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**BASELINE STUDY REPORT  
PROTOCOL TO THE AFRICAN CHARTER ON  
HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS ON THE  
RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN AFRICA  
"MAPUTO PROTOCOL"**

**LUANDA - ANGOLA**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Project Description

Angola's 27-year conflict has had a lasting impact on women and their access to justice. The widespread violence and absence of state structures during the conflict created a culture of impunity in which sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and discriminatory practices gained significant ground. Today, women are among the poorest and most vulnerable groups and continue to be denied access to basic social services and decision-making positions in the community. Sexual and domestic violence against women and girls is widespread, but many cases are not reported to the police due to social stigma, distrust of the police, lack of resources, and the victims' poverty. Although the country has invested heavily in infrastructure, effective formal legal system still leave something to be desired especially in non-urban areas. This means that many rely on customary legal systems that largely discriminate against women, especially on issues such as marriage, property rights, child custody, and adultery. There is a significant lack of lawyers to defend the interests of women, and particularly outside the capital, despite the significant legal measures and decrees that have been adopted with the aim of eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and promoting gender equality.

In this context, Search for Common Ground (SFCG) and its main partner on the project, Women's Platform for Action (PMA), proposed a 24-month project (August 2013-August 2015) to be funded by the U.S. Department of State – Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) with the overall objective of supporting the implementation of the Maputo Protocol in Angola, with a particular focus on the Protocol's provisions on women's access to justice and equality before the law. The project will work on the specific objectives of: (1) *building the capacity of women's rights organizations to address gaps in the implementation of the Maputo Protocol*; and (2) *transforming attitudes in target communities to support gender equality and women's rights as enshrined in the Maputo Protocol*. The project activities will be implemented in Angola as part of a regional project with the same objectives that is being implemented in Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

### Baseline Study Objectives and Methodology

The baseline study was conducted in seven municipalities in Luanda, namely: Belas, Cazenga, Cacuaco, Icolo e Bengo, Kissama, Luanda, and Viana. The province of Luanda is the political and economic capital of the country, where changes in policy and practice are most likely to take place.

The baseline study was implemented by PMA, with technical support from SFCG during the month of March 2014. The objectives of the study are as follows:

- To capture popular attitudes regarding women's rights/gender equality. This will include an analysis of the likely reactions to the project and the possible risks
- To ascertain the level of knowledge about national and local mechanisms that protect women's rights and the perceptions of the effectiveness of these mechanisms (for example, the number of processed lawsuits, the number of reports filed by police units dealing specifically with cases of sexual violence, the number of people supported by legal clinics)

The tools used to capture this information and ensure the quality of the collected data included a survey form, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions. The data collection methodology was designed to collect information using quantitative and qualitative methods through 822 surveys, nine (9) interviews with key informants who are members of civil society organizations, and four (4) focus group discussions with ten (10) participants in each focus group. The baseline survey was designed to collect data from the general population aged 18 to

90 years of age and have a gender balance. SPSS was the data analysis software used to analyze the collected data.

## Summary of Key Results

The results of the baseline study show that:

### **I. Women’s Leadership and its Major Barriers**

- 64.7% of respondents are not aware of any women who intend to run in municipal elections, and only 18.9% of respondents said that they know women who intend to run in municipal elections.
- According to the study, the principle barriers and impediments that hinder or keep women from advocating for their rights in Angola are their education level and family responsibilities, with 31.5% and 14.6%, respectively.
- 21.1% and 16.7% of the respondents stated that women are motivated to participate in political and development processes by the desire to defend the rights of women and children and the desire to represent the interests of the community, respectively
- 62.8% of the respondents had never heard of or known of a person having benefitted from a free women’s rights advocacy and only 27.7% had heard or known of a person who had benefitted from this type of program.

### **II. General Knowledge of the Maputo Protocol**

- Only 16.8% of respondents had heard of the Maputo Protocol and of this number, we can confirm that the majority of these were not familiar with the content of the Protocol. 83.2% of respondents had not heard of the Maputo Protocol.
- Regarding the barriers that impede the implementation of the Maputo Protocol, the respondents think that the barriers are the lack of policy experience within organizations and non-acceptance of the Protocol’s content, with 76.2% and 62.3%, respectively

### **III. Perception of Women’s Rights**

- 55.5% of respondents are not of the opinion that women hold the same rights as men, and 38.5% of respondents are of the opinion that men and women have the same rights because Angolan laws are general and don’t discriminate based on gender
- 64.7% of respondents stated that men and women are not treated fairly and equally in their society and only 28.4% stated that they receive equal treatment
- 53.1% of female respondents stated that men and women are treated fairly and equally in their society in contrast to 46.9% of male respondents

### **IV. Women’s Capacity**

- 24.3% agreed with the statement that women leaders can aspire to have a bright future, but they will not achieve significant results, because success is reserved for male leaders: 47% totally disagreed with this statement.
- The obstacles that prevent women from participating in political life are sexual harassment in political structures was the most chosen by respondents with 63.2%, followed by lack of support from family and being afraid to take responsibility for decision-making with 62.4% and 56.3% respectively

### **V. Access to Information about Women’s Rights**

- 60.2% of respondents stated that they had never heard of radio programs that promote women’s political participation and only 31% said that they had heard of them
- 44.2% of respondents stated that they had been aware of forced marriage and 43.8% had been aware of levirate marriage

- 59.1% of respondents had not participated in an advocacy activity and only 19.4% had participated

## Key Recommendations

In accordance with the results described above, we recommend that the following steps be taken during the implementation of the project:

- ***For the training and capacity building plan***, participants should include citizens in general and civil society organizations that work on gender issues and as well as interested members of civilian and military security sectors and journalists. The training should be on women's rights and gender equality while respecting and always taking into account cultural issues and the customs of the citizens. As such, PMA will require an expert, either within its staff or an external consultant, to coordinate these capacity building workshops.
- ***Create activities and spaces for dialogue*** between local authorities and female and male members of civil society organizations that work on women's rights and gender equality as well as women's political organizations, police, the Ministry of Family and the Promotion of Women, with an lecturer/expert on issues of women's rights and gender equality. The objective should be to create mechanisms to boost rights advocacy efforts and coordinate the dissemination of packets about women's rights and gender equality as enshrined in the Maputo Protocol.

## INTRODUCTION

The baseline study was designed in accordance with the “Maputo Protocol” project to be implemented in Angola, specifically in the province of Luanda since it is the intellectual, political, and socioeconomic center of the country, over the course of 24 months. The program is funded by the U.S. Department of State – Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) and began in August 2013. With the implementation of this project, Search for Common Ground's goal is to support the implementation of the Maputo Protocol in Angola, with a particular focus on the Protocol's provisions on women's access to justice and equality before the law.

The baseline study was undertaken in March 2014 in Luanda and covered seven municipalities (Belas, Cazenga, Cacuaco, Icolo e Bengo, Kissama, Luanda, and Viana).

The baseline study was performed to capture popular attitudes (from both men and women) related to women's rights/gender equality and to capture local attitudes about national and local mechanisms that protect women's rights and perceptions about the effectiveness of these mechanisms.

## PROJECT OVERVIEW

Angola's 27-year conflict has had a lasting impact on women and their access to justice. The widespread violence and absence of state structures during the conflict created a culture of impunity in which sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and discriminatory practices gained significant ground. Today, women are among the poorest and most vulnerable groups and continue to be denied access to basic social services and decision-making positions in the community. Sexual and domestic violence against women and girls is widespread, but many cases are not reported to the police due to social stigma, distrust of the police, lack of resources,

and the victims’ poverty. Although the country has invested heavily in infrastructure, effective formal legal system still leave something to be desired especially in non-urban areas. This means that many rely on customary legal systems that largely discriminate against women, especially on issues such as marriage, property rights, child custody, and adultery. There is a significant lack of lawyers to defend the interests of women, and particularly outside the capital, despite the significant legal measures and decrees that have been adopted with the aim of eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and promoting gender equality.

With the support of the U.S. Department of State – Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL), Search for Common Ground (SFCG) and its principle partner on the project, Women’s Platform for Action (PMA) propose a project with the overall objective of supporting the implementation of the Maputo Protocol in Angola, with a particular focus on the Protocol’s provisions on women’s access to justice and equality before the law. The project will work on these specific objectives:

1. *Building the capacity of women’s rights organizations to address gaps in the implementation of the Maputo Protocol*
2. *Transforming attitudes in target communities to support gender equality and women’s rights as enshrined in the Maputo Protocol.*

## BASELINE STUDY METHODOLOGY

The baseline study was implemented by PMA, with technical support from SFCG during the month of March 2014. The study covered all of Luanda’s seven municipalities.

### Target Population and Sample Size

Luanda is the smallest province in Angola, with an area of 24.651 km<sup>2</sup>. Its population is approximately 7 million inhabitants. However, as this report is being finalized, there is no official data on the number of inhabitants per municipality. The data here is an estimate taken from various internet sources. **Cacuaco’s** population is about 980,000 inhabitants. The population of **Belas** is about 750,000 inhabitants, **Cazenga’s** is about 1,250,000 inhabitants, The population of **Ícolo e Bengo** is about 60,000 inhabitants, **Luanda’s** is about 1,200,000 inhabitants. **Kissama’s** is about 30,000, and **Viana’s** is about 1,355,000 inhabitants.

