

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

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ANGOLA

COUNTRY GENDER PROFILE

**Agricultural & Agro-industry Department
North - East & South Regions (OSAN)**

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DEFINITIONS AND TERMINOLOGY IN GENDER MAINSTREAMING

- **Gender** is “the economic, social, political, and cultural attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female. The social definition of what it means to be male or female varies among cultures and change over time”.
- **Gender Integration** means “taking into account both the differences and the inequalities between men and women in programme planning, implementation, and assessment.”
- **Gender Analysis** is the methodology applied to development problems to identify and understand the dimensions and relevance of gender issues and gender-based constraints. Analysis includes understanding the differences between men’s and women’s roles, rights and opportunities.
- **Gender Mainstreaming** means analyzing and adjusting, where appropriate, for potential gender differences throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all programmes and activities. The consideration of gender issues results in more effective and efficient development. Gender mainstreaming includes a focus on appearance and content, as well as participation and benefits. For example, not only having women and men participate in the economy, but also ensuring that policies benefit both women and men equally.
- **Gender Budgeting** is the process of developing methods and tools to facilitate, where necessary, the analysis and adjustment of a National State budget from a gender equality perspective. Minimally, this exercise entails an analysis of public expenditure in a State budget by examining: (i) expenditure of special programmes for gender purposes; (ii) equal opportunity expenditure in the public sector employment; and (iii) mainstream budget expenditures by government, assessed for their gender impact.
- **Gender-blind** – policies that fail to realise that they may have different impacts on women and men and consequently do not take gender differences into account.
- **Gender-neutral** – policies that assume that women and men will benefit equally or that outcomes have no gender implications.
- **Gender-specific** – policies that respond to practical gender needs of either sex, but still work within existing gender divisions.
- **Gender-redistributive** – policies that tend to transform existing distribution of resources and responsibilities to create a more balanced relationship between women and men.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	African Development Bank
AEP	Angolan Enterprise Programme
ASR	Agricultural Sector Review
BNA	Banco Nacional de Angola
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DWSS	Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation
ECP	Estratégia de Combate à Pobreza
FAO	United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation
FAS	Fundo de Apoio Social (Social Fund)
GDI	Gross Domestic Income
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoA	Government of Angola
HDI	Human Development Index
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INE	Instituto Nacional Estatística
LICUS	Low Income Countries Under Stress
MCGP	Multi-Sector Country Gender Profile
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MINARS	Ministry for Assistance and Social Insertion
MINEDU	Ministry of Education
MINSÁ	Ministry of Health
MINFAMU	Ministry of Family and Women's Promotion
MINFIN	Ministry of Finance
MINPLAN	Ministry of Planning
MPLA	Movement for the Liberation of Angola
NGM	National Gender Machinery
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NSP	National HIV/AIDS Strategy
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PFA	Platform of Action of the Fourth International Conference for Women
PRRP	Post-conflict Rehabilitation and National Reconstruction Programme
PIP	Public Investment Programme
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SARDC	Southern African Research and Documentation Centre
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
STD	Sexual Transmitted Diseases
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on AIDS
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDESA	United Nations Department for Economic and Social Assistance
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNITA	National Union for Angola's Independence
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
WIDSAA	Women In Development Southern Africa Awareness

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Angola is a country emerging from civil war. Decades of war and destruction has left the country bare of any form of production or social services and infrastructure. A major portion of land is unusable because of land mines; schools and hospital buildings are dilapidated, technical staff have very weak capacities, and most infrastructure and equipment are in need of repairs and replacements. Given the recent ending of the war and the country's commitment for rebuilding and rehabilitation, there is extensive need for support to the country's development process. Within this new revival for development and rehabilitation, the Ministry for Family Issues and the Advancement of Women (MINFAMU) has taken the central role of ensuring that the forthcoming development interventions are gender sensitive and address the needs and priorities of both men and women, who have been equally affected by lack of opportunities and poverty during the war period. In this regard, MINFAMU contacted the Bank for supporting a gender sensitive development process in the country. The Bank responded by undertaking this Country Gender Profile, supported by the Norwegian Trust Fund, and the current report is the result of a mission undertaken in August 2005, and a thorough Bank review process and country consultations..

2. The goal of the Angola MCGP is to present and analyse relevant gender issues as they affect economic and social development. Specifically, the MCGP will seek to provide recommendations for mainstreaming gender issues into country programs, project planning, supervision and evaluation, policy dialogue and studies; and to contribute to reinforcing gender mainstreaming within the Poverty Reduction Strategy process of the GOA.

3. The study concludes that the war in Angola has had a wide spread and deep reaching negative impact in the country. The sustainable and productive sectors of mining and oil are dominated by a small fraction of the population and hardly any returns from these sectors trickle down to the majority of the population who are poor. Poverty in Angola is prevalent both in rural and urban areas, although more prominent in the rural agriculture sector. Due to the war, there has been extensive migration from the rural to the urban areas which is slowly giving rise to urban poverty.

4. Women in Angola have been affected by poverty more than men because, in the absence of men during the war, they have carried the burden of raising the children, taking care of the household, including the sick and elderly, generating income, providing household food security, and generally ensuring that family continues to survive. Years of focusing on household coping strategies has resulted in a segment of the population which has had no access to education, skills training, productive resources such as land or microfinance, and are increasingly vulnerable to disease and other forms of external shocks.

5. The study recommends an extensive programme for gender mainstreaming and poverty reduction which would include institutional support to MINFAMU, capacity building of ministerial staff, awareness raising of policy makers, legal and policy reform to become more gender responsive, specific support to developing gender disaggregated database as well as monitoring and evaluation systems, strengthening of NGOs and building the civil society. Moreover, economic reforms should include reform in the high value sectors such as mining and petroleum to enable more equitable employment generation as well as income distribution. Last but not least, the future ADB programmes would include specific gender mainstreaming strategies and targeted interventions which support the achievement of targets set in the National Gender Plan of Action.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Justification

1.1.1 Angola is emerging from decades of war and destruction, which have left the country with greatly diminished production and lacking services and infrastructure. A major portion of land is unusable because of land mines; schools and hospital buildings are dilapidated, technical staff have very weak capacities, and most infrastructure and equipment are in need of repairs and replacements. However, Angola is rich in natural resources. The country has huge areas of agricultural land, enough water supplies for agricultural production, large untapped marine resources; it is the world's fourth largest producer of diamonds and other mineral resources, and has the second largest oil and gas reserves in Sub-Saharan Africa.

1.1.2 Given the recent ending of the war and the country's commitment to rebuild and rehabilitation, there is extensive need for support to the country's development process. Due to the internal inefficiencies and lack of human resources, the Government of Angola (GOA) is unable to mobilize internal resources through taxes and tariffs from their high value industries. However, efforts are underway for recovery of the agricultural sector which is the main sector of economic activity for the majority of the poor in rural areas.

1.1.3 Within the framework of rehabilitation and development the Ministry for Family Issues and the Advancement of Women (MINFAMU) has taken the central role of ensuring that the forthcoming development interventions are gender sensitive and address the needs and priorities of both men and women, who have been equally affected by lack of opportunities and poverty during the war period. In this regard, MINFAMU contacted the Bank for supporting a gender sensitive development process in the country. The Bank responded by undertaking this Country Gender Profile, supported by the Norwegian Trust Fund, and the current report is the result of a mission undertaken in August 2005.

1.2 Goal and Objectives of the CGP

1.2.1 The goal of the Angola gender profile is to present and analyse relevant gender issues as they affect economic and social development. Thus the objectives of this CGP are:

- To identify the principal gender issues in Angola in the priority areas identified in the Bank's Gender Policy and the Angola National Gender Strategy.
- To provide recommendations for mainstreaming gender issues into country programs, project planning, supervision and evaluation, policy dialogue and studies; and
- To contribute to reinforcing gender mainstreaming within the Poverty Reduction Strategy process of the GOA.

1.2.2 The report does not intend to create a gender-disaggregated database because this would require the availability of basic national statistics. Currently in Angola, there are no reliable national statistics, especially at the rural level. This CGP will also provide the basis for dialogue with GOA and other stakeholders for future investments and interventions to ensure that they are gender responsive. The profile will also serve as an instrument of the GOA to periodically assess progress in reaching gender equity.

1.2.3 The gender profile will also contribute to operationalising the Bank’s Gender Policy and the related priorities outlined in the Gender Plan of Action. Rather than being merely a product in itself, the profile will be a tool for assisting Bank staff in gender mainstreaming. Therefore, it will enhance knowledge of gender gaps in Angola. The resulting information will form the basis for intervention as well as help in designing innovative and effective gender-sensitive projects and programs. Furthermore, the profile will establish a clear direction for the achievement of measurable and realistic gender mainstreaming milestones in relevant Bank Group priority areas.

1.2.4 *Methodology:* The design of the CGP was based on a participatory process that included consultations with a wide range of institutions operating in Angola, including ministries and agencies at the central levels, civil society representatives, local gender experts, UN agencies and other donors. The preparation of the profile included two stages. The first comprised a review of all available documentation and data related to gender issues. The second consisted of consultations with government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), members of civil society and donors, leading to a half day workshop with participants from Ministries, as well as other government agencies, donors, civil society members and NGOs. The purpose of the workshop was to obtain from the participants proposals for plans and initiatives covering areas considered to be of high priority for enhancing the effectiveness of development programs and projects. The participants contributed to the profile through an open discussion identifying needs and gaps in improving gender mainstreaming efforts and providing a more balanced gender sensitive environment in Angola. The conclusions and recommendations from the workshop are attached in Annex 3.

1.2.5 *Limitation:* The main constraint to carrying out such an analytical review in Angola is the lack of reliable national and/ or sectoral statistics. This is the result of long periods of war which have affected most government institutions’ outreach and monitoring systems. Thus, given the size and diversity of Angola, the findings and recommendations of this report are meant to provide task managers and other stakeholders with gender analysis of key priority areas which will need further detailed assessments during project design and formulation in order to take into consideration the geographic and ethnic diversities existing in the country.

2. THE NATIONAL CONTEXT

2.1 Historical situation

Throughout their colonial control of Angola, the Portuguese separated men from their families; first through centuries of slave trading and then through an extensive, tightly orchestrated system of forced labour on plantations. Consequently, women have historically had to provide food and other basic needs for household survival and livelihood. Missionaries provided most of the educational opportunities for non-Portuguese Angolans. They educated Angolan men to be leaders and focused women’s education on home economics, nursing and teaching. To this day, most training proposed for women is limited to sewing, embroidery and cooking, subjects that hardly provide economic or political empowerment support. Nevertheless, as a result of the war, there has been a substantial increase in female-headed households on the one hand and polygamy on the other hand. In the absence of effective formal legal systems, widespread reliance on customary or neo-customary “legal systems”, which largely discriminate against women, has been another result of the war.

