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## The Relevant Role of Agriculture to the Angolan Economy and Its Contribution in Hunger and Poverty Combat- 2020

**Julio Eduardo Mateus**

General Manager, Department of Educational Aggregation,  
"ISCED" Higher Institute of Educational Sciences of Luanda, Angola

### **Abstract:**

*Agriculture has always been considered as a source of life for the populations and for the countries of the world, because no matter the social level of people, everyone needs to eat. It is the government's responsibility to create food conditions for their citizens, establishing policies that contribute to the country's food sufficiency. Angola, is one of the African countries particularly rich in fertile and virgin lands that can produce everything, irrigated by many rivers, but despite all these potentialities that the country has, the populations continue to suffer from hunger for reasons that cannot be explained.*

**Keywords:** Agriculture, economy, foreign investment, hunger, poverty, food shortage

### **1. Introduction**

This work is not only breaking the ground but save to bridge to the gap between what others researchers had coved and recent challenge that are bedeviling the poverty in Angola in particular. The study however gives an emphasis, open new ways and increase the value for further researches that wish to venture on this field of study. This study is resumed in a dialogue between the researcher, the participants; documents analysis, Angolan national TV programs; newspapers; and other stakeholders whose contribution was relevant for the success of this research. Qualitative was the methodology approach. It is an attempt to understand the perception and perspectives of the various key players and all other stakeholders.

The data collection devices were important though there were advantages and disadvantages. In this study the researcher used questionnaire, interviews, and observation analysis. In undertaking this study, the researcher encounters challenges mainly with the governmental institutions and officials who have kept the important information. Participants were chosen using the random sampling approach. The samples were appropriate for the purpose of the study and met the desired outcome. Interviews were important by generating empirical data.

This research came to add value to the body of knowledge on the topic and to bridge the existing gape on the field of study. The practical and theoretical applications, findings and implications can be useful for future researches.

### **2 Backgrounds to the Study**

Angola is a country known as the pearl of the region with fertile and virgin lands that had never been cultivated since antiquity, because after the Portuguese colonial liberation war, Angola experienced a violent civil war that decimated many of its precious children and left practically the whole country undermined with different types of landmines. Despite being independent for 45 years and with lands that cause envy to any other country, Angola still experiences major food problems, resorting to the importation of almost everything.

Angola is geographically located in a strategic position, bathed by the Atlantic Ocean, in addition to oil the country has diamonds and other mineral resources that until now has not benefited the lives of the populations. It's truth that for centuries, the African continent suffers from invasions, slavery, colonization and negative influences of other peoples who have exploited the continent and itspeople, howeverit's time enough to rise and make significant change and develop the countries and overcoming the evils that the West and its allies have imposed on African nations.

### **3. Statement of the Problem**

Food shortage in the world has caused great problem in the lives of the majority of the world's populations, food shortage is the cause of hunger that has been the cause great suffering and death for many people in the world in general and in the African countries particularly, with great incidence to vulnerable population 'children and old people'. This reality could change if the decision makers were interested in creating policies and conditions for the wellbeing for everyone.

The reasons why the country is still suffering from food shortages, even for those products that Angola could produce, are varied: from the question of insecurity due to landmines in the whole country; the bureaucracy of state

institutions in giving documents and legalization of companies; the marked poverty of the population that is unable to cultivate the land due to lack of money and equipment; the great difficulties in acquiring bank loans and the bad intention of many members of the government, who used import of goods as a means of illicit enrichment. In addition to all these problems, the lack of transport and the bad conditions of the inter-provincial roads to flow the products that are produced in the provinces to the big markets; the lack of the state's incentives for small farmers and the most serious than all, the state was also competing with the private sector, producing the same type of products without paying tax. All these problems contributed to the worsening of the situation in the country, to the people's life and to the economy in general.

So far, Angolan foreign exports are ensured by a single product, oil, although the country is rich in diamonds and a wide range of mineral resources. Up to two or three years ago, even though oil is the only product that guarantees exports to the country, senior officials of the Angolan oil company 'SANANGOL' in association with some elements linked to the previous executive, public managers and a few elements of the old governance, devastated the financial funds that oil brought to the country. And in this dishonesty, a group of social elites emerged, the result of diverted oil money and this led the country into the deepest poverty and left the majority of the population dying of hunger and misery with absolutely nothing.

Angola, is one of the African countries particularly rich in fertile and virgin lands that can produce everything, irrigated by many rivers, but despite all these potentialities that the country has, the populations continue to suffer from hunger for reasons that cannot be explained. We can only say that the policies implemented by the leaders have not worked for the well-being of all

According to DW Mede for Minds, Angola is the Portuguese-speaking African country where the population suffers most because of hunger. The information was released in Berlin, in the presentation of the 2016 report of the Global Hunger Index. Angola is on the list of 50 countries with the most alarming rates in the Global Hunger Index 2016. Study says that it is necessary to accelerate the fight against hunger, otherwise the goal of Zero Hunger by 2030 will not be reached.

Moreover, there is some work carried out by some Angolan and International organizations for soil studies in order to make better use of land for agriculture, such as the Center for Education in Earth Sciences and Sustainability (CESSAF) and the National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics (INAMET) of Angola, with the collaboration of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), has been carrying out Spatial Analysis courses with TeleSIG to increase the capacity for analyzing climate information for the benefit of agriculture and the environment. However, cannot be considered satisfactory because it still does not produce the desired results.

