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**Country programme document for Angola
(2020-2022)**

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I. Programme rationale

1. The 2017 general elections ushered in a new era in Angola, with a change of President after 38 years. There is strong political commitment to strengthen democratic governance, justice and human rights, and fight corruption. Creating the first-ever elected local governments in 2020 is a flagship policy.
2. Governance, justice and human rights institutions at national and local levels remain fragile in responding to ongoing structural reforms and meeting citizens' growing demand for inclusive, participatory governance, transparency and accountability in public management and for effective service delivery.
3. Advances in democracy and rights are taking place in a context of tight fiscal space and deceleration of economic growth,¹ as result of the sharp decrease in oil prices and its related tax revenues. Oil revenues accounted for 96 per cent of total revenues in 2017.² This caused public debt to rise to 91 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP). Public debt operations account for 48.2 per cent of the state budget in 2019 and consume 70 per cent of fiscal revenues.³
4. Within this tight fiscal space, Angola aims to eradicate poverty. Thirty-six per cent of Angolans live in extreme poverty.⁴ In 2018, 51.2 per cent of Angolans were multidimensionally poor, with 29.9 per cent in urban and 88.2 per cent in rural areas.⁵ The 2018 Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) on multidimensional child poverty in Angola concluded that 77.4 per cent of children under 18 are poor.⁶ The Gini coefficient was 0.43 in 2008.⁷ Due to higher life expectancy, Angola improved its human development index (HDI) to medium human development status, ranking 147 out of 189 countries in 2017, with an HDI of 0.581.⁸ The tight fiscal space underscores the importance of increased private investments that support achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.
5. Angola will graduate from the least developed country (LDC) category in February 2021, based on the income-only criterion. The 2019 World Bank *Ease of Doing Business Report* ranks Angola 173 out of 190 countries. The country is currently implementing the Programme to Support Production, Diversification of Exports and Substitution of Imports (PRODESI). The unemployment rate is 28.8 per cent: 27 per cent for men, 31 per cent for women. Young people ages 15 to 24 face higher unemployment rates, at 52.4 per cent.⁹
6. The major causes of poverty and unemployment are: non-inclusive economic growth due to limited economic diversification, low investment in human capital, a challenging business environment, lack of effective employment generation programmes, gaps between skill supply and demand, limited access to quality technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and constraints faced by micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSME).
7. The population is projected to grow rapidly, from 25.9 million in 2014 to 41.8 million people by 2030. In 2018, 46.6 per cent of Angolans were 14 years old or less.¹⁰ In December 2018, Angola agreed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on an extended fund facility for \$3.7 billion, and committed to implementing several fiscal reforms that impact the poor and most vulnerable.

¹ Real GDP shrank 2.6 per cent in 2016, 0.1 per cent in 2017 and 1.7 per cent in 2018.

² Source: National Bank of Angola.

³ Source: Government of Angola.

⁴ Government of Angola 2008 (new data will be available before final submission of the country programme).

⁵ Source: UNDP and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI).

⁶ Source: The National Institute of Statistics (INE).

⁷ Source: INE.

⁸ Source: UNDP.

⁹ Source: INE.

¹⁰ Source: INE.

8. Angola presents high maternal, child and youth mortality rates, and a high incidence of malaria, tuberculosis and other communicable and non-communicable diseases. HIV prevalence is 2.6 per cent among women, 1.2 per cent among men, 1.1 per cent among 15 to 24-year-old adolescent girls and young women, 7.8 per cent among female sex workers, and 2.4 per cent among men having sex with men. Social determinants of health in Angola include the limited knowledge of prevention methods and access to prevention commodities, high cost of treatment and related services, poor housing and sanitation, and gender inequalities. Youth, women, urban poor and socially marginalized groups tend to be the most vulnerable to infectious diseases.