The table below shows us a summary of the participants in the baseline study:

**Summary of Baseline Study Participants**

	Focus Group Participants			Interviewees			Survey			Total
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
<b>Cacuaco</b>				1		1	37	62	99	100
<b>Belas</b>	3	9	12	1		1	49	53	102	115
<b>Cazenga</b>	11		11	1	1	2	71	75	146	159
<b>Icolo e Bengo</b>	8	4	12	1		1	46	49	95	108
<b>Luanda</b>	10	5	15	3	1	4	77	63	140	159
<b>Kissama</b>							43	44	87	87
<b>Viana</b>							76	77	153	153
<b>TOTAL</b>			50			9	399	423	822	881



## Data Collection Tools

Three specific tools were designed to ensure the quality of the data collected:

- Key informant interview guide
- Focus group discussion guide
- Survey form

**The data collection tools are available in Annex I of this baseline study report.**

## Key Informant Interviews

A key informant interview guide was developed in collaboration with the local partner, Women’s Platform for Action (PMA) to obtain detailed information from some key players. The interview style was semi open-ended to enable researchers to ask direct questions on subjects related to popular attitudes about women’s rights/gender equality, access to justice, knowledge of national and local mechanisms that protect women’s rights and perceptions about the effectiveness of these mechanisms.

We planned to conduct key informant interviews with a diverse range of organizations and individuals, but due to various events that occurred during the implementation of activities, it was only possible to conduct interviews with the following groups:

- 3- Civil society leaders (with a focus on women’s rights and justice)
- 3- Women’s groups in the community (with a focus on women’s rights and justice)
- 1- Female human rights activist
- 0- Group of women parliamentarians
- 0- Senior government officials in the Ministry of Family and the Promotion of Women
- 0- Senior women in political parties
- 1- Representative of the Bar Association,
- 1- Media
- 0- High-level personnel in the judiciary

Despite having initially planned to do a minimum of ten (10) and a maximum of fifteen (15) interviews with key informants, it was only possible to conduct nine (9) interviews.

## Focus Group Discussions

The focus group discussions were organized in Luanda and led by our local partner, Women’s Platform for Action (PMA) with the full support of SFCG. Four (4) 10-person discussion groups were conducted to determine the specific challenges and opportunities associated with women’s rights/gender equality. Each group was composed of men, women, and young people and lasted for about 1 hour. Two facilitators (one from PMA and one from SFCG) led the groups, with two note-takers per session. Researchers developed the open, direct questions about the application of the Maputo Protocol, gender roles and expectations, and women’s access to justice.

## Survey

The survey was developed and administered in all Luanda’s seven municipalities. The survey asked questions related to perceptions of women’s empowerment, leadership and challenges to women’s rights, and basic knowledge of the Maputo Protocol and women’s rights. The survey



was directed at the general population in each of the seven districts of Luanda. A total of 800 surveys were distributed as shown in table below:

Survey Respondent by Gender and Districts					
			Respondent Gender		Total
			Female	Male	
Districts	Belas	Count	49	53	102
		%	48.0%	52.0%	
	Cacuaco	Count	37	62	99
		%	37.4%	62.6%	
	Cazenga	Count	71	75	146
		%	48.6%	51.4%	
	Icolo Bengo	Count	46	49	95
		%	48.4%	51.6%	
	Kissama	Count	43	44	87
		%	49.4%	50.6%	
	Luanda	Count	77	63	140
		%	55.0%	45.0%	
	Viana	Count	76	77	153
		%	49.7%	50.3%	
Total		Count	399	423	822
		%	48.5%	51.5%	100.0%

## Limitations

Because of certain timetable-related constraints and scheduling issues, some of our activities were limited, especially the key informant interviews. With respect to the implementation of the survey, the activists were to some extent misunderstood due to certain studies that have been done on land redistribution and other political issues.

## KEY RESULTS

### Level of Women's Empowerment

According to UN Women, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, empowering women and promoting gender equality in all social and economic activities ensures economic growth, a boost in business, better quality of life for women, men, and children, and sustainable development. According to one interview, “In Angola, political and social stability has brought about progress in this area. Angolan women are increasingly finding space in political and economic sectors, with more women on company boards resulting in better financial performances”.

#### *a. Knowledge of Women with Economic Initiatives*

The survey was designed to ascertain the level of knowledge of respondents related to women who have economic initiatives. The results showed that 29.8% of respondents knew more than nine (9) women with economic initiatives, while 26.5% of respondents knew less than three (3) with these initiatives and 30.1% of respondents knew between three (3) and six (6) women who are businesswomen or landowners as shown in the table below.

**Number of Women You Know Who Have Economic Initiatives**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than 3	206	25.1%	<b>26.5%</b>	26.5
	Between 3 & 6	234	28.5%	<b>30.1%</b>	56.6
	Between 7 & 9	106	12.9%	<b>13.6%</b>	70.2
	More than 9	232	28.2%	<b>29.8%</b>	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	778	94.6%	<b>100.0%</b>	
Missing	System	44	5.4%		
Total		822	100.0		

**Number of Women You Know Who Own Businesses or Land**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than 3	224	27.3%	<b>29.4%</b>	29.4
	Between 3 and 6	237	28.8%	<b>31.1%</b>	60.5
	Between 7 and 9	111	13.5%	<b>14.6%</b>	75.1
	More than 9	190	23.1%	<b>24.9%</b>	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	762	92.7%	<b>100.0%</b>	
Missing	System	60	7.3%		
Total		822	100.0%		

## Women's Leadership

Women were somewhat sidelined from power structures in Angola as a result of the country's decades-long armed conflict, but Angola has seen significant developments with respect to women's leadership in many areas. Although members of parliament in Angola are not directly elected, Angola is one of the five member states in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) that is closest to achieving the goal of gender parity in parliament with women constituting 30% of regional leaders in the “house of laws.” Despite these advances, there are still challenges to overcome such as: poverty, patriarchal social norms, domestic violence, and sexual harassment as well as the way in which these issues are addressed by decision-makers. Participants in the focus groups and interviewees in the key informant interviews were unanimous in affirming that many legal instruments that are related to the promotion of women's leadership, and they cited their country's Constitution, the regional and international legal instruments that deal with women's advancement, criminal law, and family law, as well as the Maputo Protocol. According to them, these legal instruments not only promote women's leadership but also promote and protect gender equality.

### **b. Knowledge of Women Who Intend to Run in the Next Municipal Elections**

Our baseline study survey reveals that 64.7% of respondents were not aware of any women who intend to run for office in municipal elections, although this result may be directly linked to the fact that Angola has never had municipal elections, and at the this study, it was not yet determined when elections would take place. Only 18.9% of respondents stated that they knew women who intend to run for office in municipal elections. This disparity between those who know and don't know of women who intend to run in municipal elections is verified in the tables and the chart below, which breaks down the results by municipality. Making a gender

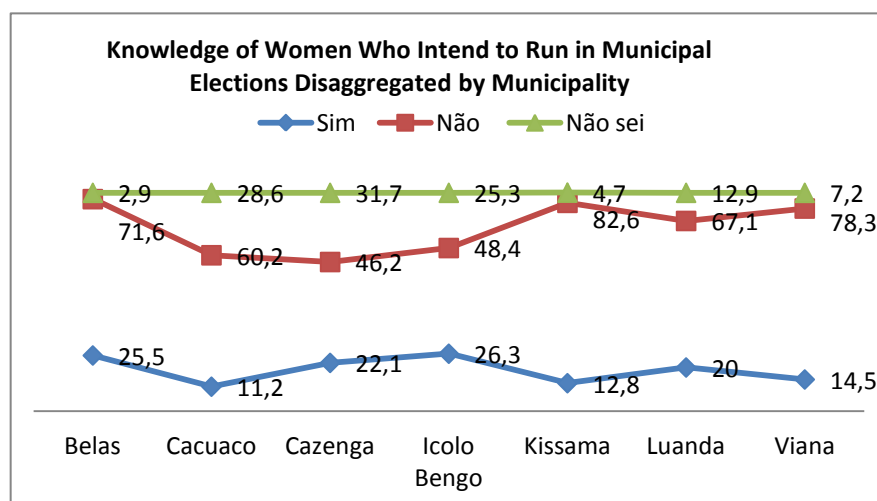
comparison regarding knowledge of a woman intending to run, the study shows that 52.3% of men compared to 47.7% of women stated that they knew of women who intended to run in municipal elections. Meanwhile, 52.7% of men and 47.3% of women stated that they didn't know of women intending to run. The key informant interviews and focus groups showed significant lack of knowledge of women with this interest. According to some of the interviewees, this is due to the fact that at this time, a date has not been set for municipal elections and people are beginning to doubt that they will happen.

**Knowledge of Women Who Intend to Run in the Next Municipal Elections**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	155	18.9%	<b>18.9%</b>	18.9
	No	529	64.4%	<b>64.7%</b>	83.6
	Don't know	134	16.3%	<b>16.4%</b>	100.0
	Total	818	99.5%	<b>100.0%</b>	
Missing	System	4	.5%		
Total		822	100.0		

**Results by sex \* Knowledge of Women Who Intend to Run in the Next Municipal Elections**  
**Crosstabulation**

			“Knows of a Woman Who Intends to Run in the Next Municipal Elections”			Total
			Yes	No	Don't Know	
Sex of respondent	Female	Count	74	250	73	397
		%	47.7%	47.3%	54.5%	48.5%
	Male	Count	81	279	61	421
		%	52.3%	52.7%	45.5%	51.5%
Total		Count	155	529	134	818
		%	100%	100%	100%	100%



The results of the survey show that only 11.2% of respondents in Cacaco municipality and 12.8% of respondents in Kissama municipality knew of women intending to run in municipal elections,

as illustrated in the chart.