2.2 The Gender Aspects of Conflict and Post-Conflict Situation in Angola

2.2.1 The twenty-seven year war had left a devastating impact on the country's socio-economic conditions. The human cost of the war was high; about 7 percent of the population died from conflict-related causes, including famine and disease, and over 4.1 million people were displaced, two-thirds of whom were women and children. Women played active role in the Angolan war, as combatants in the armed wings of the MPLA and UNITA and civilian supporters. Some women and young children were forced to join the armed struggle, and many remained with the fighting parties until the Peace Accord was signed in 2001. Women's political wings were established in both factions. The legacy of the war left distinct marks on the lives of women. As many men lost their lives in war, the number of female-headed households increased, the workload on women also increased dramatically. Women have taken up additional responsibilities both in the household and the communities, fulfilling social and religious obligations.

2.2.2 The end of the war has put yet another challenge on women and young girls in Angola. Despite the fact that Angolan women played active political and military roles, they did not achieve meaningful participation in the formal peace building negotiations. Another set back for women was that the large-scale post-war demobilization, disarmament and reintegration program excluded many women from any direct benefits, as the program covered only a set number of soldiers and failed to make specific provisions for vulnerable groups like widows and wives. Women and the elderly constituted a large number of victims of landmines. Women also bear the disproportionate burden of work, caring for mine victims in Angolan communities.

2.2.3 Another threat to women's well-being in post-conflict Angola was the high prevalence of violence against women. Many female heads of households were reluctant to return home from neighboring countries due to the lack of security to protect them. According to a study conducted by UNHCR, 30% of women in refugee camps experienced one or another form of violence. The situation was exacerbated by lack of economic activities and men's increased unemployment.

2.3 Socio-economic and Poverty Profile

2.3.1 The population in Angola is estimated at 15 million, of which 40% lives in urban areas (25% in Luanda alone). The population is characterised as being young with 67% less than 25 years old. 23% of the population comprises women of child bearing-age. Presently, socio-economic, political and cultural poverty all coexist in Angola. With a per capita income of about USD 1,150 in 2004, and a Human Development Index of 166 out of 177, Angola is ranked among the lowest income countries despite its abundant natural resources.

2.3.2 Poverty estimates suggest that 68% of the Angolan population lives below the poverty line. The average life expectancy at birth has fallen from 45 years in 2002 to 40.8 years in 2005. The incidence of poverty is more accentuated in the rural areas where it is estimated at 94% against 57% in the urban areas. National illiteracy is reported at around 76% (70% among men and 80% among women), malnutrition among the under 5 year olds is 40% (45% of the rural population), and the under-five child mortality rate is 260 per 1,000 births, while infant mortality was reported at 138 per 1000 live births. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS is estimated at about 8%. Some 50% of the population has no access to potable water or to primary health care services, while 76% has no access to basic sanitation.

Table 2.1: Basic Socio economics data from the field

Population	about 14 million
Population Growth Rate	3% per year
GDP growth	11,7% (2004)
GDP/capita	1305 USD (2004 estimate)
Inflation	36% (2004)
Foreign Debt	9, 1 billion USD (2004 estimate)
Budget Deficit	5, 3% of GDP (2004 estimate)
Current Accounts Balance	84 million USD (2004 estimate)
Export	9.6 billion USD (2003 estimate)
Import	4.1 billion USD (2003 estimate)
Corruption Perception Index	133rd place of 146 countries (2004)
Human Development Rank	164 of 175 countries (2003)
Poverty level	about 63% under the poverty line (2000)
Under five mortality	rate 260 per 1,000 (2001)
Maternal Mortality	rate 1,700 per 100,000 live births (2004 estim.)
Adult Literacy	Rate 42%
HIV/AIDS Prevalence	rate 5,5% (estimated national average 2003)
Access to safe drinking water	38% (2003)
Birth Registration	29% (registered children under five years)

Source SIDA Country Report 2004

2.3.3 The major poverty indicators are characterized by: (i) a low life expectancy at birth (45.8 years in 2004); (ii) the vast majority of the Angolan people, 68% in 2001, living below the poverty line; (iii) very low access to clean water (38 % of the population in 2003); (iv) low access to medical care services, which is quite limited in the rural areas (30 %); (v) a very high infant mortality rate (123/1000 in 2004); and lastly (vi) a high rate of chronic malnutrition (45%). Meanwhile, the lack of access to production areas due to the destruction of infrastructure in rural areas, poor maintenance of rural roads, and the existence of landmines (about 13 million or one mine per capita) significantly impedes the country's agricultural development and is a serious threat to human life.

2.3.4 No reliable participatory poverty assessment study has been carried out, and consequently poor people's own accounts and views of the situation cannot be reported. Similarly, gender-specific poverty assessments are only available to a very limited extent. Given the social, cultural, economic and political situation in Angola, poverty strikes women and children particularly hard. Poverty is greater in female headed households, a situation that is particularly evident in rural areas. Many women are also *de facto* heads of household because of being members of polygamous households, male labour migration or conscription. The number of female headed households is reported at 31% of all households and according to a survey conducted by MINADER/ FAO (2004) they are the majority in the category of *households living in extreme poverty*.

2.3.5 Increasing economic activity among women outside the home has not reduced the amount of unpaid work they are required to perform in the home, which has led to an increase in their total workload. This also means that children have to be left without any supervision whatsoever from an early age. In addition, many cultural attitudes help keep women in a subordinate position both in the family and in the community at large. In practice, there is no equality between women and men in Angola, despite some progress made in the area of women's legal rights. To ensure family survival, many children have to take up paid work, often

for long hours. A frighteningly large number of children are failing to attend school and those who lack identity documents have no access to education. The country's children are in every sense at risk. Parallel to many other transforming factors, these trends cause important changes in family relations. The role of women is changing, which affects the welfare of children and creates an imbalance in gender roles.

2.4 Macroeconomic Overview

2.4.1 The Angolan National Assembly adopted the budget for 2005 in mid-December 2004. 23% of the budget is planned for the social sectors, including health, education, social security, and housing; this is a decrease compared to 2004. The social sectors also often suffer in terms of actual budget execution where they may only receive around 60% of the planned budget. Another constraint highlighted by stakeholders with regard to development funding is the problem of prioritization of activities leading to slow and ill focused service delivery, which often does not reflect the needs of the people.

2.4.2 During the war an estimated 50 % of the agricultural sector's contribution to the GDP was lost. However, GDP continued to grow throughout the period mainly because of a steady growth of the mining sector (oil and diamonds), while growth in the domestic economy was more sluggish. The GDP grew in the course of the present decade at an average annual rate of 3.4%, in comparison the population grew at 3.1% making it much more challenging for the domestic economy to generate satisfactory levels of employment for poverty reduction. On the other hand, the mining sector, which has a rather poor backward and forward entrepreneurial linkage, grew at a healthy annual average of 6.2%. Therefore, while the overall GDP reported economic growth the actual benefits did not trickle down to the rural poor.

2.4.3 The lack of statistical data is a serious obstacle to any valid analysis of the basic macroeconomic disparities within the Angolan economy. Most of the employment that could be decisive in solving Angola's poverty problem should be created in the non-oil domestic economy, and especially within the agriculture sector where most poor people live and work. Unfortunately, there are no reliable statistics that show how poverty has evolved in the few years of peace.

2.4.4 Recently a gender budgeting initiative has been introduced in Angola. The overall objective of gender budgeting is "to advocate for and support the engendering of economic governance and leadership in order to increase women's participation in decision-making processes that shape women's lives and to respond to challenges emerging from the process of globalisation (UNIFEM, 2000). The method includes a gender responsive approach in the budget process and intends to benefit the promotion of women and gender equality and to identify needs and gaps. Gender budgeting also requires ministries to gather gender disaggregated data, which might assist Angola to alleviate the scarcity of data.

2.5 Donor Interventions and Cooperation

2.5.1 The donor community provides support to civil society and women's organisations. However, overall plans for integrating those efforts are weak. It would be helpful to the implementation of the poverty reduction and reconstruction plans to develop an overall policy for participatory approach, including the private and public sector. This would require building alliances to improve the national gender machinery. Civil society has a challenge in its dialogue with the GoA, and ensuring accountability for improving the living conditions of the people and providing an enabling environment for such overall initiatives. To this end, it will be important

to strengthen the coordination among the donors, and provide multi-donor support in various areas within the gender work. The donors appreciate the new focus on gender issues, which is an indicator of the donors' determination to improve the democratic conditions of women's necessary share in this respect.

2.5.2 The UN planning framework system has integrated a gender mainstreaming system. Gender budgeting¹ is now being supported by UNIFEM, which assists the Ministry of Finance. Assistance for legal issues important for gender equality is provided by UNIFEM, OHCHR, and UNDP. HIV/AIDS is a top priority of the UN in cooperation with the government. UNDP is the most visible donor in terms of governance and has ongoing programmes related to election procedures. A new programme has recently been initiated by in cooperation with UNFPA, UNIFEM and UNDP, representing interventions and measures in the process of fighting violence against women.

2.5.3 Close co-operation with the UN system has continued throughout the years. All major donors took an active part preparing the phasing out of OCHA's presence in Angola in 2004 and in drawing up plans for an UNDAF in Angola for the period 2005–2008. In the transition of moving towards a developmental phase, the Government is expected to assume the overall responsibility for reconstruction and long-term development of the country. This is reflected in the Poverty Reduction Strategy 2004–2008 which addresses reconstruction and development needs in the context of reaching the Millennium Goals.

2.5.4 In addition, a great number of international NGOs are present in Angola, operating in a wide range of activities, including support to war returnees and resettlement-oriented activities, as well as demining, health and education programmes, urban water and sanitation projects, HIV/AIDS information campaigns, advocacy on human rights, support to women's groups and other organisations providing social work, projects targeting the reduction of domestic violence, and training and capacity building in a wide range of sectors. Bilateral and multilateral donors cooperate with NGOs in implementing programmes within the social sectors. There are important ongoing efforts to strengthen the National Institute for Statistics (INE) both in capacity and institution building. The INE, under the Ministry of Planning, is the key body for providing the country with national statistics in demographic statistics as well as within the social and economic sectors. Angola has a National Plan for Statistics, which was presented in 2002², outlines the targets. There are some delays in implementation, but activities are taking place within the economic, demographic and the social sectors as well implementing a nationwide household survey starting in January 2006 are underway, assisted by funds and experts from the Government of Norway (GoN). Another initiative is a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) – assisted and funded by the World Bank. The World Bank, EU and some bilateral donor agencies are contributing extensively to the education sector. According to representatives of the women's organisations consulted, the most critical concern for the development of Angola is the development of management skills rather than mere grants.