9. Climate change has severely affected Angola. In 2012-2016, El Niño-induced drought in the southern provinces caused \$750 million in damages and losses, with 1.2 million people affected, mostly women and children.¹¹ The Government has developed a drought recovery framework for 2018-2022, including the investment plan to enhance resilience. Lack of information on deforestation, wildlife depletion and overfishing is a challenge; existing data show Angola is losing natural resources.¹² Angola has large protected areas and is planning its first marine protected area. Solid waste management remains a challenge, with 1.3 million tonnes of household waste produced yearly in the capital. Angola has made a strong commitment through its nationally determined contributions to reduce carbon emissions by 35 per cent.¹³

10. Only 42 per cent of the total population has access to electricity.¹⁴ Traditional energy sources are still widely used, including charcoal. Of the electricity produced and consumed, 64 per cent is from renewable sources, mainly hydropower.¹⁵ Seven solar hybrid plants were commissioned in 2018. Although the Government promotes private investment in renewables, and there is growing private interest, the insufficient legal and regulatory environment, low cost of conventional energy, and limited access to foreign currency remain barriers.

11. Gender and women's rights and participation remain a challenge because of patriarchal customs and practices. Gender-based violence is widespread, with 8 per cent of women between 15 and 49 claiming to have suffered some type of sexual violence; 35 per cent among ever-married women aged 15 to 49.¹⁶ Women represent 35.5 per cent of senior government positions.¹⁷ Gender barriers remain inherent in the HIV context, such as unequal age of consent to marry and gaps in sexual and reproductive health rights.

12. The National Development Plan (NDP), 2018-2022, has six pillars: (a) human development and wellbeing; (b) inclusive, diversified and sustainable economic development; (c) infrastructure for development; (d) democracy, good governance, state reform and decentralization; (e) harmonious development of territory; and (f) stability, territorial integrity and the country's role in the regional and international contexts. Financing for the \$97 billion plan¹⁸ is primarily domestic, with additional funding from international financing institutions (IFI) and an IMF loan. In contrast, the official development assistance (ODA) estimate for 2018-2019 is \$175 million.¹⁹

13. As Angola is undergoing political reforms and addressing major economic challenges, the NDP, 2018-2022, puts significant emphasis on maintaining stability and peace. Main challenges include managing the growing civic space, without risking instability, and effectively addressing socioeconomic challenges.

14. The UNDP rapid integrated assessment of the NDP, 2018-2022, revealed that overall alignment to Sustainable Development Goals-related targets is at 52 per cent. More investment in

¹¹ Source: National Commission for Civil Protection (CNPC).

¹² Source: National Millennium Development Goals report.

¹³ Source: Government of Angola, Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, 2015.

¹⁴ Source: Government of Angola.

¹⁵ Source: Government of Angola.

¹⁶ Source: INE.

¹⁷ Source: Government of Angola.

¹⁸ IMF estimate (2019).

¹⁹ UNDP Angola Partnership Strategy 2019.

acceleration is particularly needed for Goals 1, 5, 10, 12, 14 and 15. The INE published the first national baseline indicators report for the Goals in 2018, reporting on 41 per cent of total Goals indicators. Additional efforts are needed to improve access and quality of statistical information and promote a coordinated multi-stakeholder approach to monitor implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The voluntary national review of Angola will contribute to this.

15. Over the last three years, the UNDP country office has undergone a major transformation and is, at the start of the next country programme, a convener of multiple partners for the Goals and Agenda 2030. UNDP delivers quality policy advice and technical support and assists Angola in meeting targets and requirements of complex funding mechanisms, such as the Global Environment Facility and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Because funding through core resources is decreasing,²⁰ reflecting the country's forthcoming LDC graduation, Government funding to the country programme has increased significantly.

16. The UNDP independent evaluation of the country programme for Angola, 2015-2019, found it contributed to: (a) poverty eradication, including mainstreaming the Goals into national development policies and substantive support to boost the national response to HIV/AIDS; (b) the country's graduation process, through technical support for elaboration of the first national report on graduation to the Economic and Social Council and roadmap; (c) resilience, by improving access to environment funds, enhancing efforts to expand protected areas, drafting a new national climate change strategy, and developing provincial contingency plans in disaster-prone provinces; (d) participatory and inclusive governance, by helping the Government define strategies to improve human rights, access justice and rule of law, and strengthen human rights and justice institutions; (e) gender mainstreaming, by supporting the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women's Promotion (known nationally as MASFAMU).

