

Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

Angola

Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in Angola was made as part of the preparations for the AfricaKnows! Conference (2 December – 28 February 2020) in Leiden, and elsewhere, see www.africaknows.eu.



Reports like these can never be complete, and there might also be mistakes. Additions and corrections are welcome! Please send those to dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl

Highlights

- 1 Angola's population increased from 5.5 million in 1960, via 12 million in 1990, to 33 million in 2020.
- 2 Angola's literacy rate is 66% (15 years and older, 2014).
- 3 The so-called education index (used as part of the human development index) improved between 1999 (earlier data not available) and 2018: from .276 to .498 (it can vary between 0 and 1).
- 4 Regional inequality in education is fairly low throughout the period, and has been decreasing.
- 5 Angola's literacy rate was 66% in 2014. The Mean Years of Education for adults increased slightly between 1999 and 2018, from 4.4 years to 5.1 years. There is high regional inequality in 1999 and 2010 and low regional inequality in 2018.
- 6 The Expected Years of Education for children improved considerably: from 4.6 to 11.8 years. There is low regional inequality.
- 7 In 1960 Angola did not have any higher education institutions yet; in 1990 there were 3. Currently there are 19 public tertiary knowledge institutions in Angola and 27 private ones. In total there are 250,000 students in Angola's higher education institutions, and 14,000 students abroad.
- 8 According to the 4ICU website Angola's universities do not belong to the top 200 of Africa.
- 9 Angola's think tanks: no information was found on operational Angolan think tanks.

- 10 Museums: Angola has eight known museums and/or historical sites. Nearly all on the history of Angola. Five are located in Luanda Province.

Part 1: The Story

Angola's demographic and education development

Angola, officially the Republic of Angola, is located on the west coast of Southern Africa. It is the second largest Lusophone country in both total area and population. It is bordered by Namibia to the south, the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the north, Zambia to the east, and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. Angola has an exclave province, the province of Cabinda that borders the Republic of the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Angola has had a long history of Portuguese settlements beginning in the late 15th century. Towards the end of the 19th century, colonial borders were more firmly drawn up. Attempts to link Angola with Portugal's other colony in Mozambique were blocked by British and Belgian opposition.

1961 marked the beginning of a 12-year war of independence. However, the three rival nationalist movements were unable to unite their opposition against the Portuguese. The 1974 Carnation Revolution in Portugal ultimately led to negotiations for Angola's independence, which followed in 1975. The year of independence was also the beginning of the Angolan civil war. The civil war, which lasted on and off until 2002, was a power struggle between two former anti-colonial guerrilla movements, the communist People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), supported by the Soviet Union, and the anti-communist National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), supported by the United States and South Africa.

Angola's population increased from 5.5 million in 1960 to 33 million in the second half of 2020. In 1960, only 10.8% of the population lived in cities (only 590,000 people), while the urban population has increased to 66.7% or 22 million. Angola's largest city is the capital Luanda.

At 1,246,620 km² Angola is the world's twenty-third largest country. Angola's population is unevenly distributed. Density is >400 in Luanda and <4 in Cuando Cubango (South-East Angola). See map on the next page.

Angola's life expectancy increased from 37 years for males and 40 years for females in 1960 to 60 years for males and 65 years for females currently. The median age first decreased from 20 years in 1960 to 16.1 years in 1995. Since then, it started to slightly increase and is presently 16.7 years. In 1960 an average woman gave birth to 6.5 live-born children, which increased to 7.5 in 1975. Since then, the fertility rate is decreasing and currently an average woman gives birth to 5.6 live-born children¹.

1 <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/angola-population/>

Literacy and enrolment

Angola's adult literacy rate was 66% in 2014 (men: 80% and women: 53%). Of the youth (15-24 years old) 390,000 males and 774,000 females were regarded as illiterate in 2014. For the adult population as a whole these figures were 1.4 million for males and 3.4 million for females in 2014.

