

Angola Post Civil War: 19 Years Of Infrastructural Development

ABSTRACT

There has been significant infrastructural development in Angola since the Civil War, yet a significant amount of funds for infrastructural development has been embezzled. Due to corruption, funds needed for improvements in living conditions for the general population were not utilized. Therefore, not enough has been done to improve healthcare, and sanitation and to reduce poverty.

INTRODUCTION

- 3 liberation movements (MPLA, UNITA, FNLA)
- Independence 1975
- Civil War
- Peace agreement 2002

Although Angola has managed to make significant improvements to its economy and infrastructure in the 19 years since the Civil War ended, the general population has not seen enough progress in healthcare, sanitation, and economic opportunity.

ECONOMY

- 2008 among one of the fastest growing economies in the world (Hanson, 2008).
- A small group of people benefited from the economic growth (Hanson, 2008).
- Africa's second largest oil producer.
- Over 4 billion euros (\$31.5 billion) in oil payments were embezzled (Beck, 2012).

CORRUPTION

- A small group of people got wealthier through corruption, for example in 2016 Isabel Dos Santos President Sonangol (the country's largest oil company) (Forbes, 2020).
- Despite some economic growth and improvement in development indicators, the majority of the population still lives in poverty.

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Picture-alliance (Friedensvertrag, 2020)

Table 1: Macroeconomic Indicators

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Real GDP growth	3.4	3.5	8.2	7.1
Real GDP per capita growth	0.6	0.8	5.5	4.4
CPI inflation	14.5	13.5	10	9.4
Budget balance % GDP	6.8	7.3	4.7	5
Current account % GDP	8.9	13.5	10.1	9.8

Figures for 2010 are estimates; for 2011 and later are projections.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932601894>

(Africa Economic Outlook, 2012)

CONCLUSION

Since the Civil War, there have been improvements in infrastructural development, but these improvements are not enough and are not accessible to all Angolans. The Angolan healthcare system requires attention and improvements so that the entire population has access to it. Investments need to focus on job creation opportunities for Angolan youth, as they are the ones mostly affected by unemployment.

UNEMPLOYMENT

- 2012 unemployment rate 26% and poverty rate 36% (Hanson, 2008).
- Now, 19 years later the unemployment rate has increased, with majority of the youth being unemployed.

HEALTHCARE AND EDUCATION

- "The money(earned from oil sales) is not invested in production facilities, not in the factories, not in schools nor hospitals." (Beck, 2012)
- Malaria and yellow fever outbreaks;
- 20% of hospital admissions and 40% perinatal deaths are due to malaria (WHO, 2018).

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