17. The evaluation report recommended that UNDP engage further in mainstreaming gender, eradicating poverty, reducing inequalities, and enhancing integration and synergies among thematic areas. It recommended the development of thorough resource mobilization and sound human resources strategies.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

18. The UNDP country programme, 2020-2022, is based on the premise of 'leaving no one behind' and 'reaching those furthest behind first'. The programme includes integrated solutions to complex, interconnected development challenges. Three complementary priorities define the 2020-2022 programme:

- (a) fostering poverty eradication and inclusive economic growth;
- (b) increasing resilience to shocks and crises and enhancing management of natural resources for conservation and economic development; and
- (c) strengthening inclusive democracy, human rights, justice and rule of law.

The components of these three priority areas are based on the assumption that – if poverty eradication and inclusive economic growth are promoted, resilience is reinforced, and participatory and inclusive governance is strengthened – Angola will be able to accelerate its human development progress, end poverty in all its forms and reduce inequalities. The country programme will support Angola in effectively managing its development resources and bolstering the voice of those furthest behind and their ability to hold government accountable. It will do this while building their resilience to shocks and crises through effective disaster and climate risk management, and increasing their access to inclusive, equitable employment. Within the three programme components, UNDP will support the Government on the overarching national objective in the NDP, 2018-2022, of maintaining stability and peace.

²⁰ 56 per cent decrease in period 2015-2017.

19. Operationalizing General Assembly resolution 72/279 on the repositioning of the United Nations development system, the country programme represents the UNDP vehicle for delivering-as-one in Angola, guided by its United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). Within each of the three pillars, UNDP will deliver against the strong joint United Nations commitment on youth, women and people with disabilities (UNDAF outcome 2). UNDP will work closely with United Nations organizations through the common chapter of their strategic plans.

20. The new UNDP country programme is aligned with the UNDP gender equality strategy, 2018-2021. It will address gender inequalities, including discriminatory practices and social norms, and will strengthen investments in gender expertise and capacities.

21. The country programme directly supports the country's international commitments, including Agenda 2030, African Union Agenda 2063, the NDP, 2018-2022 and key national strategies, and the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021. UNDP will respond to government priorities through its six signature solutions and contribute to the achievement of specific targets defined in the UNDAF for Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.

22. UNDP will continue to work with the Government at all levels for effective implementation of policies and programmes, including projects funded from national budgets and IFIs. This includes supporting the Government in aligning the NDP, 2018-2022, to the Goals and assisting in ensuring a multi-partner response to key multidimensional development challenges. UNDP will continue to act as operational support platform for other development organizations, and partner with civil society and academia in advancing development agendas and building capacities.

23. Innovation will be a core element of the country programme. UNDP will devote 5 per cent of its core budget to delivering innovative solutions to development challenges. The UNDP country office is establishing an accelerator lab to create a learning network to test innovative ways of addressing development challenges.

Fostering poverty eradication and inclusive economic growth

24. UNDP will significantly deepen its engagement to end poverty in Angola and reduce inequality through substantive analysis, dialogue and technical advice to develop more effective national policies and programmes. The accelerator lab and South-South and triangular cooperation will be vehicles for prototyping new solutions. It will provide technical support, including for data analysis, in partnership with INE, government partners, the World Bank, academia, civil society organizations (CSOs) and United Nations partners. UNDP will strengthen its partnership with the Government on analytics of expenditures and loan portfolio, measuring their impact in achieving the Goals.

25. In support of PRODESI economic growth objectives, UNDP will work in partnership with MASFAMU, Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP), Ministry of Finance (MINFIN), academia, CSOs, the World Bank and African Development Bank (ADB), focusing on inclusive strategies that help lift people out of poverty and increase their resilience to shocks and crisis. UNDP assistance will have two main elements. First, it will support policies and initiatives for self-employment and growth of micro and small enterprises, targeting sectors with high impact on poverty reduction and addressing inclusion of the informal economy. Second, as part of government initiatives to strengthen entrepreneurship and employment for young Angolans ages 18 to 35, it will support government policy on vocational training, institutional development and testing of innovative models, ensuring the most vulnerable sections of the workforce have access to skills and resources that match labour market demand. This will be done in collaboration with TVET network, private sector and International Labour Organization (ILO). UNDP will continue its youth internship programme and enhance it with the national volunteer programme.

26. Through its global impact initiatives for the Goals, UNDP will contribute to mobilizing international and national private capital for financing development projects within the context of

the NDP, 2018-2022. UNDP will help create menus and financial vehicles that stimulate impact investments in key sectors. In its integrator role, UNDP will facilitate the establishment of an engaged private sector platform through the umbrella of the Angolan Corporate Social Responsibility Network and Public-Private Partnership Initiative.

