

UNITED NATIONS

Sustainable Development
Cooperation Framework

Angola

2024-2028

Draft

The United Nations in Angola



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



International Atomic Energy Agency



Investing in rural people



International
Labour
Organization



UN MIGRATION



International
Trade
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UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
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UN
WOMEN



ONUSIDA



Impact Capital
for Development



UNITED NATIONS
UNCTAD



UN
DP



UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



ECA



UN
environment
programme



unesco



UNFPA



ONU HABITAT
POR UM FUTURO URBANO MELHOR



UNHCR
ACNUR
Agência da ONU para Refugiados



unicef
for every child



UNIDO



UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



UNOPS



WFP
World Food
Programme



World Health
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Other development partners



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Joint Statement and Signature Page

The Government of Angola and the United Nations System in Angola are pleased to present the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Angola for the period 2024 - 2028. This Cooperation Framework is the key planning instrument for sustainable development activities of all UN entities operating in the country in contribution to the country's development efforts and aspirations.

The UNSDCF represents the United Nations System's collective commitment to supporting Angola in addressing key development priorities and challenges including accelerating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and fulfilling its international legal obligations. The Cooperation Framework is anchored in national development priorities as formulated in the country's National Development Plan (2023-2027) and the long-term strategy "Angola 2050"; as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Vision 2030, the African Union Agenda 2063, and UN Charter principles.

It outlines the joint dedication and contribution towards achieving the SDGs in an integrated manner, with a commitment to support the country's progress where all people equitably participate in, and benefit from, sustainable development in a peaceful and resilient society, underpinned by human rights, gender equality and the promise to Leave No One Behind (LNOB).

The UNSDCF 2024-2028 is the result of an inclusive and extensive participatory process between the UN System, the Government of Angola and a multitude of stakeholders including civil society, development partners, academia, and private sector.

Together, the United Nations and the Government of Angola are resolute in pursuing the aspiration to achieve sustainable and inclusive development across social, economic, and environmental dimensions, ensuring that no one is left behind.

By signing herewith, the Government of Angola and the United Nations entities operating in Angola endorse the Cooperation Framework 2024-2028 and reaffirm their shared commitment to its strategic priorities.

Government of Angola

United Nations System

XXXXXXX

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Executive Summary

Angola stands at a turning point in its history, presenting a significant opportunity to advance democratic and socio-economic reforms. These include strengthening the social contract with its people, rooted in human rights, while addressing key structural challenges to enhance democratic governance, climate resilience and investment in human capital for inclusive and sustainable economic diversification. With less than seven years until 2030, the country acknowledges the need for increased investment to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) targets.

The new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2024-2028 was developed in collaboration with the Government of Angola (GoA), led by the Ministry of Economy and Planning. It is the result of an inclusive and participatory process with various stakeholders, including the Angolan government, civil society, cooperation partners, academia, and private sector representatives, in addition to extensive consultations and inputs from involved UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes.

It serves as a strategic compass for joint UN efforts with the GoA and it is the guiding framework for UN initiatives in Angola, aligning with the country's priorities as formulated in the new National Development Plan (2023-2027) and the long-term strategy "Angola 2050", shaped around international commitments including the United Nations' 2030 Agenda and the African Union's Agenda 2063. The approval of the new strategic planning documents sets a new development paradigm centred on human development for a new course of accelerated action towards the sustainable and inclusive socio-economic transformation of Angola, and to reduce the gap from realizing the country's ambitions towards 2030 Agenda.

At the centre of the UN collective aspiration there is ***an empowered, peaceful, democratic, and resilient Angola where all people equitably participate in and benefit from the sustainable and inclusive socio-economic transformation of the country.***

The UNSDCF four pillars emphasize the need for systematic solutions for reducing poverty, inequality, food insecurity, and disaster risks through enhanced and equitable access to key social and economic services, including social protection systems, and through collaboration between humanitarian, development, and peace initiatives, as follows:

1. The People pillar focuses on holistic human development, including health, education, and social protection, to ensure a healthy, educated, and skilled population.
2. The Peace pillar seeks to establish a foundation for sustainable development by enhancing governance, combating corruption, and promoting human rights, peace, and security through effective and accountable institutions.
3. The Prosperity pillar aims to drive inclusive and sustainable economic growth as well as sustainable food systems, particularly through skills and technology development, entrepreneurship, innovation, and supporting policies for an enabling business environment.
4. The Planet pillar is dedicated to climate resilience and sustainable management of natural resources, through biodiversity conservation, clean energy access, and climate change mitigation for long-term environmental and social well-being by building resilient communities.

The UNSDCF is also designed to use key programming approaches and principles as lenses to be applied to all interventions across the 4 pillars. These principles and approaches are: Leave No One Behind, Youth, Gender Equality, Human Rights, Humanitarian-Development-Peace collaboration, Reducing Inequalities.

The sustainability of the UNSDCF hinges on strategic partnerships as a crucial enabler, aligning with the 2030 Agenda's emphasis on a collaborative, bottom-up approach across sectors, including governments, businesses, civil society, academia, women, and youth. The framework prioritizes shifting from direct implementation to leveraging the UN's convening power to facilitate the Angolan government in creating and implementing sustainable partnerships and financing strategies, promoting shared responsibility and a shared vision for achieving the 2030 Agenda.

The UN's added value will stem from providing technical expertise, promoting partnerships, South-South cooperation as well as integrated financial systems and frameworks that can more effectively accelerate Angola's sustainable development efforts, leveraging the increasing private sector interest in investing in SDGs.

In a vulnerable economic context where fiscal space still significantly depends on volatile oil prices and where Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) in non-oil sectors are limited, adopting innovative SDG financing solutions will be crucial. The involvement and partnership alliance with the private sector while attracting and steering domestic investment in the direction of SDGs can provide a fundamental leverage to the GoA efforts for accelerating its path towards the achievement of 2030 Agenda targets.

This cooperation framework will also promote the adoption of African solutions for sustainable and inclusive development by taking advantage of the opportunities at regional and continental level such as from the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and through the role and active participation of Angola in regional cooperation initiatives including under Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and Southern African Development Community (SADC).

The new UNSDCF will be implemented by adopting an agile and risk-informed programming approach to adapt to contextual changes through timely programme adjustments and to promptly respond to the interconnected and multifaceted challenges Angola is facing on its path to SDG achievement.

To enhance the effectiveness of the UNSDCF, a comprehensive UN Country Team (UNCT) configuration exercise was conducted, involving all UN entities and consultations with the government, aligning with the country's National Development Plan 2023-2027 and long-term strategy "Angola 2050." The UN entities expressed commitment to provide technical and financial resources, and six new entities joined the UNCT, reinforcing its ability to support Angola's development efforts.

The UNSDCF governance structure, overseen by a Joint Steering Committee (JSC), ensures strategic direction, progress assessment, and financial allocation in alignment with the National Development Plan and SDGs. The JSC will be supported by Outcome Groups, Programme Management Team, Operations Management Team, and thematic groups. The UNSDCF's resourcing involves an indicative multi-year funding framework, providing flexibility for annual reviews and reallocation based on mutual consent between the Government and UN entities. A comprehensive monitoring, evaluation, and learning plan will ensure effective implementation, with an independent evaluation scheduled for 2027.

In conclusion, the UNSDCF 2024-2028 embodies a comprehensive strategy for the UN's collaborative efforts with Angola. By aligning with national priorities and the 2030 Agenda, the framework aims to catalyse transformative change, reduce inequalities, and create a resilient and prosperous future for Angola.

With a shared vision and collective action, the United Nations remains steadfast in its support for Angola's development aspirations and the fulfilment of the SDGs.

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1. Overview of the UNSDCF 2024-2028 and country context

The UNSDCF for the period 2024-2028 was developed in coordination with the Government of Angola under the leadership of the Ministry of Economy and Planning, and serves as a strategic compass for joint UN efforts and is the reference planning framework for UN activities in Angola, in alignment with national development strategies and the 2030 Agenda.

The challenges inherent in Angola's development agenda call for an integrated and coordinated approach. The new UNSDCF drew from the new generation CF guidelines in terms of inclusive, participatory and iterative formulation process. It aims to strengthen alignment, integration, and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs with national objectives as stated in new national development plans. It also seeks to enhance the linkages between global, regional, sub-regional and national agendas, fostering a synergistic approach to sustainable development and structural socio-economic transformation including contributing to cross-border strategies and partnerships.