Angola's population of primary school age children (6-11 years) is about 6 million children². Education is compulsory from age 6 to age 11 (6 years). In 2011 (latest year available), 78% of the primary school age group attended primary school. Children with the age to attend secondary school (12-17) are 4.5 million. 11.3% were attending secondary school according to the latest figures (2010): males 12.5% and females lagging behind at 10%. Finally, 2.7 million people are in the age category to attend tertiary education (people between 18 and 22). Gross enrolment rates for tertiary education increased from 6.1% in 2011 and 8.8% in 2013 to 9.3% in 2016, with females at 8.5% (increase of 5.2% compared to 2011), and males at 10.2% (decrease of 1.2% compared to 2011). Currently 250,000 students study at Angola's higher education institutions. According to Campusfrance this had increased from 220,000 students in 2012, while the number of students abroad had increased from 9,000 in 2012 to 14,000 in 2017, and most of these students studied in Portugal, Brazil, the USA, Kenya, and Namibia, in that order³.

Regional differentiation of education results, 1999-2018

The information provided by the Globaldatalab about the subregional human development index, its components and its indicators (<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi>) provides data for the period between 1999 and 2018, for the 18 Angolan provinces. See map and list of provinces (spelling may vary):

² <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/ao>

³ https://ressources.campusfrance.org/publications/mobilite_pays/en/angola_en.pdf

According to UNESCO, ‘Mean Years of Schooling’ is an indicator about the “average number of completed years of education of a country’s population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades”⁴. The educational standard of the adult population of Angola has improved in most of the provinces in the period 1999-2018 (see table 3 in part 2), though the number of ‘mean years of education’ is still low overall. The level of regional inequality has dropped sharply after 2010. Provinces in the east (Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul) have seen the biggest improvement.

Expected years of schooling for children

UNDP defines the ‘expected years of schooling’ as the: “Number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout the child’s life”⁵. For Angolan children educational prospects have improved in all of the provinces (see table 4 in part 2). Regional inequality has been low throughout the period. The situation is the best on the west coast (Cabinda, Luanda, Namibe), and east (Lunda Sul).

Historical Development of Private and Public Universities in Angola

Angola currently has 46 universities or other tertiary institutions. There are 19 public ones and there are 27 private ones. Tertiary education started in the 1960s. The majority of tertiary institutions in Angola is located in or near the capital city Luanda.

Type	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Public	0	2	2	3	3	3	3	16	19	19
Private	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	15	27	27
Total	0	2	2	3	3	7	11	31	46	46

(Sources: see part 2)



Universidade Agostinho Neto⁶



Universidade Católica de Angola⁷

Public Universities

Angola has 19 known public institutions for tertiary education. None of those is in the 4icu top 200 list for Africa. One of these institutions has a Christian affiliation. In part 2, tables 5 and 6 give the data for public and private universities. Until 2009 there were 3 public institutions. 2009 saw the influx of 13 new public institutions. Angola’s oldest public university, currently called Universidade Agostinho Neto, was established in 1962.

⁴ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/mean-years-schooling>

⁵ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/expected-years-schooling-children-years>

⁶ Source: <https://www.verangola.net/va/pt/012020/Educacao/17760/Universidade-Agostinho-Neto-com-mais-de-5000-vagas-para--2020.htm>

⁷ Source: <https://www.verangola.net/va/pt/032017/CulturaEducacao/7599/Reitor-da-Universidade-Cat%C3%B3lica-de-Angola-diz-que-crise-n%C3%A3o-%C3%A9-pretexo-para-despedimentos.htm>

Private Universities

Angola has 27 known private institutions for tertiary educations. None of those is in the 4icu top 200 list for Africa. Two private institutions have a Christian affiliation. The creation of an Islamic university in Luanda was announced by Saudi Arabia but no proof of the existence of this university was found. Until 2005 there were 8 private institutions. In 2011/2012 12 new institutions were established. Angola's oldest private university, Universidade Católica de Angola, was established in 1997.

Regional distribution of Angola's Universities

Most of Angola's known institutions of tertiary education are located in the provinces Luanda (26 institutions) and Huila (6 institutions). Five of the 18 provinces do not have any known institutions for tertiary education.

Think tanks and other knowledge institutions

According to the 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report, there are 4 think tanks or research institutes in Angola, outside the university system. The report provides the name of just one think tank, the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN). However, this particular think tank is located in South Africa and operates in 20 countries on the African continent. Internet search did not provide information on Angolan think tanks. According to UNESCO⁸ there are ca 1400 employed researchers in the country, 77% in higher education institutions, and 23% in (other) government positions.