**c. *The motivations and obstacles that keep women from participating in political processes and advocating for their rights***

Motivations can be intrinsic or external, and emotional, biological, social, political, and cultural phenomena can affect the way people act to achieve their goals. The survey’s results show that 21.1% and 16.7% of respondents stated that women are motivated to participate in political and development processes by the desire to defend the rights of women and children and the desire to represent the interests of the community, respectively.

**What motivates women to participate in political and development processes?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Representing community interests	135	16.4%	<b>16.7%</b>	16.7
	Defending the rights of women and children	171	20.8%	<b>21.1%</b>	37.8
	Representing the community’s opinions and points of view	61	7.4%	<b>7.5%</b>	45.4
	Being elected	106	12.9%	<b>13.1%</b>	58.5
	Improving the conditions of the community	129	15.7%	<b>15.9%</b>	74.4
	Other	9	1.1%	<b>1.1%</b>	75.5
	Don’t know	171	20.8%	<b>21.1%</b>	96.7
	Abstain	27	3.3%	<b>3.3%</b>	100%
	Total	809	98.4%	<b>100%</b>	
Missing	System	13	1.6%		
Total		822	100%		

According to the interviewees during key informant interviews, the biggest obstacles that hinder or prevent women from advocating for their rights in Angola are cultural, socioeconomic, and political issues, including education levels and discrimination that women suffer because they live in a society that can be considered male-dominated or “machista.” Our research in Angola shows that the principle barriers are education level and family responsibilities with 31.5% and 14.6%, respectively.

**What are the obstacles impeding women from advocating for their rights?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Family responsibilities	119	14.5%	<b>14.6%</b>	14.6
	Education level	256	31.1%	<b>31.5%</b>	46.1
	Lack of support from their spouses	108	13.1%	<b>13.3%</b>	59.4
	Lack of support from their families	71	8.6%	<b>8.7%</b>	68.1
	Social and cultural barriers	37	4.5%	<b>4.6%</b>	72.7
	Sexual harassment	21	2.6%	<b>2.6%</b>	75.3
	Prejudices	49	6.0%	<b>6.0%</b>	81.3
	Women	22	2.7%	<b>2.7%</b>	84.0
	“The burden of cultural customs”	12	1.5%	<b>1.5%</b>	85.5
	“Internal policy in the media”	14	1.7%	<b>1.7%</b>	87.2

Other	6	.7%	.7%	87.9
“Don’t know”	84	10.2	10.3%	98.3
“Can’t answer”	14	1.7%	1.7%	100.0
Total	813	98.9%	100%	
Missing System	9	1.1%		
Total	822	100%		

**d. The obstacles that prevent women from participating in political processes and advocating for their rights – Correlation between men and women**

During the key informant interviews and focus groups, the men and women were unanimous in their assertions that the main barriers preventing women from participating in political processes and advocating for their rights are related to the fact that women take on the domestic role in their homes and have low levels of education as well as cultural barriers and lack of support from men. Analyzing the obstacles and barriers that prevent women from advocating for their rights analyzed from a gender perspective, the baseline study results show that women understand that these obstacles are the lack of internal policies in the media on women’s rights with 71.4% of respondents and because of lack of support from their families and social and cultural barriers with 57.7% and 56.8%, respectively. Looking at male respondents, 59.2% of men stated that the main obstacle is prejudices put in place by women themselves. 55.1% of men said education levels and 53.8% said family responsibilities.

**Results by sex \* What are the obstacles that prevent women from advocating for their rights**

			What are the obstacles that prevent women from advocating for their rights?												Total		
			Family Responsibilities	Education Level	Lack of support from their spouses	Lack of support from their families	Social and cultural barriers	Sexual harassment	Prejudices	Women restricting themselves to inadequate roles	“The burden of cultural customs”	“Internal policies in the media”	Other	“Don’t know”		“Can’t answer”	
Total	*Sex of respondent	Female	Count	55	115	52	41	21	10	20	11	6	10	3	43	6	393
		%	46.2 %	44.9 %	48.1 %	57.7 %	56.8 %	47.6 %	40.8 %	50.0 %	50.0 %	71.4 %	50.0 %	51.2 %	42.9 %	48.3 %	
	Male	Count	64	141	56	30	16	11	29	11	6	4	3	41	8	420	
		%	53.8 %	55.1 %	51.9 %	42.3 %	43.2 %	52.4 %	59.2 %	50.0 %	50.0 %	28.6 %	50.0 %	48.8 %	57.1 %	51.7 %	
		Count	119	256	108	71	37	21	49	22	12	14	6	84	14	813	
		%	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	

**e. Free women’s rights advocacy services**

The judicial system in Angola is still very weak despite the effort that the efforts of the executive branch to improve the system. Our survey shows clearly that 62.8% of respondents had heard of or known of a person who had benefitted from free women’s rights advocacy

services and only 27.7% of respondents had heard or known of a person who had benefitted from this type of free legal service. These results could be due to the fact that citizens don’t have legal training and have low education levels as well as cultural norms and especially the abovementioned weakness of the judiciary. During the key informant interviews and the focus groups, the stakeholders revealed that the few people they knew of who had benefitted from this service did so through the Organization of Angolan Women (OMA), the Free Hands Association, and the Ministry of Family and Advancement of Women. The study revealed that few organizations have been working to provide free women’s rights-focused advocacy.

**Had heard of or known of a person who benefitted from free women’s rights advocacy services**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	“Yes”	224	27.3%	<b>27.7%</b>	27.7
	“No”	508	61.8%	<b>62.8%</b>	90.5
	“Don’t know”	77	9.4%	<b>9.5%</b>	100.0
	Total	809	98.4%	<b>100.0%</b>	
Missing	System	13	1.6%		
Total		822	100.0%		

**f. Equal treatment of men and women by society**

During the key informant interviews and focus groups it was emphasized that women do not receive equal treatment, and this fact has kept women from achieving their goals and caused them to stop fighting for their rights. This unequal treatment has affected women in many families, where they are treated as less important than men who receive all of the support and whose education is prioritized over women’s. Although the Angolan Constitution has established that men and women have the same rights and are equal before the law, strong cultural customs and the privileged position of men in society has meant that women are not treated fairly and equally. The study shows is that 64.7% of respondents claimed that men and women are not treated fairly and equally in their society and only 28.4% said the opposite.

**Are men and women treated fairly and equally in your society?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	“Yes”	228	27.7%	<b>28.4%</b>	28.4
	“No”	519	63.1%	<b>64.7%</b>	93.1
	“Don’t know”	55	6.7%	<b>6.9%</b>	100.0
	Total	802	97.6%	<b>100.0%</b>	
Missing	System	20	2.4%		
Total		822	100.0%		

Making a gender comparison with respect to the treatment of men and women in society, 53.1% of female respondents stated that men and women receive fair and equal treatment in their society, compared to 46.9% of male respondents. As mentioned previously, this disparity could be due to cultural factors, education levels, etc.

**Results by sex \* “Are men and women are treated fairly and equally in your society?”**

		“Are men and women treated fairly and equally in your society”			Total
		“Yes”	“No”	“Don’t know”	
Sex of respondent	Count	121	241	29	391
	Female %	53.1%	46.4%	52.7%	48.8%
	Count	107	278	26	411
	Male %	46.9%	53.6%	47.3%	51.2%
Total	Count	228	519	55	802
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Because of the factors mentioned above and captured during the focus groups and key informant interviews such as low education levels, poverty, strong cultural norms, and the privileged position of men in society have influenced attitudes towards women’s views. The study reveals that 50.4% of respondents stated that women’s views are not taken into account by political leaders, religious leaders, and employers, while 42.0% of respondents said that women's views are taken into account by political leaders, religious leaders, and employers.

**“Are women’s views taken into account by political leaders, religious leaders, and employers?”**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	“Yes”	338	41.1%	<b>42.0%</b>	42.0
	“No”	406	49.4%	<b>50.4%</b>	92.4
	“Never”	61	7.4%	<b>7.6%</b>	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	805	97.9%	<b>100.0%</b>	
Missing	System	17	2.1%		
Total		822	100.0%		

## Challenges Related to Gender

Currently there are several gendered challenges that Angolan women face in their daily lives and that are directly related to non-discriminatory business policies, policies to promote equal participation in political life and to eliminate all forms of discrimination, policies that eliminate gender discrimination in areas such as recruitment, hiring, compensation and promotion, policies against gender-based violence and securing access to justice for women who have been victims of this violence.

### *g. Perceptions of gender-based violence*

Gender-based violence is a complex social problem that continues in our society and affects women and men of all ages, regardless of education level and socioeconomic status. According to the participants in the focus groups and key informant interviews, the principle types of violence are related to sexual and physical violence as well as sexual harassment and domestic violence. Incidents of domestic violence are reported less because they take place in the home and victims fear losing their homes and security. For this reason, we say that there is still a



culture of silence surround issues of gender-based violence. During the survey, we measured the level of knowledge of respondents regarding the definition of gender-based violence, and 30.9% of the respondents said it is physical violence committed towards women because of their gender, while 15.4% said it is sexual violence.