1.1 Vision and priorities

The strategic priorities of the UN in Angola were identified based on the Common Country Analyses (CCAs), the findings and recommendations of the evaluation of the previous cooperation framework, and the main national development plans. These priorities reflect the value-add of the UN in Angola in its comprehensive support for peacebuilding, democratic governance, human rights, humanitarian assistance, structural socio-economic transformation, environmental sustainability and gender equality. By aligning its efforts with global frameworks and agreements, the UN contributes to Angola's progress towards the achievement of the SDGs. Underpinning this Cooperation Framework is the guiding vision of: **An empowered, peaceful, democratic, resilient Angola where all people equitably participate in and benefit from the sustainable and inclusive socio-economic transformation of the country.** At the centre of this collective aspiration is the idea that all people, especially women, youth and those most left behind, are empowered through enhanced and equitable access to quality socio-economic services, improved governance and climate-resilient solutions. This collective vision ultimately aims to transform all people in Angola into both the protagonists and the beneficiaries of a sustainable and inclusive structural transformation of the country whereby poverty, food insecurity and disaster risks are reduced, and the democratic model is consolidated.

Figure x: Overview of the UNSDCF 2024-2028



The UN system in Angola will be delivering on four key areas labelled by four Ps: People, Peace, Prosperity, Planet and referring respectively to (1) Human Capital Development (2) Democratic Governance and Human Rights (3) Economic diversification and sustainable food systems (4) Climate resilience and sustainable natural resources management. Under these four pillars, the UN commits to contribute to four main outcomes, which will be achieved leveraging Partnerships as a strategic enabler – the fifth “P”.

The UN also commits to adopting a flexible and agile programming approach that will be responsive to contextual changes, relying on tools such as the CCA to inform timely programme adjustments.

1.2 Country context

Overview and political context

During the last two decades Angola has enjoyed peace and stability, allowing it to advance and strengthen its democratic path. The country held legislative elections in 2022, the fifth electoral process since independence in 1975, which resulted in the re-election of MPLA and President João Gonçalves Lourenço.

Through the new NDP 2023-2027 and the long-term strategy “Angola 2050” intends to mark a turning point for accelerating much needed socio-economic reforms and setting a new development paradigm that identifies the empowerment of people as the key driver of the structural socio-economic transformation the country. At the same time, it ensures the realization of key governance reforms towards institutional capacity, anti-corruption, enhanced access to justice and decentralization, aiming at a renewed social contract between the Government and its people.

In recent years the country has witnessed progressive commitment to the human rights agenda, including through the ratification of several international conventions and a demonstrated willingness to improve access to justice. The successful implementation of the Universal Periodic Review recommendations constitutes another important step in that direction. The fight against corruption has seen some initial results in terms of confiscated assets and elaboration of a draft anti-corruption strategy that included a public consultation process. Women’s political participation has increased in different areas of the State, which can serve as a catapult for greater equality in other areas particularly related to economic empowerment. All of these can contribute towards a stronger, more transparent, and responsible governance, while also reinforcing Angola’s regional and global standing, as well as the country’s role as a broker of peace on the Continent.

International and Regional context

Angola’s foreign policy has continued to focus on attracting and expanding Foreign Direct Investments and new Public Private Partnership ventures particularly in the non-oil sectors. The planned efforts of the Government to improve the business environment will be crucial to increase non-oil Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs). Meanwhile, leveraging the currently expanding fiscal space, while fostering strategic partnerships with the private sector in Angola including through innovative SDG financing will be key for the envisaged socio-economic transformation of Angola. Reforming the national taxation and price subsidies system could also free significant additional resources for rebalancing public investment in the direction of a more sustainable and inclusive socio-economic development trajectory as envisaged in the NDP 2023-2027.

In August 2023, Angola assumed the role of the Chair of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). It currently holds the Chair of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and of the Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS). Angola’s key role in regional and sub-regional organizations as well as mediation efforts in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo positions it as an important partner to peace and development cooperation efforts in the region.

Angola intends to build institutional capacities to benefit from regional integration efforts by promoting production and trade and thus employment in non-oil sectors, including through the African Continental Free Trade Area, SADC and ECCAS.

Economic context

Historically, Angola's oil-led growth model has resulted in high levels of poverty and inequality. The 2018/2019 poverty rate exceeded 40% of the population (INE). Inequality profoundly impacts the Country's Human Development Index (HDI) which has been stagnating at around 0.58 since the start of the economic recession in 2016. In fact, when the HDI value is discounted for inequality, it falls from 0.586 to 0.407, representing a loss of 30.5% due to inequality in the distribution of the HDI dimension indices (Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index).

Investments from the significant oil revenues in the socio-economic sectors have proven insufficient so far to put Angola on track to reach the full target for most of the Sustainable Development Goals. Simulations from the integrated SDG (iSDG) model estimate that at current levels of investment no more than 25% of SDGs goals would be achieved by 2030. Crucial SDGs including SDG1 (No Poverty), SDG2 (No Hunger), and SDG10 (Reducing inequalities) lack sufficient data or are off track.

In 2021 Angola finally emerged from a five-year recession, with positive growth trends driven by the oil sector and turning the macroeconomic medium-term outlook to stable. However, the economy remains vulnerable to oil price fluctuations and needs to accelerate its diversification efforts to non-oil, non-extractive sectors. The impact from the partial lifting of oil subsidies and lower than expected oil production in the first semester 2023, lead to a significant currency devaluation and soaring inflation, clearly illustrating the effects of this economic vulnerability. Continued excessive reliance on the oil sector could affect the positive growth economic outlook and erode recent progress registered on fiscal consolidation and debt sustainability.

The main economic challenge for Angola during this CF cycle, therefore, will be to undertake a structural transformation of the economy based on diversification towards sectors that create more productive jobs for a greater number of people. The global decarbonization agenda, the depletion of oil fields and the increasing youth population entering the workforce make diversification even more urgent.

Social context and climate change impact

The new NDP 2023-2027 and the long-term strategy "Angola 2050" place significant emphasis on human capital and on strengthened and inclusive access to quality socio-economic services to overcome persisting challenges related to unemployment, especially among youth, inequality, poverty, and gender disparities, particularly rife along the urban-rural dimensions.

Accelerating reforms for gender and youth empowerment will play a fundamental role in unleashing the potential of Angola. Guaranteeing equitable access to quality education and skills development for women and girls will be crucial to allow women to escape unemployment or employment in the informal economy. Youth unemployment also remains high, in spite of a gradual reduction in the recent period, following the economic recovery.

In the health sector, Angola has made some progress, particularly in terms of reducing child mortality rates. However, access to primary health care remains limited and constrained by the socioeconomic determinants of health, which affects particularly vulnerable populations. Among others, malaria continues to be the major cause of mortality in Angola, being one of the most-affected countries in the world.

Awareness of the multi-dimensional impact of climate change has increased in the past years. Agriculture, which employs a large part of the population, and is largely rain-fed, is the most vulnerable sector to climate change. The south of Angola continues to face food insecurity due to the impact of five consecutive drought cycles, the worst recorded in 40 years and which has also negatively affected household incomes and livelihoods.

Among climate change disasters, floods and coastal erosion are of particular concern in Angola as more than half of its households live in coastal areas. The growing urban population represents an increasing environment concern, potentially leading to more people living in informal settlements (*musseques*) built in

high-risk areas. The need to diversify the economy through manufacturing in the future should come along with the adoption of new green technologies and not at the expense of the environment.

Angola has taken some significant steps towards addressing climate change and the new long-term strategy “Angola 2050” dedicates an entire chapter to outline its vision for promoting a resilient and sustainable ecosystem. The Paris Agreement was ratified by Angola in 2016, and the country has developed a National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy. Angola has also implemented several initiatives aimed at promoting renewable energy and reducing carbon emissions, as the country is especially rich with renewable energy resources, and in particular solar energy holds strong potential. However, the Nationally Determined Contribution noted that combustible firewood continues to be the most common form of energy in rural areas for heating and cooking and has contributed to deforestation mainly around the periphery of small settlements, making the country the second emitter of CO₂ in sub-Saharan Africa as a result of forest fires.

The still persistent high levels of economic and environmental vulnerability in the previous triennium along with the dropping Gross National Income (GNI) per capita below the income-only graduation threshold have also led ECOSOC to adopt a resolution (E/2023/L.14) in which it recommends the General Assembly to defer the graduation of Angola from LDC status to later date, in line with the consultations of the Government of Angola with the Committee for Development Policy.

1.3 Progress towards the 2030 agenda

In 2021, Angola presented its first Voluntary National Review (VNR) stating its firm commitment with the implementation and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), established by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. With less than seven years to 2030, in a context affected by the effects of international crises like the pandemic of Covid-19 and the conflict in Ukraine, the acceleration in achieving the targets set by the SDGs is a challenge at the global level.

The VNR 2021 showed some progress in various domains, including education, health, gender equality, social protection, justice and human rights, and environment, thanks to the investments made in these areas. However, making economic growth inclusive and tackling multidimensional poverty and inequalities across a range of dimensions (e.g., gender, geography, age), continues to be a challenge due to structural factors, including the limited diversification of the productive structure and the insufficient acceleration so far in the human capital development investments. According to an IMF study, for Angola to achieve, by 2030, the SDG outcomes in the critical human capital and infrastructure sectors of high performing countries in a similar income group, it would require additional annual spending of 20.8 percent of 2030 GDP¹.