¹ Gender budgeting has been introduced in some developed as well as in developing countries. Some bi- and multilateral donors are involved in gender budgeting activities, among them UNIFEM. The overall objective of gender budgeting is "to advocate for and support the engendering of economic governance and leadership in order to increase women's participation in decision-making processes that shape women's lives and to respond to challenges emerging from the process of globalisation (UNIFEM, 2000). The method includes a gender responsive approach in the budget process and intends to benefit the promotion of women and gender equality and to identify needs and gaps.

² Plano Estatístico Nacional de Médio Prazo 2002-2004, Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Luanda, 2002.

2.5.5 The ADB's intervention strategy within the framework of the 2005-2007 RBCSP aims at helping the Government to implement the 2003-2010 PRRP so as to meet the challenges of the post-conflict phase. ADB's Country Strategy for Angola gives priority to poverty reduction in rural areas and to private sector development, areas that match the priorities in the Angolan development plans, as well as targets within the MDG framework.

Table 2.2: Partnership Framework: Donor Interventions by Sector

Areas of Intervention	Donors
Social sector -Health -Education and vocational training -Reintegration of vulnerable groups	France, Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, ADB, World Bank, EU, UNDP, UNFPA, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNIFEM, ADB
Productive sector -Agriculture and fisheries -Food security -Private sector development -Environment	France, USA, FAO, IFAD, World Bank, ADB,
Infrastructure and public utilities -Sanitation, and water -PIP	Italy, Spain, UK, DFID, Sweden, EU, WHO, World Bank, ADB, Eximbank of China, Eximbank of India, Portuguese exporting Bank and Brazil
Governance : -Democracy and human rights -Strengthening of the civil society -Transparency -Strengthening of local authorities	Italy, Norway, USA and USAID, DFID, Switzerland, Sweden, UNDP, FAO, UN - Habitat, OHCHR
Macroeconomic management -Building institutional capacity -Improving efficiency in the public sector	World Bank, UNFPA, UNDESA, ADB

Source: ADB: Angola – Result-based Country Strategy Paper 2005-2008, ADB, 2005.

3. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 The National PRSP

3.1.1 **Plans for Poverty Reduction: Estratègia de Combate à Probeza (ECP):** The Government of Angola (GoA) has developed an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan (PRSP) for the 2003-2005 period, including priorities identified by the different sector ministries. The GoA has identified ten top priority areas for intervention as strategic to combat poverty such as: (i) Social Reinsertion; (ii) Security and civil Protection; (iii) Food Security and Rural Development; (iv) HIV/AIDS; (v) Education; (vi) Health; (vii) Basic Infra structures; (viii) Employment and Professional Formation (ix) Governance; and (x) Macroeconomic Management.

3.1.2 One of the key tasks of the ECP work program would be to strengthen the availability and reliability of relevant sex-disaggregated and gender-relevant data, to provide a more solid foundation for understanding and acting on the gender dimensions of growth and poverty reduction in Angola. In the absence of a detailed review of the portfolio, the ECP/PRSP for the country has been briefly reviewed so as to assess the extent to which it captures gender issues adequately.

3.1.3 The review came up with the finding that while gender issues are addressed in some key areas (education/literacy, malnutrition), and brief references are made in the discussion of agriculture and HIV/AIDS, there are a number of missed opportunities for addressing gender

concerns highlighted in the issues raised in this review. These suggest that more explicitly gender-focused work is needed to address: land rights, transport, agriculture, water and sanitation, and the efforts to modernize Angola agricultural sector and to improve labour productivity. The core reason for this is that these gender-based disparities have been shown to impede economic growth and to reduce the effectiveness of poverty reduction efforts.

3.1.4 In line with ECP, all government ministries have defined plans and targets. The Post-conflict Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Programme (PRRP) for the 2003-2005 period is being implemented, and is the framework document which ADB relates to in the cooperation with Angolan authorities. This medium term plan defines short and medium term development goals, including social sectors such as health, education and public infrastructure. The ECP priorities include:

- a) Improving the macro-economic framework, including conducive conditions for private investment, that provide necessary incentives for developing a sound industrial base with links to the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors that will open up for income-generating employment.
- b) Development of Social Sectors through demobilization of soldiers and reintegration of displaced persons through skills and capacity training programmes, improved education facilities, increased literacy, particularly of women (as part of the Education for All Programme), increased access to health services including improvements of maternal and child health care, and an increased fight against HIV/AIDS through improved institutional capacity in the health sector, the provision of vocational training courses to develop human resources, and enhanced the young population's capacity in the rural and urban labour market.
- c) Rural Development and Environmental Protection through improvements in the conditions for rehabilitation of the rural areas with the aim of increasing agricultural production, improved food security, bringing back farmers; reversing urban migration, and reducing pressure on urban areas owing to the establishment of several institutional mechanisms facilitating implementation and monitoring of the process; rehabilitation of small scale local road-systems, training of farmers, reactivating rural trade; and securing a sustainable environment. Plans for rural-women-promotion units are defined as part of the plans.
- d) Rehabilitation of basic infrastructure through a programme for rebuilding roads and railways, ports and airports, repairing the water supply and sanitation and waste systems, power stations, electricity and telephone systems, and building new water points and regulations for safe water.
- e) Improving Governance through the increased strength of the judicial system, improved knowledge about rights and freedoms, laws, regulations, public administration reform to improve services, territorial de-concentration and decentralisation, modernisation of public finance, restructuring the planning system, and restructuring the human resources management system.

3.1.5 International Legal Instruments and Conventions: Angola ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1984. Other ratified international instruments are the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1989,

the International Covenant on Economics and Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR). Another international instrument ratified by the GoA is the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development and its Addendum on the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Children. It commits SADC Heads of State and Governments to: i) achieving at least the target of 30 per cent women participation in parliament by the year 2005; ii) promoting women's full access to, and control over, productive resources to reduce the level of poverty among women; iii) repealing and reforming all laws, amending constitutions and changing social practices which still subject women to discrimination; iv) taking urgent measures to prevent and deal with the increasing levels of violence against women and children.

3.2 Legal Framework and Women's Legal Status

3.2.1 Article 18 of the 1992 Angolan Constitution entrenched the principle of equality and non-discrimination between citizens on the basis of race, gender, political affiliation or religion. In the ongoing revision of the Constitution some areas relating to gender and women will be changed.

3.2.2 Statutory (civil) law versus customary law. Large parts of the Angolan population live in traditionally organized communities governed by customary law. Marriage, property rights, custody of children, adultery and establishment of paternity are all important issues that are usually treated according to customary law. The constitution and, more specifically, family law are detached from the traditionally accepted rules and measures to resolve family matters, which mean that analysis of women's status in society and family, cannot be limited to the review of the constitution or family law alone. The dichotomy between statutory law and customary law, which finds less attention, is usually explained by the need to create a unified legal system as one of the components of nation-building after independence, thus avoiding ethnic and regional cleavage of the country.

3.2.3 Property, land tenure and inheritance: According to the constitution, land is the property of the state, although it can be transferred to individuals and corporations. The smallholder farming communities are mostly affected by gender conflicts regarding the control of land. Generally, women have had restricted access to and control over land in most parts of the country. However, the situation has differed from region to region and between ethnic groups according to their social organization (patrilineal or matrilineal) and the farming systems introduced during colonial times. Today, land tenure patterns might be totally transformed, as social and economic relations have undergone profound changes because of the war and the displacement of millions of people during the last decade. Very little is known about changes in land tenure, apart from what can be learned in the overpopulated peri-urban areas where an open land struggle is taking place in the fight for survival. Today, vast rural areas have been abandoned, as people have sought refuge in or around the provincial capitals. *Land tenure will probably become one of the most burning issues in a post-war and resettlement situation in Angola.* New land rights legislation has recently been approved by the Parliament, after long public and political discussions.

3.2.4 Family law has established the equal right and responsibility of husband and wife in the management of the assets of the household. One critical issue, which is not considered by the law, is possession of the dwelling after separation or divorce. Many families in towns or cities live in houses or rooms without any formal registration or without a tenancy contract. In particular, poor women are totally unprotected after separation and they are often evicted with their children. Concerning inheritance and ownership of common assets, women are often

treated unfavourably by husbands, in spite of the rights established by the family law statutes. In the UN CEDAW's comments on the last periodic report presented by the GoA, (CEDAW, 2004), serious concerns were raised especially in relation to rural women's low political participation, their lack of human rights and access to resources and services such as health care, education and income-generation. While these comments did not bring up land rights explicitly, they reiterated the need for a review of the Constitution to provide legislation in line with Angola's adherence to ratified international conventions.

3.2.5 Statistics covering the prevalence of polygamous families are not available. However, the number of polygamous marriages may have increased during the war due to the death and/or migration of men. Problems related to polygamy are the responsibility for children, paternal accountability and inheritance. Men are likely to have children with several women but the economic responsibility is often left with the mother. After divorce, women have no rights to the marital property, yet are left alone with the responsibility for their children. As a consequence of the prevalence of traditional practices the family institution will present challenges for the implementation of the civil Family Law Code at national and local levels.

3.2.6 Labour legislation and social security: The National Labour Code has endorsed equal treatment for men and women without discrimination. In 1997 ratified the SADC declaration on gender and development. Gender discrimination in the workplace or in any other labour-related activity is interpreted as an infringement of the law. The goal is equal salary for women and men, access to the same kind of vocational training, and career possibilities. Women have the right to three months maternity leave and to breastfeeding intervals, while employers have no right to dismiss a woman within one year after her giving birth. Social security legislation on allowances and old-age pensions is equally non-discriminatory. Nevertheless, the main problem is capacity of implementation and enforcement of labour and social security legislation which is poor and combined with the fragile administrative system has resulted in weak impact of the positive legislations. Another limitation is the fact that only a small percentage of the Angolan population is employed wage earners, and covered by the legally established benefits.

