. According to some sources the line Ministries have been oriented recently by the Ministry of Planning to conduct consultations on the sectoral components of the I-PRSP.

The Government of Angola requested technical assistance to UNDP to elaborate a participatory consultation model in April 2001. In the same year the Ministry of Planning held a seminar on Social Policies with members of the Government, donors and some selected national and international Ngos. The criteria of participation of the civil society actors was not made public and as a result of that the Jubilee 2000, a network of local civil society actors which have been campaigning for the Angolan foreign debt was not invited. This example demonstrates a lack of strategic thinking in terms of the creation of partnerships involving governmental and non-governmental organizations lobbying both for the debt relief. In November 2001 the Jubilee 2000 carried out a workshop on the PRSP and development issues, members from governmental and non-governmental sectors attended the workshop and a plan of action was produced.

In January 2002 the Ministry of Planning organized a Workshop on the consultation process on PRSP attended by the Inter-ministerial team responsible for the elaboration of the PRSP, members of the civil society and parliamentarians. The workshop aimed at increasing the awareness on participatory methods and sharing of similar experiences of other countries regarding PRSPS processes.

The Ministry of Planning intends to identify the most representative organizations of the civil society with whom to dialogue with on the PRSP in the near future although the criteria of representativeness or legitimacy have not been made public yet. The Government seems keen to dialogue and is planning to set up a unit in the Ministry of Planning to follow-up the PRSP consultation process staffed by international technical assistance. The executive plans to consult the various parliamentary committees on the PRSP at a further stage of the consultation process. At the same time a document on monitoring indicators on poverty is expected to be produced by the Ministry of Planning.

The Government has used so far a classical top-down approach during the design phase of the I-PRSP. On one hand had brought in international consultants to help draft the I-PRSP and on the other hand has

been very selective in discussing the document with other social actors. After almost 18 months since the inception of the process of drafting a I-PRSP the level of public consultation has been very limited. The first version of the I-PRSP dated February 2001 and was first presented to the WB and UNDP and was never made public or officially discussed with the parliamentarians. This pattern of action shows that the executive intends to get a final product before initiating a discussion process with the parliamentarians and how much the Government values the content/product versus the processes involved in drafting and selling a national strategy on poverty reduction.

Based on these facts one can say that so far there has been no broad-based consultation process regarding the PRSP in Angola. The prevailing bureaucratic model of consultation of the Government so far has not promoted a broad-based consultation which could have led to a greater national ownership of the program on poverty reduction at this stage. For instance, there has been no role of the private sector so far regarding the drafting of economic policies which are aimed at reducing poverty and job creation. Does the Government have an hint of what the business community think of a poverty reduction strategy for the country ?

IV. Participation of civil society actors in the implementation phase of the PRSP

The I-PRSP document has provisions for the participation of the civil society actors in implementing poverty reduction projects. In the past NGOs including international ones have played a very important role as social service providers within the humanitarian aid context the country was going through. There is no reasons to believe that the executive will change the current pattern of participation of some civil society actors as service providers during the transition to development and onwards. The role of the churches as social service providers in the education and public health sectors has increased over the past years which have been working closer with provincial and central governments. Still, the document doesn't provide a institutional paradigm with specifies the roles and rules under which the different actors should work under the umbrella of a broader poverty reduction strategy. Without such institutional paradigm where the nature of involvement of each category of actors and project funding mechanisms are known in advance it will be more to the executive at different levels to decide what each one should do and how to fund the projects. The absence of such an institutional paradigm introduces necessarily an important element of unpredictability particularly when some of the projects are funded through the state budget. It is very likely that international NGOs with more funding capacity and political leverage will have more access to funds than their national counterparts, particularly regarding donor funds.

In brief, there is provisions for non governmental agencies to implement poverty reduction projects under the I-PRSP but no institutional model has been devised on how to do it so far. The institutional framework is missing or still very vague and “informalized” despite the fact that during the several years of humanitarian crisis the executive and the Ngos, mostly international ones, have created partnerships with the government in the provision of social services. There is a need to discuss a new institutional paradigm for the provision of public goods, particularly social services such as health and education, centered in new types of partnerships between government and non-governmental agencies. The state budget should be the main funding mechanism of such new paradigm and local communities should play a more responsible active role as users of those public goods.

