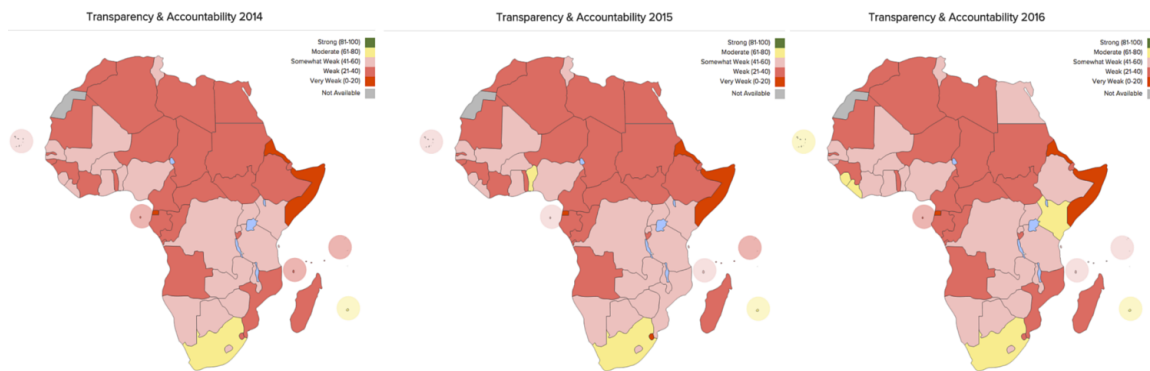


Africa Integrity Indicators – Country Findings



Who is Global Integrity?

Global Integrity supports progress toward open and accountable governance in countries and communities around the world. We focus on generating research and data, supporting the work of country-level reformers, and influencing global conversations on open governance. Our work covers a number of themes, with data, learning and citizen engagement at the core of everything we do. To know more about us, visit our website at www.globalintegrity.org.

What are the Africa Integrity Indicators?

In 2012, Global Integrity embarked on a five-year collaboration with the Mo Ibrahim Foundation to generate the Africa Integrity Indicators (AII), which assesses key social, economic, political and anti-corruption mechanisms at the national level across the continent. Global Integrity staff recruits and manages teams of in-country contributors in 54 countries to generate original governance data on an annual basis.

The questionnaire has 114 indicators and is divided in two main categories: Transparency & Accountability and Social Development. The Transparency & Accountability category consists of 59 indicators examining issues divided in the thematic areas of rule of law, accountability, elections, public management, civil service integrity, and access to information. The Social Development indicators category consists of 51 indicators about gender, rights, welfare, rural sector, business environment, health and education.

The rich data set is designed to be particularly fruitful in identifying both bright spots as well as areas for improvement at the country level. The years of data include [2013](#), [2014](#), [2015](#), [2016](#); the next round of research will begin later in 2016 and be published in April 2017. To access our data, visit our project website at <http://aii.globalintegrity.org>.

Note: Each round of research is named from its year of publication. Thus, the 2016 round of research covers the period from September 2014 to September 2015, with only sources relevant to this period of study being accepted

Get in touch with us

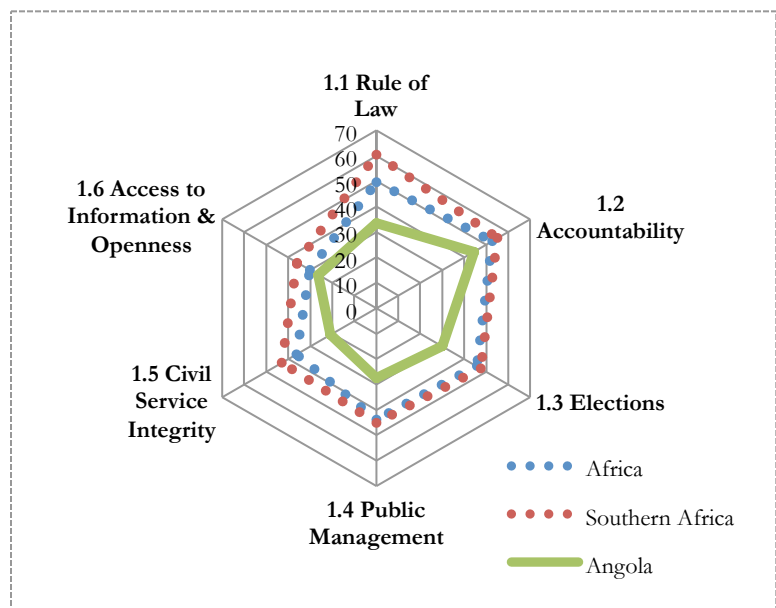
Global Integrity is dedicated not only to producing high quality data, but ensuring that it is as useful as possible for reformers (both inside and outside of government) around the world. If you're interested in working with this data to identify opportunities to support open governance efforts in your country, contact us at aii@globalintegrity.org.

