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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN ANGOLA

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Introduction

Angola is a country located in Southern Africa and bordered by Congo Brazzaville, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia, Zambia and the Atlantic Ocean.

Angola is a country abundant in minerals, fertile land, bathed by a vast sea that occupies all its coastline to the west, several rivers offering fresh water to every corner of the country, a population with a thirst for knowledge and development.

Its total population is around 30,000,000 inhabitants, divided into 18 provinces of unparalleled cultural and linguistic richness.

This is an extraordinarily fertile country for those who may have a broad vision for growth and development.

Although it is extraordinarily natural, it is also a country that cries out for various challenges in terms of the intellectual training of human capital in the various areas of daily life.

Something has been done in this direction, but not enough or close enough to the great challenges that are required for sustainable growth and development that meets the demands of the citizens and of the country itself.

It is enough to verify that, besides Oil and Diamonds, which are widely exploited in the Country, and which have been used to make the State Party in Power prevail for many years, almost nothing else is seriously developed in the Country.

As always, these assets have been used to corrupt people with some capacity to react against injustices and support security forces to oppress people from claiming their citizenship rights.

In this sense, we verify that it is quite profitable to approach themes like this one, because besides creating an environment of sustainable development, it also helps to open the mind about a series of assumptions that one might not consider relevant, but that make a big difference in the conviviality with the majorities.

And at the AIU University I learned from a series of subjects that I received throughout this time that the most important thing for the human being is to create harmonious conditions so that there is an environment that favors community life with an added value and maintains the well-being of everyone and that is how the leaders of the various countries could think: to put man and his satisfaction in first place, harmonizing him in this way with nature itself.

Body of Assignment

1. No Poverty

This is one of the very important elements to be resolved in our Country because it has been disgracing the lives of many Angolans, whether in urban centers or in the poorest parts of our Country.

Many of our citizens have been struggling as savagely as possible to withstand the great challenges that poverty naturally brings to peoples' lives.

There is a natural tendency that can easily be observed in our leaders to keep the people poor because it is easier to use a people with material deprivation than one that has already managed to pass the poverty line.

We still find in our societies people living below 0.5 dollars a day or people who cannot reach 10 dollars a week. Imagine the economic imbalance we find ourselves in these days; it is simply an aberration what we are experiencing here.

We have people who use 30 dollars a day to buy food and other things of small value to run around the arteries of the city with bowls on their heads to be able to support their families with at least one meal a day because they can't get a job that guarantees them the livelihood of their families.

As curious as it may seem these people have a very strong tendency to make a lot of children. I think it's also an unschooled case, but the truth is that the people with the least economic possibilities are the ones who have the most children and the ones who provide a more precarious life for their children.

There are some State programs for poverty reduction, but they are the most flawed that one can know. On the one hand, because each person who works in the Government is only interested in generating wealth for himself, his friends and family with the money stolen from the State coffers by the most varied corruption schemes and by falsifying the identity of the projects they put forward as investments for the State. On the other hand, because no serious survey is made of the real needy people in society so that they can be the true beneficiaries of public policies. One comes to the sad conclusion that the people involved in these processes are not serious. What is worse, no one, not even the bosses are interested in the improvement of these sensitive issues in the lives of others.

For a short time, we were involved in elections, much contested because of the little transparency they brought about, but the truth is that they managed to create a small semblance of happiness for the neediest fringe of the population with palliative policies of lowering prices and exchange rates and other manipulations of the public view in order to once again profit from the misfortune of others.

It is as someone said: countries where power is won by force of arms it is very difficult to have truly democratic conditions because some people think that everyone else must revere them as if they were little gods.

The elections were held on 24 August and on 25 August the prices of essential goods started to skyrocket, and the lives of the poor got worse and worse, according to the theory that the joy of the poor does not last long. It has been three months of creating we don't know how somewhat balanced price policies, only to collapse in a single day.

When we were children, we had a song that said that you can't build a house in the desert, and that's exactly what happened in our country.