Museums in Angola

We found information on eight museums and/or historical sites in Angola. Just one had a working website. It is unclear if all of the museums listed in table 8 in Part 2 are operational. Five of the eight museums are located in the province Luanda. The other three are located in Huila, Lunda Norte, and Kuanza Norte.



Museu Nacional de Antropologia⁹



Museu Nacional de História Natural de Angola¹⁰

⁸ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/ao?theme=science-technology-and-innovation>

⁹ Source: [https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Museu_Nacional_de_Antropologia_\(Angola\)](https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Museu_Nacional_de_Antropologia_(Angola))

¹⁰ Source: https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Museu_Nacional_de_Hist%C3%B3ria_Natural_de_Angola

Part 2: the data

Table 1: Angola: Education index 1999-2018¹¹

Province	1999	2010	2018	2018/1999
Bengo	208	312	433	2.08
Benguela	310	433	469	1.51
Bie	160	261	379	2.34
Cabinda	348	490	622	1.78
Cunene	225	335	400	1.77
Huambo	212	323	437	2.06
Huila	261	376	430	1.64
Kuando Kubango	141	234	363	2.57
Kuanza Norte	204	318	447	2.19
Kuanza Sul	169	253	318	1.88
Luanda	390	533	627	1.60
Lunda Norte	132	220	372	2.81
Lunda Sul	159	277	470	2.95
Malange	183	297	446	2.43
Moxico	183	281	381	2.08
Namibe	285	416	519	1.82
Uige	259	380	455	1.75
Zaire	225	341	533	2.36
Total	276	398	498	1.80
Inequality	2.95	2.42	1.97	

Table 2: Angola: changes in regional population between 1999 and 2018; population numbers in millions

¹¹ The HDI data, and its components go from 0 (worst level) to 1 (best level). We present the figures x 1000. The inequality figure is the highest value divided by the lowest value in a particular year.



Source: <http://www.mapsopenource.com/angola-map.html>

Province	1999	2018	2018/1999
Bengo	0.51	0.37	0.72
Benguela	1.87	2.56	1.36
Bie	0.91	1.49	1.63
Cabinda	0.20	0.68	3.4
Cunene	0.36	1.19	3.30
Huambo	1.74	2.16	1.24
Huila	1.55	2.73	1.76
Kuando Kubango	0.09	0.55	6.11
Kuanza Norte	0.38	0.43	1.13
Kuanza Sul	0.61	2.31	3.78
Luanda	3.96	10.3	2.60
Lunda Norte	0.41	0.85	2.07
Lunda Sul	0.42	0.53	1.26
Malange	0.68	1.24	1.82
Moxico	0.40	0.71	1.77
Namibe	0.37	0.39	1.05
Uige	1.15	1.70	1.47
Zaire	0.26	0.62	2.38
Total	15.9	30.8	

Table 3: Angola: Regional data for ‘mean years of education for adults’

Province	1999	2010	2018	2018/1999
Bengo	2.83	3.02	4.37	1.54
Benguela	5.48	5.86	4.35	0.79

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Bie	1.43	1.53	2.78	1.94
Cabinda	5.98	6.39	7.36	1.23
Cunene	3.19	3.41	2.94	0.92
Huambo	2.71	2.90	3.86	1.42
Huila	4.16	4.45	3.62	0.87
Kuando Kubango	1.07	1.15	2.88	2.69
Kuanza Norte	2.36	2.52	3.86	1.63
Kuanza Sul	2.36	2.52	2.65	1.12
Luanda	7.30	7.80	7.67	1.05
Lunda Norte	0.94	1.00	3.53	3.75
Lunda Sul	0.73	0.78	3.85	5.27
Malange	1.69	1.81	3.72	2.20
Moxico	2.25	2.40	3.22	1.43
Namibe	4.35	4.65	4.91	1.12
Uige	3.88	4.15	3.79	0.97
Zaire	2.95	3.15	6.34	2.14
Total	4.42	4.73	5.13	1.16
Inequality	10	10	2.89	

Table 4: Angola: Regional data for 'expected years of education for children'