According to Angolan official newspaper 'Jornal de Angola' of 06 February 2020, the agricultural sector is strongly grounded in family farming, responsible for cultivating 91 percent of the production area, shipping 17.5 million tons in 2018-2019, while business farms contributed only with 9.00 percent, according to figures from the Confederation of Associations of Peasants and Agribusiness Cooperatives of Angola (UNACA), an organization that has 30 years of activity.

Agrarian Development Institute (IDA) indicate that performance was observed although, during the last agricultural year, between September 2018 and August 2019, only 80 thousand peasant families, out of a universe of three million, were assisted by the IDA, benefiting from the money guaranteed by the Government. Almost 5.7 billion kwanzas were made available by the State for the 2018-2019 agricultural year, benefiting 81,579 peasant families, about 4.00 percent of the assisted population, if associated with the 28,568 of the projects co-financed by MOSAP II, of the total of 2,846,912 families registered by IDA, (Jornal de Angola 06.02.2020).

The current government intends to diversify the economy that for decades had only oil as an export product, and its devaluation and the low price in the international market has awakened the Angolan leaders to look at agriculture as one of the solutions to lift the country out of poverty.

The governance, led by President João Lourenço, has been more dedicated to the national cause, compared to the previous executive. Today the word agriculture is heard more and investments seem to be more serious, although they are far way to achieve the necessary goals so that the country can be food self-sufficient. The corona virus came to help leaders and decision makers to look more to their countries because the countries where they were putting their trust they are also affected and limited.

According to 'Angop', Angolan Newspaper, the family farming has new impetus in 2019. The agriculture sector ended this year (2019) with encouraging result for the peasant class, which saw the number of animal-drawn plows distributed by the Government quadruple during the 2019/2020 agricultural campaign.

According the article of Joana Marcos, altogether, 60,000 tillage machines were distributed across the country, against the 15,000 received in the 2018/2019 campaign, figures that can help foster family farming. In the current agricultural year, the Government worked with almost two million families, with the sector providing 20 thousand tons of compound and simple fertilizers, seeds, dolomitic limestone, hoes, machetes, limes, axes and technical assistance.

The campaign, which included one million and 309 thousand and 580 families, had as main objective to reach the pre-defined goals in the National Development Plan, which expected, by 2019, to cover 70 to 80 percent of Angolans' food needs. In this way, three thousand tons of improved maize seeds, 200 tons of beans, 100 tons of pasta and five tons of cotton seeds were made available to promote the cultivation culture.

The Angolan state represented by the President of the Republic and the head of government João Lourenço, has ended up taking a very active economic diplomacy to mobilize foreign investment for the country, but for a long time Angola did not offer guarantees or security for foreign investors, because corruption and excessive bureaucracy that characterized the previous government. These factors caused great harm to the nation and led the country to lose thousands of investments and this worsened the problem of food shortage and unemployment situation in Angola.

#### 4. Conceptual Framework

The use of the term conceptual framework crosses both scale (large and small theories) Maxwell, J. (2009:222) The strategies implemented by the Angolan government must be urgently and reflect the desire to make the Angola a good place to live, by offering better conditions to citizens, but for this to happen it is important to put in place mechanisms policies to accelerate the implementation of the agriculture to solve the problem of hunger and poverty in the country and this is urgent and irrevocable. On another hand to make this happen, it is necessary to focus on the training the local human resources, create serious financial, logistical and infrastructure investments for the success of the projects of combating hunger and poverty in Angola.

Although there is a need for international community intervention, it is important to understand that all nations are conditioned by the situation of the pandemic that devastates nations worldwide, therefore it is necessary to know that every process for country development depends on the commitment of nationals as long as they are supported by national development policies. It's believe that the success of the program to fight against hunger and poverty in Africa in general and Angola in particular will depend on their children's involvement.

#### 5. Research Objectives

The researcher understands that the success of every study is anchored on sound research objectives. Therefore, the objectives of this study include the following objectives:

- To evaluate the agricultures contribution that is being implemented by the Angolan Government to resolve and manage the problem of hunger, food shortage and poverty.
- To find out the challenges and constraints that affected Angolan populations and the Angolan Government in managing the food shortage in Angola.
- To evaluate the agricultures impact to the Angolan economy.
- To evaluate if investing in agriculture is beneficial to all Angolan citizens without exclusion.
- To find out if the agriculture in Angola had beneficial contribution to all people and to the regional and neighbouring countries, since Angola is in strategic position in Africa.
- To assess how is the foreign investments responded to the Angolan government plans.
- To recommend ways of frosting managing and improving the effectiveness of the government plans for agriculture in Angola.

#### 6. Research Questions

6.1. *Some of the Research Questions to be answered Include the Following:*

- What is the role of International Investments in Angola?
- Which strategies being used by Angolan Government to resolve the problem of hunger and poverty and bring food sufficiency in the Country?
- There are any International Community helped in the Angolan food crisis?
- What are the challenges and constraints affecting the nation in managing and resolving the food problem in the Country?
- Is agriculture being beneficial to all Angolan citizens' population without exclusion?
- Are the government plans and programs for agriculture in Angola is helping to fight hunger and poverty and had benefit to all people in the country?
- How the foreign investment is is responding to Angolan government plans for agriculture?

#### 7. Purpose of the Study

The aim of the research is to add value and serve as an alternative on the issue of agriculture in Angola and to evaluate how the local government has dealt with the problems caused by food shortage because of the poor production of food, because agriculture has not produced enough food to supply the needs of the whole country. To evaluate what are the government strategies to change the agriculture picture in Angola.