**“What is gender-based violence?”**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Physical violence against women because of their gender	242	29.4%	30.9%	30.9
	Psychological violence against women because of their gender	64	7.8%	8.2%	39.0
	Economic violence against women because of their gender	38	4.6%	4.8%	43.9
	Sexual violence	121	14.7%	15.4%	59.3
	Sexual harassment	72	8.8%	9.2%	68.5
	Gender-based hiring discrimination	55	6.7%	7.0%	75.5
	Violence against children	38	4.6%	4.8%	80.4
	“Other”	11	1.3%	1.4%	81.8
	Don’t know	143	17.4%	18.2%	100.0
Missing	System	38	4.6%		
Total		822	100.0		

Making a gender correlation on the same subject, the study showed that 57.9% of women defined gender-based violence as violence against children and 62.5% of men defined it as psychological violence against women based on their gender as shown in the table below.

**Results by sex \* “What is gender-based violence?”**

		Para si o que é violência baseada no género								Total
		Physical violence against women because of their gender	Psychological violence against women because of their gender	Economic violence against women because of their gender	Sexual violence	Sexual harassment	Gender-based hiring discrimination	Violence against children	“Other”	
Total	Count	129	24	15	60	40	24	22	5	381
	%	53.3%	37.5%	39.5%	49.6%	55.6%	43.6%	57.9%	45.5%	48.6%
	Count	113	40	23	61	32	31	16	6	403
	%	46.7%	62.5%	60.5%	50.4%	44.4%	56.4%	42.1%	54.5%	51.4%
	Count	242	64	38	121	72	55	38	11	784
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

## General Knowledge of the Maputo Protocol

The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, better known as the Maputo Protocol, guarantees comprehensive women’s rights, including the right to participate in political processes, social and political equality with men, control over their reproductive health, and ending female genital mutilation

### h. Knowledge of the Maputo Protocol

Despite the fact that the Maputo Protocol is the legal instrument of the African Union (AU) on gender equality and Angola ratified it on August 30, 2007, there is a significant lack of awareness of the Protocol’s existence and content. The study shows that only 16.8% of respondents had heard of the Maputo Protocol. During the key informant interviews, only the organization Association for Justice, Peace and Democracy (AJPD), which works in human rights advocacy, had a strong mastery of the content of the Maputo Protocol. The jurists who were interviewed had vague knowledge of the content of the Maputo Protocol, and the female leaders of women’s organizations had heard of the Maputo Protocol, but they had no knowledge of the content and didn’t have a copy of the Protocol. During the focus group discussions, there was a total lack of knowledge of the Protocol.

**Have you heard of the Maputo Protocol?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid “Yes”	119	14.5%	<b>16.8%</b>	16.8
“No”	589	71.7%	<b>83.2%</b>	100.0
<b>Total</b>	708	86.1%	<b>100.0%</b>	
Missing System	114	13.9%		
Total	822	100.0%		

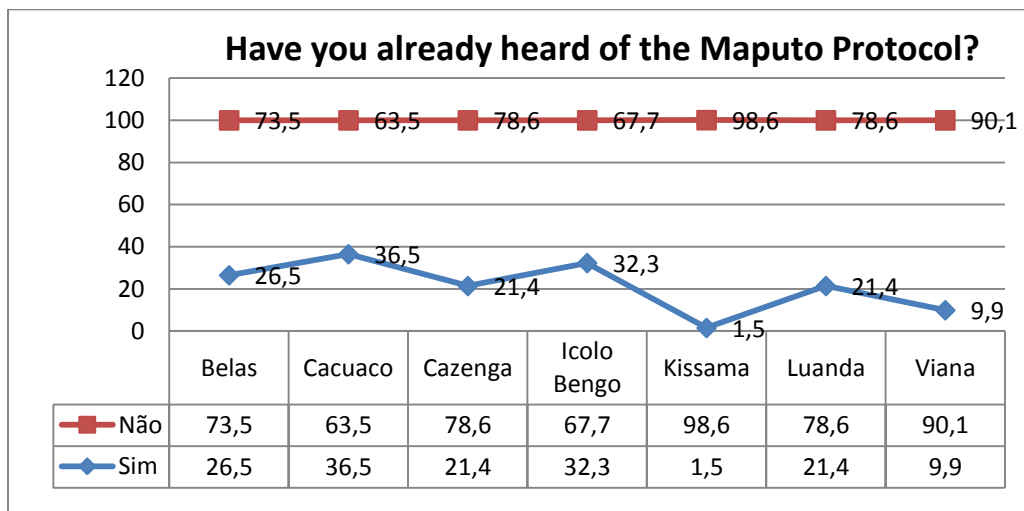
Doing a gender correlation on knowledge of the Maputo Protocol, the study results showed that 63.9% of men had heard of the Maputo Protocol, but the majority was not knowledgeable about the content. 36.1% of women had heard of the Maputo Protocol, and the majority had little knowledge of the content.

**Results by sex \* “Have you heard of the Maputo Protocol?”**

			Have you heard of the Maputo Protocol?		Total
			“Yes”	“No”	
*Sex of respondent	<b>Female</b>	Count	43	301	344
		%	36.1%	51.1%	48.6%
	<b>Male</b>	Count	76	288	364
		%	63.9%	48.9%	51.4%
Total	Count		119	589	708
	%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Examining the data by municipality shows that in all municipalities the percentage of people who are unaware or have never heard of the Maputo Protocol is above 50%, and in Kissama and

Viana, 98.6% and 90.1% of people, respectively, are unaware of or have never heard of the Maputo Protocol.



#### i. Barriers with respect to the implementation of the Maputo Protocol

During the focus group discussions as well as during the interviews with jurists, participants were of the opinion that in order for the Protocol to be implemented, a well-researched study needs to be undertaken so that efforts to implement the Protocol aren't seen to be at odds with cultural customs in communities and so that these cultural norms are better understood. The survey showed that the respondents cited the lack of policy experience within organizations and non-acceptance of the Protocol's content as the principle barriers to the Protocol's implementation, with 76.2% and 62.3%, respectively.

#### What are the barriers that impede the implementation of the Maputo Protocol?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	"Lack of information on the Protocol's existence"	34	4.1%	<b>22.5%</b>	22.5%
	"Lack of information available about women's rights"	32	3.9%	<b>21.2%</b>	43.7%
	There is no will on the part of the State to implement it	6	.7%	<b>4.0%</b>	47.7%
	"Ignorance on the part of women with respect to their rights"	10	1.2%	<b>6.6%</b>	54.3%
	"Female naiveté"	2	.2%	<b>1.3%</b>	55.6%
	"Cultural norms"	2	.2%	<b>1.3%</b>	57.0%
	"Lack of support from their spouses"	3	.4%	<b>2.0%</b>	58.9%
	"Ignorance on the part of the population"	3	.4%	<b>2.0%</b>	60.9%
	"Lack of support from their families"	1	.1%	<b>.7%</b>	61.6%
	"It is prohibited by society"	1	.1%	<b>.7%</b>	62.3%
	Political practice within organizations	21	2.6%	<b>13.9%</b>	76.2%
	"Other"	1	.1%	<b>.7%</b>	76.8%
	"Don't know"	35	4.3%	<b>23.2%</b>	100.0%

Total	151	18.4%	<b>100.0%</b>	
Missing System	671	81.6%		
Total	822	100.0%		

## Knowledge of Women's Rights

The country's armed conflict is one of the fundamental contributors to the violation of women's rights, allowing men to claim physical superiority over women. Cultural practices and norms have also caused a marked disregard for women in society. The term “women's rights” refers to the objective and subjective rights of women. In Angola, these rights are institutionalized and guaranteed by the constitution despite the fact that their implementation has not been achieved at desired levels.

### j. *Perception of women's rights in relation to men's*

Women and men are equal. They have the same rights and the same responsibilities according to our constitution, but the study shows that 55.5% of survey respondents are not of the opinion that women have the same rights as men. 38.5% of respondents are of the opinion that men and women have the same rights. The high percentage of respondents who are not of the opinion that women have the same rights as men may be due to the fact that in practice or in daily lives of the respondents women are not treated equally. During the key informant interviews, a minority of interviewees stated that women have more rights than men because of the rights that they have in the family code and the law against domestic violence as well as general employment law. The majority of participants in focus groups and key informant interviews were of the opinion that women and men have the same constitutional rights, but women are marginalized and it does not feel like they can access their rights, as they should.

#### Do women have the same rights as men?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	“Yes”	313	38.1%	<b>38.5%</b>	38.5%
	“No”	451	54.9%	<b>55.5%</b>	94.1%
	“Don't know”	40	4.9%	<b>4.9%</b>	99.0%
	“Don't wish to respond”	8	1.0%	<b>1.0%</b>	100.0%
	Total	812	98.8%	<b>100.0%</b>	
Missing	System	10	1.2%		
Total		822	100.0%		

### k. *Perception of women's rights compared to men's broken down by gender*

Although constitutionally women and men have the same rights, men and women have different views about these rights. Some men and a small number of women are of the opinion that women have more rights than men but they have not been effectively implemented. This is why the study shows that 53.2% of men state that women don't have the same rights as men compared to 46.8% of women who state that they don't have the same rights as men. This is due not only to lack of implementation of these rights, but also because of cultural and religious issues.