The people imagined that elections would be the privileged moment to be able to balance the mercantilist tendency of the current government that kills and poisons people's minds with lies to get out of power and create a different view of reality, the government is using lies to win elections unfairly and forcefully and stay perpetually in power.

The truth is that every year, despite the great human and technological development in the world, people in Angola become poorer and more vulnerable.

2. Zero Hunger

Among the great challenges we cannot leave aside this one, which is the challenge of hunger that ravages our country at all cardinal points.

In all national societies we find people experiencing great food shortages, not because Angola is a country with few possibilities, but because many of the people who are interested in creating living conditions for the people are not the most capable of responding to the development requirements of the sector.

To take advantage of the aquatic and terrestrial park we have in the Country is a great potential that has not been valued to reach the zero point of combating hunger on a large scale in the Country, there is the noble possibility of producing food in the rivers, in the sea and on land.

Agriculture is mechanized and manual that could in a good sense evolve to industrialized agriculture. As companies and individuals have been increasingly poorer, the State or other international organizations could intervene in the creation of financial conditions to enable this mass to develop agribusiness more equitably.

I learnt at AIU that after all food from water products can to a large extent meet problems not only related to lack of food as well as overcome protein deficiencies in organisms already weakened by the absence of a rich diet on the part of deprived families.

We could in this case encourage people to create a breeding and production bank for fish and other aquatic foodstuffs to provide healthier food for the people.

We already have the primary conditions to produce enough food for the existing population in the Country and to export to other places that have not been given the opportunity by the Creator as we have.

However, it is necessary for all public or private agents to think along the same lines and not just as a means of obtaining better earnings and increasing social differences.

3. Good Health and Well-Being

The issues presented interconnect with each other, and health not only depends on physical conditions but also on the environment that surrounds people in various locations and well-being is associated with a series of physiological, psychomotor and spiritual factors to which each human being is subjected.

There is a tendency to build hospitals in some places but in practice they are just walls that have been erected because they are practically non-functional, they have no medicines or machines for making diagnoses, and the medical team is always wandering around in hospitals without being able to respond effectively to the demand of patients who come to these places for medical treatment and medication.

Some voices were raised among doctors about working conditions, but they were severely repressed including some doctors losing jobs because of demanding better working conditions and for defending the cause of those who have no voice and no turn.

Bin be found in many cities in the country because there is no effective basic sanitation in urban centers and also in small towns where people are not educated in the sense of creating latrines to empty human waste, and there is clearly an unnecessary coexistence between man and what he should not be. Rubbish causes a large circulation of insects that affect people's food if they are flies and can sting and transmit diseases such as mosquitoes.

A good educational environment needs to be created in the sense that there should be rigor for the protection of human health so that life is protected in the best possible way.

Without forgetting the case in which many people do not have drinking water, which has also been a source of various pathologies because people cannot sanitize themselves properly.

A person without physical, somatic or spiritual health cannot delude himself into thinking that he is doing well in life, that he has no personal, social, economic or other well-being.

These are not the only factors. We could list a series of them, but the important thing is to have a vision of what is being experienced and what we want to see overcome as a challenge for future generations, in order to raise the happiness and well-being indices of the Angolan people.

People do not live well if their health is not guaranteed, and it is necessary that the people who govern have a better concern for the resolution of the most important issues that refer to the health and well-being of the populations.

If we check, they have little interest in resolving these issues because their financial capacity guarantees them medical treatment in other places outside Angola with better conditions and they sacrifice the poor citizens who clamor every day for better living conditions.

Besides reports that we have heard from leaders and Angolans who are undergoing medical treatment in other continents such as Europe, Asia and America, we who live here in the vicinity of Namibia also constantly witness people going to Namibia and South Africa for health issues.

The question that always remains is: if you travel a lot, why don't you ever learn the best practices of other countries to bring as a contribution to Angola's development?

Obviously, we are dealing with rulers who are mercenaries in their own country and who are not concerned with creating a legacy that in later years will serve as a reference for future generations, there is no high interest in promoting the well-being of their people and the continuity of generations.