3.2.7 Gender and Violence: One of the most serious concerns relating to women and gender relations is the high prevalence of domestic violence. Angola has no specific laws for domestic violence or marital rape. The Penal Code imposes only lenient penalties for crimes of a sexual nature. Sexual and domestic violence against women and girls is widespread but few cases are reported to the police and/or prosecuted. Women are reluctant to report cases to the police given their attitude towards domestic and sexual violence, and the judiciary is distant and virtually non-existent in the provinces. Unmarried rape victims in rural areas are, moreover, often expected to marry the perpetrator as otherwise they might not find a husband. The high level of violence has been explained by the high level of poverty, frustration and desperation after a long lasting war. In addition young girls who are left to care for children in the home are unprotected and run the risk of falling victim to sexual violence and other forms of abuse.

3.2.8 In order to alleviate the problem MINFAMU is running centres for victims of domestic violence. The activities are also targeted at men in efforts to change attitudes towards domestic violence. Many women bring their infants to their work place, and leave their toddlers at home. The small children run the risk of becoming undernourished, while young girls are prevented from going to school as they are tied to the home with child care and household duties.

3.2.9 Gender and Decision Making: The pattern of gender in political participation in Angola shows a very low representation of women in the established political institutions, such as parliament, cabinet, leadership in political parties and local government bodies.

Table 3.1: Indicators of Gender, Political Participation and Decision-making

	M	F	Total	% F
Members of Parliament	193	27	220	12
Ministers	27	2	29	6,8
Vice Ministers	40	9	49	18
Governors	18	0	18	0
Vice Governors	39	2	41	4,8
Municipal Administrator	126	4	130	3
Deputy Municipal Administrator	122	5	127	3,9
Communal Administrator	307	9	316	2,8
Deputy Communal Administrator	206	9	215	4,1
Soba	7	0	7	0
Lawyers	289	113*	402	28
Magistrates (all levels)	286	58	344	17
Ambassadors	70	6	76	7,8
Diplomats	306	86	392	21,9

*All women lawyers are in the Province of Luanda, except one in Huila.

Source: MINFAMU, 2005.

3.2.10 In the National Assembly, 27 (12%) out of 220 members are women³. In central government bodies and ministries 15% are women (12 women, 68 men)⁴. While this percentage is way below the SADC commitment, in other areas women have managed to make inroads into areas reserved for men in other countries. For Instance, among the political parties represented in the Parliament, 1 out of 12 party leaders is a woman. Among the political parties' vice presidents, 1 out of 3 is a woman. The Parliament's 9 Commissions have 3 women leaders/commissioners. However, among the 205 members of these commissions only 29 are women.⁵

3.2.11 The figures at local government levels are consecutively more devastating. The further the distance to the centres, the less participation of women in government bodies seems to be the rule. Among the 18 Provincial Governors, there is only one woman. At the provincial level the women's political representation is 3%⁶. No statistics are available for the municipal level. Among the 7 *sobas* charged with the task of land distribution, all members are men, indicating that traditional local power structures are male dominated. While the trend in the low participation of women in decision making positions is common in the region, it is surprising that Angolan women have not managed to increase their participation in parliament and local government structures. This is surprising given their prominent role as combatants and supporters during the long war.

3.2.12 There is still a need for national reconciliation, and women voters and women politicians represent an important resource for consolidating democracy in Angola. While women voters feared participation in the last elections due to the atmosphere of violence,, the preparation of the next election should take special steps to avoid a similar situation. Angolan women should mobilise, form a cross-political movement, and provide a sound base for the political mobilisation of women.

³ Assembleia Nacional, 2005.

⁴ Diário da República, 2005.

⁵ Assembleia Nacional, 2005.

⁶ Ministério da Administração do Território, 2005.

3.3 Institutional Framework

The National Gender Machinery

3.3.1 **The Ministry for Family Issues and the Advancement of Women (MINFAMU)**, established in 1997, is the GoA's executing agency for promoting women's rights and needs in government, civil society, and in the private sector. It aims to build gender awareness and support gender focal points in ministries. However, it is the respective sector ministries that are responsible for integrating gender equality and women's empowerment goals in sectorial plans and programmes, as identified in the "National Strategy and Plan for Gender Equality". Following the recommendations of PFA, the government prepared the "National Strategy and Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality by the Year 2005", (2002). The Plan was developed after the so-called Beijing+5 Conference: "Women 2000: Gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century". The Plan cuts across different sectors and areas of women's development and has been prepared through consultations and discussion with different stakeholders comprising government, NGOs both local and national, women's organisations, civil society representatives and development partners. Several ministries have been identified as line or sector ministries with regards to implementation of the plan. MINFAMU is responsible for the regular reporting to the CEDAW. The latest available report (2004)⁷ and the discussion in UN CEDAW, July 2004, revealed that the UN had critical concerns regarding the conditions for women in Angola and how the GoA is following up the obligations in ratifying the Convention. The Commission for the Status of Women (CSW) was not satisfied with the efforts done to reduce poverty, since women represent the most vulnerable segment of the population. According to MINFAMU, changes and efforts to improve the situation for women are in process, and referred to ongoing implementation of programmes.

3.3.2 The GOA has laid out its policy on gender equality in its *National Strategy to Promote Gender Equality up to year 2005*. This strategy aimed to accelerate "the participation of women in positions of responsibility in terms of social, economic, political, and family spheres, at all levels and at any stage of their lives, observing the principles of equality, development and peace". The strategy is based on human rights declarations (1948), CEDAW, the UN convention of Children Right's, on the action platforms of Dakar, Cairo and Beijing, and the CPLP declaration (communiqué from the Portuguese speaking countries, Maputo June 2000). The National Strategy was adopted in 2001 by the GOA, and will be implemented under the coordination of the Ministry of Family and Women's Affairs in partnership with all line ministries. MINFAMU also aims to increase its own capacities for formulating policies of gender and development and for coordination of gender related activities in the country.

3.3.3 The **PRRP/ ECP** have defined objectives targeting women and gender equality. These are further developed by MINFAMU in the National Strategy and the Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality by 2006. Priorities and targets identified are: poverty reduction, gender equality, increased women's economic and political participation and participation in decision making processes, improved access to education and access to basic health services including maternal and reproductive health services, HIV/AIDS prevention, improved legal conditions as well as human rights for women and children, as well as domestic violence control and prevention.

⁷ In 2004 GoA presented for the first time regular reports to CEDAW. 4 reports were presented, being the 1st, 2nd, and a combined 3rd and 4th Report. The reports were presented and discussed in 2 separate meetings. (CSW, 2004).

3.3.4 The structure of the Ministry is decentralised at the provincial level. Gender Focal Points have been appointed to coordinate gender and women's issues in all ministries. The Gender Focal Point system was established in 1997. The responsible unit for overseeing the implementation of the national strategy is the Multi-Sector Coordinating Gender Council coordinated by MINFAMU, with the participation of other government institutions' gender focal points, NGOs and civil society organisations. According to the Gender Focal Point representatives meeting, the Gender Focal Point System is not working as intended in addressing the monitoring and implementation of the gender policy due to weak capacities, lack of technical information and training as well as the necessary tools and guidelines for mainstreaming gender. Some even address the establishment of the MINFAMU as a marginalisation of women and gender equality issues, addressing the low budget and limited staff provided to the Ministry.

3.3.5 With gender equality having been on the agenda for more than two decades of international development assistance cooperation, there is now a tendency for *gender policy evaporation*⁸. This has resulted in marginalisation of certain gender mainstreaming priorities and issues. The National Gender Strategy acknowledges that most of the legal, social and economic difficulties and shortcomings that prevent women, and many men, from overcoming poverty and securing a better future for their children are as a result of low government spending and attention to important areas like education and health.

3.3.6 National Gender Planning and Instruments: Building up gender-disaggregated databases within all relevant sectors represents an important target in the Gender Strategy. The setting up of statistical databases as key instruments in planning for development and poverty reduction is taking place and will improve opportunities for improvements in operationalising national plans. There are important ongoing efforts to strengthen the National Institute for Statistics (INE) both in capacity and institution building. The INE, under the Ministry of Planning, is the key body for providing the country with national statistics in demographic statistics as well as within the social and economic sectors. Angola has a National Plan for Statistics, which was presented in 2002⁹. The plan outlines the targets for building up statistical databases within these areas. The status of the implementation of the plan is that there are some delays in building up databases in the various priority areas, but that activities are taking place within the economic, demographic and the social sectors as well. Plans for implementing a nationwide household survey starting in January 2006. In 2006, after the planned household survey more reliable national statistical data at household level and covering all provinces will be available.

3.3.7 Civil Society and National Gender Machinery: The country has a large number of NGOs and civil society organisations. Nation-wide NGOs, such as Angola Women's Organisation, the women's wing of the MPLA (OMA), Rede Mulher (umbrella organisation coordinating the women's NGOs), and Women, Peace and Development are the largest and the most influential and coordinate closely with MINFAMU on certain activities. Many other women's organisations and NGOs are working in the field. The activities of the national NGOs are wide, ranging from church organisations, providing social programmes, to more politically-oriented organisations. In addition, there are NGOs running affordable private health clinics, often on a volunteer basis, providing assistance to rural and urban poor in places where public health facilities are inadequate or entirely lacking.

3.3.8 Women's representation in **trade unions** has been very limited in Angola. However, in 2005, the National Committee for Women was accepted by the Federation of Trade Unions of

⁸ Gender Manual: A Practical Guide for Development Policy Makers and Practitioners. DFID, 2002.

⁹ Plano Estatístico Nacional de Médio Prazo 2002-2004, Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Luanda, 2002.

Angola, and was included in the Federation. According to the representatives, there are huge gaps in employment for women. In addition, women in the informal sector, such as domestic workers, have no rights in terms of legal rights as employees. The National Committee for Women works on issues related to increasing the number of organised women and the mobilisation of women, and it takes part in the public discussion on women workers' rights. Several analyses of the women's movement portray it as being rather weak and lacking the necessary power to have real political influence.

4. GENDER ANALYSIS BY SECTOR

4.1 Gender and Employment

4.1.1 Only 45% of the population of Angola is economically active. Of these 54% are women involved in farming¹⁰ and only 3% are involved in non-farming activities in the informal sector. The national unemployment rate stands at 45% and the urban unemployment rate is estimated on average to be 46%, and 48% in Luanda. According to UNDP, women represent 70% of the workers in the informal sector while the 2001 survey showed that 85% of female heads of household and 75% of male heads of household are self-employed or work in informal private sector enterprises (UNICEF, 2003).

4.1.2 In Angola the national literacy level is extremely low for both men and women, but women and girls are even worse affected. 43% of adult women have never gone to school (40 per cent of men) and the average schooling among adult rural women is less than one year. The consequences of the lower educational level among women is evident on the formal labour market where they hold the least qualified jobs, if they are employed at all.