Angola – Country Findings Summary

1. Transparency & Accountability

The Transparency & Accountability category consists of 59 indicators examining issues divided in the thematic areas of rule of law, accountability, elections, public management, civil service integrity, and access to information & openness. The indicators look into transparency of the public procurement process, media freedom, asset disclosure requirements, independence of the judiciary, and conflict of interest laws, among others.

Overall, Angola’s average score of the Transparency & Accountability category for 2016 did not show a substantive change from 2015 (29 to 30). This score is far below both the Southern African regional average of 48 and the continental average of 42 and puts Angola in the “very weak” area of Global Integrity’s scale.¹ The overall country data points to a lack of progress in this category and Angola’s average scores of all subcategories are lower than those of the Southern African region and the entire continent (see Figure 1).



< Figure 1 > Angola’s subcategory scores in comparison to the region and the continent. The radar chart depicts the country’s aggregate scores of each of the six subcategories under Transparency & Accountability, in comparison to average scores of the continent (blue dotted lines) and the country’s region (red dotted lines).

Of all 6 subcategories, Accountability has remained the highest scoring subcategory, but with an average score of 44, it still falls in the “somewhat weak” area of the Global Integrity scale. There were slight aggregate changes on Public Management and Civil Service Integrity. For the current round, Elections is the lowest performing subcategory.

Selected highlights

- Data reveal significant *in law* and *in practice* score differences in the Rule of Law, Accountability and Elections subcategories, revealing large policy implementation gaps. On all 8 indicators that assess the existence of legal frameworks in the Rule of Law, Accountability and Elections subcategories, Angola scored the highest possible score of 100. However, for the 15 *in*

¹ The Global Integrity scale on the Africa Integrity Indicators website is as follows: 81-100 (Strong), 61-80 (Moderate), 41-60 (Somewhat weak), 21-40 (Weak), 0-20 (Very Weak).

practice indicators that assess the implementation of these laws, the country scored 0 on 13 indicators and 25 on two. The implementation gap for the Rule of Law and the Accountability subcategories stands at 100, which is the highest possible value. The gap for Elections was 87.5 in 2016. For instance, Angola scored 100 on both [indicator 5](#) and [indicator 6](#) because there are laws guaranteeing the independence of the Court of Auditors from the executive and legislative branches, providing for consistent funding, and mandating the court to audit any government account and to refer cases of wrongdoing to the prosecutor's office. The picture is quite the contrary in practice, as [indicator 7](#) notes that operations of the court are subject to political interference and that the court itself turns a blind eye on cases of mismanagement of public funds, while it suffers from scarce resources.

- **Citizens faced increased hurdles from the government regarding their freedom of expression and access to information.** Over the study period, citizens' ability to create online content faced increased government restraints as reported in [indicator 56](#), which measures government censorship and citizens' self-censorship of online activities. The government established "Facebook Brigades" to trap citizens into online discussions and made veiled threats to those voicing critical opinions. The situation was exacerbated with the arrest of 15 youth activists who were accused of plotting to overthrow the government after creating a Facebook group called "government of national salvation." It was also reported in [indicator 57](#) that the Angolan government placed restrictions on citizens' rights to access online contents posted by independent media; there were instances where websites were blocked to prevent citizens from accessing information that is critical of the government and/or that aims at organizing protests. The score for this indicator has steadily deteriorated over the years, going from 100 in 2014 to 75 in 2015 and 50 in 2016.
- **Transparency within the civil service is very weak.** As observed in [indicators 38](#) and [39](#), "appointments to high-level positions in the civil service are still based on favoritism", and the ruling party has strong influence on the process. While the law requires public institutions to have a disciplinary body, due process is not commonly followed despite the fact that dismissals and demotions are said to be frequent.

