

Angola

Out of the shadows: Shining light on the response to child sexual abuse and exploitation

It takes place mostly in the shadows, but sexual violence against children is happening everywhere, regardless of a country's economic status or its citizens' quality of life. Yet, child sexual abuse and exploitation is preventable, and there are strategies that have been proven successful in reducing it. When government, civil society and the private sector act together, progress is possible.

The Out of the Shadows Index illustrates how countries are responding to the problem, highlighting areas for attention and advancement towards the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, which include a target (16.2) to end all forms of violence against children by 2030.

Background indicators

GDP per capita at purchasing power parity (US\$ at PPP)	7,000
Population (m)	44.7
Population under 19 (%)	35.8
Access to broadband Internet (%)	0.3

Source: EIU



Brief summary

Angola has taken steps to prevent child sexual violence through its national policies, child sexual offense and child pornography laws. Institutional and private-sector capacity to combat child sexual abuse needs to be strengthened.

Where has progress been made?

National plans and policies: Angola has a national plan of action for children that covers issues of sexual violence. The National Institute of Children's 2018 Programme for the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of the Child emphasises the need to prevent, combat and protect children against acts of sexual abuse.

Child sexual offense laws: The Angolan penal code offers protections to children against sexual abuse through the prohibition of sex with a minor and the criminalisation of engaging in sexual activity in front of a child.

Child pornography laws: Article 184 of the Angolan penal code specifically prohibits the production, transport and sale of sexually explicit material containing a child in Angola. Showing pornography to a child is also illegal.

What more needs to be done?

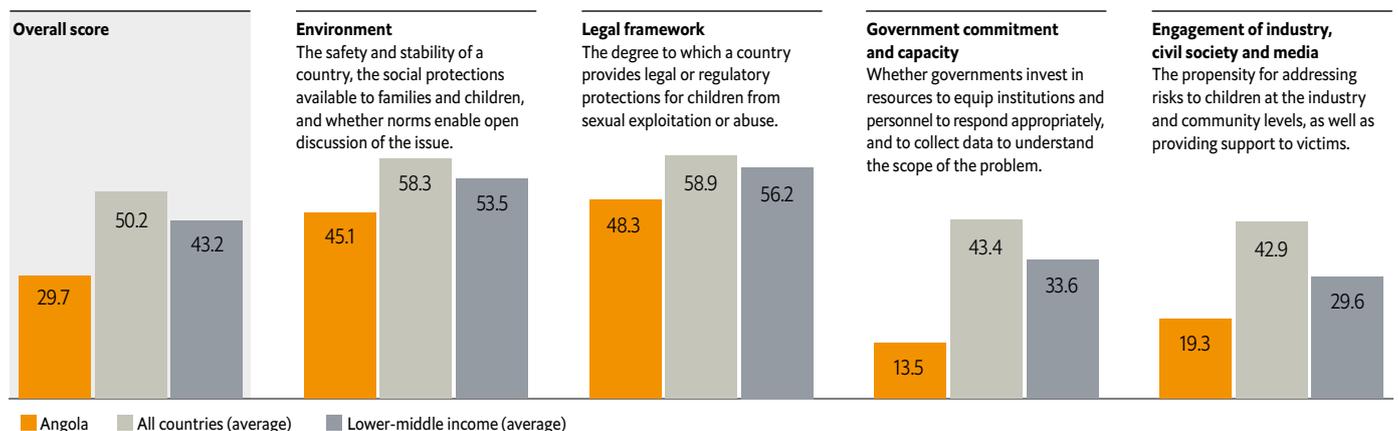
Legal framework: While the penal code prohibits sexual intercourse with a minor, Angola does not have laws that specifically protect children against rape or forced sex. Purchasing sexual services from minors is also not explicitly illegal.

Access to offender support programmes: The country does not provide preventive or rehabilitative programmes for prospective offenders or those at risk of reoffending.

Resources for professionals: The government does not provide guidelines or instructions for legal or law enforcement professionals who are responsible for prosecuting cases of child sexual abuse. There are also no programmes or guidelines for frontline support workers in schools and healthcare facilities who might encounter cases of sexual violence against children.

Government and law enforcement capacity: Angola's government does not have a dedicated ministry or agency to co-ordinate efforts to combat child sexual abuse and child sexual exploitation. Instead, efforts are spread across the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Assistance and Social Reintegration, and the National Institute of Children.

Index scores



All countries average includes 60 countries across East Asia & the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and Caribbean, Middle East & North Africa, North America, South Asia and Sub-saharan Africa. Lower middle-income average (as classified by the World Bank) includes 20 countries. Full methodology at <https://outoftheshadows.eiu.com>.

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Indicator	Score / 100	Indicator	Score / 100
1.1) Instability	62.0	2.11) Online grooming	25.0
1.2) Livelihoods	52.9	2.12) Protecting child interests	0.0
1.3) Social protections	35.7	2.13) Internet protections	0.0
1.4) Consumption of stimulants	86.5	3.1) International standards or conventions	80.0
1.5) Societal attitudes	42.4	3.2) National plans and policies	30.0
1.6) Perceptions of violence	42.5	3.3) Resources for legal and enforcement professionals	0.0
1.7) Attitudes to law enforcement	26.8	3.4) Data collection: prevalence	0.0
2.1) Contextual legal framework	64.3	3.5) Reporting	0.0
2.2) Age of consent	100.0	3.6) Government and law enforcement capacity	0.0
2.3) Child sexual offenses	80.0	3.7) Complaint mechanisms	16.7
2.4) Child marriage	50.0	3.8) Access to victim support programmes	8.0
2.5) Child-specific rape laws	0.0	3.9) Access to offender support programmes	0.0
2.6) General sex laws	66.7	4.1) Technology industry engagement	33.3
2.7) Exemptions and qualifiers	50.0	4.2) Travel and tourism industry engagement	33.3
2.8) Purchasing sexual services	0.0	4.3) Frontline support workers	0.0
2.9) Procurement of minors	100.0	4.4) Civil society engagement	30.0
2.10) Visual depiction of minors engaging in sexual activities	60.0	4.5) Media industry engagement	0.0

■ First quartile (75-100)
 ■ Second quartile (50-74.9)
 ■ Third quartile (25-49.9)
 ■ Fourth quartile (0-24.9)

For a full explanation of indicators, underlying weightings and further details on the country profile, please see the interactive Excel model available at <https://outoftheshadows.eiu.com>.

In addition to the full methodology, an interactive Excel model and a white paper outlining overall findings are available at <https://outoftheshadows.eiu.com>

What is the Out of the Shadows Index?

The Out of the Shadows Index examines how stakeholders are responding to the threat of child sexual abuse and exploitation in 60 countries. It does not attempt to measure the scale of the problem in each country, nor does the index incorporate information on the prevalence of sexual violence against children. It includes data and information from 34 indicators and 132 sub-indicators, grouped into four categories that measure the extent to which countries are acknowledging the problem of sexual violence against children, and whether they are implementing measures to address and prevent it.

While the index can help to highlight areas for attention, existing resources such as the “INSPIRE” package of seven strategies for ending violence against children (http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/inspire-package/en/) and the WePROTECT Model National Response for preventing and tackling child sexual exploitation and abuse (<https://www.weprotect.org/the-model-national-response/>) offer detailed guidance and support on implementation of solutions.

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