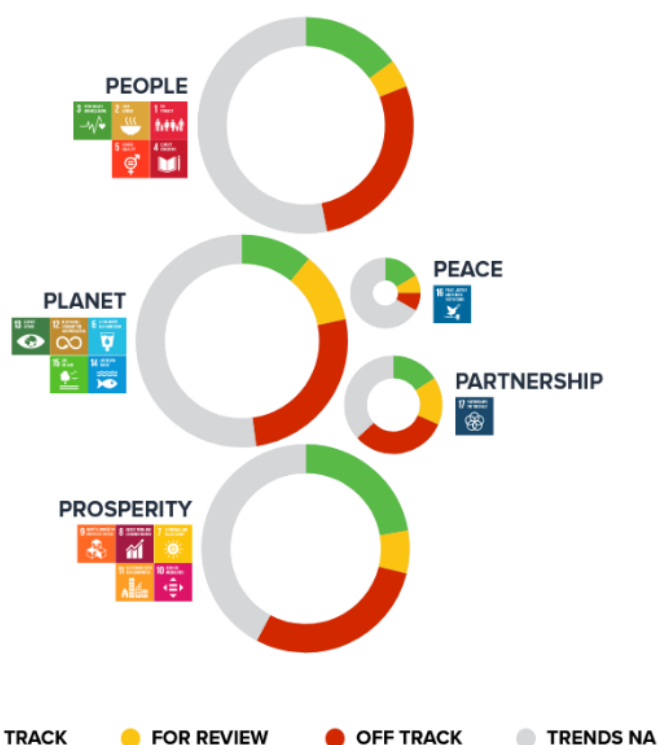
Among the challenges recognized by the VNR is also the lack of adequate evidence base on accelerators of the SDGs. There is a need not only to improve the alignment of data production with the 2030 Agenda, but also to study how to harmonize the systems for collecting, compiling and sharing data from different sectors. Around 77% of SDG global indicators were covered by the VNR 2021, but some of the crucial indicators dated back to surveys carried out several years before and not in a regular manner. The VNR acknowledged also the importance of accelerating the process of public administration decentralization as an opportunity to improve data collection, analysis and publication of the SDGs at the provincial and municipal level and to strengthen capacities and processes for this purpose.

According to SDG Push² data based on the SDG Data portal from the UN Statistics Division, almost 50% of information related to SDGs indicators was missing in 2022. Of the available 52.3% indicators, 31.4% were on track, whereas more than 52% were off track and 16.3% for review.

¹ Angola, Selected Issues. IMF Country Report No. 23/101 (March 2023).

² The SDG Push Diagnostic is a UNDP initiative that provides a dynamic visualization of the development landscape to help countries chart acceleration pathways through their policy choices.

Figure x: Angola's progress towards SDGs



Source: <https://sdgpush-insights.undp.org/angola>

Another international source tracking SDG progress, the SDG Index of the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network, shows Angola ranking 155th out of 166 countries in 2022 with an SDG score of 50.8, below the regional average (53) and pointing at overall stagnation in the past decade, with SDG1 (no poverty) especially off track, together with SDG 10 (reducing inequality) and SDG 9 partly capturing the limited economic transformation through diversification in the country³.

Figure x: Angola's average performance by SDG



Source: <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/static/profiles/pdfs/SDR-2023-angola.pdf>

³ <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/angola> .

1.4 Alignment of the UNSDCF and 2030 Agenda with the long-term strategy “Angola 2050” and National Development Plan 2023-2027

Angola’s Long-Term Strategy, known as “Angola 2050,” replaces the previous strategy of “Angola 2025” and is a key instrument of the National Planning System. The strategy aims to guide strategic policies and address the main concerns and challenges Angola faces over the next 30 years. It provides a comprehensive and forward-looking framework to support the country's progress towards sustainable development, and recognises the interdependence of economic development, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability.

The long-term strategy calls for accelerating reforms, promoting inclusive socio-economic transformation towards diversification, empowering youth and women through better access to quality social services in order to reap the demographic dividend in the future.

The NDP 2023-2027 operationalizes the main objectives of the long-term strategy through 7 axes and 50 programmes, aligning them with international commitments such as the United Nations' 2030 Agenda and the African Union's Agenda 2063, under the following two strategic priorities:

- Human Capital Development through the enhanced access to quality education, skills, and health;
- Food security enhanced through increased national production, employment and access to a balanced diet, and leading to reduction of social inequalities.

The new NDP 2023-2027 and the long-term strategy “Angola 2050” provide a concrete base for the UNSDCF 2024-2028 to leverage the UN system potential and further enhance the partnership with the Government of Angola to achieve the Vision of “An empowered, peaceful, democratic, resilient Angola where all people equitably participate in and benefit from the sustainable, inclusive and structural socio-economic transformation of the country”.

At the centre, the key challenge for Angola is to match the envisaged economic growth with its demographic expansion to maintain the average wealth per citizen (GDP per capita). The population is projected to increase from 30 million in 2014 to 68 million by 2050, which means that Angola will have to nearly triple its GDP to avoid a decline in GDP per capita. The growing youth population is not being sufficiently absorbed by the labour market, thus undermining the future economic and social stability of Angola.


























The new NDP further acknowledges the challenges posed by demographic growth and increasing pressure of rural-urban migration and lays forward a strategy for active community education policies, the promotion of family income opportunities in more remote areas, and the extension of basic infrastructure for the balanced expansion of new urban areas.


In this context, strengthening human capital through enhanced access to quality education, skills development, health and food security (NDP axes III and IV) is at the centre of the new NDP development paradigm for the envisaged socio-economic transformation of the country towards diversification (NDP Axis VI), supported by the modernization of key infrastructure (NDP axis V). In line with this vision, the UNSDCF 2024-2028 mainstream human development and strengthening of food systems throughout its four pillars, with a focus on youth, women and vulnerable groups.

Moreover, the GoA and UN planning documents are further aligned in emphasizing the importance of improved governance, effective institutions and consolidation of democracy (NDP Axis I) in a peaceful context through regional and international cooperation (NDP Axis VII) as the prerequisite for the envisaged structural transformation to happen in an inclusive and sustainable manner, preserving the environment and abundant natural resources the country is endowed with (NDP Axes II and V).

The table below shows the alignment of the NDP seven strategic axes with the SDGs and the new UNSDCF 2024-2028:

Table x: Alignment between NDP 2023-2027, UNSDCF 2024-2028 and 2030 Agenda and AU Agenda 2063

National Development Plan Axis	Main Sustainable Development Goals	Main AU Agenda 2063 Goals	UNSDCF 2024-2028
i) Consolidate peace and the democratic rule of law, continue the reform of the State, justice, public administration, social communication and freedom of expression and civil society		11. Democratic values, practices, universal principles of HR, justice and the rule of law entrenched 12. Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place	Priority 2: Peace Democratic Governance and Human Rights
ii) Promote the balanced and harmonious development of the territory	 	1. A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens	Priority 1: People Human capital development Priority 4: Planet Climate Resilience and Sustainable Natural Resources Management
iii) Promote the development of human capital, enhancing access to health services, to knowledge and technical and scientific skills, promote culture and sport and foster entrepreneurship and innovation	     	2. Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by STI 3. Healthy and well-nourished citizens 18. Engaged and empowered youth and children (cross-cutting)	Priority 1: People Human capital development Priority 3: Prosperity Economic Diversification and Sustainable Food Systems
iv) Reduce social inequality, eradicating hunger and extreme poverty, promoting gender equality, and overcoming multidimensional and crosscutting challenges to elevate the quality of life of populations	     	1. A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens 17. Full gender equality in all spheres of life	Priority 1: People Human capital development
v) Modernize national infrastructures and make them more efficient, and preserve the environment	    	7.Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities 10. World class infrastructure criss - crosses Africa	Priority 3: Prosperity Economic Diversification and Sustainable Food Systems Priority 4: Planet Climate Resilience and Sustainable Natural Resources Management
vi) Ensure sustainable and inclusive economic diversification, led by the private sector and food security	    	4.Transformed economies 5. Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production 6. Blue economy for growth	Priority 3: Prosperity Economic Diversification and Sustainable Food Systems

vii) Ensure the defense of national sovereignty, integrity and security and promote the image and role of Angola in the regional and international context		13. Peace, security and stability is preserved 14. A stable and peaceful Africa	Priority 2: Peace Democratic Governance and Human Rights
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In terms of alignment with the 2030 Agenda, according to the SDG push data⁴ the new long-term strategy “Angola 2050” and the NDP 2023-2027 appear to be especially aligned with the SDGs related to economic diversification fostered by industrialization (SDG 9) and by an improved governance and business environment (SDG 16), for creating productive employment (SDG 8) in sustainable and resilient human settlements (SDG 11) driven mainly by investment in human (health and education) and physical capital (SDG 7 energy), resulting in reduced inequalities (SDG 10).