It is understood that there are fervent debates on the agriculture topic, however it is necessary to awaken the awareness of leaders and the population in general to look to the agriculture as a potential sector of the future. It is important also to understand that agriculture can be the most strategic way to solve the economic problems, poverty and way out to fight unemployment and offer better living conditions for all the population. It is important to understand that if the government wants to solve the problems that the country is facing and willing to reduce imports and save foreign currency in the country, huge investments must be done in agriculture sector because it seems to be among others, the sectors of highest priority. Therefore, more than to talk about agriculture, it is important to act now, because there is increasingly noticed that the lack of food has caused deaths from malnutrition; has been in many regions the cause of conflicts and disputes over fertile land, but day after day the food shortage is increasing.

#### 8. Assumptions

The assumptions that guided this study are as follows:

- It was assumed that the resources required to complete the research would be available especially the documents, books, reports and publications containing information about how Angolan government responding to the country's problem of food shortage.

- That there would be no obstacles on the part of the participants in answering the questions posed, nor would they hesitate to participate, contribute and be frank in passing on the information 'that are vital for this research.
- That there would be nothing to distract the researcher and be focused, in good physical and mental health and complete this research successfully.

## 9. Definition of Special Terms

The special terms used in this study are to be understood within the context below:

- According to Latin Dictionary and Grammar Aid, the word 'agriculture' comes from the Latin *agricultūra*, composed of *ager* (field, territory) and *cultūra* (cultivation), in the strict sense of soil cultivation. Otherwise, Agriculture it's also known as the set of techniques used to grow plants with the objective of obtaining food, drinks, fibers, energy, raw material for clothes, buildings, medicines, tools, or just for aesthetic contemplation (landscaping).
- According to FERREIRA, A. B. H. (1986:86). Food (from the Latin *alimentum*) is any substance used by living beings as a source of matter and energy to be able to perform their vital functions, including growth, movement and reproduction.
- Hunger (from the Latin *faminem*) is the name given to the physiological sensation by which the body realizes that it needs food to maintain its activities inherent to life. The term is commonly used more widely to refer to cases of malnutrition or food deprivation among populations, usually due to poverty, political conflict or instability, or adverse agricultural conditions. In chronic cases, it can lead to poor development and functioning of the organism.
- According to World Summit declaration for Social Development (1995), the United Nations concluded that: Poverty can be understood in several ways, mainly:
  - Shortage that involves the needs of everyday life such as: food, clothing, accommodation, health care, lack of economic resources, lack of income or wealth. Poverty in this sense can be understood as the lack of essential goods and services, social exclusion. Poverty is multidimensional (Townsend, 1979)
  - Poverty: its known as lack of what is necessary for subsistence; however, there is no single definition of poverty that is universally accepted. Its concept depends on the values established by each society and is determined according to the point of view of each country. Even so, there are things that are common to everyone, such as: lack of food, lack of water for consumption, lack of housing, lack of money to buy the necessary minimum and etc ...Poverty is also classified in different ways, such as absolute poverty, relative poverty, extreme poverty and others.

## 10. Review of Related Literature

This chapter focuses on the review of published and unpublished literature on Agriculture, hunger and poverty with a focus on agriculture in Angola, so the theoretical framework of this research study is particularly designed to collect and present primary data relevant to the topic investigated. It is an extremely important section of this research because the ideas, concepts and terms that involve the study were analysed in detail to clarify the understanding of the subject already revealed by other researchers on the subject. Because of its extreme significance, it was imperative to stress the importance of reviewing literature at this point.

Borg, et al, 1993: 50, claim that a literature review is carried out to determine 'what is known' about the specific problem to be researched. In this study, a bibliographic research was carried out to evaluate the strategies adopted by the Angolan government to resolve the problem of hunger and poverty through investing in agriculture. The revision was made in response to the assessment of the Angolan Government's Strategies in the Resolution of hunger and poverty in Angola, and of the mechanism defined by the Angolan Government to bring food sufficiency for the nation, which makes it necessary to review the literature using third parties. works. What follows is a review of previous work on the subject by several scholars who have devoted themselves to writing on the same or related subjects. These essays will help the researcher to find gaps that are missing in the research field.

For the review of related literature, is necessary to formulate a research problem and defined the strategies to find solution and determine the direction of the fieldwork. De Vos, 1998:48, argues that, literature review is defined as the procedure that assists the researcher in planning the narratives for the actual research. At the end of the process, the relevant literature review process determines to draw relevant conclusions.

## 11. Data Presentation

According to the Angolan official newspaper 'Jornal de Angola' of 16 August 2020, state that the incidence of poverty in Angola is 41 percent, affecting close to 12 million people, according to the figures from the Report on Expenditure, Income and Employment in Angola (IDREA 2018-2019 ), presented previous day, in Luanda, by the National Statistics Institute (INE).

## 12. Sources of Food

After the proclamation of independence, associated with excessive urge ambition of power by some people in leadership, with lack of passion of the homeland and its people, they have started the process of Importation of goods which have been for long a substitute for food production in the country, and this has greatly damaged the country's economy, causing unemployment and increasing poverty among the citizens.

### 13. Research Design

The study was based on a personal and professional dialogue with people who were interested in the matter 'Agriculture'. The methodological approach was qualitative. According to Jankwicz 2000: 90, a research project provides the elements that support and unite the research project. In this research, the case study approach was used. The research dealt with a phenomenological study, in an attempt to understand the perceptions and perspectives of Agriculture and all the problems surrounding the issue in Angola. The researcher seeks to understand through the design that the research is used to structure and show how all the main parts of the project are linked; from samples or sample groups, measures, treatments or programs and allocation methods and how all works together to address problems and to answer the central research questions.