27. UNDP will strengthen its support to national efforts for sustainable solutions in health, in line with the UNDP HIV, health and development strategy, 2016-2022 (HHD). Building on its Global Fund principal recipient role, UNDP will deliver packages of HIV prevention services to adolescent girls and young women, female sex workers, men having sex with men, and treatment services to people living with HIV, including pregnant women. The UNDP core programming approach will be the social empowerment of these population groups through capacity development, involvement in service delivery and advocacy for sexual and reproductive health and rights. UNDP will contribute to strengthening the national health procurement and supply management system.

28. To reduce gender, legal and human rights-related barriers to accessing basic social services, UNDP will promote national ownership of the 2018 HIV legal environment assessment report and the national strategy for key populations, and revision of the 2004 HIV law. UNDP will deliver capacity-building packages for advocacy to CSOs. Key UNDP partners include National HIV/AIDS Institute (INLS,) National Network Civil Society Organizations for HIV/AIDS (ANASO), CSOs, key populations-led associations, parliament health and youth commissions, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, the Ombudsperson, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), UNFPA, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO).

Increasing resilience to shocks and crises and enhancing management of natural resources for conservation and economic development

29. Building on the NDP, 2018-2022, commitments and early achievements in non-fossil fuel options, UNDP will support low-carbon development. The UNDP de-risking renewable energy investments (DREI) initiative will provide policy support to boost private investments in renewable energies, including in remote areas. UNDP is supporting private investment in off-grid solutions, and renewable electricity for public infrastructure, including in the health sector.

30. Through policy advice and implementation of GEF projects, UNDP will support the Government in the conservation of forest and protected areas by rehabilitating infrastructure, training, equipment, preparation of management plans, surveys of flora and fauna, engagement with communities, combatting illegal wildlife trade, and establishing the first marine protected areas. These actions will be implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Environment (MINAMB), Ministry of Agriculture and Forests (MINAGRIF) and Ministry of Fisheries and Oceans (MINPESMAR).

31. UNDP will scale up gender responsive disaster and climate risk management support, building on its demonstrated results, adopting an integrated approach to resilience. Partnering with Ministry of Energy and Waters (MINEA) and relevant institutes at local level, UNDP will help to strengthen water management practices at the community level and adopt flood warning systems. UNDP will provide training to strengthen capacities to cope with shocks and crises. It will achieve this in cooperation with the National Civil Protection Commission (NCPC), MINFIN, MEP, Ministry of Territorial Administration and State Reforms (MAT), sector ministries and United Nations partners.

32. Partnering with IFIs, the European Union and bilateral agencies, as integrator, UNDP will help to boost investments in building the resilience of the 1.2 million drought-affected people in the south, within the innovative common framework established.

33. Addressing the country's solid waste management challenge, UNDP will provide technical and financial assistance to promote recycling, through the UNDP country accelerator lab, and support the elimination of toxic waste. Through integration and synergies within the country programme areas, UNDP will support entrepreneurship and promote green jobs, including for biodiversity and waste management. UNDP will facilitate access to international funding, including through GEF, Green Climate Fund (GCF), and South-South and triangular cooperation.

Strengthening inclusive democracy, human rights, justice and rule of law

34. UNDP will support efforts to ensure the first-ever elected local governments deliver on promises for democratic development and improved local service delivery. UNDP will strengthen the capacity of elected local governance institutions and support participation mechanisms, such as participatory budgeting and civil society involvement in policy formulation, implementation and monitoring. Key partners include MAT, MASFAMU, Parliament, local governments, CSOs and bilateral donor partners.

35. Through technical support and South-South and triangular cooperation with countries such as Brazil and Cabo Verde, UNDP will support transparency and accountability in public management to improve services and finance development. UNDP will partner with the Office of the Attorney General, General Inspection Services, Court of Auditors, Parliament and Public Procurement Services in developing standard operating procedures and tools for public management to strengthen prevention and fight corruption. UNDP will coordinate international assistance for the implementation of the national anti-corruption strategy, 2018-2022, launched with UNDP support.