Figure x: Alignment of NDP 2023-2027 and Angola 2050 with SDGs



Source: <https://sdgpush-insights.undp.org/angola>

Through the Rapid Integrated Assessment methodology, the NDP 2023-2027 makes a further effort in showing the alignment with the 2030 Agenda, identifying 210 priorities over 284 (73.9%) directly contributing to SDGs, and in line with the SDG push assessment SDG9 appears the most targeted (36 priorities), followed by SDG 16 (29 priorities), SDG 4 (28 priorities), SDG 17 (18 priorities), SDG 8 (16 priorities), SDG 10 (15 priorities) , SDG 2 (13 priorities), SDGS 3 and 11 (12 priorities) and SDG 1 (11 priorities).

Alignment with AU agenda 2063 is especially relevant as the continent as a whole seeks to prioritise inclusive social and economic development, continental and regional integration as well as democratic governance and peace and security. Angola’s peace leadership efforts to advance continental stability will contribute to repositioning Africa as a dominant player in the global arena.

Continental stability is also a fundamental prerequisite to see a functioning African Continental Free Trade Area (AFCFTA) and regional integration efforts through the Regional Economic Communities SADC and ECCAS bearing their fruits especially in terms of supporting the diversification efforts of Angola. In 2022, less than 1.5% of Angola’s total trade value in goods went to other African countries but when taking into account exports not including oil, gas and diamonds, this figure increases to 40%⁵. This shows the potential the African continent holds for Angola to export more high-value added and processed products, contributing to the structural transformation of its economy.

⁴ <https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/AGO/current-priorities>

⁵ UN COMTRADE, own elaboration.

2. UN Angola support to the 2030 Agenda

Overall, the UN will adopt an integrated and agile approach to foster the achievement of the SDGs in Angola through interventions in human capital development, democratic governance and human rights, economic diversification and sustainable food systems, and climate resilience and sustainable natural resources management. The UN's interventions in these areas will synergistically contribute to the acceleration towards the achievement of the SDGs in Angola, aligned with the government's priorities as formulated in the NDP and long-term strategy "Angola 2050". By addressing these areas, the UN will help create an enabling environment for sustainable development, reduce inequalities, and foster a prosperous and resilient future for Angola.

2.1 Overarching Theory of Change

In line with the NDP 2023-2027 and the long-term strategy "Angola 2050", the UNSDCF 2024-2028 will concentrate its main efforts in supporting the Government of Angola in boosting investments and ensuring equitable access of the whole population, especially youth, women and those most left behind, to key social and economic services, that can empower them to be protagonists and benefit from socio-economic transformation, thus reducing the poverty and food insecurity in the country.

One fundamental precondition to drive this change is effective and accountable institutions which in turn depend on the continued progress of Angola along the democratic path, and in respect of human rights and main international commitments. This entails also building resilience to climate change and external shocks to achieve sustainable and inclusive socio-economic transformation. However, the democratic consolidation of the country is seen not only as instrumental to the structural change of the country but also as an objective per se which is captured in the vision of a democratic and peaceful Angola.

The figure below summarizes the UNSDCF theory of change centered on the vision of an empowered, peaceful, democratic, resilient Angola to be realized through the achievement of four main outcomes addressing key challenges as also identified in the previous CCAs.

Figure x: Theory of Change UNSDCF (Note: needs to be adapted by designer to be readable)

What (will be achieved)?

An empowered, peaceful, democratic, resilient Angola where all people equitably participate in and benefit from the sustainable, inclusive and structural socio-economic transformation of the country, will be achieved...

IF...

How (will it work)?

- More people in Angola, especially women, youth and the most vulnerable, use and have equitable access to quality social and economic services delivered by effective institutions
- they participate in and benefit from more effective and inclusive democratic governance anchored in human rights, strengthening prevention capacities and promoting peace and security in the region
- they participate in and benefit from more inclusive, diversified and sustainable economic growth, and
- they benefit from sustainable management of the environment and natural resources and are resilient to disasters and climate change.

BECAUSE...

Why (is the intervention needed)?

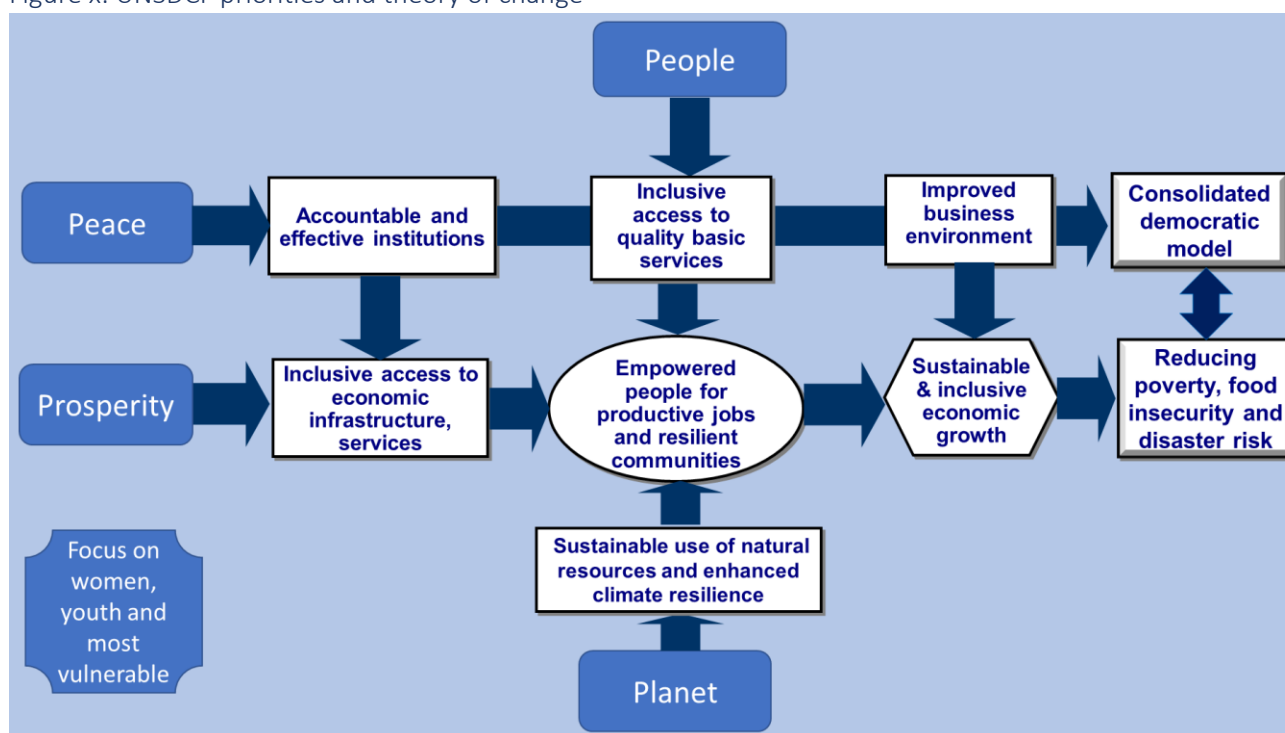
- Oil-led growth has not translated into sufficient investment in the socio-economic development sectors and, thus, into a significant reduction of unemployment, poverty and inequality
- Reforms for improving governance and political and human rights need accelerated action
- Enhanced access to skills development, technology, finance and business development services is needed to accelerate inclusive economic diversification for the creation of more productive jobs for all
- Impact from climate change negatively affects equitable access to social services, and contributes to food insecurity and poverty
- Gender gap, especially in education, access to skills development and finance, hinders women and youth fundamental contribution to the structural socio-economic transformation of the country

Moreover, a balanced and inclusive structural socio-economic transformation based on human development will reduce economic and environment vulnerability.

The iSDG Model indicates that additional investments of up to 5% of GDP especially in key human capital sectors (education, health and WASH) together with investing in climate resilience and productive sectors could lift the SDGS achievement by almost 15 % by 2030.

The diagram below further illustrates the overall theory of change of the UNSDCF 2024-2028 at outcome level, underpinning the envisaged structural transformation of the country with empowered people and resilient communities at the centre, as drivers of sustainable and inclusive economic growth. The final envisaged impact is not only a significant reduction of poverty, food insecurity and disaster risk, but also the consolidation of the democratic model including strengthening of human rights, seen as a value per se and not only functional to the structural socio-economic transformation of the country. Each outcome is further detailed with cross-pillar synergies under respective pillar sub-sections:

Figure x: UNSDCF priorities and theory of change



The theory of change is also underpinned by risk-informed approaches based on robust analysis of assumptions and risk mitigation to improve human development, socio-economic conditions and environment and natural resource management, all underpinned by inclusive and effective governance.

2.2 Key programming principles and approach

Integrating LNOB, Gender and Youth Empowerment through human rights lenses

In supporting the Government of Angola in achieving the UNSDCF outcomes, the UN system will promote solutions that can ensure people left behind are included and contribute to the country's socio-economic transformation.