When there are plagues that could be prevented by hygiene alone, such as malaria, many people die without plausible justification, people are more concerned with creating non-functional infrastructures because that is where they create corruption schemes than with caring for people and social welfare.

I have sometimes said in conversations with friends and people close to me that we are facing monsters with a human face. Many people die because of the excessive ambition of our leaders and their hands are indirectly stained with human blood because of their unworthy behavior.

We believe that the hope of this people cannot be exhausted by the bad behavior of these inhuman people, we believe that future generations will be able to make better use of the potential that the country has and create an environment such that it will be impossible to miss this historical moment that is of great evil political disputes that have not brought great advantages to those who are not directly involved in political and administrative power.

4. Quality Education

There are some basic assumptions for a quality education, and I think that we could start with the quality of the trainers to see if the result they will give to society will be the one expected.

A teacher with a poor training base will certainly never be able to give better results than those he obtained during his training, unless he has the will to surpass himself, and this is what often happens in our societies, teachers who are ill-trained and teach their pupils without quality. I say malformed in the sense that there is a dirigiste tendency in which the teacher is trained for a certain ideology without any chance to think outside the box, he has to think only according to the doctrinal principles that are inculcated into him by the ruling political system.

Another factor to consider that often may not be of the best use is the fact that there is little job offer and one of the branches that most absorbs cadres to work is precisely Education along with other branches such as the police, the army and health. This being the case, many people go to public competitions to get a job not because they are interested in the challenge, but simply because they need to have a means of supporting themselves and their families. Certainly, those who do not have the vocation to be teachers are not expected to achieve anything beyond what they themselves can give.

Investment in infrastructure has been a great challenge for education, because there are not enough of them in the cities because they are not keeping up with population growth. Many children are outside the education system because the Government does not have effective programs to keep up with growth and continues to create political conditions to perpetuate itself in power instead of ensuring authentic human growth and development.

The education system is sickened by other factors such as the awarding of grades through corruption by the fact that teachers' salaries are not among the best to be paid in the employment market. Because of the injustices they commit they pay better the army, the police and the judicial bodies, the teacher is despised to the point that the people look at teachers as a fringe of workers in the condition of poor and beggars, they feel sorry for the teachers because despite the great responsibility they are given they do not consider it as something that is essential for the growth and development of the Country.

There are several places in our Country that do not even have schools. People are born, live and die without knowing how to read or write, because this interests some fringe of the population in order to hold hostage those who should revolutionize with knowledge the retrogressive tendencies of the rulers who are there only to feed the opulence of a restricted number of citizens.

People who have some economic possibility to go beyond the ideological limits imposed by the governing system and who have love for their children submit themselves to the payment of private institutions to train their children, and there are others who prefer to send their children to study abroad to have a better-quality education.

As ridiculous as it may seem, even the very rulers who should improve the conditions of education and train the teachers are the ones who most send staff outside the country to be trained there. I have said that one day we will be ashamed of our history, which is neither common nor normal. They subject the children of others to a low-quality education, train their children well and use the children of others only as guinea pigs at election time.

We need government leaders who think more about their neighbor and less about themselves, we need patriotic leaders who look at the development of Angola as one of the challenges and missions of their governance.

Rulers cannot continue to be afraid of trained people or drag behind them an array of cadres who cannot say what they think and cannot think or comment on facts that are not related to the orientations of their political parties, we are clearly facing an Oligarchy and Monarchy pretending to be Democracy.

The cadres trained in these political systems do not guarantee reliability and trust, and what is worse, they do not produce new knowledge capable of being used for consultation by other generations.

5. Gender Equality

Gender equality in Africa and particularly in Angola obeys some criteria related to the very traditions that have been secularly followed by the people. In suburban regions the rules are stricter, but in societies living in urban centers they have not been very relevant.

Today in the city we already find women performing tasks that would strictly be done by men and opportunities are shared by genders of equal origin. Traditional parameters and limits are no longer taken into consideration to the extent that women naturally tend to perform intellectual tasks and men to physical strengths.

