

**REPÚBLICA DE ANGOLA**

**COMISSÃO INTERMINISTERIAL PARA A COORDENAÇÃO GERAL DO PROGRAMA ESPACIAL NACIONAL**

**GABINETE DE GESTÃO DO PROGRAMA ESPACIAL NACIONAL**

**II. PERGUNTAS E RESPOSTAS**

**What approaches and examples of good practices are available to increase Internet access and digital literacy of women and girls, including in decision-making processes on Internet public policy?**

The population census of 2014 concluded that 51.33% of the Angolan population are women, only 8.7% of women have internet access (only 10.2% of the Angolan population has access to the internet). One of the projects aimed to increase internet access to the population (which translates into an increase in internet access for women) is the Angola-online Project, which provides the installation of free internet access points in areas with a lot of population concentration (schools, universities), also to increase digital literacy of women and girls is held annually the technology fair "girls and ICT" that is aims to encourage the use of ICT in girls.

In decision-making processes on Internet public policy we have the “National Development Plan 2013-2017” and the Telecommunications Whitepaper”. In the “National Development Plan 2013-2017”, the Angolan authorities define ambitious goals for the country and for the ICT sector, including investment projects that amount to US$ 1.6 billion for the sector. In the “Telecommunications Whitepaper”, the Angolan authorities state their commitment with the sector, defining the strategy and guidelines to tackle its challenges.

Additionally, Angola’s ambition and commitment is made clear: become a leader and ICT reference in Africa. The “National Development Plan 2013-2017” defines the goals for the ICT sector, including priorities, medium-term goals for a set of indicators and the political measures that should be taken in order to successfully achieve those goals. The same document is expected to increase the number of Internet subscribers from 2,220,000 (in 2012) to 5,598,720 (in 2017), also foresees an increase in digital penetration from 11.57 (per 100 people) to 25.18 (per 100 people).

**2. What approaches and examples of good practices are available to promote the access and use of ICTs by SMEs in developing and least-developed countries, particularly those owned/managed by women, in order to achieve greater participation in the digital economy?**

The greatest challenge facing developing countries is the development of the human capital required to operate a modern economy (digital economy) and society effectively. Harnessing all their human potential, for both men and women, is the only route to meeting the developmental needs of countries, and ensuring their competitiveness in the global economy. In Angola, the White Paper of Telecommunications and National Development Plan 2013-2017 are the approach to promote the access and use of ICTs by SMEs. In the White Paper of Telecommunications, the first development pillar is "connectivity and access" that aim to provide for modern telecommunications infrastructures, provide connectivity and access to citizens, public administration and enterprises with high bandwidth, quality of service and adequate costs. One of the possible impacts of this is the increase in the competitiveness of Angola and of national companies, creating new business areas to strengthen the country’s entrepreneurial fabric and strengthen entrepreneurship.

**3. Which are the available sources and mechanisms for measuring women's participation in the digital economy with focus on SME's and micro-enterprises?**

It’s unknown the existence of source and mechanisms used for measure the women participation in digital economics in Angola, but for some countries in Africa the network Research ICT Africa provide data that could be use to measure women's participation in the digital economy.

The year 2014 was marked by the first   census of the Population and Housing of Angola carried out by the National Statistical Institute (INE).

Although it has been 3 years ago, we can conclude that at that time lived in Angola 25,789,024 inhabitants. Of these, according to the definitive results of the census, we found that :

* 7 803 810 of inhabitants with 5 or more years have access to the mobile phone;
* 2,119,946 inhabitants with 5 or more years has internet access;
* 2 060 989 of inhabitants with 5 or more years have access to the computer;

We are talking about 37.5% of the population uses mobile phones, 9.9% uses computers and 10.2% use the internet. Below is a summary table with the percentages and indicators of the results.

Table I: Results of the Census of the population of Angola

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **INDICATORS** | **ANGOLA** | **RESIDENCE AREA** | | **SEX** | |
| **URBAN** | **RURAL** | **MEN'S** | **WOMEN** |
| *Access to* *mobile* *phone* *\** | 37.5% | 46.8% | 21.2% | 40.9% | 30.4% |
| *Computer* *access* *\** | 9.9% | 11.8% | 6.5% | 11.6% | 8.3% |
| *Internet* *access* *\** | 10.2% | 12.0% | 7.0% | 11.8% | 8.7% |

Numbers and statistics like these are very interesting to make a read available sources and mechanisms for measuring women's participation in the digital economy with focus on SMEs and micro-enterprises.

**4. What measures/policies could be envisioned in order to foster the role of women as entrepreneurs and managers of SMEs, specifically in developing and least-developed countries?**

At the local level, the responsible entities should look at the needs of the social group that is under their responsibility in order to:

* Reduce as much as possible the differences that could be a disadvantage between people who take over ICT and those who do not ( e- Inclusion);
* Focusing on e-education as an essential educational model for the taking advantage of the possibilities of the Information Society ( e-Education );

Some measures and policies that could be implemented to foster the role of women as entrepreneurs and managers of SMEs:

* Make use of media, make use of opinion makers and social media to help women specifically in developing and least-developed countries to understand they potential;
* Advanded training in business management;
* Creation of digital platforms to give supports such as: law support, motivations, and coaching for business women.

**5. What are the gaps in addressing these challenges? How can they be addressed and what is the role of governments?**

Gaps in these challenges are in how is understandable social-economic and social-cultural factors of each country, to fill the gaps in these challenges; each government should seek to identify its major challenges in achieving gender equality among internet users. One of the basic assumptions of the development of the territories at present  is to establish the basis for all the ICT available resources to reach all citizens as facilitator of culture and knowledge ( e-Inclusion ). This implies actions with the aim of no one losing opportunities benefits from the use of suitable ICT that can represent in the context of everyday life.

The government should create policies to bridge the gaps of:

* **Access** : Separates those who have access to the infrastructures in telecommunications services of those who are isolated, both physically and digital networks . The main causes are the lack of infrastructure and / or high cost of access;
* **Usage** : Having access to the technology does not necessarily guarantee your use . The use is motivated by the possibility of access by the interest in access (technology adding value to the user) and Skills Electronic user;
* **From ownership:** Technology can create qualitative changes when users not only " use" it as they appropriate it. The appropriation of technology can be defined in 5 areas of competence digital :
* **Information** : obtaining, evaluating and processing information in digital environments.

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**ANEXO A: BIBLIOGRAFIA DE CONSULTA**

[1]- *Final Report of the 10th meeting of the council workinggroup on international internet-related public policy issues (CWG-internet), 21 September 2017*

[2]- *Plano Nacional de Desenvolvimento (PND) 2013 – 2017.*

[3] - *Estado da arte das tic e estrategias de implementação em angola moztech -maputo 11 de maio 2016, por prof. doutor engº pedro sebastião teta*

[4 ]- *Resolution 102 (REV. BUSAN, 2014) ITU's role with regard to international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses*

[5] - *Resolution 133 (REV. BUSAN, 2014) Role of administrations of Member States in the management of internationalized (multilingual) domain names*

[6] - *Resolution 180 (REV. BUSAN, 2014) Facilitating the transition from IPv4 to IPv6*