The UN will promote equitable development through equal opportunities by implementing a broad range of initiatives targeting the LNOB, and focusing on long-term structural solutions for empowering them through enhanced access to quality socio-economic services, while addressing food insecurity and poverty through

expansion of social protection, in conjunction with improved governance and the rule of law to ensure the enjoyment of human rights.

For this purpose, the UN will identify and regularly update vulnerable groups to be targeted by UNSDCF interventions, through CCA updates and other analyses conducted by the UNCT and relevant partners. According to the latest CCA for 2022 the following are some of the key vulnerable groups that will be targeted across the four outcomes of the UNSDCF 2023-2027, in addition to women and youth: children, LGBTIQ+ persons, people living with HIV, people with disabilities, refugees, migrants, stateless people, people deprived of their liberty, indigenous people and minority groups.

The Angola 2050 vision states an ambition to elevate Angola's international ranking on human rights. Through the application of a focused human rights-based approach the UN will support Angola's efforts to strengthen legal frameworks, institutions and mechanisms for human rights, to effectively fulfil their duty bearer role while also supporting civil society and vulnerable groups in their roles as rights holders, protecting civic space and strengthening access to justice for human rights defenders. Through its strategic areas, the UN aims to address various human rights issues, focusing on the key instruments.

In line with main national development plans and recommendations from the CCA, women and youth will receive special attention as drivers of change. Main areas of UN support here will include achieving equal access to education, healthcare, employment opportunities for women, ending gender-based violence and harmful practices, and promoting women's political participation and representation in decision-making processes, in line with international conventions and agreements.

A pressing factor within the Angolan context is the still very high youth unemployment (above 50%) and the increasing number of youths demanding more opportunities for civic and political participation. The UNSDCF 2024-2028 planned interventions reflect a strong commitment to contribute to maximizing the fulfilment of the youth potential. The UN will focus on contributing to empowering and engaging young people in decision-making processes, promoting their equal access to education and relevant skills for employment, entrepreneurship, and decent jobs.

The UN system is committed to advocate and develop joint initiatives to promote the inclusiveness of persons with disabilities. Although it acknowledges the need to work in the four core areas of the Disability Inclusion Strategy, inclusiveness poses significant challenges for Persons with Disability. The UN support will be planned towards accessibility, reasonable accommodation, communication and data, aiming to strengthen the country's capacity to deliver on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

Envisioning structural socio-economic transformation

Driving the envisaged structural socio-economic transformation of Angola towards a more inclusive and sustainable development model is not a short-term endeavour as investments in building the appropriate human capital and infrastructure and moving up the technology ladder take time. Building economic ecosystems and scaling economies to absorb large parts of the population also takes time.

Whereas poverty, unemployment and food security require rapid solutions, the same challenges will not be structurally addressed and could deteriorate without long-term structural transformation such as building the appropriate human capital that can drive the change.

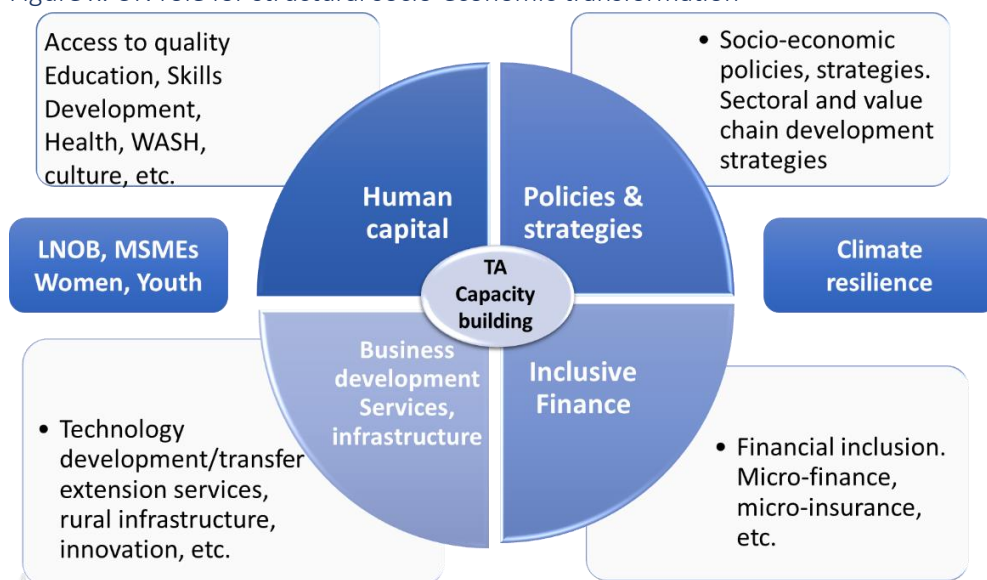
An integrated approach will focus on supporting human capital development and conducive policies for the envisaged transformation towards inclusive and sustainable diversification, especially towards those transformative sectors that can support the creation of more productive jobs.

MSMEs will play a fundamental role in developing and spreading productive capacities to the more vulnerable sectors of society by establishing or upgrading domestic value chains, or by integrating in regional and global value chains where possible. The UN system will leverage its expertise in supporting the development of these

capacities, including through facilitating the exchange of experiences and technology, innovation solutions through South-South cooperation, and promoting the inclusive access to economic infrastructure and enhanced business development services.

The UN will also continue supporting initiatives for encouraging the formalization of enterprises, and especially informal businesses run by women and in the rural areas, accompanied by measures to facilitate access to social protection, digital, financial and in general business development services in line with and in support to the GoA efforts in this area under the NDP 2023-2027.

Figure x: UN role for structural socio-economic transformation



Strengthening social protection systems and application of the humanitarian-development-peace collaboration for systemic solutions to poverty, food insecurity and disaster risks

While socio-economic structural transformation takes its time to yield fruits in terms of productive jobs, structural solutions will be promoted to address poverty, food security and disasters, including sustainable systems for non-contributory social protection and climate-resilient livelihoods thereby reducing the need for emergency interventions.

In a similar direction, and to the extent possible, the UNSDCF 2024-2028 will also promote HDP collaboration, bridging the gap between immediate humanitarian action and long-term development efforts, thereby addressing root causes of crises, building resilience, and promoting sustainable development. The UN will encourage collaboration between humanitarian actors, development agencies, governments, and other stakeholders to ensure a seamless transition from emergency response to recovery and development. The UNSDCF will build on current HDP joint interventions in the framework of the Peace-building Fund initiative in Lunda Norte and explore further opportunities for HDP joint action in the South, more affected by the droughts.

2.3 People: Human Capital Development

Overview. Recent assessments on progress towards 2030 Agenda point out that Angola's current levels of investment in social sectors needs to increase to achieve SDG targets. Additional investments of up to 5% of GDP especially in human capital (education, health and WASH) could lift this achievement by almost 15%⁶. The national budget for 2023 marked a positive shift, increasing the overall social envelope from 19% to 24% of the total national budget, yet falling short of some international commitments for health and education.

The UN system shares the objective of the Government of Angola to support human development by enhancing equitable and sustainable access to quality basic and social services, in line with its international law obligations to use maximum available resources to progressively realise the rights enshrined in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. To achieve this outcome, the UN will cooperate with key partners to strengthen institutions and improve service delivery mechanisms, facilitating meaningful engagement of all stakeholders. By addressing key challenges such as limited financial resources, inadequate infrastructure, climate change, and the need for greater accountability, the UN system will support the Government in ensuring that essential services are available to all and especially to the poor and marginalised, with focus on youth and women, particularly in rural areas, enhancing access to and quality of education; strengthening efforts to improve the quality and funding of healthcare services; promoting increased national investment and sector coordination in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector; strengthening the social protection systems and improving food security.

Outcome 1: *By 2028 more people, especially women, youth and the most vulnerable, use and have equitable access to quality social services delivered by effective institutions.*

Intervention areas-Theory of Change

Transforming education

Investments in education have not kept pace with demographic growth and lie still below international commitments⁷. However, the 2023 State budget allocation to education registered a significant increase (25.3%) compared to 2022⁸. Bottlenecks such as outdated and unsuitability of the curriculum and pedagogical approach also pose challenges to delivering quality education for all. The primary education net enrolment rate was 63.9 % in 2019⁹. Secondary level net enrolment is even lower. Completion rates decrease with each level, especially among girls who are facing challenges such as poor infrastructure, lack of sanitary facilities, poverty, early marriage, and long walking distances to schools.

The UN system will support the Government of Angola in enhancing access to and quality of pre-primary, primary and secondary education, by improving systems, teacher quality and increasing learning opportunities for all children, including children with disabilities, children in rural areas and girls. This includes strengthening the capacity to implement gender-focused programmes for school readiness, foundational literacy and numeracy skills, and transferable skills. It will also support high-quality education investment with a gender focus, supported by an improved institutional structure.