According to OECD (2015), Research is 'creative and systematic work undertaken to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of humans, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications. It's also understood that research is the systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions.

Bush and Burns 1953:31 define research design as 'a set of advanced decisions that make up the master plan, specifying methods and procedures for collecting and analysing the information needed'. Therefore, a research design is function configuration of the cautions and activities by which the researcher will present the problem statement and definition, searching, gathering, sifting of information, findings conclusions and recommendations in a systematic way.

The literature review is a summary of exhaustive previous research on a topic that it proposes to research. The literature review also deals with the review of academic articles, books and other sources deemed relevant to a particular area of research. The review serves to enumerate, describe, summarize, objectively evaluate and clarify to the researcher about what has already been researched and what remains to be researched

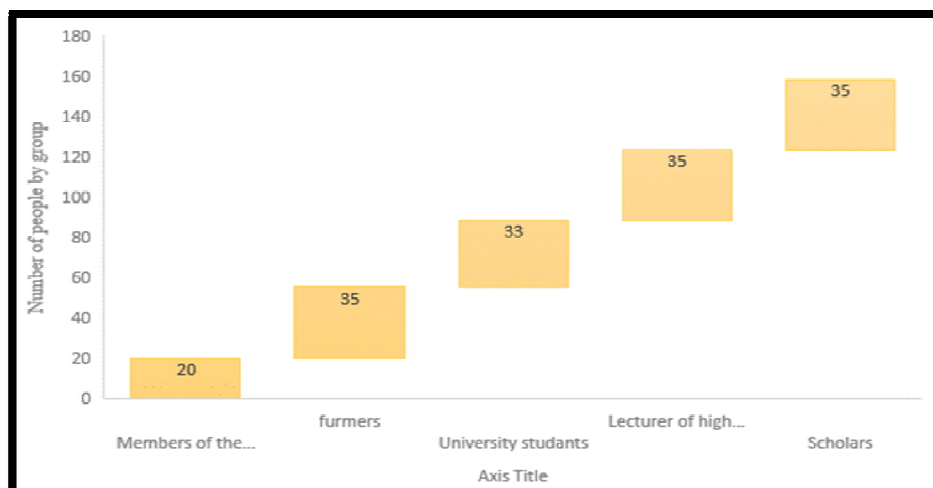
The qualitative approach or phenomenological approach and quantitative approach are considered the two types of research methods more used. The qualitative and quantitative methods ones are put together can be called also the mixed method approach. Therefore, this study will use both techniques in order to mitigate problems and insufficiencies caused by using only one method.

### 14. Sampling

The Sample Population for this study is made up of Angolan Citizens, volunteers who have been available to contribute to the conclusion of the study. They are members of the society, divided into five groups, of which in a knowledgeable and conscious way they offered themselves at the researcher's entire disposition. some of them are directly involved in the agricultural process and in the mission of contributing to the national economy, while other were not related to agriculture process but with great knowledge in the matter. They were part the research the following groups: University students, lecturer of higher education, Scholars and members of civil society were involved and the ages ranged from 18 to 65 years old

<b>Members of the Society</b>	<b>20</b>
Formers	35
University students	33
Lecturer of higher education,	35
Scholars	35
Total	158

*Table 1: A Describes Respondents by Social Groups, to Show That the Study Did Not Put Aside This Criterion of Selection*



*Figure 1*

18 - 24	15
25 - 30	25
31- 36	31
37- 42	46
43-75	41
Total	158

Table 2: A Describes Respondents by Age, to Show That the Study Took Into Account This Criterion of Selection So That the Results Could Marches the Target

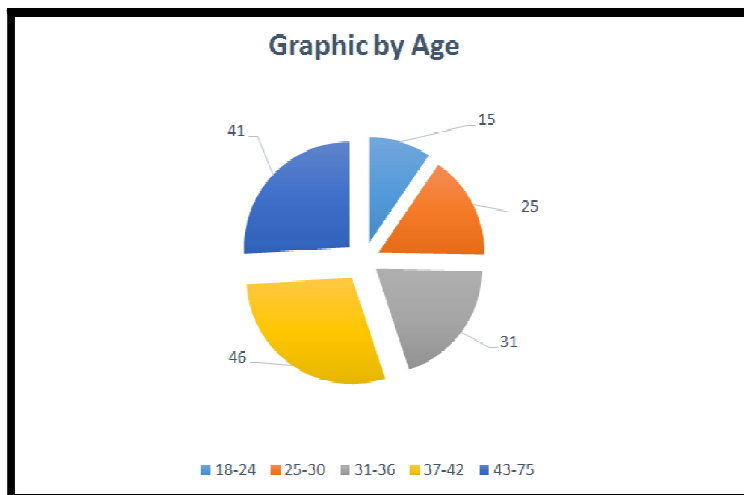


Figure 2

Men	95
Women	63
Total	158

Table 3: A Describes Respondents in the Gender Category, to Show That This Study Took Into Account This Criterion of Selection So That the Results Were the Most Real Possible