36. UNDP will support the capacity of justice and human rights institutions at national and local levels to handle citizens' grievances and address human rights cases, including economic, social and cultural rights. This includes the core ombudsman function of the Provedor de Justiça and its possible accreditation as the national human rights institution (NHRI). UNDP will partner with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Ministry of the Interior, Parliament, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and CSOs. UNDP will help to strengthen the policy and legal environment, alignment with international human rights principles and commitments, and support initiatives on crime prevention and security.

37. UNDP will promote the inclusion of women in development and service delivery and their effective participation and representation in decision-making processes. UNDP will partner with MASFAMU and Parliament on capacity building and advocacy for sensitive gender-budgeting and development of gender statistics systems. UNDP will partner with MASFAMU, MAT and CSOs to promote a gender-inclusive framework for local elections and support capacity-building for women to participate as candidates in local elections in 2020-2030.

38. UNDP will support the participation of youth in governance processes by advocating for pro-youth participatory processes and mechanisms. For this, UNDP will partner with MAT, Ministry of Youth, Parliament, the national youth platforms, CSOs and local governments.

III. Programme and risk management

39. National and direct execution modalities will be applied for programme implementation, and the harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) will be used to manage financial risks. In accordance with Board decision 2013/32, all direct costs associated with project implementation will be charged to concerned projects. Together with other United Nations organizations, UNDP will implement the joint programming framework and business operations strategy as part of delivering-as-one.

40. The country office will review its capacity to ensure it is positioned for effective programme implementation. A human resources strategy will be developed and implemented, including to support gender mainstreaming within the country office, with the aim of ensuring country

presence and profile with qualified, credible staff, backed by efficient operations. The country programme will benefit from the UNDP global policy network. Four major risk sources are: (a) financial and economic shocks leading to limited fiscal space; (b) fragmentation and limited cross-sectoral coordination to address development challenges; (c) inability to mobilize resources from key donors in the context of LDC graduation; and (d) ensuring UNDP space for technical advice vis-à-vis development agencies offering larger financial contributions to Angola.

41. UNDP will mitigate development financing risks by advocating for budget prioritization and reinforcement of national capacities in result-based budgeting. It will address fragmentation and limited cross-sectoral coordination through national capacity development on integrated development approaches, in order to address institutional bottlenecks, planning and implementation of the governance and human rights agenda. Within the country office's resource mobilization strategy, the country programme is expected to be implemented using increased resources from the state budget, in addition to donor and core resources. The country programme foresees expanding partnerships with IFIs, including UNDP support for accelerating implementation of loans. With graduation from LDC status, core funding is expected to decrease. The country office is developing a country programme action plan (CPAP), which includes a partnerships strategy and action plan for resource mobilization, with Bureau of External Relations and Advocacy (BERA) support, and a communication strategy.

42. All projects will undergo systematic review to ensure environmental and social safeguards, costs and benefits of an intervention are evaluated in accordance with UNDP policies and standards. Interventions will be scaled up or down depending on resource availability. Risk mitigation plans will be developed during preparation of programmes/projects, in collaboration with national stakeholders.

43. Accelerated procedures can be adopted to provide rapid response to crisis situations and to respond effectively to new requests for UNDP support. The country office will invoke the business continuity plan in the case of crises affecting its normal operations.

44. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. The accountabilities of managers at country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to the country programme is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

45. A strong results framework (annex A) supports monitoring and evaluation of the country programme, aligned with national priorities, the UNDAF, 2020-2022, the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021, the Goals and other international and national commitments. Based on the evaluation of the previous country programme, indicators are included to track change at outcome level. The programme theory of change will be reviewed on an annual basis and relevant changes reflected as necessary.

46. UNDP will use, as far as possible, the national statistical systems and Goals targets to monitor its contribution to national results. When needed, it will use data generated by international agencies. UNDP will contribute to mitigate risks related to monitoring and evaluation, such as limited capacities and availability of nationally owned data, by strengthening existing data and information systems, including improving data quality, analysis and use. UNDP will work towards ensuring interoperability of existing data systems and advocate for increased use of data for evidence-informed policymaking and monitoring of development results.

47. UNDP will collaborate with academia, civil society, local and global think tanks in analyzing socioeconomic disaggregated data to provide evidence of trends on vulnerabilities, poverty, income and gender inequalities.