4.1.3 Women's participation in other sectors of the economy is as follows: industry, 17%; construction, 11%; formal commerce, 25%; commercial agriculture and fishing, 26%. In the "non-production" sectors: community services, 28%; education and science, about 36%; culture and art, 49%; public administration, 29%; health care services, about 42%. Women have formed associations on the basis of occupational and economic roles, which have played a positive role in projecting and defending their economic interests. Women in the informal sector of the economy which by definition means non registered and un protected, have no established place of business, do not pay taxes, and suffer persecution by the authorities. These factors have a negative impact on the possibilities for organizing and accessing opportunities which are already scarce in terms of training and access to the means of production and to markets.

4.1.4 **Micro-finance:** The problem of accessing credit, although widespread throughout Angolan society, falls heaviest on the economic activities of women, who struggle with special difficulties because they often do not have the collateral that lenders require. The GoA is building capacities in terms of providing micro-finance to the urban and peri-urban poor population. There are several micro-finance schemes going on such as through Banco Sul and Banco Nacional Popular. To strengthen the institutional framework of those programmes, Banco Nacional de Angola (BNA) has taken the initiative to consider regulatory micro-finance legislation which is too weak. In addition, BNA has initiated a review of all ongoing micro-finance programmes in order to develop a national micro-finance policy and strategy and to create a conducive environment for small enterprise development. Many small income-generating and time-saving projects for women have been planned during the short interval of

¹⁰ Angola, Women and Rural Development, MINADER/FAO, 2004.

relative peace and **some micro-credit programmes** have been introduced in peri-urban or rural areas largely excluding the most isolated rural areas.

4.2 The Agriculture Sector

4.2.1 Agriculture and the forestry Sector is the second source of growth of the Angolan economy. Although it now contributes only 8.8% to GDP, it is the primary sector which provides employment and income for about 60% of the population, and more particularly to women who constitute about 70% of the active agricultural labour force. The agricultural sector, being the major sector for household income in the country has been lacking nearly all forms of inputs and supplies during the war and in the post-war era. The country's agricultural sector is also characterized by the use of rudimentary and **manual soil preparation practices**, low yield crop seeds due to limited use of agricultural inputs and lack of technical advice and credit facilities. However, the use of oxen is widespread spread in central, southern and south-western provinces.

4.2.2 The ECP has identified the following areas for agricultural development: strengthening the traditional production capacity of the agricultural sector; revitalizing the domestic market system; promote sustainable development of natural resources; create of favourable conditions for development of the private sector; and promote institutional strengthening with a view to making the municipal administration the focal point for rural development. These focal areas are now the guiding development principles, followed by MINADER, and are expected to be further refined to become more location and sub-sector specific plans and activities. The Government formulated a long-term (2025) and medium-term (2005-2009) Development Programme, which presently is the subject of discussion with development partners.

4.2.3 The 2004 *Agricultural Sector Review* (ASR) identified the following key strategic areas to improve the overall productivity in the agricultural sector: (i) increased resources for the implementation of the agricultural policy; (ii) increased investments to improve food security; (iii) incentives for increased investment in the sector; (iv) institutional development, capacity building and modernisation; (v) human resource training; and (vi) sustainable management of natural resources and modernisation of the sector. While the ASR describes the situation of women in specific sections of the final report, this is a key area that should be elaborated more fully by the different stakeholders.

4.2.4 In the agriculture sector, it is estimated that adult men work 5 hours a day on the farm, while women work 6 hours; men work 3 hours a day off-farm and women 2.5 hours. Besides those figures, household work, which is women's responsibility in rural areas, must be taken into account. Some estimates conclude that farming women work 14 hours a day on household and economic activities if they have a husband and 15 hours a day if they are single¹¹. Those figures and estimates indicate that women's total contribution to the agricultural production implies a huge amount of daily working hours to meet the needs of the household. During the war, women upheld traditional agricultural expertise, in times when extension activities as well as access to agricultural inputs ceased to exist. They are still today responsible for household food security and thus comprise the majority involved in food crop production. Due to the impact of the war, food crop production has been negatively affected, resulting in serious household food insecurity.

¹¹ MINADER/FAO (2004): Review of Agricultural Sector and Food Security – Strategy and Investment Priority Setting (TCP/AND/207), p. 18.

4.2.5 MINADER recently initiated an **Agricultural Extension Programme**, which so far covers 8 provinces. The intention is to extend the programme to all provinces by 2006. However, the programme has no specific gender equity strategy. One of the major challenges facing MINADER is the loss of skilled personnel from the government sector to the private sector¹². Many programmes reach women since they constitute the majority in their programme areas. All the ongoing activities have a social component, and the majority of personnel recruited to fill the outstation field positions are women, because men are away at war.

4.2.6 Rural households depend greatly on women's food production and, whenever possible, the marketing of surplus produce. Rural trade has practically ceased, as well as the marketing of agricultural surplus due to lack of security and expensive transport costs. Farming is limited to a few resistant and secure crops such as cassava, which worsens the nutritional situation in rural families. There are few economic alternatives for rural women apart from agriculture. Collecting firewood is mainly the task of women and children. Scarcity results in having to walk long distances, or in purchasing fuel wood or charcoal which increases household expenses and further reduces disposable income.

4.2.7 Most of the agricultural production depends on small-holders who grow rain-fed food crops on plots averaging 2-3 ha. On the other hand, the **small-holder household plots** do not exceed 0.2 ha in areas with irrigated agriculture. It is estimated that traditional peasant farmers account for 80% of the agricultural production, with 18% and 2% respectively for medium-size and large-scale commercial farmers. There are five (5) farming systems distributed according to the agro-ecological zones of the country: (i) cassava farming associated with small ruminants; (ii) coffee growing in the highlands; (iii) maize associated with vegetables in the suburbs of big urban centres; (iv) millet and sorghum associated with livestock activities; and (v) intensive fruit and vegetable farming systems based on irrigation and conservation of surface waters.

4.2.8 **Small-Scale gravity or pumped systems** are essentially for smallholder commercial cultivation of maize, vegetables and fruits. Water harvesting in lowlands and depressions is reserved for small-holder family holdings. The potential for this system of irrigation abounds in the central and eastern part of Angola, which has sufficient but unequally distributed rainfall. To address the issues of farmer participation, under-funding and improvement on management, GoA has just (2005) established SOPHIR, Society for the Management of Irrigation Schemes, an umbrella public-private sector association, with shares from the state (30%) and private sector (70%). IDA (25%) and the National Unit for State Interventions (IAPE) (75%) which funds the maintenance of such projects hold GoA's share.

4.2.9 **Land Tenure:** Legal rights to land are a basic requirement in any agricultural development plan. In post-war Angola, land rights represent a challenging legal and social issue both in rural and urban areas. For the agricultural sector, there are different categories of land tenure and land rights. At present, Angola has publicly owned land - Soba – the unit of communal land that is managed by the local village elder, distributed by him to all adults of the community according to the villagers' needs and the availability of labour. Each adult member has at least two pieces of land, one for use in the rainy season, one for the dry season¹³. Women's land use rights are allocated through their husbands. However, there are exceptions. Widowed women might inherit land in trust for their sons which are then allocated to the sons upon marriage. Women that are single or divorced, and widows who have lost all their sons, are

¹² The movement of qualified persons from the government sector to the private sector is a result of government's policy, a process that is needed for the development of the private sector.

¹³ See for instance the Agricultural Sector Review, MINADER et al (2004), p. 22.

forced to return to their families, and might be given a small area to farm. They might have to negotiate use of land for every season. The high number of female-headed households in rural areas also indicates that women are vulnerable in the process of getting access to land. Limited information is available on how the land rights and access to land favour or disfavour women in practice..

4.2.10 Fisheries: The fishery sector is generally male dominated in Angola, with men engaging in the actual fishing activities as well as industrial fishery and large scale transport and distribution of fresh and processed fish. Women are mainly involved in the buying, processing and selling of fish and in some cases engage in in-land fishing. According to this division of labour, women in fishing communities are also responsible for household food security. For this purpose, they may use traditional methods of fishing for providing fish for consumption in the home. As a result the fish resources are insufficient and inadequate for household consumption and nutrition. In the fish processing activities, women use traditional methods, such as firewood for smoking, which has a negative impact on natural resources and does not allow for expansion of these activities because of the time needed for the whole process. Thus, improvements in fishing technology and methods will contribute to poverty reduction and gender responsive development.

4.2.11 Environmental degradation and its consequences on women: The national gender strategy points to women as “intimately related to nature”, in their capacity as managers of the resources of the household. The Environment Law (law no. 5/98) has all the ingredients of a modern law for the management and protection of the environment, but it is not explicitly gender aware. There is a risk that women will not be consulted on environmental issues, as they lack political representation and organization. The overwhelming majority of the population lacks access **to energy resources** other than firewood for cooking, and only in urban areas is it possible to use gas or paraffin oil. Deforestation is one of the most dramatic environmental consequences of the war and of the subsequent overpopulation of Luanda and the provincial capitals. **Landmines** are still a risk for the rural population, especially affecting the agriculture sector. Demining has been rather slow mainly due to the high cost involved in the process and the vastness of the areas needing demining. The key issue is considered to be construction of a sustainable transport system which has to be done in close cooperation with demining authorities.

Gaps and Challenges

4.2.12 Identified gender gaps in the agricultural sector are: (i) access to economic resources such as productive land, cash and credit; (ii) tools, agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizer and pesticides; (iii) skills, technological knowledge; (iv) market institutions and market access; (v) income generating projects; (vi) research; (vii) public infrastructure including transport. The Ministry of Agriculture has no specific policy to reach women farmers and there seems to be little awareness regarding the principal gender issues relating to land rights and subsistence agriculture. Women are supposed to be reached through peasants’ associations where they are members alongside men, and where some are even members of the management committees. *Women farmers* will need not only agricultural extension and input support, but education in home economics, health,

4.2.13 Discussions on access to land and the land policy have to address women’s rights and other gender related issues. Considering the new legislation, several stakeholders have argued that since a large number of households are headed by women, who essentially are only temporary custodians of land passing from father to male heir, women are without land rights. In

practice, land is indeed under the control of men. As discussed earlier, after divorce, separation or death, a woman faces the risk that the husband's family will take everything of value (including land) from the wife. The fact that women also have the least social and no effective decision-making powers women and female-headed household returnees are disadvantaged by being allocated smaller areas of land than male headed households. In the process of implementing and institutionalising new land legislation the inclusion of gender equity goals will be of vital importance in providing sustainable livelihoods in rural areas. The planned nationwide household survey to be conducted by INE in 2006 is likely to provide new data for all the 18 provinces. The results of the household survey and the MICS will improve the measures for planning new interventions in the rural areas and in the agricultural sector. More adequate statistics represent an important tool towards this end.