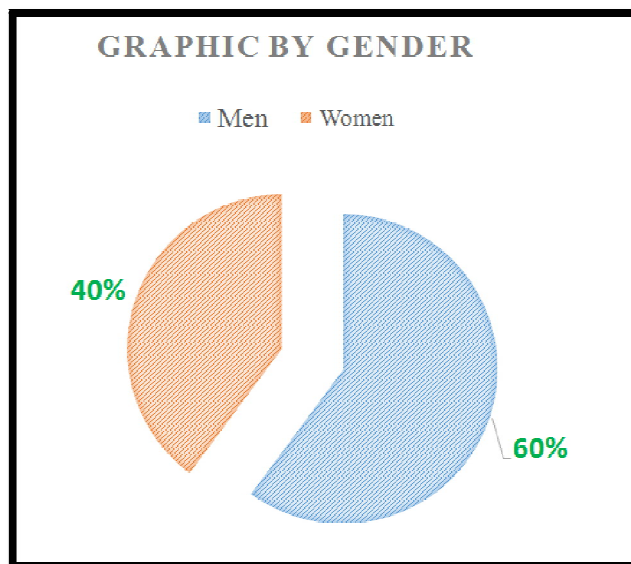


Figure 3

**15. Research Instruments**

In the best interest to gather credible results translated into useful and relevant data for the success of the research, both the primary and secondary sources was used to gather essential information to the research findings. Therefore, questionnaires were designed and distributed through e-mail and hand-to-hand for all those who were receptive and available and could not have a direct interview with the researcher. On another hand even those who were with the researcher face to face, the questionnaires were also distributed to allow everyone to express their mind freely what couldn't express before the researcher

Face-to-face interviews were carried out successfully and the participation of the respondents was relevant and worthy of note. The attitude and behaviour of the participants was decisive for the final result of this research. Because of the insufficiency of available material, the researcher also makes use of libraries, the internet, newspapers of magazines, news broadcast of the Angolan and international media and all other articles deemed necessary to collect useful data.

### 15.1. Questionnaires

Burns and Bush (2006:98) define a questionnaire as set of carefully structured questions desired to provide systematic information in a particular subject. (Robson 1995:105) was of the opinion that no survey can be done successfully without the use of questionnaires. This is because questionnaires are flexible enough to allow the respondents to answer them at any time, they are free and relaxed.

The researcher finds important to use questionnaires because it enables the respondents to provide essential information in both qualitative and quantitative forms. As previously mentioned, other questionnaires were distributed through the colleges and good Samaritans (friends) who make themselves available and followed by phone calls to remind the respondents. Distribution of questionnaires through one on one was possible because of the relations with many people, friends, colleges and relatives and the method was very fast and simple to transmit information, that why the respondents were able to answer these questionnaires on time. Some questionnaires were distributed directly to the respondents by the researcher.

### 15.2. Interviews

Gay 1996:223, assert that the unique purpose of interviews is to collect data, which cannot be obtained in another way. Interview is a conversation between two or more interviewer (s) and interviewee (s) where questions are asked by the interviewer in order to obtain the necessary information from the interviewee. Interviews are sources for obtaining statements that validate the information ascertained in the research on a particular situation. The participants provide information that helps the researcher build the subject matter that the study requires. This way it is necessary to select the participants to be interviewed to provide information that contributes to the solution of the problem.

Bush and Burns (2006:89) defined an interview as 'a purposeful discussion between two or more people' in both qualitative and quantitative research; interviews are the most common method of data collection the face-to face for the in-depth understandings of a situation and its context. Tuckman (1999:237) suggested that qualitative interviews are meant to be flexible and dynamic, and are described to as non-directive, unstructured, non-standardized, and interviews can be formal or informal.

### 15.3. Observations

Observation is one of the stages of the scientific method, which consists of perceiving by some means the actions, habits, attitudes, behaviours of people or the characteristics of a situation. this mechanism consists of monitoring 'seeing through vision', either directly or through the expansion of artificial means or equipment. Observation is visualization at a distance or closer, without influencing the observers' interpretive ideas. According to Rahn and Cannell (1957: 83) observation is the recording, analysis and systematic interpretation of people's behaviour, observed by the researcher: coexistence, behaviours, attitudes, beliefs, life experiences and thoughts during the investigation period.

### 15.4. Data Analysis

The presentation of the data collected in the field focused specifically on the analysis and discussion based on the responses of the participants who were helpful and volunteered to take part in solving the problem of fighting hunger and poverty in Angola. The presentation of the data collected in the field focused specifically on the analysis and discussion based on the responses of the participants who were helpful and volunteered to take part in solving the problem of fighting hunger and poverty in Angola,

It's important to underline that the problem is not the problem, because the problem can be solved, the problem is how African leaders and their institutions will respond to the problem. For this reason, the research brings a new concept called 'SACO (Portuguese) 'Wisdom; Attitude; Skills and Opportunities ... that means, if African leaders are willing to use 'wisdom'; having a good 'Attitude'; empowering the national youth to acquire 'Competence' and make good use of the 'Opportunities' that Africa continent offers, all African problems can be solved just as other continents have solved their own problems. important results collected during the research are clearly discussed and presented in topics and subtopics of this study.

## 16. Causes of Hunger and Poverty

A country's wealth is a source of prosperity for its people, but for Angola it has not been so, the country's wealth has been the source of many problems since the creation of small elites in a society where the majority suffers from extreme poverty; In addition, comes the influences of the great world powers that have their eyes on rich developing countries like Angola, where they intends to steal the resource illegally, living the country worse than before and this has been causing great problems to rich African countries and Angola is not an exemption. Therefore, the external influence and interference is one of the biggest reasons that foment Poverty and hunger in Angola even though the country is reach. In Angola, the majority of the rural population works in family farming but the most of them produce only enough food to survive and sometimes produce less than they need. In order to leverage agriculture, machinery and technology is very important to allow farmers to produce more than enough food for the local population and for export. For Angola to make

progress need an agriculture more efficient and effective, needs to adopt a set of measures and add new technologies and agricultural methods for more productive agriculture. ([www.poverty-action.org](http://www.poverty-action.org))

### **17. The Increase of Social Problems**

Many of the participants in this study are unanimous in the fact that after more than four decades of independence and almost eighteen years after the end of the armed conflict in Angola, the country is still plunged into a deep crisis that has aggravated the population's misery. With the lack of almost all infrastructures such as hospitals, roads, schools, among others, although a lot has been done, but not enough, in addition in Angola in a cyclical way the phenomenon of drought has devastated the productions of the population of the South of the country worsening the situation of misery that the majority of the population lives. . The places closest to the capital, such as Nambuagongo, Caxito, Dondo Quissama and others, also suffer from the same problems that far-away towns in the interior suffer; which has increased poverty among the population.