In our communities there is even a space reserved strictly for women and another space for men with specific native names in addition to the common residence of the couple.

Thus, those tasks that should be performed by women, such as washing clothes, cooking, keeping food, educating women, are performed by mothers and only in their own space; they cannot go beyond the ladies' space. Even women have a scope for approaching topics and conversations which are characteristic of women and different from those of men; there are limits of action for different genders.

The man's space is where men's issues are dealt with, such as caring for the education of the men, having the tools to hunt, fish and work to produce the family's sustenance.

People live naturally with these limits because they were created that way and the system develop different skills for the two genders to live together in harmony, everyone grows

up with the awareness that a man is a man and a woman is a woman, there is no mixing, neither in the way of thinking nor in the way of acting, even less in the way they behave.

For us the proclaimed gender equality is still a utopian question because people are formatted on the basis of certain criteria that are not in disharmony with the profile of coexistence established in the community's peace among human beings is a fact and ultimately that is what matters, that there is peace and good among all.

6. Clean Water and Sanitation

Some work has been done in the water and basic sanitation sector in the various regions of the country, but it still does not fully respond to the interests of the population.

The territory has many destroyed rivers from the north to the south of the country, there are already natural conditions so that there is water for the entire population, but what is at stake is investment in infrastructures capable of boosting the rational use of these resources that nature already offers. This is a serious challenge for the Government that has been set up and which will be the basis for the balance between what nature offers and its benefit for the population in the different locations, especially those that do not benefit from these resources.

The projects, unlike what happens now, should also cover those localities where they pass through in order to prevent vandalization of the projects, imagine what can happen to the water pipeline that passes through a locality where people suffer from a lack of water? Obviously, people will use their survival instinct.

The challenge for sanitation services to keep the human environment healthier and cleaner.

Cities need to be more ecological, so that what is not good for human life does not coexist with man. Sewers need to be created for rainwater and domestic water and a space created so that these waters can be treated for other beneficial uses for human beings.

Recycling of waste has not been practical and there is a lot of good material that could be used for small industry such as excess plastic and cans that are in peaceful and constant coexistence with the communities.

Because of unemployment, people use and abuse alcoholic drinks a lot, but their empties are not used for anything useful for society.

7. Affordable and Clean Energy

The energy most frequently used is hydroelectric dams and fuel generators, but they do not cover a large part of the population, noting only the fact that beyond the capital cities

of the provinces, energy in other localities is quite complicated, calling for urgent investment in other forms of supply for electricity needs.

Electricity distribution may also be one of the great challenges that society will face in the near future considering that many people are not concentrated in urban centres and localities that facilitate their transformation.

I learnt at AIU the various ways of transforming energy from natural resources such as the sun, water, wind and others and I think that here we have the possibility to harness nature to benefit from these natural presuppositions to supply electricity.

There is nothing better in life than to take advantage of what is within our reach for our benefit, and I find it painful that faced with many possibilities, man is not able to rely on what is necessary to benefit himself and others.

There are regions here at home that have never seen light other than sunlight and do not imagine that it is possible to have other sources of development that allow the use of other energy sources capable of creating other categories of energy use such as using it for communication or for other types of domestic use.

Our territory still needs another type of approach that is necessary to create synergies and change people's mentality, associated with material, technological and scientific development.

8. Decent Work and Economic Growth

Here we are facing the greatest historical accident of the people, every day it seems that the nation and its people are becoming poorer and poorer, those who once were among the middle class today are of the poor class and those who were poor have become miserable.

In 2018 there was the worsening of the exchange rate by the Central Bank of Angola which led to the devaluation of employees' salaries and the galloping increase in the prices of goods and services.

The concern of most of the population is not looking for a job that is decent but just looking for a place to work and look after their survival, looking for a decent job is illusory and is clearly a vanity in a world where life has become increasingly savage.

A good part of the population is unemployed, and another part lives off small businesses to keep themselves alive, among these factors we also find those who work in large companies with good salaries and who are the target of the lust and envy of a good part of the population.