#### Results by sex \* Do women have the same rights as men?

	Do women have the same rights as men?	<b>Total</b>
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		“Yes”	“No”	“Don’t know”	“Don’t wish to respond”	
* Sex of respondent	Count	156	211	27	2	396
	Female					
	%	49.8%	46.8%	67.5%	25.0%	48.8%
	Count	157	240	13	6	416
	Male					
	%	50.2%	53.2%	32.5%	75.0%	51.2%
Total	Count	313	451	40	8	812
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

## 1. Knowledge of women’s rights

According to the United Nations (UN), the 12 rights of women are: the right to life; the right to liberty and personal security; the right to equality and non-discrimination; the right to freedom of thought; the right to an education; the right to privacy; the right to health; the right to marriage and family planning; the right to decide to have or not to have children and how many to have; the right to benefit from scientific advancements; the right to free assembly and political participation; and the right to not be subjected to torture or maltreatment. The study wanted to determine the level of knowledge with respect to women’s rights, and it showed that 39.5% were aware of the right to life as a right afforded to women, while the right to political participation and the right to dignity was recognized by only 1.1% of respondents.

### What women’s rights do you know of?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	“The right to life”	313	38.1%	<b>39.5%</b>	39.5
	“The right to equality”	83	10.1%	<b>10.5%</b>	49.9
	“The right to liberty and personal security”	47	5.7%	<b>5.9%</b>	55.9
	“The right to equal protection under the law”	38	4.6%	<b>4.8%</b>	60.7
	“The right to non-discrimination”	29	3.5%	<b>3.7%</b>	64.3
	“The right to the highest attainable level of physical and mental health”	25	3.0%	<b>3.2%</b>	67.5
	“The right to fair and satisfactory working conditions”	85	10.3%	<b>10.7%</b>	78.2
	“The right not to be subjected to torture or cruel, de-humanizing, or degrading treatment”	35	4.3%	<b>4.4%</b>	82.6
	“The right to participation in political life”	9	1.1%	<b>1.1%</b>	83.7
	“The right to inheritance”	11	1.3%	<b>1.4%</b>	85.1
	“The right to marry”	14	1.7%	<b>1.8%</b>	86.9
	“The right to dignity”	9	1.1%	<b>1.1%</b>	88.0
	“The right to have access to justice”	6	.7%	<b>.8%</b>	88.8
	“The right to security and physical integrity”	10	1.2%	<b>1.3%</b>	90.0
	“Other answers”	3	.4%	<b>.4%</b>	90.4
	“Don’t know”	66	8.0%	<b>8.3%</b>	98.7
	“Don’t wish to respond”	10	1.2%	<b>1.3%</b>	100.0
	Total	793	96.5%	<b>100.0%</b>	

Missing	System	29	3.5		
Total		822	100.0		

## Perceptions of Women’s Capabilities

During the key informant interviews and focus group discussions, the participants were of the opinion that many women overlook and ignore their value and capabilities, because women can easily do well at handling both family life and work life. “Today, we see women occupying high-level administrative positions with enthusiasm and mastery, and effectively taking on certain jobs that in the recent past were regarded as positions or professions just for men,” said one participant in focus group discussions.

### m. Perceptions of women’s involvement in decision-making

Today in Angola, women occupy decision-making positions in the government and business sectors. The study shows that 64.6% of survey respondents are of the opinion that women need to be involved in decision-making and only 0.4% and 3.0% do not fully agree or do not agree that women should be involved in decision-making processes.

#### What is your opinion on the need for women to be involved in decision-making?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	“Completely agree”	169	20.6%	<b>20.9%</b>	20.9
	“Agree”	521	63.4%	<b>64.6%</b>	85.5
	“Not sure”	51	6.2%	<b>6.3%</b>	91.8
	“Disagree”	24	2.9%	<b>3.0%</b>	94.8
	“Completely disagree”	3	.4%	<b>0.4%</b>	95.2
	“Don’t agree”	31	3.8%	<b>3.8%</b>	99.0
	“Don’t wish to respond”	8	1.0%	<b>1.0%</b>	100.0
	Total	807	98.2%	<b>100.0%</b>	
Missing	System	15	1.8%		
Total		822	100.0%		

### n. Obstacles that prevent the growth of women’s leadership

There are various problems that prevent the growth of women’s leadership, but the study focused on those that can be considered as the most common in a society like ours. Of the diverse obstacles available for respondents to choose from, 34.2% chose education level followed by prejudice and lack of support from their spouses with 13.1% and 12.1% respectively, as shown in the table below.

#### What are the obstacles that prevent the growth of women’s leadership?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	“Education level”	275	33.5%	<b>34.2%</b>	34.2
	“Family responsibilities”	59	7.2%	<b>7.3%</b>	41.6
	“Lack of support from spouses – husbands”	97	11.8%	<b>12.1%</b>	53.7
	“Lack of support from their families”	52	6.3%	<b>6.5%</b>	60.1
	“Social norms”	21	2.6%	<b>2.6%</b>	62.8
	“Sexual harassment”	22	2.7%	<b>2.7%</b>	65.5

“Prejudices”	105	12.8%	<b>13.1%</b>	78.6
Inadequate roles given to women by society	11	1.3%	<b>1.4%</b>	80.0
“Cultural customs”	14	1.7%	<b>1.7%</b>	81.7
“Internal policies in the media”	12	1.5%	<b>1.5%</b>	83.2
“Lack of solidarity from men”	40	4.9%	<b>5.0%</b>	88.2
“Other”	6	0.7%	<b>0.7%</b>	88.9
“Don’t know”	83	10.1%	<b>10.3%</b>	99.3
“Don’t wish to respond”	6	0.7%	<b>0.7%</b>	100.0
Total	803	97.7%	<b>100.0%</b>	
Missing System	19	2.3		
Total	822	100.0		

**o. Perception of the obstacles that prevent the growth of women’s leadership**

“Although women are now occupying high-level positions in politics and business, education levels and the cultural customs that uphold the authority of men have affected some people’s ways of thinking, causing them to believe that women who try too hard will not achieve position results in positions that have been reserved for men,” one respondent said in an interview. The survey shows that of all of the respondents, 24.3% think that women leaders can aspire have a bright future but will not achieve significant results, because success is reserved for male leaders.

**Women leaders can aspire to have a bright future, but they won’t be able to achieve results, because success is reserved for male leaders**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid “Completely agree”	52	6.3%	<b>6.4%</b>	6.4
“Agree”	196	23.8%	<b>24.3%</b>	30.7
“Not sure”	53	6.4%	<b>6.6%</b>	37.3
“Disagree”	386	47.0%	<b>47.8%</b>	85.0
“Completely disagree”	57	6.9%	<b>7.1%</b>	92.1
“Don’t know”	57	6.9%	<b>7.1%</b>	99.1
“Don’t wish to respond”	7	0.9%	<b>0.9%</b>	100.0
Total	808	98.3%	<b>100.0%</b>	
Missing System	14	1.7		
Total	822	100.0		

**p. Obstacles that prevent the growth of women’s leadership by gender**

Making a gender correlation related to these obstacles, the survey shows that education levels and cultural norms have greatly affected some women’s way of thinking on this issue, and 53.8% and 54.1% of female respondents say that they completely agree and agree, respectively, that women leaders can aspire to have a bright future, but they won’t be able to achieve results because success is reserved for male leaders. 46.2% and 45.9% of male respondents said that they completely agree and agree, respectively, with that statement.

**Results by sex \* “ Women leaders can aspire to have a bright future, but they won’t be able to achieve results, because success is reserved for male leaders”**

	“Women leaders can aspire to have a bright future, but they won’t be able to achieve results, because success is reserved for male leaders”	Total 1
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			“Completely agree”	“Agree”	“Not sure”	“Disagree”	“Completely disagree”	“Don’t know”	“Don’t wish to respond”	
*Sex of respondent	Female	Count	28	106	26	178	25	29	1	393
		% within “Women leaders can aspire to have a bright future, but they won’t be able to achieve results, because success is reserved for male leaders”	53.8 %	54.1 %	49.1 %	46.1 %	43.9 %	50.9 %	14.3 %	48.6 %
Male	Count	24	90	27	208	32	28	6	415	
		% within “Women leaders can aspire to have a bright future, but they won’t be able to achieve results, because success is reserved for male leaders”	46.2 %	45.9 %	50.9 %	53.9 %	56.1 %	49.1 %	85.7 %	51.4 %
Total	Count	52	196	53	386	57	57	7	808	
		% within “Women leaders can aspire to have a bright future, but they won’t be able to achieve results, because success is reserved for male leaders”	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

**q. Obstacles that prevent women from participating in political life**

Although it should be noted that more women are participating in political life at the national and local levels, there are still obstacles to overcome. The study shows that of the various options available to survey respondents, sexual harassment within political structures was the most commonly chosen obstacle with 63.2%. 62.4% of respondents cited lack of support from their families as an obstacle, and 56.3% cited fear of being responsible for decision-making and failure as shown by the table below. This data is consistent with the opinions of the interviewees and the focus group participants.