4.2.14 The agricultural sector faces a number of constraints with farmers experiencing limited access to modern services and inputs (improved seed, fertilizers, farm implements, extension, credit and pesticides), a very low technological level, inadequate access to credit, damaged infrastructure including irrigation schemes, under-utilized potential small- and medium-scale irrigation areas, low yields, lack of organisation and apex organizations. However, some noteworthy agricultural development activities are taking place in peri-urban farming which facilitate small farmers' access to credit and their marketing of their produce with the support of NGOs.

4.2.15 Given the high level of poverty and vulnerability in the rural areas, there is sufficient evidence to support the development of employment and entrepreneurship in areas related to processing of agriculture products as well as off-farm enterprises. This will require a concerted effort in improving the skills of the rural population to engage in high-value or added-value type of income-generating activities. Moreover, specific attention will be needed to improve the access to productive the sources including land, cash and credit as well as micro-finance services including savings mobilisation. The CGP has shown that existing laws and regulations in terms of working conditions, wages, and other legal frameworks prevent the development of a sustainable economic sector because they are highly unattractive and unfavourable to women workers who are the majority in the informal sector. Further support will also be needed to improving access to markets, linkages to private sector regional and international institutions with appropriate incentive mechanisms to improve women's economic participation. Gender related research and information and dissemination on employment and economic empowerment will be crucial to enable the rural population to change from subsistence form of economic activities to more profit-oriented enterprises. In order to enable this targeted focus, special attention must be given to demobilization of combatants, reintegration of internally displaced people, and reconstruction of the social and economic infrastructure in the rural areas.

4.2.16 Special policy interventions would be needed in the informal sector to provide development of local markets and to institutionalize economic activities targeted at women with potential for entrepreneurship. Important instruments and framework conditions in this respect would be the creation of micro-finance schemes and similar arrangements to provide women with opportunities within the economic sector both in urban and rural areas. Upgrading of women's skills through training and education would open up new opportunities for the individuals as well as for the economic sector in general. A public investment in the education sector at all levels, including basic education, is necessary to secure a labour force matching the development need of the economic sector.

4.3 Infrastructure Sector

4.3.1 *The Transport Sector:* There is limited documentation available in Angola to allow an in depth a gender analysis of the transport sector. Nevertheless, all institutions and persons consulted refer to the need to reconstruct and rebuild the transport sector as a precondition for all other development interventions. The needs of the rural poor population are different but not necessarily in conflict with the needs of the major economic actors such as mining and commercial farming companies. It has not been possible to identify any targets for women in any transport plans, except that small-scale road systems should be rebuilt. As part of recovery of the agricultural sector, feeder roads and intermediate transport systems targeted at small-holders should be given priority. This would ease women and children's time-consuming activities related to fetching water and fuel wood, as these are normally their responsibility.

4.3.2 *Water and Sanitation:* Less than 1/3 of the population have access to the clean drinking water network of the cities, and only 18% of city dwellers have access to sanitation infrastructure. Only 22% of the drinking water needs of the rural population are covered. These low rates of access are attributable to : (i) the deterioration of infrastructure and distribution networks; (ii) lack of spare parts and poor maintenance; (iii) lack of modern water points in rural areas; (iv) inefficient management by the public operators; and (v) the low institutional capacities of the sector in general. To remedy those inadequacies, the Government promulgated a new law under No. 06/2002 aimed at reforming the sector and improving its service delivery. A development programme for the water and sanitation sector, covering the period 2004-2016, was approved by the Government in January 2004.

4.3.3 A large part of the Luanda population (42%) obtains water from tanks in neighbours' houses or from cistern trucks, which bring water from the River Bengo. These types of sources are far less important in most other cities, where populations depend heavily on wells, rivers, streams and similar sources, with unprotected sources accounting for 18%. Unprotected wells and springs, rivers and rainwater provided water for 60% of the rural population in 1998. It is difficult to draw any meaningful conclusions from these or any other figures about access to 'safe' water. There are no available data on tests of water quality. It is also important to note that, for many households, the 'formal' water sources are only functional some of the time. With respect to physical accessibility, it should be noted that, according to the 1998 survey, 9% of households obtain water from a distance of more than half a kilometre and 1% from more than one kilometre. In those households, fetching water is a major burden, in terms of time, on women and girls.

4.3.4 Another critically important dimension of access is the cost of water, which, in the urban areas and especially in Luanda, has been biased against the poor. This is because the poorest layers of the population in Luanda depend mainly on informal sources of water supply (private tanks and cistern trucks), for which prices have historically been much higher than the official water tariffs charged for water from the mains (and often not paid due to illegal connections and the weakness of the revenue collection system). Consequently, water accounts for an exceptionally high proportion of total household expenditure in the poorest quartile of Luanda households (15.4% in 1998), compared with a national average of 3.7% [INE, n.d.].

4.3.5 The MICS 2001 reported that 60% of the population had adequate access to toilet facilities, with a large disparity between urban and rural areas (74% compared with 26%). Solid waste disposal poses enormous problems in the urban areas, with services effectively limited to the central parts of Luanda, through the Provincial Government's contract with a private service company, Urbana 2000. The peri-urban areas of Luanda and most other cities are largely

unserved. Again, the poorest layers of the urban population are worst affected, resulting in extremely unhealthy living conditions in the informal housing settlements. Along with poor water quality, these environmental sanitation problems are among the principal causes of several major health hazards in urban and peri-urban areas, including malaria and acute diarrhoeal diseases.

Gaps and Challenges:

4.3.6 The national water and sanitation programme has been very weak in identifying gender gaps and in responding to the different needs of women and men. Therefore no specific strategies are identified to mainstream gender in the sector and related activities. This indicates that the sector is in need of support to enable gender mainstreaming throughout the planning process as well as implementation of water and sanitation activities. Moreover, access to safe drinking water can only be improved by reducing both walking distances to the water points as well as waiting time at the points. In addition appropriate water supply technology and sanitation facilities have a high impact on use and maintenance of the facilities and this has not been properly addressed.

4.4 Health Sector

4.4.1 *Sector Plan:* The Government prepared the 2005 budget with a focus on increasing budgetary allocations to the social sectors of health and education whose capacity it intends to strengthen by recruiting 60,000 new staff. Expenditure in the social sectors rose from 20% to 23% of GDP, but remains low considering the enormous needs of the Angolan population. These supplementary resources will allow the Government to strive for the attainment of the MDGs by 2015. In the health sector, the Government intends to reduce under-five and maternal mortality by 75% by 2015, increase access to drinking water in the urban and rural areas to 76% and 48% respectively, and achieve at least 50% access rates to health care by 2006.

4.4.2 The health situation of the Angolan population is poor and below average in sub-Saharan Africa. The estimate of average life expectancy at birth has fallen from 45 years in 2002 to 40.8 years in 2005. For women and men, the rate is expected to be 44.2 years and 40.7 years, respectively (UNICEF, 1999). Some 50% of the population has no access to primary health care services. The rate of malnutrition among children under 5 years old is close to 40%. In 2003, under-five child mortality was 260 per 1,000 births is one of the highest in the world. In the same year, infant mortality was about 138 per 1,000 live births. The number of physicians per 100,000 inhabitants is only 7.6, while the average for Africa is 57.6. Health personnel in general have limited incentives in the public sector; public clinics are limited both in number and in quality, and the number of maternity clinics is especially low. Diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, polio, leprosy and other epidemics represent a huge problem. However, some progress has been made in some areas over the past few years, especially in implementing nationwide vaccination programmes (UNICEF, 2005).

4.4.3 *Maternal and Reproductive Health:* The average fertility rate per woman is 7.1 while the proportion of births attended by trained health personnel was 22.5% in 2003. Many mothers are very young and have many children and a heavy workload. Separated from their families and without advice from older female relatives, caring for children in squatter environments or camps for the displaced becomes problematic. Women and men have limited access to health messages as health structures have collapsed. Moreover, health staff is mostly untrained or unwilling to explain causes and symptoms of diseases, and the administration of drugs is favoured over counselling and prevention. There is no national strategy to promote family

planning and the distribution of contraceptives is done on an *ad hoc* basis, if and when requested by NGOs or provincial health departments.

4.4.4 *The HIV/AIDS* infection rate is said to be lower in Angola than in other countries in the rest of Southern Africa, which could also be attributed to the poor quality of national social statistics and the fact that health authorities base their statistics on estimates. According to the Ministry of Health's *National Strategic Plan for Sexual Transmitted Diseases (STD)*¹⁴, the percentage of the adult population with HIV/AIDS was estimated at 5.5% in 2002. Several projections are presented, and a low estimate scenario estimated that the percentage of the adult population with HIV/AIDS in 2005 would have reached at least 8.41%. Based on this estimate, the number of women infected is presently 348,000, while the male population is 297,190. Due to the pattern of sexual behaviour, where sex with more than one partner is practised and polygamy is prevalent, the population is at high risk of STD and HIV/AIDS. Public expenditures in the health sector for AIDS care represented 5% of the total health budget in 2000. It is estimated that this will increase to 35% by the year 2010. In line with the *National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NSP)*, the strategic elements of importance in fighting the epidemic are the linkage to the *Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan (PRSP)* and the monitoring of the HIV/AIDS situation in connection with that of the PRSP. The NSP was elaborated to allow future interventions to answer needs and detected problems, so as to favour synergies and effective changes at all levels (political, social, economic and institutional). HIV/AIDS education takes place and is increasingly an integral part of the curriculum in teachers' education, but this is not enough to reverse the trend in the coming years. In September 2005, the new *Institute to Fight HIV/AIDS* was inaugurated by government. The establishment of the institute is part of the National Plan and programmes include activities to prevent mother-to-child transmission.

Gaps and Challenges:

4.4.5 It is evident that the collapse of the health infrastructure coupled with the loss of health sector staff and the lack of training and capacity building of existing staff, has led to a serious deterioration of the health of the population. While there are several priorities in this sector, evidence shows that building of infrastructure, recruiting staff, training them and redeploying them in the rural areas should be considered an urgent priority. In addition support should be given to tertiary institutions for the training of medical personnel combined incentive systems to increase recruitment.