The challenge is greater for those who lack better living conditions and not for those who have conditions, and it is for them that we must fight to get them out of the fossil where

they are to have a life that qualifies them as human beings and capable of benefiting from that minimum required for their survival.

The private sector, which should provide a high rate of employment, is going through a very complicated phase at the moment, it is the sector that is seeing the most falls, mainly because of the high exchange rates and the taxes levied by the state, which are also very high.

There are many companies closing their doors due to bankruptcy because the business environment in the country is not the best, companies in general do not feel protected by the state and to be an entrepreneur with any prospect of growth you have to vote for the political party that governs the state.

Economic growth is not easy to observe because there are many factors extrinsic to the companies themselves that do not allow them to grow. The role of public managers is often confused with the business sector, and those people who run the state are so arrogant that in their companies, besides surviving on corruption, they don't pay fair salaries to their workers, without forgetting some companies that are always changing workers because they don't want to pay salaries to others.

At the level of tenders for projects with public investment financing, there is no justice or balance because public managers have companies that compete with other companies and win all tenders because they are the ones who decide. The company can only win a tender if it signs a commission payment agreement with the public manager, which is usually no less than 10% of the project.

Nobody's life is easy in this jungle and those who do not obey the rules of the game are either persecuted or removed from the big cake of corruption. We are in a real state where ethics and morality are not part of people's DNA.

As long as this is part of the citizens' way of life, let us be aware that the price we will pay for this will be very high, starting with the delay in the integral development of the country, which is still the case today.

9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The Angolan industrial park has been at a standstill with few signs of development since the Independence of Angola in 1975. There were many factories in Angola left by the colonizing power that is Portugal, but there was no good preparation of Angolan citizens during the 500 years of colonization. The Angolans were unprepared and with few academic qualifications, they learned to shoot during this long period of war and what they know how to talk and do most is war. They destroyed the factories and never managed to recover them.

At this time, we need to invest seriously in factories to transform the raw materials existing in the country and create jobs for people on a large scale in the country, besides the great opportunity that this may bring for foreign transactions that may provide more foreign exchange for the country and increase Angolan currency in the foreign balance of payments.

There are some non-concrete focuses of innovation by some economic and social agents and what separates them from the dream to implementation are the economic and technological possibilities. There are good prospects for innovation on the part of young people, but unfortunately, they are unable to carry through with their intentions due to lack of money and opportunities.

Banks finance innovative projects, but a good number of them do not become effective precisely because of the business environment in the country and the limits imposed by the current political system.

There is a wide range of investments that must be implemented in order for the Country to grow and develop. In a first phase it is imperative to create good roads, railways and power generation and transportation of electricity and water for the entire country. I justify this: roads will enable the transportation and flow of goods and services, railways will transport goods and save roads, energy will support industry, besides being a very profitable domestic business, and water is an essential asset without which people cannot live.

We take this opportunity to point out that the money that the country spent to build infrastructures that were not profitable for the country, left it increasingly poorer because the state coffers were emptied and sources of return on state investments were not created, nor were the conditions created for the state and private individuals to be sustainable.

After serious investment in these areas, other economic partnerships can be created with other people who will certainly bring the experience of long historical periods and will bring knowledge to Angolans regarding the production of goods and services internally.

10. Reduced Inequalities

What happens is that it is visible to the naked eye the great difference between the various social scales that generate great social inequality between the various fringes of society.

We have an upper and middle class made up of the politicians and owners of the country and workers in multinational companies and in the financial sector, and we have those who have a little to survive who are the workers in private and state companies together with some small entrepreneurs and we have on the other hand those who have nothing to live on or do survival business.

The way to reduce these social inequalities is precisely to create an environment in which everyone, without exception of anyone, can participate in the policies directed by the government and the state, not continuing to inflame people with war speeches that even ended in 2002 and partisan fights, but rather coming together to put their brains into thinking about the best strategies and solutions to overcome most of the problems that affect national public life.

It is necessary to think about surveying and resolving vulnerable people and to create sustainable and definitive policies that will create a good environment for them and generate a human development index that is compatible with the most pressing needs of the population.