It is a fact that the country has been in a war until recently and as a result of that most of the involvement of the NGOs have been in the provision of humanitarian aid, largely food aid and basic health services. Few have been the cases of transition to development projects in which NGOs have been involved. Most of the projects were resettlement projects carried out for the last 2 years. A similar situation of institutional involvement is found among the local public administrations. As a result of that both institutions lack the expertise, funds and resources to get involved in local development projects. It is much to the executive to realize that the current institutional scenario characterized by a generalized institutional weakness is such that every agency and organization including local communities should be brought in as full partners in the poverty reduction agenda.

V. PRSP as another new conditionality demanded by the WB and the IMF on indebted countries ?

The PRSP is first of all a World Bank and IMF intellectual initiative despite being conceived in a way of promoting a greater participation of the IMF’s developing country members in both the design and implementation phases of the program. These multilateral institutions have been going through internal processes of conceptual change over the past few years regarding their approaches to development which have led to a large extent to a greater focus and awareness on poverty eradication worldwide.

As part of the package of conditionalities for debt relief and external debt cancellation a new conditionality called PRSP was introduced. Usually a conditionally means direction, is a representation of power and a lack of freedom on those who have to fulfill a conditionality in order to get something. Whether or not a conditionality is perceived as positive or negative has more to do with the perception

each side has on the expected gains of the deal. There is an ethical issue based on the fact that those in power authority should not introduce conditionalities which harm those who have to fulfill them, particularly when two parties are engaged on deals aimed at promoting social and economic development.

The greatest innovation of the PRSPs is probably the fact that governments have to conduct a broad-based consultation process with the civil society since the inception of the elaboration of the program. This positive conditionality is a key element aimed at promoting local ownership and consensus-building among several actors on a very sensitive national issue such as poverty reduction and should be seen first of all as an opportunity for policy dialogue. Whether governments use it or not is up to them, multilateral agencies and civil society.

Another feature of the PRSPs according to the WB is the centrality of poverty reduction in public policy design. This aspect constitutes a conceptual shift from the World Bank on the approach to development and its importance comes from the fact that it should imply the reshaping of the political economy of the national income distribution. A more equitable income distribution is desirable and local and global elites should pursue this goal in designing plans of development. The bottom line is: Do they really want to do that ? or Can they do it ?

Annex: Angola CCA indicators and data

Source : Angola UNDP 2002

UNDP CCA (Common Country Assessment) 2001 exercise carried between 2001 and June 2002

A. RIGHT TO PERSONAL SECURITY AND

PHYSICAL INTEGRITY

Conference goals and targets	Indicators	Source of data	Year	Data	
Security of person [WCHR]	Total no. of reported IDPs since end 1992 (millions)	OCHA	Dec 2001	4.3	
	Total no. of reported IDPs since Jan 1998 (millions)	OCHA	Dec 2001	3.53	
	Total no. of confirmed IDPs since Jan 1998 (millions)	OCHA	Dec 2001	1.36	
	No. of IDPs living in camps & transit centres	OCHA	Dec 2001	335,000	
	Cumulative no. of IDPs resettled since January 2001 (est.)	OCHA	Dec 2001	200,000	
	% of IDPs resettled in accordance with norms (decree 1/01) since January 2001 (est.)	OCHA	Dec 2001	50,000	
	No. of Angolan refugees in neighbouring countries	UNHCR	Dec 2001	Total 457, 492 Zambia 218, 540 DRC 186,975 Namibia 30,599 Congo (Rep.) 15,300	
	Landmines	Estimated total no. of landmines (millions)	INAROE	2001	6-7
		Estimated area with danger from mines as % of national territory	INAROE	2001	35
		Reported area cleared of mines (sq km)	INAROE	2000	15.2
		Reported length of roads cleared of mines (km)	INAROE	1997-2000	6,000
		Reported number of mines removed	INAROE	2000	16,609
		Reported number of UXOs removed	INAROE	1997-2000 2000	384,794 50,275
		Reported annual no. of landmine victims of which, deaths	INAROE	2000	963
			INAROE	2000	403
		Estimated cumulative no. of amputees due to landmines	INAROE	2000	772