48. UNDP will evaluate and monitor the country programme and related projects in line with the UNDAF monitoring system and UNDP corporate policies. It will set aside at least 1 per cent of its programme resources for monitoring and evaluation. The UNDP gender marker will be used to assess programme results, as a proxy for monitoring the programme's responsiveness to the gender equality agenda.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Angola (2020-2022)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: National Development Plan, 2018-2022: 1. Human development and wellbeing; 2. Inclusive and sustainable economic development. Goals: 1,2,3,4,5,8,9,10.				
UNDAF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: By 2022, the Angolan population, particularly the most vulnerable (children, adolescents, youth, women, people with disabilities), have greater access to quality, integrated, social services as well as to a diversified, job and income-creating economy, thereby realizing their rights in accordance with the Goals.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 1. Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions.				
UNDAF outcome, indicators baselines, targets	Data source, frequency of data collection, responsibilities	Indicative outputs	Major partners/partnerships frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome <i>(United States dollars)</i>
Indicator: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line by sex. Baseline: 36.6% (men 37.7%, women 35.6%) Target: 25%	Source: INE. Frequency: Annual. Responsibility: INE, MEP, MASFAMU.	Output 1.1. National and subnational institutions have strengthened technical capacities to develop, implement and monitor strategies and programmes to end extreme poverty. Indicator 1.1.1. Extent to which national strategies and programmes to end poverty are developed, implemented, budgeted and monitored. Baseline: 2 ²¹ Target: 5 ²² Data source: MEP, MASFAMU, INE, the President's Office, National Assembly. Frequency: Annual. Indicator 1.1. Existence of national platform to operationalize strategies to tackle multidimensional poverty and promote the Goals. Baseline: No Target: Yes	MEP, MASFAMU, MAPTSS, Ministry of Trade, MININDU; MTES, INAPEM, INE United Nations, IFIs CSOs, academia Private sector	Regular: 691,000
				Other: 26,137,000

²² Scale: Strategies and programmes: (1) not implemented, budgeted and monitored; (2) partially implemented, budgeted and monitored, 25 per cent or less; (3) partially implemented, budgeted and monitored, 50 per cent or less; (4) partially implemented, budgeted and monitored, 75 per cent or less; (5) fully implemented, budgeted and monitored.

<p>Indicator: Unemployment rate by sex, age and geographical location.</p> <p>Baseline: 19.9% in 2015 (men 18%, women 22%; urban 25%, rural 9%).</p> <p>Target: TBD</p>	<p>Source: INE, MAPTSS. Frequency: Annual. Responsibility: INE, MAPTSS, MEP, MTES, MJD.</p>	<p>Data source: MEP, MASFAMU, INE, the President's Office, National Assembly. Frequency: Annual.</p> <p>Output 1.2. National institutions and programmes support job creation and inclusive growth through the strengthening of micro, small and medium-size enterprises (MSMEs) and professional skills development, particularly for women and youth.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1. Number of high-quality plans, strategies and analytical reports on labour market and entrepreneurship ecosystem produced, disaggregated data by sex, age and geographical location. Baseline: 1 Target: 5 Data source: INE, MEP, UNDP. Frequency: Annual.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2. Extent to which a programme to support MSME and enhance the economic inclusion of youth and women that targets poverty reduction is implemented and operational. Baseline: 1²² Target: 5²³ Data source: MEP, INE, UNDP. Frequency: Annual.</p> <p>Output 1.3. Private sector platforms enabled to participate in the achievement of the Goals.</p>		
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²² Scale: Programme: (1) not implemented nor operational; (2) partially implemented and operational, 25 per cent or less; (3) partially implemented and operational, 50 per cent or less; (4) partially implemented and operational, 75 per cent or less; (5) fully implemented and operational.