Enhancing Health and WASH

Angola has made progress in achieving universal health coverage (UHC) since 2000, but challenges remain. The primary health care system needs to further strengthen infrastructure, evidence-based planning and

⁶ Millennium Institute and Government of Angola (2022): ISDG Model Report. Análise Sistémica dos Objectivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (ODS) em Angola. Unpublished.

⁷ The national budget 2023 allocates around 7.7% of total budget to education, below the 15-20% agreed in the Incheon Declaration.

⁸ MINFIN (2022c) Relatório de Fundamentação: Orçamento Geral do Estado 2023.

⁹ Angola, Ministry of Education, "Statistical Yearbook of Education 2019" (Angola, 2021). Data source is aligned with the NDP.

accountability, along with community health and outreach, as demand is limited by low health and nutrition literacy. Though the state budget resources allocated to the health sector have increased both in absolute and relative terms between 2002 and 2023, they are still below the target of 15% agreed in the 2001 Abuja Declaration. Angola's healthcare system also faces deficiencies in procurement, and supply management. Maternal and child health mortality and the incidence of transmissible diseases such as malaria, diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infection, tuberculosis and measles remains high. Access to quality sexual and reproductive health rights can be improved especially among young women, to reduce high early and unintended pregnancy and new HIV infections. Stigma and discrimination continue to affect people living with HIV and tuberculosis, leading to relatively high drop-out rates in treatment.

The UN's contributions to these areas will focus on enhancing the access to and quality and funding of healthcare services needed particularly for vulnerable populations, including nutrition, sexual and reproductive health for adolescents, prenatal and neonatal care, child health, and in the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. In general, UN support will extend to all age cohorts and cover also vaccine-preventable, non-communicable and neglected tropical diseases as well as road injuries (second cause of death in the country).

The UN plans to do this through upstream support to the Government for more effective strategies and approaches to strengthen the health care system. Support will also be provided to strengthen capacity in planning, implementing, and monitoring routine immunization services, and expanding community components of primary health care. As part of its strategy to enhance evidence-based policy formulation and planning, the UN will also provide capacity building for generating high-quality disaggregated data and strategic health information use to enhance service provision and programming.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) deprivations are still realities for many people, especially in rural areas. Significant disparities in access to basic WASH facilities are evident. Policies and strategies do not sufficiently address critical service access gaps.

The UN will support the Government of Angola in strengthening institutional capacity and regulation in WASH sector that prevent universal access; increasing national investments, strengthening gender-responsive budgeting and planning for WASH services, while improving budget execution; and promoting climate-resilient WASH innovations.

Strengthening social protection

Angola consolidated its social protection system in 2004, through the *Lei de Bases da Protecção Social* (Law 7/04 of 15 October), organizing the system in three pillars, that include both contributory and non-contributory components. Related to the non-contributory component, actions to improve the system have been implemented both through efforts to bring social assistance services closer to the communities with the Municipalization of Social Action (MAS) approach, and through cash transfer programs such as Valor Criança and Kwenda. However, coverage is still minimal, the targeting mechanism could be improved and benefits could be increased to be more aligned to the 2030 Agenda goals.

Reforms to the existing social security regimes are also allowing for lower contribution rates to reach vulnerable and low-income workers, but the contributory component does not reach the large majority of workers, who are in the informal sector and have no access to unemployment benefits, parental leave, sick pay or old age pensions.

The UN will support the Government of Angola in strengthening the social protection system to address vulnerabilities across the lifecycle, increase coverage and level of benefits of social protection programmes, improve access to essential social services including capacity to respond to shocks and to be inclusive and gender-responsive. This involves providing technical assistance to the government to improve the regulatory framework, strengthening governance models and administrative and delivery capacity of institutions while building political support and financial investments to the sector.

Improving food security and nutrition

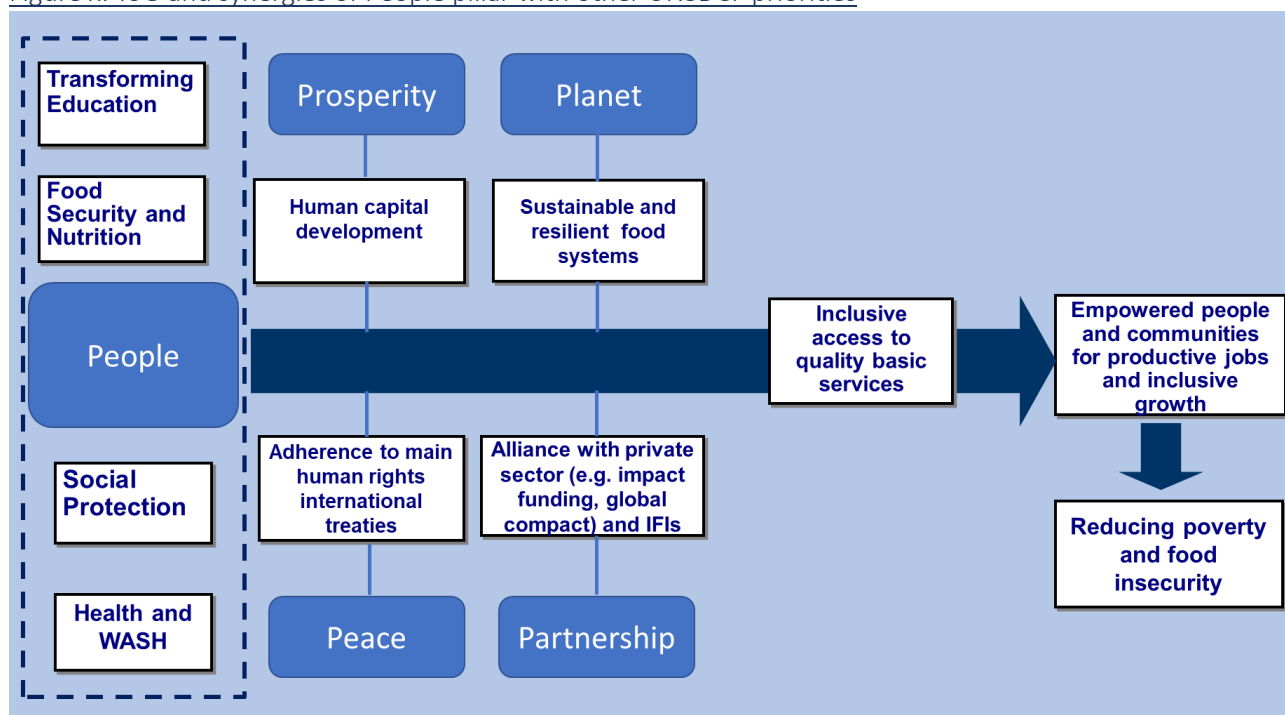
In 2023 an estimated 31.2% of the population suffer from severe food insecurity in Angola.¹⁰ Food insecurity contributes to both acute and chronic malnutrition or stunting which is widespread in Angola, affecting an estimated 43.6% of children under five years of age, despite ongoing government efforts in this area.¹¹ Stunting is the devastating result of poor nutrition in-utero and early childhood, compromising their growth and cognitive development.

The UN will support initiatives aimed at improving the quality of nutrition-sensitive interventions and food security through working with multiple systems including food, health, WASH and social protection systems, and home-grown school feeding solutions to ensure access by all people to nutritious, safe and sufficient food all year round, and end hunger and malnutrition in all its forms. The UN will also contribute to strengthen the Government's response to disaster and emergency situations. Among the main interventions, the UN will support the multisectoral and intersectoral coordination of Food and Nutrition Security through the consolidation of the National System of Food and Nutrition Security (SINASAN) and improve support services and access to agricultural inputs by small producers and family farmers, while supporting resilient communities.

Main synergies with the other pillars

Investing in human capital development is closely linked with the prosperity pillar to ensure a healthy and educated population with the necessary skills to drive the economic development and growth. Social Protection plays a key role not only in reducing poverty, but also in promoting sustainable development and resilience, realizing social justice and the right to social security for all, which is also closely linked with prosperity pillar. Strengthened WASH systems and enhanced food security could contribute to sustainable water management and food systems under the Planet pillar. Ensuring human capital development is fundamentally safeguarding the realisation of human rights which is a key focus area under the Peace pillar.

Figure x: ToG and synergies of People pillar with other UNSDCF priorities



¹⁰ FAO, State of the Food Security and Nutrition in the World, <https://www.fao.org/3/cc3017en/cc3017en.pdf>.

¹¹ WHO, UNICEF and World Bank, 2023 Joint Malnutrition Estimates Report, https://data.unicef.org/resources/jme-report-2023/?utm_id=JME-2023.