4.5 Education Sector

4.5.1 The education sector is characterised by limited government funds, with the majority of the cost being borne by parents. Teachers request salary subsidies, textbooks have to be bought in the market and communities often participate in building and maintaining schools. Isolation and limited possibilities of finding reading material result in both children and adults falling back into illiteracy, although they may have had some years of schooling or literacy classes. Concerning education, the reforms are intended to eradicate adult illiteracy and ensure compulsory access to primary education for all children.

4.5.2 According to the HDI for 2005, combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio is 30% for Angola. The illiteracy rate was 36.9% among the adult population,

¹⁴ Plano Estratégico Nacional para as Infecções de Transmissão Sexual, VIH/SIDA, Angola 2003-2008, Ministry of Health (MINSa), 2003.

while it is 28.4% among men and 45.2% among women.¹⁵ Figures from rural areas are more dramatic where the illiteracy rate among women was 80% and 70% for men. The percentage of children that complete primary education was 69.5% for boys and 59.8% for girls. Girls represented 29.6% of drop-outs due to early pregnancy and their involvement in housework.

4.5.3 The gross enrolment ratios in primary, secondary, vocational and higher education were 75%, 27%, 12.7% and 2.3% respectively. Distribution by province shows that 75% of children in the coastal provinces have primary education, while those in the Southern provinces have considerably lower literacy rates. According to the MICS, in 2003, accessibility of young children to elementary schools remains a problem. It is noted for example that the gross enrolment ratio for children between 6 and 9 years who attend the first cycle of elementary school is 56% and for those between 10 and 11 years who attend the second cycle 6%. About 34% of children below 11 years have never been enrolled in an elementary school. This situation is even more pronounced among girls whose enrolment rates are very low. These low enrolment ratios are the consequence of several factors, notably: (i) saturation and dilapidation of school infrastructure; (ii) lack of teaching materials; (iii) lack of motivation of the teaching staff; and (iv) low output reflected in significant drop-out rates.

4.5.4 The absence of a school mapping system poses an enormous problem to planners; the same applies to the lack of reliable demographic data on the population that could be enrolled in schools because of the absence of a demographic survey since the 1970s. The 2001-2015 integrated strategy for improving the educational system aims at achieving the following objectives: (i) rehabilitation of the infrastructure of primary, secondary, and technical schools; (ii) supply of textbooks, updating of the curricula and procurement of new facilities; (iii) diversification of technical and vocational education programmes to achieve the "education-training-employment" result; (iv) re-orientation and training of all teachers, irrespective of their category; and (v) university and vocational training.

Gaps and Challenges:

4.5.5 Special programmes and incentives for girls' and women's education should continue to be earmarked by the different stakeholders. Likewise, education of teachers should be increased. Education is also important for improving human rights and knowledge of the citizen's obligations and rights in a broader perspective. As pointed out by the CSW, knowledge about legal rights is limited and often unavailable due to people's lack of reading capacity. In spite of these efforts, the disparity between men and women is still striking. In the area of education, the gap between girls and boys is significant for reasons described earlier.

4.5.6 The most marked gender imbalance appears in the interior, with far fewer girls than boys in school. Yet, statistics do not give the full picture. Since attendance and the quality of teaching and learning are not measured, some aspects where patterns can differ between boys and girls remain unknown. Although data show little open resistance to girls' education in Angola, families continue to give priority to boys' education for social and economic reasons, when it becomes more and more expensive and frustrating for families to keep their children at school. Lack of financial security might prevent girls from attending school. Girls' labour in the home is indispensable to most families. Girls are married early; they are not supposed to study for a profession. All such factors affect their education. Girls also have problems with coeducation at

¹⁵ There are various figures for illiteracy rate in Angola given in a variety of sources. According to UNICEF, it is 42% (UNICEF, 2005).

schools, sharing class rooms with boys, which are the norm in Angola. This problem has not been seriously tackled by the relevant authorities.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 The National Context

5.1.1 In general, improved cooperation between the private and public sector and improved partnerships between private sector actors, NGOs and the government are addressed by both the government sector and civil society respondents interviewed. Improved cooperation between the government institutions also seems to be a prerequisite for a more successful implementation of operational action plans in Angola. Another general conclusion brought up at the Concluding Workshop in Luanda relates to the need for more human and financial resources, openly discussed in the plenum with MINFAMU. These recommendations can provide guidelines for enhancing the performance of gender mainstreaming in development programmes.

5.1.2 In order to realize women's empowerment, support systems must be built and care should be taken to ensure that all women are informed of legal rights, poverty reduction strategies, and know where to go for support, and at the same time, to ensure that governments are accountable and live up to their 'contracts' with women. The national legal framework and policies do not institutionalise a practice that favours the defined target of improving gender equality and the advancement of women. Inclusion of the legal standards and sanctions that secure equal rights for men and women should be given special attention in the ongoing revision of the Angolan Constitution. This would lead to creation of a conducive environment that more obviously highlights the respect for human rights and would be possible if men and women are trained to cooperate on equal terms. One of the changes required to achieve *de jure* equality between women and men is the penal provision for domestic violence. Areas of concern are the Family Code, paternal accountability and land rights. In addition, there is a need for research and analysis of customary laws on the allocation of human resources as well as improved advocacy in rural areas. To provide nationwide documentation of the legal practices and the complexity of the key gender issues within the legislation, studies should be initiated with the support from international donors and research institutions. In addition, there is a need for research and analysis of customary laws on the allocation of human resources as well as improved advocacy in rural areas.

5.1.3 The efforts made by the GoA to improve gender equality and women's empowerment as part of the poverty reduction strategy have not been given high priority. MINFAMU has a challenging mandate as the focal ministry within the government sector. To improve the performance in line with both national and international policies and instruments, MINFAMU, as coordinator of the implementation of the gender action plan, has to be supported by all other ministries and other government institutions. In this process, MINFAMU should be allocated more human and financial resources in order to strengthen the Ministry's institutional capacity and competence building. This would lead to a strengthened national gender machinery and revitalise the gender focal point system, which is needed in the process of implementing the gender policy.

5.1.4 Gender-sensitive budgeting initiatives should be strengthened and systematically implemented in all sectoral ministries. Macroeconomic frameworks, sectoral programmes, and budgets should be engendered to ensure that with men and women benefit. Tools for budgetary monitoring should be developed and gender-disaggregated data utilized. Adequate data

collection gender-disaggregated locality-specific is a precondition for only gender mainstreaming activities.

5.1.5 The GoA needs to improve its procedures in planning and budgeting to achieve the results defined in the gender plans and poverty reduction plans. Statistical programmes and national surveys are now being planned and implemented. To provide gender-disaggregated data and information at the national and provincial level, it is recommended that MINFAMU strengthens its cooperation with donors such as ADB, World Bank, UN Agencies and bilateral donors. The use of statistics in gender planning and gender budgeting would lead to efficient implementation and monitoring of programmes. There is a need to improve upon the quality of information on gender gaps. Many of the studies use households as the unit of analysis and thereby do not capture the gender dynamics within the household. Researchers must be trained to gather quality data disaggregated by males and females. The *Instituto Nacional de Estatísticas* (INE) is in need of extensive support to continue to provide reliable national statistics.

5.2 African Development Bank Group

5.2.1 The Bank's intervention strategy within the framework of the 2005-2007 RBCSP aims at helping the Government to implement the 2003-2010 PRRP so as to meet the challenges of the post-conflict phase. Consultations with the Angolan authorities and partners helped to identify two pillars of the strategy, namely: (i) the reduction of poverty in rural areas; and (ii) the creation of a conducive environment for private sector development. Within this framework, the ADB could be:

- ***Supporting development of national policies and strategies*** – in several areas, ADB could support the development and/or revision of national policies, strategies and legal frameworks for the full attainment of rights.
- ***Strengthening of national capacities*** - ADB could provide training, technical assistance and advice to national institutions to support them in the provision of basic social services, improving governance systems and implementing programmes to foster sustainable livelihoods
- ***Empowering people*** – through various programmes and supported projects, ADB will encourage community participation and empowerment to ensure that people have a strong voice in decisions that affect their lives and futures

5.2.2 Due to the critical conditions in Angola in which both men and women live after the long-lasting civil war, all investments and interventions, ongoing and planned, should include a gender analysis to ensure that both men and women benefit from scarce resources and that their sometimes differing needs are integrated into project and program design and implementation. Gender analysis should be an integral part of feasibility studies at the start of the planning, during the programme cycle implementation during monitoring as well as all kinds of regular reporting. Bank supervision missions do not give adequate attention to evaluating social impact, and therefore it is proposed that management should require the provision of serious evaluation and analysis of the social and gender impact of on-going projects, and give attention to identifying gender-based constraints in these projects. In general, it should be more demanding in the monitoring and reporting of social issues in government-prepared progress reports. The present ADB Operations Manual should be revised towards this end, including applicable standard routines and tools.

5.2.3 ADB could support efforts to promote coordination within government and between the government, civil society and communities in order to raise awareness of gender issues at the local level, and to combat cultural attitudes that assign a lower status to women and hinder their full participation in the social and economic development of the country. This could be through support to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community groups who are working on gender issues and the training of community leaders and youth groups in gender issues. The Bank CSP should mainstream the critical gender constraints raised in this profile and raise them during the dialogue mission so as to determine specific activities aimed at reducing these constraints.

5.2.4 Access to resources and credit. ADB support to promote economic growth in Angola has a positive impact on expanding the economy and generating opportunities for the population in general. In addition, ADB could support microfinance services with a special focus on addressing needs for specific microfinance products and enabling savings mobilisation focused on the needs of the most vulnerable populations, especially female-headed households in rural areas. This could be done in collaboration with partners who have had experience in this area in Angola with the UN System, IFAD, the World Bank and others partners.

5.2.5 Capacity Building: ADB could support institutions and strengthen their capacity to play a functional role in addressing gender issues and promoting gender awareness at all levels of government, civil society and community. This could include support to implement the international conventions for the promotion of gender equality to which Angola is signatory. This could also include training in gender focal points in each Ministry. An examination of the social and economic conditions for the population in Angola reveals a scenario where there is serious need for building institutions and for providing those institutions with financial funds and capable people. The key issue to build the capacity of government bodies responsible for the budget, planning and policy implementation. Towards those challenging ends, ADB should cooperate closely with the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Planning as well as the Ministry of Family and Promotion of Women to reach the targets already defined in the policy documents, which requires capacity building and the strengthening of institutions responsible for implementing the economic and structural reforms designed in order to improve governance.

