

Republic of Angola Country Development Cooperation Policy

March 2024

1. Purpose of development cooperation

Angola has maintained a stable domestic political situation since the end of almost 30 years of civil war in 2002. Angola also holds the ICGLR¹ and SADC² presidencies, and has a growing presence as a regional power.

In addition, Angola has great potential in terms of abundant energy and mineral resources, including oil and diamonds, agriculture and fisheries, which are of great interest to Japanese companies. Furthermore, with the signing of the Japan-Angola Investment Agreement in August 2023, it is expected that Japanese companies will increase their investment in Angola and stimulate exchanges in the economic sector. Japan's ODA to Angola not only supports the country's development efforts, but also provides lateral support to the business expansion of Japanese companies and makes a comprehensive contribution to the economic development of Angola.

On the other hand, Angola's economic situation is influenced by international oil price trends, as the country is dependent on oil as its main industry. Although the Government of the country has made industrial diversification through the development of non-oil sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing and services an urgent priority, there is a critical shortage of human and financial resources to contribute to industrial development. In addition, the basic social infrastructure that collapsed as a result of the war, regional development and demining work necessary to stabilize the livelihoods of the local population are still insufficient decades after the civil war. The Human Development Index (2021) is still low, ranking 148th out of 188 countries, and there is an urgent need to improve social services.

Therefore, Japan is responding to the country's development challenges by developing economic infrastructure for industrial diversification, fostering human resources through technical cooperation, and providing support from the perspective of human security, while at the same time providing lateral support to facilitate the business development of Japanese companies, thereby creating

¹ ICGLR : International Conference on the Great Lakes Region

² SADC : South African Development Community

employment and technology transfer in the country. Also, by providing lateral support for the facilitation of business development of Japanese companies, the Government of Japan will provide assistance that contributes to income generation, technology transfer and industrial development. Promoting sustainable growth and poverty reduction in the country through such efforts is highly significant as it is in line with Japan's Development Cooperation Framework and the TICAD process.

2. Basic policy of Japanese ODA (overall goal): Sustainable economic development and human security

The Angolan Government has formulated a 'Long-term Development Strategy - Angola 2050'³, with the medium- and long-term goals of emphasizing and strengthening human capital, modernizing infrastructure, diversifying the economy, promoting a sustainable ecosystem and creating a country that is open, safe and of equal opportunity in the world. The Government of Angola has also formulated the National Development Plan 2023-2027⁴ for Sustainable Development, which sets out short-term goals such as expanding access to health services, ensuring food security, establishing the rule of law and reforming the state, administration and judiciary, and promoting gender equality. Based on these, Japan will contribute to the country's development by setting sustainable economic development, human resource development in various fields for this purpose, and support for human security as its basic aid policy.

³ 'Long-term development strategy - Angola 2050': promulgated 1st of September 2023. Strategy. (i) a society that values and strengthens its human capital; (ii) modern and competitive infrastructure; (iii) a diversified and prosperous economy; (iv) a strong and sustainable ecosystem; and (v) a state that is open, safe and of equal opportunity in the world.

⁴ 'National Development Plan 2023-2027': approved by the Cabinet on 28 September 2023. Key areas of focus are. (i) establishing peace and democratic rule of law; reforming the state, judiciary, public administration, media, freedom of expression and civil society; (ii) balanced and harmonious development; (iii) developing human capital, expanding access to health services, promoting culture and sport, encouraging entrepreneurship and innovation; (iv) reducing social inequality, eradicating extreme poverty and eradication of hunger, gender equality; (v) modernisation and efficiency of infrastructure, environmental protection; (vi) sustainable and inclusive economic diversification led by the private sector, ensuring food security; (vii) promotion of national sovereignty, territorial integrity and security, Angola's image and role in the international arena.

3. Priority Areas (subsidiary goals)

(1) Industrial diversification

For Angola to achieve sustainable economic growth, it is vital to diversify its industries so that they are not solely dependent on oil revenues, and it is also necessary to improve the efficiency of administrative services to support this. To this end, financial and technical cooperation to promote the development of economic and social infrastructure and the agricultural and fisheries industries that support sustainable economic growth will be implemented.

In addition, because of the civil war that lasted for about 30 years, a large number of landmines remain buried in the country, which is a major obstacle to the implementation of various projects, and the steady implementation of demining will be promoted.

(2) Multi-layered human resource development

Human resource development is essential to support growth in the non-oil sector. In order to contribute to the creation of industrial and economic foundations for the country's growth, Japan will utilize its knowledge and rich experience to provide assistance in the field of education and support human resource development, including capacity building and vocational training, in sectors such as mineral resources, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and industry as candidates.

(3) Human security

The country's human development indicators are still low, and development in the health sector in particular lags behind that of other sub-Saharan African countries. Japan will contribute to the country's achievement of the SDGs by providing support for the improvement of health services and public health promotion and awareness-raising. In addition, the country has been suffering from increasingly severe droughts and floods in recent years, and support for natural disaster countermeasures will also be considered.

4. Points to be considered

(1) The interest of the Japanese private sector in Angola as a promising resource-rich country in Africa remains high, and the Government of Angola has a strong interest in the experience and advanced technology possessed by

Japanese companies. In providing assistance to Angola, it is important to actively utilize opportunities for cooperation with Japanese companies and promote 'all-Japan assistance'. In the area of human resources development, support should also be provided with a view to developing industrial human resources who can become future ready workforce in the country for Japanese companies.

(2) In implementing projects, strategic cooperation with development partners should be pursued to ensure that Japan's assistance is efficient and effective.

(End)

Annex: Rolling plan