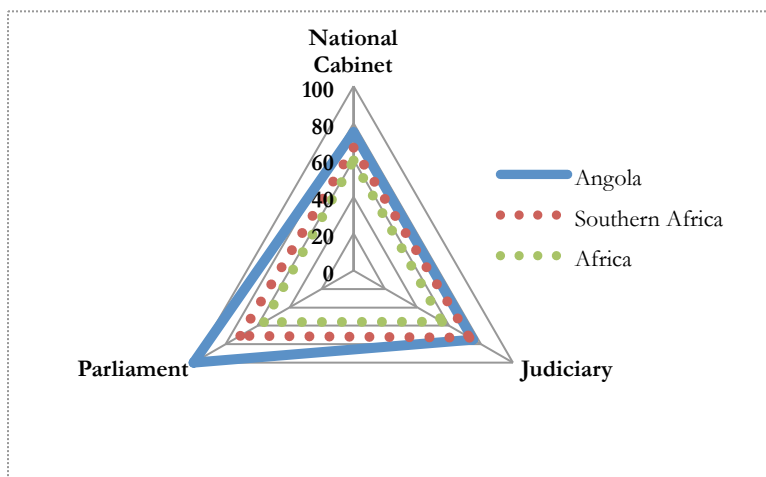
Moreover, as in 49 other assessed countries on the continent, Angola does not have any laws providing for public access to assets declarations made by senior civil servants; such declarations can only be assessed through a court order as part of judicial proceedings. Requirements under the Probity Law of 2010 also do not apply to all civil servants, as explained in [indicator 46](#). It should be noted that since 2010, no high-ranking officials have disclosed their income to the attorney general as required by law.

2. Social Development

This category covers seven subcategories, including Rights (civil society space and minority rights), gender, business environment and infrastructure, rural Sector, welfare, health, education, and civil registration. Because the Social Development portion of the research only includes a small number of questions per each topic area, we only provide the scores for each individual indicator and don't provide aggregated category or subcategory scores. However, the individual indicators themselves contain a wealth of information across a breadth of topics, a select few highlights of which are noted below.

Selected highlights

- The government continues to restrict civil society space.** As reported in [indicator 68](#), barriers in the registration of NGOs are widespread, with Angola receiving the lowest possible score (0) while the continental average is 59. The country also scored 0 on [indicator 69](#), assessing the existence of threats against NGO workers in relation to their work, and during the study period, four NGO workers who are members of the Support Group for the Angolan Political Prisoners (GAPPA, Grupo de Apoio aos Presos Políticos Angolanos) were arrested in July 2015 after having paid a visit to 15 young political activists who had been in custody for a month.
- Angola remained one of the few countries with laws that do not discriminate against women on a range of issues. The country also scored high on female representation in all branches of the government.** As [indicators 77-83](#) reveal, the civil law of the country does not restrict women's equal rights to men in regards to land ownership, non-land property, inheritance, divorce, travel and employment. Neither do any customary laws exist that affect women's rights on these aspects of life, although the country's culture can influence the types of employment women are accepted to access, as noted in [indicator 83](#).



< Figure 2 > Angola's female representation in the three branches of government compared to the country's region and the continent.

As reported in [indicator 85](#), Angola scored 75 on the female representation in the national cabinet (22.2%), higher than the continental average of 60. The same goes for [indicator 86](#), which assesses women's representation in the higher courts; with 32% of judges of the highest courts being female, Angola obtained a score of 100 compared to the continental average of 60. Finally, [indicator 87](#),

which assesses women's representation in the legislature, shows the same trend; with women forming 36.8% of the national assembly, Angola received the highest score of 100 compared to the continental average of 56.

- **Angola's statistical capacity remained low.** [Indicator 91](#), assessing the frequency of data collection on youth unemployment, reveals that there are no recent data collected on youth unemployment. Also, [indicator 92](#) assessing the country's capacity to collect data on poverty, reports that statistics on poverty are scant, the last data having been published in 2013 and covering the 2011/2012 period.

The above findings capture selected highlights and are not an exhaustive analysis of the collected data. We encourage interested users to access our website [here](#) for detailed comments and sources for all 114 individual indicators.