The training and creation of conditions by the government in the most deprived localities can improve this gap with the acquisition of better academic training opportunities as well as the empowerment of women at the level of current national and international market demands.

11. Sustainable Cities and Communities

Creating sustainable cities and societies capable of supporting the human beings who reside in them is a major assumption of local government, business entities and the general public.

I imagine that a sustainable city would be one that has the infrastructures of water, light, public transport, ecology, security, convenience, communication, entertainment, employment, training, health, public and administrative services and other functionalities in the same place. Our cities always lack a little of what is essential for life to be led in a normal way, there is always a lack of something, and they sin a lot in the organization of the cities themselves, mainly in the area of basic sanitation and water, electricity and communication infrastructures.

We are lucky that a good number of the cities are new and there is still the possibility to change their ways of presenting and organizing themselves, there just has to be a willingness on the part of the leaders and those led to do things that are presentable and respect universal standards of good presentation.

We want to live in cities that represent our social, economic, political and spiritual well-being, we want cities where the person feels in true harmonious coexistence with the various forms of life of nature with a pure environment to maintain physical, mental and spiritual health.

12. Responsible Consumption and Production

The maxim that we follow in life is always that nobody can spend more than what they effectively earn, everybody in bed must adjust to the size of the sheet because otherwise it may tear and there will be no possibility of covering themselves for the rest of their lives.

In principle, the same should also happen with our daily consumption, we must be responsible about how we manage the goods that are at our disposal so that we are truly rational and restrained.

The risk in not being responsible in the first place is the tendency to splurge and on the other hand is the risk of not being able to manage our lives with what we receive, we should always outline a plan for our expenses and strictly obey our planning.

For us to have consumables we must have production capable of guaranteeing our consumption.

For a country you must create production lines at scale, unlike individuals who just need a job or a business to maintain their sustainability.

It is a sin, however, when a leader is unable to look at a country with an eye to satisfying the most common interests of the majorities, as is the obligation of public management.

Generally speaking, consumption among the poorest is very sparing because they do not have great possessions, but at the level of government entities there is an exacerbated expenditure of goods due to the unbalanced and excessive profits they have as a result of the unbridled looting of state coffers.

The Government definitely needs to create a national production line that guarantees the sustainability of the entire population at least to ensure that everyone has what to eat and stays alive on their salary for at least 2 consecutive months.

Interestingly, a good part of the working population cannot keep their wages for more than a week the prices are so high that the unhappiest time for workers is the payday when they cannot divide their possessions with all the necessities they have.

We can see that apart from the difficult life that employees have because they are not able to support their expenses, we also come across the fact that people are not able to create savings or things similar to this to create a fund that can sustain them in the most difficult times of life like in old age or sickness.

And if production does not equal or exceed consumption, what happens? What we see today defies the general rules of competition, the smaller the supply the greater the demand, and when demand exceeds supply the prices are enough to make everyone's head spin.

What most puzzles and equivocates me about these people is that they are not capable of even imagining that the way they treat others can generate saturation and create social upheaval without any need to enrage the population.

If the country uses the natural resources it exploits on a large scale correctly, it could very well quickly overcome the problems related to consumption and production. They insist a lot on spending resources on apparent things and leave the essentials in second place.

13. Climate Action

Here we live only as God wants in this regard, little or nothing is done to guarantee climate change with artificial means or methods, although we can see that with each passing year the sun seems to be hotter and the effects of desertification much more visible.

14. Life Below Water

In the localities where I live, I have also been observing that aquatic life continues to exist as God wills no considerable investments are made to breed aquatic life, even the artisanal fishing that is practiced is not on a large scale.

I have heard that the problem of plundering fish at sea is the clear case that has been taking the sleep of many leaders who cannot cope with the fishing companies of other countries because of the unbalanced contracts they have made with them and mainly because they are stronger governments than ours.