Table x- People Pillar intervention areas: main reference SDGs, PUNs, and alignment with national priorities

National Planning Documents	National Development Plan 2023-2027, Angola 2050		
Regional/global frameworks	2030 Agenda, AU Agenda 2063, Strategic Plans of the Economic Community of Central African States, and the Southern African Development Community		
Main reference SDGs	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17		
Participating UN Agencies	FAO, ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO		
Intervention areas	SDG indicator	NDP 2023-2027	Angola 2050
Transforming education	4.1.2	Strategic axis 2: Promote the balanced and harmonious development of the territory Strategic axis 3: Promote the development of human capital, expanding access to health services [...]. Strategic axis 4: Reduce social inequality, eradicating hunger and extreme poverty, promoting gender equality, and overcoming multidimensional and crosscutting challenges to elevate the quality of life of populations.	Priority 1: develop a society that values and enhances its human capital Priority 5: promote a just nation and with equal opportunities
Health and WASH	3.1.1, 3.2.1, 3.7.1, 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.3.3, 2.2.1, 6.1.1, 6.2.1		
Social Protection	1.3.1, 1.2.2		
Food security and nutrition	2.1.2		

Main assumptions and risks. Overall, achieving positive outcomes in Human Capital Development in Angola requires a holistic approach that considers key assumptions and risks. It is assumed that Angola will continue to enjoy political stability and that the government continues to prioritise agricultural development and invest in food security and nutrition, using a human rights-based approach and gender lens across all initiatives. In addition, capacitating key public sectors such as health, education, energy, water, and sanitation at the sub-national level, is vital.

However, several key risks need to be considered, such as the limited budget allocation and execution for social sectors, recurrent climate-related shocks, other disruptions in the provision of quality services. To mitigate these risks, it is important to ensure timely implementation and updating of existing strategies, and to address data gaps for informed and evidence-based decision-making. Additionally, disaster risk management plans should be put in place to respond to potential disruptions and ensure continued access to quality services.

Regional- and cross border dimensions. Angola can benefit from regional cooperation and knowledge sharing platforms to enhance human capital development. Collaborative initiatives, such as joint training programmes and educational exchanges, can help promote skills development and knowledge transfer across borders. Facilitating the movement of labour across borders within the region can also provide opportunities for Angolans to gain new experiences, access better job prospects and contribute to regional development efforts.

Key partners. Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women, Ministry of Economy and Planning, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Reform of the State, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Communication, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of Labour, National Institute for Statistics, National Institute for Children, National Institute for the Fight Against AIDS, Regulatory Institute of Electricity and Water Services, Provincial Governments and Municipal Administrations, National Assembly and Ombudsman, Private Sector, Civil Society (Academia, and Networks and Platforms, Associations representing among others youth and women, persons with disabilities, LGBTQI+ communities and people living with HIV, refugees and migrants).

2.4 Peace: Democratic governance and Human Rights

Strengthened democratic governance requires a renewed social contract anchored in human rights, where people are effectively able to hold their leaders accountable, claim their rights and have the opportunities in place to be active participants in decision-making processes. This leads to greater social inclusion, which is essential for building and sustaining a peaceful and prosperous society.

Equal participation of women and girls, effective youth engagement and updated governance arrangements are key pillars in strengthening Angola's social contract as it advances on its democratic path. This in turn contributes to expanding the country's capacities to play a more effective regional role as a broker of peace, creating a virtuous cycle in which strengthened institutions and governance in the country will further strengthen Angola's role as regional leader. SDG 16, which aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies, is directly linked to the improvement of democratic governance and respect for human rights.

Outcome 2: *By 2028 more people, especially women, youth and the most vulnerable, participate in and benefit from more effective and inclusive democratic governance anchored in human rights, strengthening prevention capacities and promoting peace and security in the region.*

Intervention areas – Theory of Change

In order to support Angola's long-term strategy, relevant NDP priorities as well as the recommendations in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and in line with the New Agenda for Peace, the UN system will work in the following areas:

Supporting efficient, accountable, and transparent institutions at national and sub-national level

Angola has made progress in its path towards democratic consolidation and undertaken some political reforms, focusing on curbing corruption and promoting good governance. However, challenges related to governance remain, namely restructuring the public sector to improve service delivery and efficiency; more progress is also needed in building strong institutions and promoting innovative approaches. Local elections could intensify decentralization efforts. Data gaps also exist in monitoring SDG 16 indicators, making it difficult to address issues effectively.

The UN system will work with the Government and National Assembly to strengthen the capacities of public institutions at both national and sub-national levels for efficient, accountable, inclusive and transparent service provision to people in Angola. This includes the alignment of the national framework with relevant international instruments, including the 11 principles of effective governance for sustainable development endorsed by ECOSOC (competence, sound policy-making, collaboration, integrity, transparency, independent oversight, leaving no one behind, non-discrimination, participation, subsidiarity, and intergenerational equity) as well as the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the UN Convention on Anti-corruption.

Supporting the fight against corruption, money laundering and organized crime and strengthening the capacities of relevant institutions, improving the legislative framework in line with international human rights standards, and promoting international cooperation, including for recovering assets from illicit financial flows, will be priority areas. The UN will work with State entities, the financial and judicial sectors as well as NGOs on these issues. The UN will seek to strengthen civil society's awareness and participation in governance and democratic processes in order to ensure increased dialogue and accountability among different sectors of society.

Enhancing rule of Law, human rights and access to justice

While Angola has in general terms a strong legal framework, notably with the revision of the 2010 Constitution and the new penal code, access to justice continues to pose several challenges related to

availability of infrastructure as well as technical and human resources. Angola has also made progress on the human rights agenda by ratifying several international conventions. The country has established human rights mechanisms, such as the National Commission for Reporting and Follow-up and the Local Human Rights Committees (LHRC), but they require further strengthening. Angola does not have an independent National Human Rights Institution in compliance with international human rights standards (the Paris Principles). The main challenge of strengthening the role of the Ombudsman to meet these requirements remains. Challenges faced by refugees and stateless persons in Angola are expected to be addressed by a registration and documentation exercise launched in 2023 paving the way for greater access to services as well as social and economic integration.

Women have ascended to more decision-making positions, notably since the 2022 legislative elections. However, gender inequality persists, affecting women's rights and access to health, education, income, and economic participation. Gender-based violence is widespread, including domestic violence and violence against members of the LGBTIQ+ community.

The UN system will promote rule of law and access to justice for all people in Angola, by strengthening the justice system and civil registry instruments, including registrations at birth of nationals and children of refugees and asylum seekers. The rights of migrants / mixed movement of people will be supported particularly in border areas and by building capacity of government officials. The UN system will advocate for the inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers in different government programmes, in line with the Global Refugee Forum. The UN will support the respect, promotion and protection of human rights in Angola including by working to strengthen the human rights architecture in the country and monitoring the relevant deliberations of the Human Rights Council. This includes supporting the timely implementation, reporting and adherence to human rights instruments, including UPR recommendations and by providing technical assistance to strengthen the office of the Ombudsman to align it with the Paris Principles, and reinforcing monitoring capacities and independence of LHRC.

The UN will also work to protect civic space and public liberties in Angola, including through capacity building for security forces. The UN system will seek to promote the development of policies and strategies to enhance gender equality and non-discrimination, including of members of the LGBTIQ+ community.

[Promoting Peace and Security, including Women, Peace and Security \(WPS\) and Youth Peace and Security \(YPS\) agendas](#)

Angola has emerged as a key player in Central Africa and the Great Lakes region contributing to peace and security. The country has taken a leading role in regional organizations and in conflict resolution initiatives in the region. Angola's peace leadership in the region would benefit from more institutionalized capacities within government ranks. These efforts are set to continue and expand as Angola gains prominence in the UN.

Angola's 2017-2020 National Action Plan for Women Peace and Security (WPS) recognizes that peace is closely linked to gender equality and sustainable development and affirms the important role that women play in preventing and resolving conflicts and consolidating peace. Women's political participation in the country has increased particularly in the executive and legislative branches, however in other sectors, gender equality is still significantly lagging behind. Expanding the WPS agenda in Angola is an opportunity to further strengthen Angola's regional leadership.

Youth in Angola have been particularly affected by high unemployment rates, informality and economic challenges. High levels of abstention during the past elections also point toward youth disenchantment with political participation. The Youth Peace and Security agenda recognizes the positive role young people play in prevention and in sustaining peace. The humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) collaboration provides an opportunity to promote the inclusion of those left behind from a humanitarian and human rights angle, while

emphasizing the important role they can play in advancing the political and socio-economic agenda of the country.

The UN system will support Angola's peace leadership in the region and beyond through its role in regional organizations, including mediation processes and troop contributions. Strengthening Angola's prevention capacities, in line with the Secretary-General's New Agenda for Peace will be a priority. The UN system will also support in promoting the empowerment of women and youth in governance and democratic processes, particularly in the areas of decision-making and political leadership, while contributing to ending gender-based violence through a revised National Action Plan for the WPS agenda, contributing to SDG5 and 16. Finally, the UN will strive to promote HDP collaboration in efforts to support sustainable solutions for prevention.