**Results by sex \* What are the obstacles that prevent women from effectively participating in politics?**

			“What are the obstacles that prevent women from effectively participating in politics?”									Total		
			“Family and home responsibilities”	”Cultural customs”	“Education level”	”Lack of support from their families”	“Prejudices”	“Lack of support from spouse – husband”	“Sexual harassment in political structures”	“Lack of protection”	“Fear of being responsible for decision-making and failure”		“Security situation and context”	
Total	*Sex of respondent	Female	Count	56	40	81	53	39	32	12	14	36	10	373
		% within “What are the obstacles that prevent women from effectively participating in politics?”	45.9 %	45.5 %	45.0 %	62.4%	43.3 %	54.2%	63.2%	48.3 %	56.3%	40.0 %	49.0 %	
	Male	Count	66	48	99	32	51	27	7	15	28	15	388	
		% within “What are the obstacles that prevent women from effectively participating in politics?”	54.1 %	54.5 %	55.0 %	37.6%	56.7 %	45.8%	36.8%	51.7 %	43.8%	60.0 %	51.0 %	
		Count	122	88	180	85	90	59	19	29	64	25	761	
		% within “What are the obstacles that prevent women from effectively participating in politics?”	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0%	100.0 %	100.0 %	

## The Media’s Influence on the Promotion of Women’s Rights

The media is important to social and economic life. Since the advent of radio, newspapers, magazines, and later on television, human beings have had a better understanding of the world. Television is our principle source of information and entertainment. The audiovisual sector greatly affects people’s interest in cultural diversity, public service, and social responsibility, and this has significant implications with respect to the defense of women’s rights.

### *r. Radio programs that promote women’s participation in politics*

In order to understand the influence of the media on respondents, it was imperative to know if they listen to the radio. The study showed us that 48.3% listen to the radio, 30.2% don’t listen to the radio, and 21.5% never listen to the radio.

**Have you listened to the radio a lot?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	“Yes”	393	47.8%	<b>48.3%</b>	48.3
	“No”	246	29.9%	<b>30.2%</b>	78.5
	“Never”	175	21.3%	<b>21.5%</b>	100.0
	Total	814	99.0%	<b>100.0%</b>	
Missing	System	8	1.0%		
Total		822	100.0%		

According to the key informant interviewees and focus group participants, there are few media programs that promote women’s political participation and promoting women’s participation in political life is not a priority for radio stations. The survey shows that 60.2% of respondents stated that they had never heard a media program that promoted women’s participation in politics and only 31% had heard this type of program.

**Have you heard of programs that promote women’s participation in politics?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	“Yes”	241	29.3%	<b>31.0%</b>	31.0
	“No”	468	56.9%	<b>60.2%</b>	91.2
	“Don’t know”	68	8.3%	<b>8.8%</b>	100.0
	Total	777	94.5%	<b>100.0%</b>	
Missing	System	45	5.5%		
Total		822	100.0%		

### *s. Information sources that promote women’s rights advocacy*

Of the few people who said that they had heard of programs that promote women’s participation in politics, 21.1% said they were TV programs and 18.6% said they were on the radio.

**Where did you hear women’s rights advocacy?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	“Radio”	151	18.4%	<b>18.6%</b>	18.6
	“TV”	171	20.8%	<b>21.1%</b>	39.7

	“Meeting with local authorities”	7	0.9%	<b>0.9%</b>	40.6
	“Unions”	7	0.9%	<b>0.9%</b>	41.4
	“CACS”	12	1.5%	<b>1.5%</b>	42.9
	“Meetings with women’s social activist groups”	25	3.0%	<b>3.1%</b>	46.0
	“Meetings with a political party or committee”	12	1.5%	<b>1.5%</b>	47.5
	“Never”	426	51.8%	<b>52.5%</b>	100.0
	Total	811	98.7%	<b>100.0%</b>	
Missing	System	11	1.3%		
Total		822	100.0%		

#### t. The influence of journalists on the promotion of women’s rights

91% of survey respondents are of the opinion that women’s presence in the media can result in increased promotion of women’s rights in the media. However, interviewees and focus group participants are of the opinion that having women journalists will not necessarily change the political and hierarchical structures that are barriers to the promotion of women’s rights.

#### Can women’s presence in the media contribute to the promotion of women’s rights?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid “Yes”	735	89.4%	<b>91.0%</b>	91.0
“No”	35	4.3%	<b>4.3%</b>	95.3
“Don’t know”	24	2.9%	<b>3.0%</b>	98.3
“Don’t wish to respond”	14	1.7%	<b>1.7%</b>	100.0
Total	808	98.3%	<b>100.0%</b>	
Missing System	14	1.7%		
Total	822	100.0%		

#### u. Time with the biggest radio audience

The most popular time to listen to the radio according to survey respondents is between 6:00am and 8:00am with 20.9% of respondents selecting this time. This could be due to the fact that it is the time when people are in taxis on the way to work or school. 18.4% of respondents said between 4:00am and 6:00am, the time when people usually get up and get ready for work or school.

#### What is your favorite time to listen to the radio?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid “Between 4am and 6am”	122	14.8%	<b>18.4%</b>	18.4
“Between 6am and 8am”	139	16.9%	<b>20.9%</b>	39.3
“Between 8am and 10am”	69	8.4%	<b>10.4%</b>	49.7
“Between 10am and 12pm”	39	4.7%	<b>5.9%</b>	55.6
“Between 12pm and 2pm”	65	7.9%	<b>9.8%</b>	65.4
“Between 2pm and 4pm”	36	4.4%	<b>5.4%</b>	70.8
“Between 4pm and 6pm”	28	3.4%	<b>4.2%</b>	75.0

	“Between 6pm and 8pm”	73	8.9%	<b>11.0%</b>	86.0
	“Between 8pm and 10pm	63	7.7%	<b>9.5%</b>	95.5
	“Between 10pm and 12am”	29	3.5%	<b>4.4%</b>	99.8
	“Between 12am and 4am”	1	.1%	<b>.2%</b>	100.0
	Total	664	80.8%	<b>100.0%</b>	
Missing	System	158	19.2%		
Total		822	100.0%		

## Levels of Education and Awareness about Women’s Issues

Some tools were distributed to survey respondents in order to determine their levels of knowledge about women’s issues. 52.6% of respondents stated that they were knowledgeable about women’s rights while only 9% said they had knowledge about women and good governance.

### Percent of respondents who were knowledgeable on the following issues

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	“Women’s rights”	340	41.4%	<b>52.6%</b>	52.6
	“Gender-based violence”	73	8.9%	<b>11.3%</b>	63.9
	“Women and good governance”	58	7.1%	<b>9.0%</b>	72.9
	“Women’s participation in politics”	93	11.3%	<b>14.4%</b>	87.3
	“Peace, security, and the protection of women and their rights”	82	10.0%	<b>12.7%</b>	100.0
	Total	646	78.6%	<b>100.0%</b>	
Missing	System	176	21.4%		
Total		822	100.0%		

### v. Respondents who were aware of the following issues

44.2% of respondents stated that they were aware of the issue of forced marriage and 43.8% were aware of levirate marriage; according to key interviewee these practices are present in African cultures and in some cases we find very conservative families who have adopted these customs. These practices originate in rural areas and are transported to urban centers.

### Were you aware of the following issues?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	“Levirate marriage”	297	36.1%	<b>43.8%</b>	43.8
	“Genital mutilation”	59	7.2%	<b>8.7%</b>	52.5
	“Excision”	22	2.7%	<b>3.2%</b>	55.8
	“Forced marriage”	300	36.5%	<b>44.2%</b>	100.0
	Total	678	82.5%	<b>100.0%</b>	
Missing	System	144	17.5%		
Total		822	100.0%		

### w. Participation in an advocacy activity

The study shows that 59.1% of survey respondents have not participated in advocacy activities in general and only 19.4% had participated in an advocacy activity.

**Have you participated in an advocacy activity?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid “Yes”	116	14.1%	<b>19.4%</b>	19.4
“No”	353	42.9%	<b>59.1%</b>	78.6
“Never”	128	15.6%	<b>21.4%</b>	100.0
Total	597	72.6%	<b>100.0%</b>	
Missing System	225	27.4%		
Total	822	100.0%		

Breaking the data down by gender, the study shows that 44.8% of women and 55.2% of men have participated in some type of advocacy activity. 47.9% and 50.8% of women compared to 47.9% and 50.8% of men had not participated and never participated in advocacy activities, respectively.

**Results by sex\* “Have you participated in an advocacy activity?”**

			“Have you participated in an advocacy activity?”			Total
			“Yes”	“No”	“Never”	
*Sex of respondent	Female	Count	52	169	65	286
		% within “Have you participated in an advocacy activity?”	44.8%	47.9%	50.8%	47.9%
	Male	Count	64	184	63	311
		% within “Have you participated in an advocacy activity?”	55.2%	52.1%	49.2%	52.1%
Total		Count	116	353	128	597
		% within “Have you participated in an advocacy activity?”	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Of the respondents who stated that they had participated in an advocacy activity, 51.8% stated that these activities were generally coordinated or directed by men and women, 35.2% stated that they were directed by men, and 13% stated that they were directed by women.