From what I learned at AIU about aquatic life I am aware that aquatic food is rich in protein and other elements vital to humans to such an extent that we can draw conclusions that a major investment may be needed to maintain aquatic life and to provide a better food supply for humans in general.

15. Live on Land

Life on earth has been as reasonable as possible, despite the unbridled deforestation of the densest forests to produce wood that has not been benefiting the Angolan people but serves mainly for export to countries such as China, which comes in large numbers in search of this resource.

The parks have also been invaded by people eager to trade a good deal of animal derivatives whose black-market prices have been very high.

At the level of human beings, there is not much death as in periods of war, but there are still cases of tolls ordered mainly by ideological and political rivalries.

There are many cases of talk about a large occurrence of adolescents and young people to provoked abortions, but nothing registered and in the Country's statistics.

In general, apart from these exceptions, life is going on.

16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Peace in Angola is the result of the end of an armed conflict that, with some breaks, lasted from 1975 until 2002 with the death of Savimbi, who was the leader of the armed resistance that wanted to end with Communism and the establishment of the only Party in Angola.

It is true to say that since the beginning of the armed struggle there have always been some leaders who behaved dishonestly towards others, and it was for this reason that the war started in 1975 which stopped in 1991. It reignited the post-election war in 1993 which ended in 2002. And it is for the same reason that with the elections of 2022 with many contests, peace in Angola is threatened.

At the moment there is a major dispute over electoral truth, where the Party that owns the armed forces, the police, the Courts and the Electoral Commission does not want to show proof that it won the elections and is using the defense and security forces to repress the electoral will of the people who chose the Leader of another political party as their presidential candidate.

Technically, this is a clear coup d'état.

The ruling Party achieved power by force of arms and does not want to leave power by the same forces that brought it to power.

The age group that voted for the party opposite to the one that is governing is mostly young people who are facing many social difficulties. There are many young people without jobs and experiencing many economic difficulties, visibly motivated by the harmful management that the country is going through.

The youth preferred to vote for a different experiment because of logical electoral promises that would solve a variety of social problems of the youth, but those who lost the elections do not want to give up the throne.

There have been some trials at the local justice level, but unfortunately nothing has worked for the claimant parties because justice has been robbed by the ruling party that has instrumentalized it and uses it as if it were an integral part of its policies of popular subversion.

Those who started the war are no longer with us in the living world Agostinho Neto, Jonas Malheiro Savimbi and Holden Roberto, but by the way they did not teach their followers anything of value.

Recently there was also the death of the president who led this process and military strategies and corrupt processes in Angola in a very sad way. Those who were following him like cats following the mouse stopped living with him and only after an undignified

and despicable death they started to lament and to talk about completely disconnected things. This is a case to say that a good number of the politicians we have are not consistent and are a bunch of fakes and evildoers.

We do not have strong institutions because all the institutions are partisan, and their members must obey the current political system. Those who commit the most injustices in Angola are the Institutions are a public disgrace.

Talking about state media is a shame. Sometimes we wonder if the professionals of these organs sleep at ease with so many lies that are forced to send to the country. The case of Angola is a "sui generis" case where they create policies, create laws and even those who create them forget what they created and generate a great confusion just to defend personal and group interests.

17. Partnership for the Goals

This partnership is very good and will greatly help political and social actors to be aligned with global interests for the maintenance of world balance.

My experience is that many regional and international partnerships are signed but remain on paper.

Conclusion

Today I realized that many things are not going well, we are being led as if we were blind. The knowledge frees and today, through the learning I have had through the materials sent by AIU University I have been evolving a lot in the way of facing reality and creating a very positive environment for me and for the society where I find myself inserted.

My purpose is from today onwards, with the knowledge learnt at AIU to serve as a source of inspiration and enlightenment for the younger generations.

After all what I have learnt cannot remain locked away in my mind, I need to share the knowledge and create an intellectual movement capable of generating change around my surrounding world and other global stops.

Also, at the AIU I learned that in the end I am a citizen of the world and not restricted to geographical limits, but that we have to create the conditions for survival there where we can develop our intellectual capacities and where we can develop human skills.

Bibliography

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