<p>Indicator: Number and percentage of people living with HIV, disaggregated by sex. Baseline: Female: 2.6%; Men: 1.2% Target: TBD</p>	<p>Source: INE, INLS; NGOs; UNDP, MCN. Frequency: Annual. Responsibility: INE, INLS, MINSA</p>	<p>Indicator 1.3.1. Extent to which an innovative solution for social impact investment initiatives is implemented and operational. Baseline: 1²² Target: 5²² Data source: MEP, INAPEM, private sector. Frequency: Annual.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2. Existence of an operational new public-private partnership that contributes to the SDGs. Baseline: No. Target: Yes. Data source: MEP, private sector. Frequency: Annual.</p> <p>Output 1.4. Capacities at national and local levels strengthened to deliver HIV and related services, including for people living with HIV, adolescent girls and young women, and key populations.</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.1. Number of people living with HIV currently receiving antiretroviral treatment, including adolescent girls and young women, and key populations. Baseline: 77,559. Target: 122,193. Data source: INLS. Frequency: Annual.</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.2. Number of HIV positive pregnant women who received antiretroviral treatment during pregnancy to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Baseline: 7 008</p>	<p>INLS, MINSA MASFAMU, MINJUD, MINARS, MAPTSS NGOs, CSOs, private sector</p> <p>United Nations, USAID</p>	
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		<p>Target: 15,537 Data source: INLS. Frequency: Annual.</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.3. Number of: (a) adolescent girls and young women; and (b) female sex workers reached with HIV prevention services. Baseline: (a) 27,859; (b) 2,499. Target: (a) 90,000; (b) 16,584. Data source: NGOs. Frequency: Annual.</p>		
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: National Development Plan, 2018-2022: 1. Human development and wellbeing; 2. Inclusive and sustainable economic development; 6. Ensuring stability and territorial integrity of Angola and reinforcing its role in the international and regional context. Goals: 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.</p>				
<p>UNDAF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: By 2022, the vulnerable population is resilient to climate change and disaster risk, with sustainable and inclusive production, planning and management of the territory, cities, natural resources and the environment.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 3. Build resilience to shocks and crises.</p>				
<p>Indicator: Percentage of public expenditure on environment, natural resources and climate change.</p> <p>Baseline: 0.1%</p> <p>Target: 0.25%</p>	<p>Source: INE, ENAC, UN, UNDP. Frequency: Annual. Responsibility: INE, MINAMB, MINAGRI, MINEA.</p>	<p>Output 2.1. Government institutions and local communities have enhanced technical capacity to implement low-carbon development pathways and promote renewable energy access.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1. Existence of targets for low emission and/or climate-resilient development in development plans and strategies. Baseline: No. Target: Yes. Data source: Ministries, UNDP. Frequency: Annual.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2. Number and proportion of households benefitting from clean, affordable and sustainable energy access in rural areas. Baseline: 180,000 (11.2%).</p>	<p>MINAMB, MINAGRI, MINEA, MINPESMAR</p> <p>Provincial governments</p> <p>Local communities</p> <p>United Nations, GEF, CSOs, academia, private sector</p>	<p>Regular:1,110,000</p> <hr/> <p>Other:37,590,000</p>