The lack of production of essential goods due to lack of investments and bank credits for mass production of products because the state resources are insufficient to meet all the needs of the population and the structural social problems that, incidentally, are many and the situation that the community international facing, through the pandemic of the corona virus has come to upset the projects and finances that are already few for the many existing projects.

### **18. Problems Emergence**

Hunger is an urgent and important problem to keep for later, it is a matter to resolve now and permanently. It is not acceptable that in the 21st century people still die of hunger in great numbers because this is one of the reasons that increases crime and other ills in countries where hunger is still a major problem. Therefore, Agriculture is an emergency to solve the problem of hunger and poverty in Angola.

### **19. Need of Regional Organizations for Food Solving Problem**

There is a need of a regional organization for food solving problems, however the SADEC region is still experiencing many problems and it is a great challenge for all countries in the region to create a food reserve to help member countries solve the problem of hunger. On the other hand, the disparities in levels and poor collaboration between members have not favoured much the growth of the region and its member countries, as SADEC is one of the regions that has several development problems. When we look at countries in SADEC region like Zimbabwe, Mozambique and other few, they are still struggling for the survival and development of their populations, therefore, this makes it difficult to create conditions for the region when big number of its member states are still face many problems. There are large and good common regional projects, but they fail to materialize

### **20. International Intervention in the Angolan Food Shortage**

The interventions of the international institutions by themselves were not of great help if the government does not put effort to solve the food problem in Angola. Despite that there is a strong desire to contribute and make Africa a strong and independent continent with its member states developed with food sufficiency for its populations, there is big challenge for the continent and all its institutions who are still face major organizational and infrastructure problems, which limits the progress of the continent in general.

There are countries to some extent, such as South Africa, but that would be a drop in the ocean counted on a large scale like Africa. External aid is extremely important and Africa needs to find ways to develop its member countries. If Africa bet on the exchange of products for the services it needs, exchange its oil with the installation of industries, exchange the diamonds with the installation of machine factories and manufacture everything in Africa instead of importing, Africa would have achieved its objectives.

No one can do more than themselves, for Africa's development cannot depend on aid more than itself, African leaders must use the resource the continent have for the development of its peoples. Leaders need to free themselves from the pressure of European psychology and the moral debt they have with many other countries and focus on restructuring projects and plans that benefit all Africans

### **21. State Sufficiency**

It's understood that state Sufficiency is a concept that attracts varied interpretations and applications within domestic and international discourses. Food sufficiency means the country's autonomy, independence, self-government, self-rule, home rule, self-legislation, self-determination, non-alignment, freedom of decisions in terms of food supply to its people.

Sovereignty, as understood in terms of governmental competence, is linked to the prescription, application and enforcement of the law, that mean it's requires maintaining an integrity not only of territorial sovereignty but also the integrity of citizens, however there can be no integrity based on hunger and marked with food insufficiency capable of endangering the physical and moral integrity of the population. The sovereignty and equality of states are also closely linked and represent the basic constitutional doctrine of the law of nations that governs a community.

Food is a right that is enshrined in the declaration of human rights, people cannot be demanded of integrity and good conduct when in return there are no supplies of their most basic and important needs such as food. According to Winston P. Nagan (2012), State Sovereignty was traditionally understood as connoting unlimited and absolute power within a jurisdiction, therefore, sovereignty meant 'the whole body of rights and attributes that a State has in its territory with the exclusion of all other states and also in their relations with other states.



## 22. Strategies to End the Hunger and Poverty

The government of João Lourenço, the current President of Angola, started shortly after getting in the office, to implement the following strategies:

After the new government get in the office in 2017, the President started a very strong economic diplomacy to regain the lost confidence of foreign investors due to the history of corruption and bureaucracy that characterized government institutions in the past.

At the same time fighting corruption, they also decided to fight hunger and poverty, reformulating policies and implementing development strategies in the municipalities, which brought greater hope to the people. However, more relevant investments in the agriculture sector are needed to provide jobs for underprivileged youth.

The growth of family farming in the municipalities is evident, and this is what has given the most results in terms of production, since mechanized agriculture needs greater resources and greater investments.

It is a strategy of the current government to implement various measures in order to change the governance paradigm, encouraging greater participation of the Local Administration and reducing as far as recommended, the intervention of the Central State Administration.

According to Angop on page 1, the Angolan official newspaper, on 27 June 2019, was the launch of the Integrated Plan of Intervention in Municipalities (PIIM), which according to the President of the Republic João Lourenço, represents a significant step forward in the process of administrative decentralization, assumed by the Government as an unavoidable challenge of State reform.

The president also said that 'little by little the municipalities must occupy more space in political, economic and social life, to be stronger and have more intervention'.