5.2.6 Research and Data collection and institutional capacity in statistics. Data from recent surveys allowed for some information and analysis on the situation of men and women in the various aspects of economic and social life in Angola. Research and studies are required, for example, to identify the specific conditions of female-headed households, the barriers and constraints to women's access to the labour market and productive resources, and for participation in decision-making. Women contribute to Angola's economy largely through production in the informal sector. For instance, the marketplace sale of agricultural surplus and of refined fish products as well as through the provision of small services – and research is needed to understand these production patterns and their response to macroeconomic adjustment. Areas such as violence against women are still not sufficiently researched. With the high number of female headed households, these conditions should be the focus of a national study.

5.2.7 ADB should conduct a gender impact assessment during the project formulation stage, develop baseline targets and project intervention indicators, mainstream gender into the relevant project components and activities, with the respective budget allocated to the implementation of those activities. The appraisal reports could provide an annex showing the gender analysis of the benefits of the project.

5.2.8 Governance. The low institutional capacity of the Country's apparatus and inefficiency of the structures of the judicial system have led to the opacity of management of public affairs, thus adversely affecting the quality of governance. The Government has made significant progress in remedying this situation, but it still remains far from meeting the good governance criteria. ADB's institutional support will be focused on reforms of public procurement, the judicial system and civil service which, besides improving contract performance and ownership protection that are prerequisites for improving the business environment and developing the private sector, will help strengthen the legal and regulatory framework. ADB is expected to step up the frequency and quality of its supervision while awaiting the opening of its Angola office in 2006. ADB needs to provide capacity building and training for the decentralisation process.

5.2.9 Gender-Sensitive Development Planning and Budgeting. There is a need to strengthen MINFAMU and the gender-sensitive planning in the government sector. ADB should consider funding an international Portuguese-speaking gender expert to assist in strengthening the Ministry's capacity and the Gender Focal System in the government sector.

5.2.10 Towards this end, ADB could seek cooperation with UNDP and bilateral donors with the aim of providing a multi-donor gender programme. Despite other coordination efforts and donor cooperation, ADB should seek participation in multi-donor gender groups while establishing representation in Luanda to improve the coordination of gender-related donor interventions. ADB should also bring up gender-related issues in the dialogue with GoA on a regular basis, for example, with the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Planning, and the Ministry of Agriculture, and other relevant stakeholders. UNIFEM is already assisting the Ministry of Finance in its efforts to initiate gender budgeting. The ADB should contact UNIFEM to provide information on gender budgeting in Angola.

5.2.11 **Identification of demand-side obstacles and constraints on female access to basic services and associated actions to address this**. Cultural practices, economic constraints and female caring roles within the household all act as barriers to equality in service uptake. In the education sector, this constrains girls from completing primary school as well as to keep them out of secondary school; in the health sector this reduces user uptake of services to reduce maternal mortality; and in the case of HIV/AIDS and TB it results in gender disparities in testing and service uptake by women who are burdened by caring for sick relatives and orphans.

5.2.12 **Identification of gender-based violence (GBV) linked constraints and associated action harmonized with other donor support**. Across sectors a culture of violence against women and children prevails, with GBV acting as an additional major barrier on accessing services; sexual abuse in schools by male teachers influences girls' high drop out rates; cultural beliefs around sexual practices, many of which include coercion of young women, affect HIV/AIDS rates; in the home, intimate partner violence is culturally condoned, affecting maternal mortality rates. Here pilot level learning in **justice** provides the opportunity to test initiatives to strengthen women's participation in decision-making in traditional dispute resolution, which includes issues of GBV.

5.2.13 **Development of robust gender-disaggregated data bases** to justify gender-disaggregated interventions within Swap (Sector Wide Approach) as well as ensuring their integration into the different pillars of the next ECP under research and data collection.

Gender-specific empowerment initiatives

5.2.14 Since ADB prioritizes mainstream activities; it relies very heavily on donor harmonization for gender-specific empowerment initiatives. Long-term support to strengthening the institutional capacity of the MINFAMU and ADB (other donors) support to research on gender budget. Such harmonization will continue to be critically important, with ADB's responsibility, but also close collaboration with a smaller group of like-minded donors proactive on GOA. This allows for a more efficient 'division of donor support' to the different priorities identified by GOA and civil society. ADB's upcoming focus is on issues of decentralization, and also supporting initiatives to create incentives for more women to be part of decision making or member of local government. ADB can agree to take the lead in **strengthening GOA in the lead MDG ministries** with a range of critically important interventions identified. Other initiatives include support to ongoing **legal reform**, including parliament's commitment to **gender-related legislative changes**.

BANK GROUP OPERATIONS

**List of Bank Group Operations in Angola at the date of 24/08/2005
(Amounts in UA million)**

Projects by Sector	Date of Approval	Signature date	Effectiveness date	Loan Amount (million UA)	Amount cancelled (million UA)	Net Loan Amount (million UA)	Amount disbursed (million UA)	Disbursement Rate	Disbursement deadline
1. AGRICULTURE									
Artisanal Fisheries Development Project (ADF)	30/10/02	20/01/03	17/11/03	7.00	0.00	7.00	0.382	5.46	31/12/09
National Environmental Management Plan (ADF)	09/07/03	29/04/04	29/04/04	0.85	0.00	0.85	0.184	2.17	31/12/05
Bom Jesus – Calenga Smallholder Agricultural Development Project (ADF)	24/11/05	23/11/05	In 2006	17.2 - Grant		17.2	-	-	31/12/10
Total				25.05	0.00	25.05	0.566	7.21	
2. SOCIAL									
Health services Rehabilitation Project (ADF)	13/11/02	23/02/03	12/09/03	6.50	0.00	6.50	0.388	5.96	31/12/07
Basic Education & skill project- Education II (ADF)	05/12/01	28/03/02	27/11/02	8.73	0.00	8.73	0.403	4.61	31/12/07
Basic Education & skill project- Education II (ADF Grant)	05/12/01	28/03/02	27/11/02	0.90	0.00	0.90	0.056	6.20	31/12/07
Total				16.13	0.00	16.13	0.847	5.25	
Grand Total				41.18	0.00	41.18	1.413		

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PROGRAMME
Workshop November 22, 2005
Hotel Forum, Luanda
Angola - Multi-Sector Gender Country Profile Angola

Introduction, by Maria Isabel M. Gaspar, Director, Ministry of Family and Promotion of Women

Introduction, by Marit Sørvald, Consultant, African Development Bank

Presentation of Preliminary Findings, Multi-Sector Gender Profile Angola, by Henda Ducados, Facilitator for Marit Sørvald

Plenary Discussion

Identification of gaps and needs

Lunch

**Angola - Multi-Sector Gender Country Profile Angola,
 Minutes from the Plenary Discussion Workshop November 22, 2005,
 Hotel Forum, Luanda,**

1. Agricultural Sector

STATUS	RECOMMENDATIONS
Limited Data Base and Statistics	Initiate Research Programmes
Human Resources	Training and Capacity Building
Access to Productive Land	Provide Framework Conditions
Land Rights	Provide Land to Women
Different Legal Rights – Depends on type of Land: Some Areas Women Have Access Regional Differences	Initiate research to document Gaps
Landmines	Continue Demining

2. Transport Sector

STATUS	RCOMMENDATIONS
Lack of Roads	Important to make linkage with the lack of transport and economic survival
Lack of railways	Necessary to match the transport demands with the communication sectors
Existing roads in bad conditions urban and rural areas	Prioritise the rural areas
Major shortages in rural areas	Rehabilitation of the rural areas

3. Infrastructure Sector – Water and Sanitation

STATUS	RECOMMENDATIONS
Access/Shortage	Difficulties in getting data
Limited Services	None-adjusted Policies towards the Population Density in Geographic Areas
Poor Quality	
Informal versus Formal sectors	Gaps
Limited Policies	Initiate policy development by government
Peri-urban Civic Education	
Demands and Supplies	

4. Education Sector

STATUS	IDENTIFIED GAPS
Unbalance female/male	Not Adequate School Year and Curriculum Calendar at all Levels
Lack of Secondary School	Adaptation of School “Offers”
Differences between Formal and Informal Schools Pre-urban Areas	
Teachers with limited Skills	Studies on Demographic Analysis and Education Policies
Lack of Monitoring Systems :	Teachers Education
The Need to Reduce Pre-pregnancy at Schools	School through Sensitization Campaigns
Limited Curriculum	Improve Curriculum
Lack of Access to School/Education	Demand for Provision of access

5. Health Sector

STATUS	IDENTIFIED GAPS
Shortage/Lack of Public Health Services	Need for decentralisation of investments according to population density
Lack of Reproductive Health Services	Need to Relocate Investments and Human Resources
Lack of Maternal Health Services	Need for Divulcation of Sexual Education Programmes in Rural Areas
Lack of Pre-pregnancy Information Services	Need to provide more information through public institutions
Lack of Trained Nurses Lack of Trained Doctors	Need to Improve Physicians Curriculum in all health sector professions
Differences/Discrepancies Informal and Formal Sector	Needs for improved health services in formal and informal sector
Limited Investments in Hospitals, Clinics	Lack of Fiscalisation which has to be changed
Discrepancies - Demands vs Supply	
Bad Working Conditions and Lack of Medical Doctors, Nurses	Incentives for Professional Health Personnel Need for incentives for Health Personnel

6. Women's Rights

STATUS	IDENTIFIED GAPS
Revision and Improvement of Laws and its Implementation In following Areas	Slowness/Lack of Service Providers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage • Widows • Paternal Accountability • Domestic Violence • Customary and Formal Laws • Investment and Redistribution of Resources 	<p>Need for Research and analysis of Customary Laws on the Allocation of Human Resources/Advocacy in Rural Areas</p> <p>Provide Legal Services and Assistance to Human the Population in general</p> <p>Provide Alternatives to Reach Rural Areas Need for Awareness Campaigns about Legal Rights Need for Information and Training</p>

7. Governance

STATUS	IDENTIFIED GAPS
Lack of Human Resources and Infrastructure	To Ensure a Set of Mechanisms for the Policy and Inform the People
Centralisation	Need to Elaborate adequate Policies as those Implemented at Regional and Municipal and Communal Levels
Weak Investment Practice	Need to Ensure Decentralisation and Deco-centralisation
A non-equality Participation of Women Estimated at 30%	Need to Ensure Decentralisation and Deco-centralisation
Decentralisation of the Process	
The Extension of the State Administration	Need to guarantee the Participation of Women
Democratic Reforms under Implementation, Elections	Need to Provide Human Resources
Functioning of the State Institutions	Need to Provide Capacity Building and Training
- Justice	
- Finance	Definition of Regulation by Government

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THE MAP ON ANGOLA



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