Province	1999	2010	2018	2018/1999
Bengo	4.08	7.61	10.4	2.55
Benguela	4.59	8.55	11.7	2.55
Bie	4.06	7.56	10.3	2.54
Cabinda	5.34	9.96	13.6	2.55
Cunene	4.28	7.97	10.9	2.55
Huambo	4.38	8.16	11.1	2.53
Huila	4.39	8.18	11.2	2.55
Kuando Kubango	3.78	7.06	9.61	2.54
Kuanza Norte	4.51	8.41	11.5	2.55
Kuanza Sul	3.26	6.07	8.27	2.54
Luanda	5.27	9.82	13.4	2.54
Lunda Norte	3.61	6.73	9.17	2.54
Lunda Sul	4.84	9.03	12.3	2.54
Malange	4.57	8.51	11.6	2.54
Moxico	3.88	7.23	9.84	2.54
Namibe	5.04	9.40	12.8	2.54
Uige	4.66	8.69	11.8	2.53
Zaire	4.56	8.50	11.6	2.54
Total	4.64	8.65	11.8	2.54
Inequality	1.64	1.64	1.64	

Table 5: Public universities in Angola

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University	Year of establishment	Location	Rank 4icu (2019)
Universidade Agostinho Neto (UAN) (https://uan.ao/)	1962	Luanda (with campuses in Benguela, Huíla, Huambo and Kwanza-Sul)	7779 (country: 1)
Universidade Mandume Ya Ndemufayo (UMN) (https://umn.ed.ao/umn/)	1963	Lubango (Huila)	Not referred
Universidade Kimpa Vita (UNIKIVI)	1983	Uige (Uige)	Not referred
Universidade Katyavala Bwila (UKB)	2009	Benguela (Benguela)	12272 (country: 9)
Universidade José Eduardo dos Santos (UJES) (https://ujes.co.ao/) <i>Christian affiliation according to WHED</i>	2009	Huambo (Huambo)	12787 (country: 11)
Universidade Lueji A'Nkonde (ULAN)	2009	Dundo (Lunda Norte)	12953 (country: 13)
Universidade 11 de Novembro (UON)	2009	Cabinda (Cabinda)	13016 (country: 14)
Universidade Mandume ya Ndemufayo (UMN)	2009	Lubango (Huila)	Not referred
Instituto Superior de Ciências de Educação da Huíla (ISCED Huíla)	2009	Huila (Huila)	Not referred
Instituto Superior de Ciências de Educação do Uíge (ISCED-Uíge)	2009	Uige (Uige)	Not referred
Instituto Superior de Serviço Social (ISSS)	2009	Luanda	Not referred
Escola Superior Pedagógica do Kwanza Norte (ESPKN)	2009	N'dalatando (Kuanza Norte)	Not referred
Escola Superior Pedagógica ESP-Bengo (ESP)	2009	Bengo (Bengo)	Not referred
Escola Superior Pedagógica do Bié (ESP-BIE)	2009	Bie (Bie)	Not referred
Instituto Superior Politécnico de Malanje ISP Malanje (ISPM)	2009	Malanje (Malanje)	Not referred
Escola Superior Politécnica de Malanje ESP Malanje (ESPM)	2009	Malanje (Malanje)	Not referred
Instituto Superior de Ciências da Educação/ Instituto Superior de Ciências da Educação de Luanda (ISCED)	2012	Luanda	Not referred
Instituto Superior Politécnico do Kwanza Sul ISPKS-Sumbe (ISPKS)	2012	Sumbe (Kwanza Sul)	Not referred
Universidade Cuíto Cuanavale (UCC)	2014	Menongue (Cuando-Cubango)	Not referred

(Sources: Wikipedia: Universities, 4ICU (<https://www.4icu.org/bj/>), and <https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>), World Higher Education Database (https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php); and the websites of the institutions, if available.