## 23. Findings

After subsequent years of failures by investing in import of food and essential goods instead of producing it locally, even those that are easy to produce. Therefore, today we have come to the conclusion that serious investment in the country's agriculture and industry is necessary if the government intends to solve the problem of poverty and hunger of its people. But for this to happen, a thorough investigation must take place to determine where the problem is and why public managers do not apply public funds to what was projected for. There are some people in the government who have a spirit of sabotage, who should be held responsible for the crimes they commented on by using public funds for personal benefit.

Moreover, the fight against corruption led by the President of the Republic João Lourenço, has shown some effects since they began to judge ministers, provincial governors, administrators and other individuals who were involved in corruption and misuse of public funds. However, there are still people who resist the established measures and seek to distort the work of justice institutions.

The exit of the former executive and the entry of the new President and his team have brought some hope, although there is still much to change and many problems to solve. The policies against corruption has always been a strategy of the governing party, but it never went beyond mere promises until the entry of the current president, who has brought a new dynamic and implemented some actions worthy to be mentioned.

The consultation of the secondary and primary sources, make the researcher concludes the following:

- Hunger in Angola can be combated if there is a desire and commitment from all the forces of society, especially government institutions and decision-makers. hunger still causes deaths, albeit on a small scale compared to past years. Its concluded that the investment on agriculture is the solution to the problem not to fight hunger and poverty in Angola but also to save the foreign currency that can be invested to other important sectors of society.
- Its known that Angola is one of the African countries with all the conditions to be prosperous for owning land and a favourable climate for the agricultural boost that cannot only serve for the national market but also for export. In Angola, hunger had very negative effects on the lives of all citizens, especially the most vulnerable communities such as 'Children, the elderly, pregnant women and pregnant women'
- Although the International organization had strong intervention to help the country to fight hunger and poverty in Angola, the strategies seem to be not working, on matter how effective and efficient they were. It's believed that was the issue of applicability that was not matching with the local realities, but there is also kind of sabotage of those who what keep the country behind and poor.
- The researcher concluded that ANGOLA needs more knowledge about agriculture to face the problem of hunger and poverty. This was accomplished after the anti-corruption program for senior officials and members of the former government that some are accused and arrested for corruption and misuse of public funds.
- The private sector is eager to work in agriculture, but the lack of means such as money, machinery and technicians to carry out large-scale agriculture, has limited this sector. it appears that small farmers and family farming lead the sector in Angola, but to resolve the problem in the definitive way, large-scale production is needed.
- The programs post-conflict for recovery and development the quality of life for the all the citizens was vital to stabilize the volatile situation across the country. However, are not efficient even though they have met basic needs, including food, shelter, clean water, health care and some relief items.
- Corruption in the time of the former President dos Santos has reached unsustainable levels and this stalled the progress of the country that potentially has everything to succeed, the biggest challenge for Angola was the leadership capable of thinking and put in place policies for the best interest for the nation.
- Food security and skills training are critical needs. The country needs to invest on the qualified human resource to contribute for the growth of the nation by producing enough food not only for local market but for export as well.

To improve security and employment opportunities must be provided by the government and private sector to improve people quality of life by generating incomes that is able to feed the family and save some. To create microfinance program to help widows and orphans to earning income.

- The economic recession, the drop on oil prices and the emergence of the Corona virus pandemic, came to slow the speed of things in all sectors and in all countries, therefore many resources that what was available for the most relevant sectors such as health, education, agriculture and others, had to be redirected towards combating and preventing Corona Virus pandemic.

#### 24. Recommendations

In the current context in which the world lives, it is expected that countries should design policies to improve the food situation, fight poverty, defend territorial integrity and security for all citizens, therefore, this research recommends the following:

- Create credit granting policies to national businessmen to address the hunger problem in Angola. Maintain commercial stability and to create new strategies to gain the confidence of national and foreign investors. Put in place efforts to apply the resources available in the resolution of hunger, poor. The government's plans should continue to reflect the people's desire to see an Angola that satisfies all Angolans. Angola, like any other nation, has experiences of corruption that have left the country in a complicated situation and need to re-cooperate the national and foreign investors' confidence. And for that, it is necessary to create government and civil society teams to oversee the execution of state projects. It will also be necessary to improve the skills of those who deal with the public good who are honest and creative and capable of dealing with projects when the truth benefits all citizens equally.
- From the point of view of combating hunger and poverty, there is a need for Angola in its national plans for development, must put in place projects that are executable and supervised with, in order to achieve the objective of fight hunger and poverty. In all national projects, citizen must be the center of attention. Must be put in place national programs that support the national entrepreneurs with bank loans to help the country and the economy to grow.
- Angola must draw up plans that bring happiness to all citizens, but for that to happen the government must promote dialogue, create policies that develop the nation, create a peaceful business environment for the country's growth; to invest into development of young people and children. promote education and technologies, to build a strong leadership that will lead the country's destinies in the near future. Improve the well-being of Angolan populations and to foster national unity, social progress and development at all levels of life. There is a need of transparent management that serves the interests of the nation and solves everyone's problems, building a leadership that serves as models for young people and to the people in general.
- If the country wants take a leading role in solving food shortage problems, combating hunger and poverty, it should combat corruption with all energy without exceptions; should listen to the citizens when the leader wants plan national programs, giving ground to everyone to express his feelings, ideas and points of views. The nation's interest should be above partisan colours, considering that the nation's interest is above any other interest, and it accommodates the ideas of who are willing to help.
- The government must define priorities that serve the interests of citizens and the country, such as improving the vocational education system that will support the agricultural and the technical sector to support the agriculture. Since is known that in order to build a strong nation, it is necessary to have men and women trained in different areas of human knowledge, to solve the various problems and lead with the country's destinies. In another hand, first class health services, medical care; an adequate public service with well-trained and prepared employees committed with the national interest and economic growth; Supervision of those who take care of public goods and provide service to the state or to the citizen, whether in public or private sector.
- restructure the national policies, improve the national infrastructure such as provincial and municipal roads, build and rehabilitate large and adequate the transforming industry to avoid waste of surplus products and the deaths of citizens due to hunger and malnutrition. Conditions must be created for peasants to have the possibility of transporting their products from the countryside to the city and be able to sell, improving water and electricity supply for all citizens, regardless of political or party ideology potentialize national entrepreneurship so that they can compete with foreign entrepreneurs. to involve the private sector in public bidding policies, and allocate funds for the rehabilitation of infrastructure 'roads and industry 'across the country.