B. RIGHT TO SURVIVAL AND A LONG AND HEALTHY LIFE

CHILDREN'S RIGHT TO SURVIVAL										
Conference goals and targets	Indicators	Country data					Comparative data			
		Source	Years	National	Urban	Rural	Source	Years	Developing countries	Sub-Saharan Africa
Reduce infant mortality rate by 2/3 between 2000 and 2015 [MDG]	Infant mortality rate (deaths of children under 1 per 1,000 live births)	MICS	1996 2001	166 150 ^a	n.a. 148	n.a. 155 ^a	SOWC	2000	63	108
Reduce under-5 mortality rate by 2/3 between 2000 and 2015 [MDG]	Under-five mortality rate (deaths of children under 5 per 1,000 live births)	MICS	1996 2001	274 250 ^a	271 245	276 260 ^a	SOWC	2000	91	175
Achieve universal child immunization [WSC]	% children aged 12-23 months vaccinated against TB (BCG)	MICS	1996 2001	59.5 68.8 ^a	74.2 73.7	47.0 57.0 ^a	SOWC	1999	80	67
	% children aged 12-23 months vaccinated against measles	MICS	1996 2001	45.5 53.4 ^a	49.2 58.2	42.4 41.9 ^a	SOWC	1999	69	51
	% children aged 12-23 months vaccinated against polio (OPV3)	MICS	1996 2001	27.5 63.2 ^a	36.6 64.3	19.8 60.6 ^a	SOWC	1999	72	48
	% children aged 12-23 months vaccinated against DPT (DPT3)	MICS	1996 2001	23.9 33.9 ^a	35.3 39.0	14.2 21.9 ^a	SOWC	1999	69	46
Eradication of polio [WSC]	Number of confirmed cases	MINS	2000	55			WHO	2000	721	162

a/ Accessible areas only.

RIGHT TO A LONG AND HEALTHY LIFE										
Conference goals and targets	Indicators	Country data					Comparative data			
		Source	Years	National	Luanda	Other provinces	Source	Years	Developing countries	Sub-Saharan Africa
Halt and start reversal of spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015 [MDG]	HIV prevalence rate (% of women 15+ receiving ante-natal care)	MINSa	1997 1999 2001		2.2 3.4 8.6	Huíla 4.4 Benguela 2.6	HDR UNAIDS	1999 2000	1.3 ...	8.7 8.8
	HIV prevalence rate in high-risk groups (%)	MINSa	2001		Sex workers 32.8 TB patients 10.4					
	Estimated number of people living with HIV	MINSa	1997 1999 2001	118,954 195,092 523,654						
	Knowledge of AIDS (% of women that have heard of AIDS)	MICS	2001	68 ^a Urban 74 ^a Rural 53 ^a						
	Knowledge of AIDS (% of population that has heard of AIDS)	MINSa/ UNESCO / UNDP ^a	2001	87 ^b	98	Benguela 79 Cabinda 97 Kwanza Sul 85 Huambo 73				
Halt and start reversal of spread of malaria by 2015[MDG]	Notified cases of malaria per 1,000 population	MINSa	1999 2000	233 155		Benguela 165				
	Notified deaths from malaria per 1,000 population	MINSa	1999 2000	2.0 0.7		Benguela 0.8				
	Notified deaths of malaria as % of total notified deaths	MINSa	1999 2000	88 76						
	Notified deaths from malaria as % of total deaths of children under 5	INE	1994		38					
Achieve universal access to primary health care [ICPD/WSSD/ FWCW]	% of population with access to essential drugs	WHO	1999	20						
	No. of doctors in public health system per 100,000 people	MINSa	2000	5,5			HDR	1990-99	78	32
	Government health expenditure (executed) as % of GDP	IMF	1998 1999 2000	1.4 1.2 2.0			WDI	1990-98		1.7

a/ Accessible areas only. b/ Data from Inquérito sobre as Percepções dos Angolanos sobre o VIH/SIDA, 2001, conducted in Luanda, Cabinda, Benguela, Kwanza Sul and Huambo.

REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS										
Conference goals and targets	Indicators	Country data					Comparative data			
		Source of data	Years	National	Urban	Rural	Source of data	Years	Developing countries	Sub-Saharan Africa
Reduce maternal mortality ratio by half of 1990 levels by 2000 and a further half by 2015 [ICPD, WSSD, FWCW, WSC]	Maternal mortality ratio (maternal deaths per 100,000 live births)	WHO/ UNICEF/ UNFPA	1995	1,300 (model based estimate)			SOWC	1985-99	440	1,100
	MMR in health facilities (maternal deaths per 100,000 live births)	CAOL/ MINSA	1999 2000		Luanda 853 Luanda 716					
	Lifetime risk of maternal death (%)	WHO/ UNICEF/ UNFPA	1995	11 (model based estimate)						
	% of births attended by skilled health personnel	MICS	1996 2001	22.5 44.7 ^a	35.3 52.7	13.4 25.4 ^a	SOWC	1995-2000	53	39
	% of expectant mothers receiving ante-natal care (at least 1 visit)	MICS	1996 2001	63.5 65.6 ^a	80.4 70.8	51.4 53.0 ^a	SOWC	1995-2000	65	64
	% of pregnant women immunized against tetanus	MICS	1996 2001	49.2 62.2 ^a	69.3 65.6	35.6 54.2 ^a	SOWC	1997-99	50	42
	Universal access to safe & reliable contraceptive methods [ICPD]	Contraceptive prevalence rate (any method, %)	MICS	1996 2001	8.1 6.0 ^a	13.1 8.0	4.3 2.0 ^a	SOWC	1995-2001	62

a/ Accessible areas only.