Table 6: Private Universities in Angola

University	Year of establishment	Location	Religious affiliation	Rank 4icu (2019)
Universidade Católica de Angola (UCAN) (http://www.ucan.edu/www14/index.php)	1997	Luanda	Christian	8188 (country: 2)
Universidade Lusíada de Angola (ULA) (https://ula.co.ao/)	1999	Luanda	No	12817 (country: 10)
Universidade Jean Piaget de Angola (UNUPIAGET) (https://www.unipiaget-angola.org/)	2000	Viana (Luanda)	No	12259 (country: 8)
Universidade Privada de Angola (UPRA)	2000	Luanda	No	12950 (country: 12)
Universidade Lusíada de Angola (ULANGOLA)	2002	Luanda	No	Not referred
Universidade Gregório Semedo (UGS) (https://ugs.ed.ao/)	2003	Luanda	No	11191 (country: 6)
Universidade Independente de Angola (UNIA) (http://www.unia.ao/)	2004	Luanda	No	10522 (country: 4)
Instituto Superior Politécnico Tundavala (ISPT)	2005	Lubango (Huila)	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior Técnico de Angola (ISTA)	2006	Luanda	No	Not referred
Universidade Técnica de Angola (UTANGA) (http://www.utanga.co.ao/portal)	2007	Luanda	No	10259 (country: 3)
Universidade Metodista de Angola (UMA) (https://uma.co.ao/)	2007	Luanda	Christian	10815 (country: 5)
Universidade Óscar Ribas (UOR) (http://uor.ed.ao/)	2007	Luanda	No	11894 (country: 7)
Universidade de Belas (UNIBELAS)	2007	Samba (Luanda)	No	13120 (country: 15)
Instituto superior de Ciências Sociais e Relações Internacionais (ISCRI)	2007	Luanda	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior Politécnico Metropolitano de Angola (IMETRO)	2009	Luanda	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior Politécnico Gregório Semedo (IGS)	2011	Lubango (Huila)	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior Politécnico Independente Instituto Superior Politécnico Independente da Huíla (ISPI)	2011	Lubango (Huila)	No	Not referred

Instituto Superior Politécnico de Benguela (ISPB)	2011	Benguela (Benguela)	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior Politécnico do Cazenga (ISPOCA)	2011	Luanda	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior Politécnico de Kanganjo (IKSA)	2011	Luanda	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior Politécnico de Tecnologias e Ciências (ISPTEC)	2011	Talatona (Luanda)	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior Politécnico Atlântida ISP-Atlântida (ISPA) (https://ispatlantida.co.ao/)	2012	Belas (Luanda)	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior de Ciências de Administração e Humanas (ISCAH)	2012	Belas (Luanda)	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior de Angola (IS-Angola)	2012	Luanda	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior Politécnico Kalandula (ISPEKA)	2012	Luanda	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior Politécnico Katangoji (ISPK)	2012	Luanda	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior Politécnico Alvorecer da Juventude (ISPAJ)	2012	Luanda	No	Not referred

Sources: see table 5

Table 7: Regional distribution of universities in Angola

Provinces (and city)	Public	Private	Total	Number per million inhabitants
Bengo (Bengo)	1	0	1	2.70
Benguela (Benguela)	1	1	2	0.78
Bie (Bie)	1	0	1	0.67
Cabinda (Cabinda)	1	0	1	1.47
Cunene	0	0	0	0
Huambo (Huambo)	1	0	1	0.46
Huila (Lubanbo, Huila)	3	3	6	2.19
Kuando Kubango (Menongue)	1	0	1	1.81
Kuanza Norte (N'dalatando)	1	0	1	2.32
Kuanza Sul (Sumbe)	1	0	1	0.43
Luanda (Luanda, Viana, Samba, Talatona, Belas)	3	23	26	2.52

Lunda Norte (Dundo)	1	0	1	1.17
Lunda Sul	0	0	0	0
Malange (Malanje)	2	0	2	1.61
Moxico	0	0	0	0
Namibe	0	0	0	0
Uige (Uige)	2	0	2	1.17
Zaire	0	0	0	0
Total	19	27	46	1.49

For the last column we used the population numbers as given in table 2.

Table 8: Museums in Angola

Museums	websites	Location
Museu Nacional de Antropologia		Luanda
Museu Nacional de História Natural de Angola		Luanda
Musée Régional de Dundo		Dundo (Lunda Norte)
Museu Central das Forças Armadas		Luanda
Museu Nacional da Escravatura		Morro da Cruz (Luanda)
Museu da Moeda	http://www.museudamoeda.bna.ao/ao/	Luanda
Museu Regional da Huila		Lubango (Huila)
Forte de Massangano		Massangano (Kuanza Norte)

(Source: Wikipedia: Museums) Not included: cultural centres

This report was made by Maaike Westra, African Studies Centre Leiden. The project was supervised by Ton Dietz (ASCL).