**If so, who directed these activities?**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid “Men”	100	12.2%	<b>35.2%</b>	35.2
“Women”	37	4.5%	<b>13.0%</b>	48.2
“Men and women”	147	17.9%	<b>51.8%</b>	100.0
Total	284	34.5%	<b>100.0%</b>	
Missing System	538	65.5%		
Total	822	100.0%		

## Mapping of Community-Based Organizations

MAPPING OF COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS						
Community-Based Organizations	Area/Subject of Work	Organizational Capacity	Organizational Needs	Current Activities	Knowledge of the Maputo Protocol	Level of Engagement with Beneficiaries
Women's Organization of Luanda (APE)	Defending women's rights	Trainings and lectures	Trainings on project design, lobbying and advocacy, and other courses...	We are giving lectures and courses	We have no knowledge	Our level of engagement with beneficiaries is good
Women's Organization of K. Kiayi (AEDC) Association of Hope for Community Development	Empowerment of women in community services	Mobilization	Organizational strengthening so that the organization becomes an institution	Fund-raising and community meetings	We have no knowledge	Our level of engagement with beneficiaries is good
RDGC Organization of Cazenga (Gender Development Network of Cazenga)	Promotion of women's rights and women's participation in public and social life in the municipality.	Dissemination of information, debates, and conferences.	Trainings on women's leadership, active participation in the defense of women's rights and laws defending women's rights. Legal work, project design, etc.	We are having discussions, forums, lectures and conferences	We have no knowledge	Our level of engagement with beneficiaries is very positive
K. Kiayi Forum Organization	The well-being of the population and creating interaction mechanisms between the population and the local government	Dissemination of information and trainings	Training on advocacy.	We are conducting trainings for coordinators and evaluations of trainings.	We have no knowledge	Our level of engagement with beneficiaries is very positive and is central to our way of thinking.

Women's Organization of Cazenga (UCF) UNION OF CHRISTIAN WOMEN	Domestic violence visibility and gender equality	Dissemination of information and trainings	Advertising actions taken by the organization, trainings on gender-based violence and monitoring, etc.	Lectures, theatre, debates, awareness-raising	We have heard of it, but we aren't knowledgeable about it	Our level of engagement with beneficiaries has been very positive
Organization of Belas (ODAS )	Culture and sports	Dissemination of information	Trainings on project design, etc.	Meetings with youth groups, cleaning campaign	We have no knowledge	Our level of engagement with beneficiaries is positive
Organization of Churches of Luanda (SMUKI)	Women's rights and reproductive health	Dissemination of information, trainings, and awareness-raising	Trainings for activists and basic monitoring	We distribute information on the domestic violence law	We have no knowledge	Our level of engagement with donors has been very positive
Women's Organization of Viana	The fight for survival	Dissemination of information to each other	Trainings on legal issues, domestic violence, rights and gender equality and literacy, etc.	We distribute information	We have no knowledge	Our level of engagement with beneficiaries is not very good



## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This baseline study was conducted to capture popular attitudes towards women's rights/gender equality and to measure the level of knowledge of national and local mechanisms to protect women's rights as well as perceptions of the effectiveness of these mechanisms. The study demonstrates that there is little knowledge of legal norms to protect and defend women's rights and gender equality, and only 10.9% of respondents identified gender equality as a right they were aware of.

With respect to women's leadership and participation in local elections, we found in the survey as well as in key informant interviews and focus groups that people had little knowledge of women who intend to run in the next local elections. According to some respondents, this could be due to the fact that at the time of this study, a date had not yet been set for local elections, and people are beginning to doubt that they will happen.

On the subject of free women's rights advocacy efforts, only 27.7% of survey respondents stated that they were aware of women who had benefitted from this type of service. During the key informant interviews and the focus groups, the stakeholders revealed that the few people they knew of who had benefitted from this service did so through the Organization of Angolan Women (OMA), the Free Hands Association, and the Ministry of Family and Advancement of Women. The study revealed that few organizations have been working to provide free women's rights-focused advocacy.

The baseline study shows that 64.7% of survey respondents stated that women are not treated the same as men in society and 55.5% stated that women don't have the same rights as men. This was reiterated by participants in key informant interviews and focus groups, who stressed that this unequal treatment has kept women from achieving their goals and caused them to stop fighting for their rights. This unequal treatment has affected women in many families, where they are treated as less important than men who receive all of the support and whose education is prioritized over women's. In this context, education was considered by 34.2% of survey respondents as well as during key informant interviews and focus groups as one of the principle obstacles that prevent the growth of women's leadership.

With respect to the Maputo Protocol, the survey reveals that 83.2% of respondents had never heard of the Protocol. During the key informant interviews, only the organization Association for Justice, Peace and Democracy (AJUPD), which works in human rights advocacy, had a strong mastery of the content of the Maputo Protocol. The jurists who were interviewed had vague knowledge of the content of the Maputo Protocol, and the female leaders of women's organizations had heard of the Maputo Protocol, but they had no knowledge of the content and didn't have a copy of the Protocol. During the focus group discussions, there was a total lack of knowledge of the Protocol.

During the focus group discussions and during the key informant interviews with jurists, participants were of the opinion that in order for the Protocol to be implemented, a well-researched study needs to be undertaken so that efforts to implement the Protocol aren't seen to be at odds with cultural customs in communities and so that these cultural norms are better understood..

With respect to the media and women’s rights, the survey as well as the key informant interviews and focus groups show that the most popular times to listen to the radio are when people are getting ready for work (between 4:00am and 6:00am), when people are on their way to work (between 6:00am and 8:00am) as well as when people are on their way home (between 6:00pm and 8:00pm). At the times when interviewees and focus group participants listen to the radio, there are few programs that promote women’s participation in political life.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results of the study, we recommend the following for this project:

- Action plans on the involvement of the media in disseminating and promoting women's rights and gender
  - Greater involvement of women's wings of political parties before during and after the implementation of the project
  - Establish a partnership with institutions or people who provide legal services or counsel.
  - Organize and coordinate an inclusive national forum to discuss the Maputo Protocol, its implications, and implementation.
  - Plan capacity-building workshops and trainings on various aspects of women’s rights and gender equality while respecting and always taking into account cultural issues and the customs of the citizens. As such, PMA will require an expert, either within its staff or an external consultant, to coordinate these workshops.
  - Create activities and spaces for dialogue between local authorities and female and male members of civil society organizations that work on women’s rights and gender equality as well as women’s political organizations, police, the Ministry of Family and the Promotion of Women, with an lecturer/expert on issues of women’s rights and gender equality. The objective should be to create mechanisms to boost rights advocacy efforts and coordinate the dissemination of packets about women’s rights and gender equality as enshrined in the Maputo Protocol.
  - During the implementation of the project, PMA should create mechanisms to reverse the following results of this study:
    - The obstacles or barriers that prevent women from advocating for their rights – education level and family responsibilities with 31.5% and 14.6%, respectively
    - The level of knowledge of women’s rights – 39.5% of respondents recognized the right to life as one of women’s rights, while the right to participate in political life and the right to dignity were cited by only 1.1% of respondents
  - Masculine attitudes can be a great obstacle to efforts to implement the Maputo Protocol in Angola, and for this reason it is important to include men in some of the activities and make sure that radio programming is relevant to men so that they are also open to change opinions and ideas regarding the perception of gender.
  - When planning media activities, pay attention to the results of the survey regarding timing of radio programs so that radio programs are aired during the times when they will have the largest audience
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## APPENDIX

### - Annex I: Data collection tools

#### 1. Survey Form

<b>Project: Maputo Protocol- AN0010</b> <b>SFCG &amp; PMA</b> <b>Survey Questionnaire</b> <b>Angola</b>
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Introduction: I am \_\_\_\_\_, an activist from (mention organization) that works in partnership with Search for Common Ground (SFCG), an international organization whose mission is to transform the way the world deals with conflict away from adversarial approaches toward cooperative solutions. We are doing a 25-minute survey to measure the population’s awareness of the Maputo Protocol. Do you wish to participate in this survey? The data collected will be kept confidential as will the content of our conversation. (Never ask for the person’s name)

#### Context

##### I. Economic

Understanding the level of women’s economic empowerment

1. How many women do you know who have economic initiatives?	1. Less than 3 2. Between 3 and 6 3. Between 7 and 9 4. More than 9	
2. How many women do you know who own businesses or land?	1. Less than 3 2. Between 3 and 6 3. Between 7 and 9 4. More than 9	

##### II. Women’s Leadership

3. Do you know women that have participated or intend to participate in the next municipal elections?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don’t know	
4. In your opinion, what motivates women to participate in political and development processes?	1. Representing the interests of the community 2. Defending the rights of women and children 3. Representing the opinions and points of view of the community 4. Being elected 5. Improving the conditions in the community 6. Other (specify) 7. Don’t know 8. Abstain	
5. In your opinion, what are the obstacles that prevent women from advocating for their rights?	1. Family responsibilities 2. Education levels 3. Lack of support from their spouses 4. Lack of support from their families 5. Social and cultural barriers	

	6. Sexual harassment 7. Prejudices 8. Papel inadequado por parte das mulheres 9. The burden of cultural customs 10. Internal policy in the media 11. Other 12. Don't know 13. Don't wish to respond	
6. Have you heard of or known of a person who benefitted from free women's rights advocacy services?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	
7. Would you say that men and women today are treated fairly and equally in your society?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	
8. In your society or community, do you think that the views of women are taken into account by political leaders, religious leaders, and employers?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	

### III. Challenges Related to Gender

9. In your opinion, are women subjected to specific types of violence?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't wish to respond	
10. What is gender-based violence?	1. Physical violence against women because of their gender 2. Psychological violence against women because of their gender 3. Economic violence against women because of their gender 4. Sexual violence 5. Sexual harassment 6. Gender-based hiring discrimination 7. Violence against children 8. Other 9. Don't know	