RIGHT TO ADEQUATE FOOD AND NUTRITION										
Conference goals and targets	Indicators	Country data					Comparative data			
		Source of data	Years	National	Urban	Rural	Source of data	Years	Developing countries	Sub-Saharan Africa
Halve the proportion of people suffering from hunger by 2015 [MDG]	% of population below minimum dietary energy consumption (2,100 kcal/day)	IPCVD IDR	1995 2000/01		33.3 ^a		HDR	1996-98	18	34
	% of household expenditure spent on food in poorest two quintiles	IPCVD IDCP IDR	1995 1998 2000/01	73.5 ^c	Luanda 62.5 ^d Others 74.5 st	77.0 ^a 78.8 st				
	% of population requiring food aid	FAO/ WFP	2001/02 forecast	10.1						
	% of national cereal requirements met by domestic production	FAO/ WFP	2001/02 forecast	50.0						
Malnutrition in children under 5 reduced by half by 2000 [WSC, WSSD, WFS]	% of under-5 children stunted (moderate and severe)	MICS	1996 2001	53.1 45.2 ^e	46.8 43.3	57.5 49.6 ^e	SOWC	1995-2000	32	41
	% of under-5 children wasted (moderate and severe)	MICS	1996 2001	6.4 6.3 ^e	5.2 6.5	7.1 5.8 ^e	SOWC	1995-2000	9	10
	% of under-5 children underweight (moderate and severe)	MICS	1996 2001	41.6 30.5 ^e	31.6 29.7	48.5 32.4 ^e	SOWC	1995-2000	28	30
	% of children aged 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A supplement in previous 6 months	MICS	2001	30.8 ^e	31.0	30.0 ^e	SOWC	1999	50	70
	% of households consuming iodized salt	MICS	2001				SOWC	1997-2000	70	68
	% of children aged 0-3 months who are exclusively breastfed	MICS	1996 2001	12.0 14.0 ^e	7.6 14.0	15.3 13.0 ^e	SOWC	1995-2000	44	34

a/ The Inquérito Prioritário sobre as Condições de Vida aos Domicílios (IPCVD) was carried out in the cities of Cabinda, Luanda, Benguela, Lobito, Catumbela, Lubango and Luena. b/ The Inquérito aos Agregados Familiares sobre Despesas e Receitas (IDR) was carried out in Cabinda (city of Cabinda), Luanda, Benguela (cities of Benguela, Lobito and Catumbela), Lunda Norte (cities of Dundo and Chitato), Huíla (city of Lubango), Namibe and Cunene. Data cited here are preliminary, unofficial data from first six months of survey. c/ The Inquérito sobre a Disposição e Capacidade no Pagamento dos Serviços Sociais Básicos (IDCP) was carried out in Luanda, Uíge, Huambo and Lubango. d/ Data for poorest two quartiles. e/ Accessible areas only.

RIGHT TO ADEQUATE HOUSING, WATER AND SANITATION														
Conference goals and targets	Indicators	Country data					Comparative data							
		Source of data	Years	National	Urban	Rural	Source of data	Years	Developing countries			Sub-Saharan Africa		
									Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Adequate shelter for all [Habitat II]	No. of persons per room	MICS	1996 2001	2.4	2.3	2.4								
Halve proportion of population unable to reach or afford safe water by 2015 [MDG]	% of population with access to appropriate sources of drinking water ^a	MICS	1996	36	53	27								
		IDCPSSB ^b	1998	58	Luanda 56 Others 80	38	SOWC	2000	78	92	69	57	83	44
Universal access to sanitary means of excreta disposal [WSC]	% of population with access to sanitary means of excreta disposal	MICS	2001	62 ^c	71	40 ^c								
		MICS	1996 2001	40 60 ^c	61 74	27 26 ^c	SOWC	2000	52	77	35	53	73	43

a/ Defined to include water supplied by taps linked to the mains (within the household, yard or building, or public standpipe) and water from boreholes and protected wells and springs. b// The Inquérito sobre a Disposição e Capacidade no Pagamento dos Serviços Sociais Básicos (IDCP) was carried out in Luanda, Uíge, Huambo and Lubango. c/ accessible areas only.

C. RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT

RIGHT TO EDUCATION														
Conference goals and targets	Indicators	Country data							Comparative data					
		Source of data	Years	National	Urban	Rural	Female	Male	Source of data	Years	Developing countries		Sub-Saharan Africa	
Universal access to, and completion of primary education by 2015 [MDG/WEF]	Net primary enrolment ratio ^a	MICS	1996	49.7	63.7	39.6	48.0	51.8	SOWC	1995-99	F 76	M 83	F 50	M 58
		MED	1998	47.4			41.8	53.6						
		MICS	2001	62.5 ^b										
	Gross primary enrolment ratio ^c	MICS	1996	89.4	109.5	75.0	82.1	97.7	SOWC	1995-99	F 89	M 98	F 69	M 82
		MED	1998	59.0			51.6	67.0						
		MICS	2001											
% of pupils starting Class 1 who reach Class 5	MICS	1996 2001	30.2 76.0 ^b	39.7 76.9	18.2 73.1 ^b	26.8 72.5 ^b	33.8 79.3 ^b	SOWC	1995-99	73		66		
Gross enrolment ratio in III ^o nível ensino de base ^d	MED	1998	23.3			21.2	25.4							
Public expenditure on education (executed) as % of GDP	IMF	1998 1999 2000	2.6 1.5 1.9						WDI	1994-97			4.0 ^e	
Adult literacy reduced by half by 2015 [WEF]	Adult literacy rate (% of population aged 15 and above that can read and write a simple phrase)	MICS ^c	20001	67 ^c	74	50 ^c	54 ^c	82 ^c	SOWC	2000	F 66	M 82	F 54	M 69

a/ Pupils aged 6-11 enrolled in Classes 1-6 as % of population aged 6-11. b/ Accessible areas only. c/ Pupils enrolled in Classes 1-6 as % of population aged 6-11. d/ Pupils enrolled in Classes 7-8 as % of population aged 12-13. e/ As % of gross national income (GNI).

WOMEN'S RIGHT TO EQUALITY IN ACCESS TO EDUCATION										
Conference goals and targets	Indicators	Country data					Comparative data			
		Source of data	Years	National	Urban	Rural	Source of data	Years	Developing countries	Sub-Saharan Africa
Achieve equal access of boys and girls to all levels of education by 2015 [MDG]	Females as % of males gross primary enrolment ratio (I & II levels <i>ensino de base</i>)	MICS	1996	84.0			SOWC	1995-99	91	84
		MED	1998	77.0						
		MICS	2001							
	Females as % of males gross enrolment ratio, III level <i>ensino de base</i>	MED	1998	83.5						
	Females as % of males in higher education	MED	1998	69.7						

RIGHT TO AN ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING							
		Source of data	Years	National	Urban	Rural	
Halve the proportion of people living on less than US\$1 a day by 2015 [MDG]	% of households below poverty line (\$49.80 per adult equivalent per month in 1995; \$51.20 in 2000/01)	IPCVD	1995		61.0 ^a		
		IDR	2000/01	...	63.0 ^b		
	% of households below extreme poverty line (\$17.86 per adult equivalent per month in 1995; \$22.8 per adult equivalent in 200/01)	IPCVD	1995		11.6 ^a		
		IDR	2000/01	...	24.7 ^b		
	Poorest fifth's share of total household expenditure	IPCVD	1995		7.0 ^a		
IDCP		1998	2.7 ^c	Luanda 12.5 ^d Other 6.5 ^{ad}	9.9 ^{ad}		
Gini-coefficient (inequality measure, with 0 = perfect equality and 100 perfect inequality)	IDR	2000/01	...	4.4 ^b			
	IPCVD	1995		45 ^a			
Universal access to employment [WSSD, WSSD+5]	% of economically active population (10 years & over) unemployed, Luanda	INE	1993		Luanda 24.4		
		IPCVD	1995		Luanda 32.3		
	% of employed population (10 years & over) under-employed, Luanda	INE	1993		Luanda 79.3		
		IPCVD (Adata)	1995		Luanda 63.0		
	Sources of employment (% of total):	Self-employment				43 ^b	
		Private sector				19 ^b	
		Public administration	IDR	2000/01		10 ^b	
State companies					5 ^b		
Businessmen					6 ^b		
Unpaid family work					16 ^b		