		<p>Target: 300,000 (18.7%). Data source: Ministries, UNDP. Frequency: Annual.</p> <p>Output 2.2. Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1. Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime: (a) area of land and marine habitat under protection (hectares); (b) area of existing protected area under improved management (hectares); (c) number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under cooperative management; (d) amount of harmful chemicals reduced or disposed (metric tonnes); (e) number of companies involved in solid waste recycling. Baseline: (a) 16,264,200 land; 0 marine; (b) 1,615,000; (c) 2; (d) 0; (e) 20 Target: (a) 16,500,000 land, 150,000 marine; (b) 3,657,000; (c) 4; (d) TBD; (e) 30. Data source: Ministries, UNDP. Frequency: Annual.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2. Number of renewable energy supply chains improved, with involvement of national institutions. Baseline: 0 Target: 2 Sources of information: Ministries, UNDP. Frequency: Annual.</p>		
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<p>Indicator: Number of: (a) deaths, (b) missing persons and (c) affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population. Baseline: (a) 1; (b) TBD; (c) 1,538 (2014-2015). Target: TBD</p>	<p>Source: INE, national disaster loss database. Frequency: Annual Responsibility: Ministry of Interior (MININT), sectoral ministries.</p>	<p>Output 2.3. Most vulnerable communities have strengthened technical capacities to respond to natural and human-induced risks and disasters and adapt to climate change.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1. Number of operational agrometeorological monitoring and early warning systems established to limit the gender-differentiated impact of natural hazards. Baseline: 0 Target: 15 Data source: CNPC. Frequency: Annual.</p> <p>Output 2.4. The Government has increased technical and financial capacities to support drought recovery and resilience building in the southern provinces.</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.1. Number of newly designed gender-responsive disaster risk reduction plans/strategies budgeted, implemented and monitored in accordance with the drought recovery framework, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk reduction, and the NDP, 2018-2022. Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Data Source: CNPC. Frequency: Annual.</p>	<p>MININT, MEP, MINFIN, MAT, sectoral ministries</p> <p>IFIs, European Union, bilateral partners</p> <p>United Nations development system organizations</p> <p>Academia, CSOs, private sector</p> <p>Local communities</p>	
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NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: National Development Plan, 2018-2022: 4. Consolidation of peace, democracy and rule of law, good governance state reform and decentralization; 6. Ensuring the stability and territorial integrity of Angola and reinforcing its role in the international and regional contexts. Goals: 5, 16, 17.				
UNDAF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1: 4. (1) By 2022, citizens participate and exercise governance oversight, people have access to justice, and human rights are observed in a context of regional peace and stability.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2. Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development.				
<p>Indicator: Percentage of seats held by youth and women in local elected institutions. Baseline: 0 Target: 30%</p>	<p>Source : MAT, MASFAMU, MINFIN, CNE, INE, Parliament. Frequency: Annual. Responsibility: MAT, MASFAMU, Parliament.</p>	<p>Output 3.1. Inclusive and participatory local governance model, laws and regulations enabled for effective participation of individuals, particularly women and youth.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1. Percentage of women and youth under 35 years that participate as candidates in local governance elections. Baseline: 0 Target: Women: 30%; youth: 10%. Data source: CNE, local elections 2020-2030. Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2. Percentage of supported municipalities with platforms for participatory engagements of youth in budgetary development processes. Baseline: 0 Target: 20% Data source: Local authorities, United Nations. Frequency: Annual.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3. Existence of a functioning gender-responsive advocacy platform for pro-youth policies and programmes. Baseline: No. Target: Yes. Data source: Youth platforms and Ministry of Youth reports. Frequency: Annual.</p>	<p>MAT, MJHR, MININT), MASFAMU, MJD, MINFIN, INE, Parliament.</p> <p>Ombudsperson, CSOs, private sector, OHCHR</p> <p>General Attorney Office, local administrations</p> <p>Parliament</p> <p>IFIs, European Union, bilateral partners</p>	<p>Regular: 1,922,000</p>
				<p>Indicator: The country's ranking in the African corruption percentage index improved. Baseline: 41 out of 54 countries (on safety and rule of law, including public transparency and accountability for 2017). Target: 30-35 out of 54 countries.</p>

<p>Indicator: Percentage of international human rights treaties ratified by Angola. Baseline: 55.5% Target: 100%</p>	<p>Source: MINJUS, CSOs, OHCHR Parliament. Frequency: Annual Responsibility: MINJUS.</p>	<p>Indicator 3.2.1. Percentage of public institutions that implement the national anti-corruption plan, 2018-2022, for effective assessment of risks and prevention of the impact of corruption on public interest. Baseline: 0 Target: 20% Data source: Institutional reports. Frequency: Annual.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2. Extent to which institutions at the national and local levels carryout gender responsive service delivery. Baseline: 2²³ Target: 5²³ Data source: Sectoral authority reports. Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 3.3. Capacities, functions and financing of rule of law and national human rights institutions and systems strengthened to expand access to justice and combat discrimination, with a focus on women and other marginalized groups.</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1. Existence of strengthened local level institutions and systems supporting fulfilment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations. Baseline: 15 Provincial Human Right Committee (PHRCs) Target: 18 provincial human rights committees (PHRC) Data source: MINJUS, CSOs, OHCHR. Frequency: Annual.</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2. Percentage of people who have access to justice, disaggregated by sex and marginalized groups. Baseline: 60% Target: 80%</p>		
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²³ Scale: (1) Never; (2) Rarely; (3) Sometimes; (4) Most of the Time; (5) Always.

		<p>Data source: MINJUS. Frequency: Annual.</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.3. Percentage of gender-based violence cases reported and cases prosecuted. Baseline: 41% Target: 71% Data source: MASFAMU, INE, CSOs. Frequency: Annual.</p>		
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