#### 25. Areas of Further Study

This study did not break the ground as the first and the only one in this field, however it comes to add and contributes to the field of knowledge where many have dealt with, however, the study suggests a new perspective and in a more current way, taking into account the situations that the world lives in our days. The study will serve the purpose of those who want to further research in the same subject, having a basis on which to rely and continue to make their contributions according to their point of views.

#### 26. The Need of Investments in Agriculture

It is important to underline that no matter how rich the country is, there is always a great need to plan the investments for the growth of the country's economy, but for that, policies must be put in place for the benefit of all. Agriculture in Angola is a sleeping monster, which needs large investments to leverage the national economy and diversify

the economy and minimize the level of poverty, which with fertile and arable land, the country still suffers from lack of food due to the lack of local investment policies since the days after independence.

Agriculture must be taken as an important sector with regard to the development of the national economy and the supply of the population's needs at the international level, although the needs differ from country to country, however, its fact that all peoples, no matter where they are from, need food for living, then it becomes imperative to invest into agriculture in order to have a great impact in poverty problem solving and minimize the great food problems that most African population in general suffer and Angolan is not different.

It's find that, if there is no improvements in the distribution system, or to build Provincial food storage centres, where the products will be kept for further distribution according to the need of the markets in and out of the country; to invest in the improvement of the main roads, secondaries and tertiary roads, whereby the products can easily flow to the storage center or directly to the big markets where farmers can sale their products; and last but not the least the government must put in place the best policies stop and avoid the import of products that are already produced in large quantities in the country, and also create food processing factories to package the surplus, otherwise all efforts will be in vain.

### 26.1. Foreign Investment

Such as any other country in the world, for Angola to overcome food shortage problems as quickly as possible, foreign investment will be necessary, however for this to happen, will be necessary to create political, economic and financial stability conditions, to erne foreign business people trust through the stability and business environment favourable for foreign investors to have a return on their investments. In another hand and, it is also extremely important to empower the national business class to produce enough for the domestic and foreign markets, in order to bring in foreign currency into the country, compete with the countries in the region and dominate the regional market in which Angola is part of. another no less important issue to make the country's economy strong is the training of national staff to provide technical support to the agriculture sector

### 26.2. Effects of Corona Virus

The world is being plagued by the Corona Virus that increase the financial crisis and affect the global economics, whereby even the developed countries, strong economies and large corporations have been affectedly the world pandemic causing world economic collapse. This has devastating negative impact on the lives of the people of the all world, with emphasis to the developing countries in which Angola is part of. The global crisis further worsens the situation due to 'Sars Cov 2' has increased the hunger in the world, especially in African countries with no industry, even with large deposits of minerals, because the buyers are also trying to survive the negative impacts of the Corona Virus.

The attentions of academics, economists, politicians, journalists, analysts and all segments of society had their eyes turned to hot spots such as Brexit, the trade conflict between the United States of China and China, the conflicts between the United States and Korea of North, themes that have dominated the politics and precede the world economy. when attention suddenly changed direction, to focus all on the situation of 'COVID 19', which seems to make sense of all other situations today.

The advantage of the corona virus, came to highlight and show the weaknesses of each nation and thus each government to take measures that come to adapt measures and to combat the corona virus, but also to improve its governance system, better distribution of resources and a better investment in most important sectors of social life

### 26.3. Hunger in Angolan Society

Hunger, like any other evils, has caused irreparable damage to the populations that are already vulnerable. food shortage; malnutrition, is cause of social, physical and even moral damages. According to the World Health Organization ([www.economist.com](http://www.economist.com)), hunger is the single gravest threat to the world's public health. Hunger is the state in which the body feels a lack of nutrients, vitamins, compromising the well-being and health of an individual. Hunger is caused by a lack of food necessary to supply the body's needs and maintain its proper functioning.

Human beings, at their most varied ages, need food because the body depends on a variety of foods that produce proteins, vitamins, lipids, glucose, minerals that are essential for the full functioning of all the organs of the body. Therefore, agriculture for massive food production is important and urgent to minimize the effects of hunger in the society. According to Jeffrey H. Cohen, [theconversation.com](http://theconversation.com) of 11 Aug. 2020, assert that hunger means a long recession that impact the rural poor disproportionately.

<b>Preliminaries:</b> Abstract, dedicatims, declarations, acronyms and table of content	<b>Chapter 1:</b> Introduction, background and design of the study	<b>Chapter 2:</b> Literature review
<b>Chapter 5:</b> Summary study findings, conclusions and recommendations	<b>Chapter 4:</b> Presentation, analysis and discussion of study findings	<b>Chapter 3:</b> Methodological designs of the studv

Figure 4

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