a/ The Inquérito Prioritário sobre as Condições de Vida aos Domicílios (IPCVD) was carried out in the cities of Cabinda, Luanda, Benguela, Lobito, Catumbela, Lubango and Luena. b/ The Inquérito aos Agregados Familiares sobre Despesas e Receitas (IDR) was carried out in Cabinda (city of Cabinda), Luanda, Benguela (cities of Benguela, Lobito and Catumbela), Lunda Norte (cities of Dundo and Chitato), Huíla (city of Lubango), Namibe and Cunene. Data cited here are preliminary, unofficial data from first six months of survey. c/ The Inquérito sobre a Disposição e Capacidade no Pagamento dos Serviços Sociais Básicos (IDCP) was carried out in Luanda, Uíge, Huambo and Lubango. d/ Data for poorest quartile of population.

WOMEN'S RIGHT TO EQUAL ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES										
Conference goals and targets	Indicators	Country data					Comparative data			
		Source of data	Years	National	Urban	Rural	Source of data	Years	Developing countries	Sub-Saharan Africa
Gender equality in employment [FWCW]	Women's % share of civil service employment	MAPESS	1998	40						
	Women's % share of <i>técnicos superiores</i> in civil service	MAPESS	1998	27						
	Women's % share of employment in formal sector	IPCVD	1995		Luanda 33.0					
	Women's % share of employment in informal sector	IPCVD	1995		Luanda 63.5					
	Labour force participation ratio (ratio of percentages of women and men who are economically active)	IPCVD	1995		Luanda 0.99		WDI	1999		0.7

RIGHT TO A CLEAN, HEALTHY AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT										
Conference goals and targets	Indicators	Country data			Comparative data					
		Source of data	Years	Data	Source of data	Years	Developing countries	Sub-Saharan Africa		
Implement national strategies for sustainable development by 2005 so as to reverse the loss of environmental resources by 2015 [Rio+5; MDG]	Arable land per capita (hectares)	MINADER/FAO	1997	0.4-0.6	WDI	1996-98		0.25		
	Forest area as % of total land area	MINADER/FAO	1997	18.5	WDI	2000		27.3		
	Nationally protected areas as % of total land area	Min. Pescas e Ambiente	2001	6.5	WDI	1999		6.2		
	Population density (inhabitants per sq km)	INE	2001	11.1	WDI	1999		27		
	% of households using wood or charcoal for cooking	IPCVD	1995	Urban areas ^a 15.0	HDR	1997	16.7	62.9		
	% of households using woodfuel for lighting	MINADER/FAO	1997	Rural areas ^b 99.4						
		IRD	2000/2001	10.8 ^c						

a/ Data from the Inquérito Prioritário sobre as Condições de Vida aos Domicílios (IPCVD), carried out in the cities of Cabinda, Luanda, Benguela, Lobito, Catumbela, Lubango and Luena. b/ Data from the Inquérito aos Agregados Rurais, carried out in Cabinda, Bengo, Kwanza Norte, Kwanza Sul, Benguela, Huambo, Namibe, Huíla and Cunene. c/ The Inquérito aos Agregados Familiares sobre Despesas e Receitas (IDR) was carried out in Cabinda (city of Cabinda), Luanda, Benguela (cities of Benguela, Lobito and Catumbela), Lunda Norte (cities of Dundo and Chitato), Huíla (city of Lubango), Namibe and Cunene.

D. RIGHT TO PROTECTION

RIGHT OF ACCESS TO JUSTICE				
Conference goals and targets	Indicators	Source of data	Year	Data
Effective legal framework, law enforcement and access to justice [WCHR]	% of municipalities with functioning municipal courts	OAA	February 2001	7.3
	Prisoners awaiting trial as % of total prison population	Ministry of Interior	April 2001	69
	Judges per 100,000 population	Ministry of Justice	January 2001	0.7
	Public prosecutors per 100,000 population	Ministry of Justice	January 2001	1.4
	Lawyers per 100,000 population	OAA	February 2001	4.0