## Knowledge/Awareness

### I. General Knowledge of the Maputo Protocol

11. Have you heard of the “Maputo Protocol?”	1. Yes 2. No (If no, skip to <b>Question 13</b> )	
12. In your opinion, what are the barriers that impede the implementation of the Maputo Protocol?	1. Lack of information on the Protocol's existence 2. Lack of information available about women's rights 3. There is no will on the part of the State to implement it 4. Ignorance on the part of women with respect to their	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rights</li> <li>5. Female naiveté</li> <li>6. Cultural norms</li> <li>7. Lack of support from their husbands or partners</li> <li>8. Ignorance on the part of the population</li> <li>9. Lack of support from their families</li> <li>10. It is prohibited by society</li> <li>11. Prejudices</li> <li>12. Women restricting themselves to inadequate roles</li> <li>13. Political practices within organizations</li> <li>14. Other</li> <li>15. Don't know</li> <li>16. Don't wish to respond</li> </ul>	
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## Behaviors

### I. Women's Rights

13. Do women have the same rights as men?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> <li>3. Don't know</li> <li>4. Don't wish to respond</li> </ul>	
14. What does the word “gender” mean, in your opinion?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The social attributes and opportunities associated with being a man or a woman</li> <li>2. The relationships between men and women, boys and girls</li> <li>3. The relationship between men and women</li> <li>4. Access and sharing of control between men and women</li> <li>5. Opportunities for decision-making between men and women</li> <li>6. None of the above</li> <li>7. All of the above</li> <li>8. Don't know</li> <li>9. Don't wish to respond</li> </ul>	
15. What does a “gender approach” mean, in your opinion?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The social attributes and opportunities associated with being a man or a woman</li> <li>2. The relationships between men and women, boys and girls</li> <li>3. The relationship between men and women</li> <li>4. Access and sharing of control between men and women</li> <li>5. Opportunities for decision-making between men and women</li> <li>6. None of the above</li> <li>7. All of the above</li> <li>8. Don't know</li> <li>9. Don't wish to respond</li> </ul>	
16. Which of these are women's rights that you know of?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Right to life</li> <li>2. Right to equality</li> <li>3. The right to liberty and personal security</li> <li>4. The right to equal protection under the law</li> <li>5. The right to non-discrimination</li> <li>6. The right to have access to the highest attainable level of physical and mental health</li> <li>7. The right to fair and satisfactory working conditions</li> <li>8. The right not to be subjected to torture or cruel, de-humanizing, or degrading treatment</li> <li>9. The right to participate in political life</li> <li>10. The right to inheritance</li> <li>11. The right to marry</li> <li>12. The right to dignity</li> </ul>	

	13. The right to have access to justice 14. The right to security and physical integrity 15. None of the above 16. Other responses.... 17. Don't know 18. Don't wish to respond	
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## II. Women's Capabilities

17. What is your opinion of the following statement: “Women need to be involved in decision-making”	1. Completely agree 2. Agree 3. Not sure 4. Disagree 5. Complete disagree 6. Don't know 7. Don't wish to respond	
18. Women leaders can inspire people and aspire to have a bright future, but they won't achieve significant results, because success is reserved for male leaders	1. Completely agree 2. Agree 3. Not sure 4. Disagree 5. Completely disagree 6. Don't know 7. Don't wish to respond	
19. What are the obstacles that impede the growth of women's leadership?	1. Education level 2. Family and home responsibilities 3. Lack of support from spouses/husbands 4. Lack of support from families 5. Social norms 6. Sexual harassment 7. Prejudices 8. Women 9. Cultural norms 10. Internal policies in the media 11. Lack of solidarity from men 12. Other 13. Don't know 14. Don't wish to respond	
20. What are the obstacles that prevent women from effectively participating in politics?	1. Family and home responsibilities 2. Cultural norms 3. Education level 4. Lack of support from the family 5. Prejudices 6. Lack of support from spouses/husbands 7. Sexual harassment in political structures 8. Lack of protection 9. Fear of being responsible for decision-making and failure 10. Security situation and context	

## Content of Media Programs

### I. Media

21. Have you listened to the radio a lot?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Never	
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	4. Very little	
22. Have you heard of programs that promote women's participation in politics?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	
23. Where did you hear women's rights advocacy?	1. Radio 2. TV 3. In a meeting with local authorities 4. Unions 5. CACS 6. In meetings with women's social activist groups 7. Meetings with a political party or committee 8. Never	
24. Do you think that women's presence in the media as a journalist or announcer can contribute to the promotion of women's rights?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't wish to respond	
25. What is your favorite time to listen to the radio?	1. Between 4am and 6am 2. Between 6am and 8am 3. Between 8am and 10am 4. Between 10am and 12pm 5. Between 12pm and 2pm 6. Between 2pm and 4pm 7. Between 4pm and 6pm 8. Between 6pm and 8pm 9. Between 8pm and 10pm 10. Between 10pm and 12am 11. Between 12am and 4am	

## II. Education and Awareness

26. Do you have knowledge of:	1. Women's rights 2. Gender-based violence 3. Women and good governance 4. Women's participation in politics 5. Peace, security, and the protection of women and their rights	
27. Were you aware of the following issues?	1. Levirate marriage 2. Genital mutilation 3. Excision 4. Forced marriage	
28. Have you participated in an advocacy activity? If no or never, go to <b>Question 31</b>	1. Yes 2. No 3. Never	
29. If so, who directed these activities?	1. Men 2. Women 3. Men and women	
30. How would you evaluate the efficiency of these advocacy activities?	1. Very positive 2. Average 3. Negative 4. Don't know	



31. Are you available to participate in political activities?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Never	
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## 12. Focus Group Guide

**Project: Maputo Protocol – AN0010**  
**SFCG & PMA**  
**Focus Group Questions**  
**Angola**

### I. CONTEXTUAL QUESTIONS

#### a) *Women’s leadership*

1. Do you know women or women-led organizations working in the areas of policy, advocacy, and active participation in decision-making processes? If so, who/what are they?
2. How would you evaluate the work/performance of these women or groups?
3. In your opinion, what are the barriers or obstacles encountered by these women or groups?.

#### b) *Economic involvement*

1. Do you think that women should have their own economic initiatives? If yes. Why? If no, why not?
2. In your opinion, are people in general confident in women’s capacity to manage financial and economic issues? Explain.
3. What are the obstacles preventing women from having their own economic activities or initiatives? Explain.

#### c) *Sexual violence*

1. What are the types of gender-based violence that you are aware of?
2. Are there laws that protect women from sexual violence? Explain.

### II. COMPETENCIES

#### a) *The population*

1. What are the principles of good governance?
2. In practice, do women have the same rights as men? Why or why not?
3. It is necessary for women and men to be equal before the law? Why or why not?
4. What are the resources that promote women’s rights in your community (economic, sexual violence protection, promotion of participation in political life, etc.)

### III. ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS

#### a) *Women’s capacity*

1. What is your opinion on the following statement: “women should be politically engaged through a political party?”

2. Would you support a woman running in local elections?
3. Do you think that women can contribute to peacebuilding, security, and protection of women?

**b) Radio programs**

1. Have you heard a radio program on peace, security, and the protection of women?
2. What are your sources of information on the radio about women's leadership?
3. Have you heard radio debates on women's participation in local political processes?

### 3. Key Informant Interview Guide

**Project: Maputo Protocol – AN0010**  
**SFCG & PMA**  
**Key Informant Interviews**  
**Angola**

#### III. FOR EVERYONE

**a) Women's leadership**

1. What are the legal instruments you know of related to the promotion of women's leadership?
2. What are the legal instruments you know of that protect women's rights and defend gender equality?
3. Do you know women or women-led organizations working in the areas of policy, advocacy, and active participation in decision-making processes? If so, who/what are they?
  - a) How would you evaluate the work/performance of these women or groups?
4. In your opinion, what are the barriers or obstacles that these women or groups encounter?

**b) Economic involvement**

1. What are the obstacles that prevent women from having their own economic activities or initiatives? Explain.

**c) Sexual violence**

1. What are the most common types of sexual violence that you know of?
2. Are there laws that protect women from sexual violence? Explain.

#### **b) COMPETENCIES**

**b) The population**

1. In practice, do women have the same rights as men? Why or why not?
2. What are the resources that promote women's rights in your community (economic, sexual violence protection, promotion of participation in political life, etc.)?

**c) Radio programs**

1. Have you heard a radio program on peace, security, and the protection of women?
2. What are your sources of information on the radio about women's leadership?
4. Have you heard radio debates on women's participation in local political processes?
5. Do you think that awareness about women's leadership and women's participation in political processes reinforce peace, security and the protection of women?

**d) Collaboration (applicable to community-based organizations and community representatives)**

1. Are there common challenges in collaborative efforts between groups that advocate for women's rights?
2. Have you participated in these efforts? Explain.
3. What are the obstacles that prevent women from working collaboratively as effective partners for women's rights and peace?

**Only for women who are in women's organizations or are community or civil society leaders**

***e) Women (applicable to community-based organizations and community representatives)***

1. Share with us the development initiatives undertaken by women in your community.
2. What are the actions already taken by women to promote women's leadership and advancement in your community? Explain.
3. What do men and/or society think about the initiatives undertaken by women in your community?
4. Do you think that fact that the petitions from women's groups don't suggest actions for change prevents these positions from achieving their desired results?
5. What conflict analysis tools are you aware of?
6. What are the principle sources of conflict that you know of?
7. In your opinion, what should we do to find a solution between the two parties to the conflict?
8. What are the barriers/obstacles that impede the implementation of the Maputo Protocol?

#### **IV. ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS**

1. Would you support a woman running in local elections?
2. Do you think that women can contribute to peacebuilding, security, and protection of women?