CHILDREN'S RIGHT TO PROTECTION						
Conference goals and targets	Indicators	Source of data	Year	National	Urban	Rural
Protection of children in especially difficult circumstances, particularly in situations of armed conflict [WSC]	% of children registered at birth	MICS	2001	29	34	19
	% of children 0-17 with disabilities	MICS	1996 2001	1.3	1.0	1.4
	% of children who are orphans (of both parents)	MICS	1996 2001	1.6 1.3		
	% of children aged 10-14 working	IDR	2000/2001		23 ^a of which: Unpaid family work 88 Self-employment 10 Private sector 2	
		MICS	2001	Paid work 4 ^b Unpaid family work in agriculture or trade 29 ^b Total, incl others 41 ^b		
	% of children aged 5-14 working	MICS	2001	Paid work 3 ^b Unpaid family work in agriculture or trade 20 ^b Total, incl others 30 ^b	Paid work 3 Unpaid family work in agriculture or trade 15 Total, incl others 25	Paid work 2 ^b Unpaid family work in agriculture or trade 34 ^b Total, incl others 42 ^b

a/ IDR sample was 90% urban. b/ Survey carried out in accessible areas.

E. RIGHT TO PARTICIPATION

RIGHT TO POLITICAL PARTICIPATION						
Conference goals and targets	Indicators	Source of data	Presidential	Parliamentary	Provincial	Municipal
Free and fair elections and democratic government [WCHR, MDG]	Date of last free and fair elections		1992	1992	Never	Never
	No. of free and fair multi-party elections held since independence (1975)		1	1	0	0
	Length of mandate of elected state offices (years)	Constitution	5	4		

WOMEN'S RIGHT TO EQUAL POLITICAL PARTICIPATION								
Conference goals and targets	Indicators	Country data			Comparative data			
		Source of data	Years	National	Source of data	Years	Developing countries	Sub-Saharan Africa
Equitable access to political institutions	% of women in ministerial and vice-ministerial posts	National Assembly	2002	15	WDI	1998		7
	% of female deputies in National Assembly	GURN	2002	16				
	% of female provincial governors and vice-governors	GURN	2002	0				
	% of female municipal administrators	GURN	2002	0				

RIGHT TO FREE EXPRESSION AND TO RECEIVE AND IMPART INFORMATION										
Conference goals and targets	Indicators	Country data					Comparative data			
		Source of data	Years	National	Urban	Rural	Source of data	Years	Developing countries	Sub-Saharan Africa
Freedom of expression [WCHR]	No. of media not owned by the state:									
	Daily printed press	Ministério da Comunicação Social	2001	0						
	Weekly printed press		2001	7						
	National radio stations		2001	0						
	Local radio stations		2001	5						
	TV stations		2001	0						
	Daily newspaper circulation per 1,000 population	Jornal de Angola	2001	9			WDI	1996		12
Ownership of radio sets per 1,000 population	MICS	1996	71 ^a	110 ^a	47 ^a	SOWC	1997	245	199	
Ownership of TV sets per 1,000 population	MICS	1996	19 ^a	47 ^a	2 ^a	SOWC	1997	157	47	

a/ Figures based on MICS data on ownership of radio and TV sets per household, assuming that no households have more than one radio set and TV. Households' ownership of radios was 32.6% national, 50.7% urban and 21.8% rural. Households' ownership of TV sets was 8.6% national, 21.6% urban and 0.9% rural.

F. DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

	Source	Unit	Year	Data
Total population and growth rate				
Estimated total population	INE	million	2000	13.4
			2001	13.8
			2002	14.2
			Proj. 2010	18.1
Population growth rate	INE	%	2001	3.0
Life expectancy				
Life expectancy at birth	MICS	Years	1996	Overall 42.4 Male 40.7 Female 44.2
Fertility, birth and death rates				
Total fertility rate (no. of children born per woman during lifetime at prevailing age-specific fertility rates)	MICS	No.	2001	7.1
Crude birth rate (annual no. of births per 1,000 population)	UN	No.	2000-2005	51
Crude death rate (annual no. of deaths per 1,000 population)	UN	No.	2000-2005	19
Population age structure				
% of population 0-14	INE	%	2001	45.0
% of population 15-64	INE	%	2001	52.0
% of population 65+	INE	%	2001	3.0
Dependency ratio (population 0-14 and 65+ as % of population 15-64)	INE	%	2001	92.3
Urbanization				
% of population living in urban areas	INE	%	1960 (census)	11
			1970 (census)	14
			1990 (est.)	37
			2001 (est.)	60
Estimated % of population living in city of Luanda	INE	%	1960 (census)	5
			1970 (census)	8
			1983 (est.)	11
			2000 (est.)	22
Population displacement				
Total reported number of IDPs (since end 1992)	OCHA	million	Dec 2001	4.1
Total reported number of IDPs (since Jan 1998)	OCHA	million	Dec 2001	3.5
Total confirmed number of IDPs (since Jan 1998)	OCHA	million	Dec 2001	1.3
Number of IDPs in camps	OCHA	1,000	Dec 2001	335
Number of IDPs resettled	OCHA	1,000	Jan-Dec 2001	383
Number of Angolan refugees in neighbouring countries	UNHCR	1,000	Dec 2001	457

G. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Unit	1996	1997	1998	1999	Preliminary	
						2000	2001
Gross domestic product (GDP)							
GDP at current market prices	\$ million	6,423	7,675	6,445	6,088	8,864	9,472
GDP per capita	\$	494	590	495	468	661	686
Real GDP growth	%	11.2	7.9	6.8	3.3	3.0	3.2
Oil sector	%	10.4	4.7	3.5	1.0	0.4	-1.0
Non-oil sector	%	12.2	12.3	9.8	4.8	6.8	9.6
Shares in GDP							
Oil sector	%	58.0	47.9	37.8	58.7	60.6	53.6
Non-oil sector	%	42.0	52.1	62.2	41.3	39.5	46.4
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	%	7.1	9.0	13.0	6.4	5.8	8.0
Diamonds	%	3.4	4.3	5.4	8.2	6.4	5.8
Trade and commerce	%	15.0	16.2	19.3	15.1	14.5	15.6
Non-tradable services	%	8.3	11.8	10.6	4.9	6.9	9.6
Manufacturing	%	3.5	4.4	6.3	3.5	2.9	3.8
Production of selected commodities							
Crude petroleum	1,000 b/d	681	713	739	746	748	740
Diamonds (recorded exports)	1,000 carats	918	1,417	2,716	3,806	4,313	
Cereals	1,000 tons	500	431	594	530	500	577
Balance of payments							
Merchandise exports fob	\$ million	5,169	5,066	3,491	5,225	7,885	6,704
Merchandise imports fob	\$ million	2,040	2,597	2,079	3,109	3,147	3,325
Current account balance	\$ million	-249	-953	-2,039	-1,562	885	-252
Current account balance/GDP	%	-5.0	-12.4	-31.6	-25.7	10.0	-2.7
Foreign direct investment (net)	\$ million	588	412	1,114	2,471	878	1,347
Overall balance of payments	\$ million	2,150	-809	-1,385	-152	6	-924
International reserves, external debt and ODA							
Gross international reserves	\$ million	558	396	203	496	1,198	732
Import cover	months	3.3	1.8	1.2	1.9	4.6	2.6
Medium & long term external debt	\$ million	9,666	9,589	9,776	11,252	10,541	
as % of exports of goods and services	%	156	180	268	208	128	
Oil guaranteed debt	\$ million				4,550	4,986	
Public external debt service (due) as % of exports	%	34	36	71	45	39	47
External payment arrears	\$ million	2,528	3,254	4,224	5,043	5,562	
Net ODA receipts	\$ million	473	355	335	388		
Net ODA receipts per capita	\$	40	29	27	30		
Net ODA receipts as % of GDP	%	12	8	8	16		
Public finance							
Total revenue	\$ million	2,929	3,094	2,034	2,852	4,586	3,938
Total revenue/GDP	%	44.8	40.3	31.6	46.8	51.7	41.1
Oil taxes share of total revenue	%	89.7	84.9	74.1	87.8	89.3	80.5
Total expenditure/GDP	%	64.1	64.7	42.8	82.6	60.7	48.6
Social sector share of recorded, classified expenditure	%		25.5	13.8	9.1	31.0	
Overall budget balance (commitment basis) as % of GDP	%	-19.3	-24.4	-11.3	-35.7	-9.0	-7.5
Prices and exchange rates							
Consumer price inflation, Luanda (annual, December)	%	1,651	148	135	329	268	116
Average oil export price	\$ per barrel	20.4	18.6	11.9	17.6	27.1	22.9
Official exchange rate	Kz per \$ ^a	0.13	0.23	0.39	2.84	10.03	21.60
Parallel exchange rate	Kz per \$ ^a	0.17	0.30	0.61	3.16	10.56	23.46
Exchange rate spread	%	29	32	56	37	5	9

a/ The kwanza reajustado (Kzr) was replaced by the kwanza (Kz) in December 1999, at Kz1 = Kzr1 million. Data prior to that date have been converted to kwanzas.

Sources: IMF; FAO/WFP, 2001; OECD, Development Assistance Committee, Creditor Reporting System.