Main synergies with the other pillars

A strengthened democratic governance and more effective, transparent and accountable individuals and institutions are the foundational building blocks to which the other pillars can build upon their respective interventions for long-lasting impact. A people-centred approach based on social and economic rights, focusing on women's empowerment, are crucial in the People pillar.

In terms of Prosperity, anti-corruption efforts will enhance the possibilities of an enabling business environment and inclusive access to finance and infrastructure to facilitate a people-centred economy that enhances human rights. Finally, addressing the impact of climate change in the Planet Pillar through the HDP collaboration will be critical to promote resilience and sustainable livelihoods and to ensure the realisation of the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

Figure x: ToG and Synergies of Peace pillar with other UNSDCF priorities

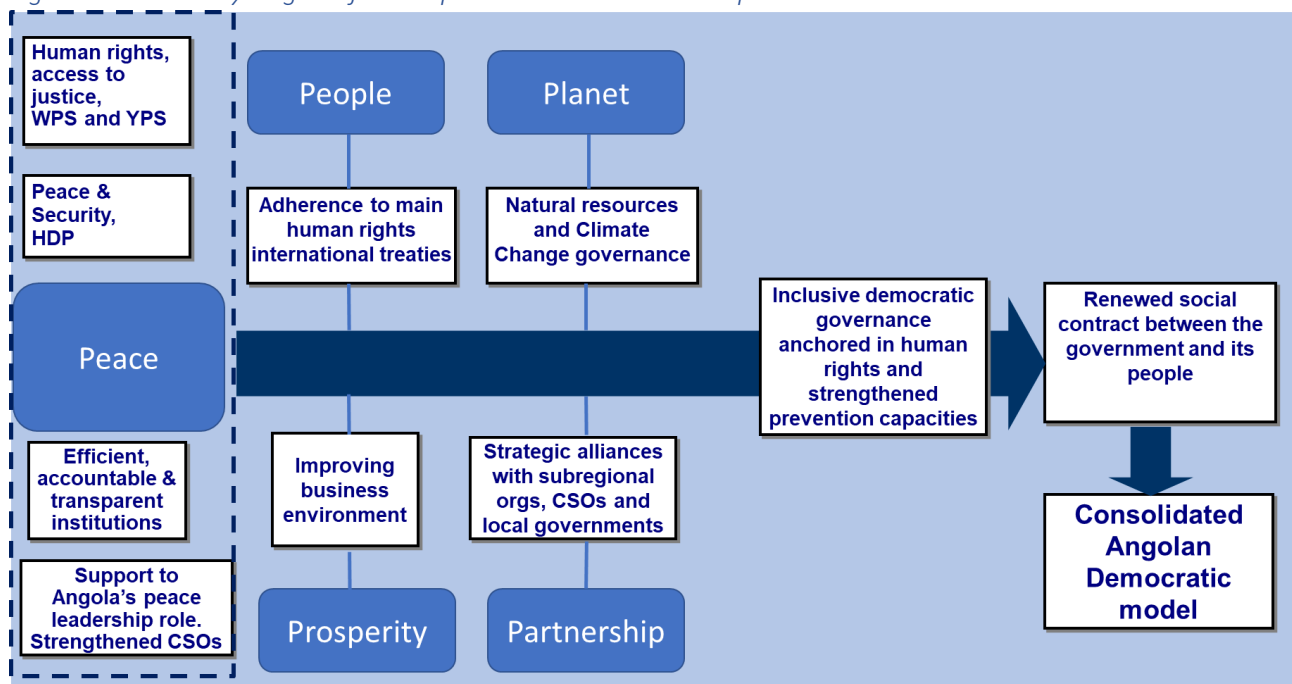


Table x- Peace Pillar intervention areas: main reference SDGs, PUNs, and alignment with national priorities

National Planning Documents	National Development Plan 2023-2027, Angola 2050
Regional/global frameworks	2030 Agenda, AU Agenda 2063, Strategic Plans of the Economic Community of Central African States and the Southern African Development Community; International Conference for the Great Lakes Region.
Main reference SDGs	1, 5, 10, 11, 16, 17
Participating UN Agencies	DPPA, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNOCA, UNODC

Intervention areas	SDG indicator	NDP 2023-2027	Angola 2050
Efficient, accountable, and transparent institutions at national and sub-national level	16.4.1, 16.6.1	Strategic axis 1: Consolidate peace and the democratic rule of law, continue the reform of the State, justice, public administration, social communication and freedom of expression and civil society Strategic axis 7: Ensure the defence of national sovereignty, integrity and security and promote the image and role of Angola in the regional and international context	Priority 5: Promote a just nation with equal opportunities Priority 6: Promote solid and transparent democracy
Rule of Law, human rights and access to justice	16.3.2, 16.9.1, 16.4.1, 16.a.1, 10.3.1, 16.b.1		
Peace and Security, including Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and Youth Peace and Security (YPS) agendas	5.1.1, 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.5.1		

Main assumptions and risks. Promoting effective democratic governance and upholding human rights in Angola relies on several key assumptions such as political readiness to effectively operationalize key legal frameworks. Other assumptions include increased cooperation and data sharing among government institutions through efficient reporting mechanisms; the development and implementation of strategies to combat money laundering and corruption; and addressing all forms of profit-driven criminal activities. Continued commitment to women's empowerment is envisioned as well as efforts to combat all forms of gender-based discrimination. Increased efforts are undertaken for a more effective inclusion of youth in decision-making processes. Finally, Angola's peace leadership continues to be a foreign policy priority.

Main risks include: policy development and reform that does not account for the need to design and deliver more focused approaches to differing regional/local needs, deficient implementation of anti-corruption strategies and suboptimal State resource allocations that can lead to a weakening of the judicial system, decrease in political will and budgeting to meet human rights obligations and a shrinking of the civic space. Increased women political participation not directly translating into real participation in decision-making processes and not trickling down to other socioeconomic sectors constitutes a risk that could result in a regressive trend regarding the WPS Agenda. Youth continued disenfranchisement can lead to weakened prevention efforts and social unrest.

Regional and cross border dimensions. Angola's foreign policy has continued to focus on prevention and conflict resolution. Strengthening Angola's peace leadership in the region will necessarily imply strong cooperation with regional and subregional organizations and positions Angola as a key partner to UN regional efforts. In addition, promoting democratic governance, protecting human rights and implementing HDP collaboration will benefit from sharing of good practices and cross-border collaboration among governments, CSOs and regional institutions. Angola can also engage with regional human rights bodies, such as the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, to address common challenges and receive support in promoting and protecting human rights. The UNCT in Angola will work with their counterparts in neighbouring countries to monitor and address cross-border issues that may arise with a climate and human security lens as well as taking into consideration the humanitarian-development-peace collaboration.

Key partners. Ministry of Defence, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Ministry for Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Reform of the State, Ministry of Youth and Sports, National Assembly, National Electoral Commission, National Institute for Statistics, General Inspectorate of State Administration, National Services for Public Contracting, Financial Management Units, Attorney General, Ombudsman, Audit Office, Justice Sector, Local Human Rights Committees, National Commission for Civil Protection (CNPC), Provincial Governments, Municipal Governments and Administrations, Political Parties, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society Organizations and community-based organizations, including women led and LGBTIQ+ organizations.

2.5 Prosperity: Economic diversification and sustainable food systems

Overview. In a more stable but still vulnerable macroeconomic outlook for next years, the key economic challenge for Angola for the future will consist of engineering the envisaged structural transformation towards inclusive and sustainable diversification. These structural transformations will be key, particularly in those sectors that can start developing the economic fabric to support the creation of more productive, decent jobs for a majority of the population. Economic transformation under this pillar will be mainly supported through the strengthening of economy-wide productive capacities and tracked by monitoring the evolving share of manufacturing value added over GDP (MVA/GDP, SDG 9.2.1), capturing both diversification of the economic structure and value addition to resources through productivity and technology upgrading, and including through regular productive capacities gaps assessments.

The main driver of such structural change and focus of UN support to government efforts is an empowered population with enhanced access to skills development through technical vocational education and training (TVET) and entrepreneurship. MSMEs will also play a fundamental role as the backbone of the economy and connecting tissue between the larger enterprises with better access to technology and skills, bringing them to the more vulnerable segments of society by establishing or upgrading domestic value chains, and/or integrating in regional, global value chains.

The support to sustainable food systems will find its main grounding under the Prosperity pillar, focusing on enhancing productivity and value chain development in agriculture, as most of the population relies on subsistence farming. Angola should maximize the resources available to progressively realize the right to food by investing in sustainable agricultural practices, improving access to markets, and upgrading rural infrastructure and value chains to increase agricultural productivity, ensure food security, and reduce poverty.

Outcome 3: *By 2028 more people, especially women, youth and the most vulnerable, participate in and benefit from more inclusive, diversified and sustainable economic growth*

Intervention areas-Theory of change

Enhancing access to skills development, innovation and employment, entrepreneurship

Access to skills and entrepreneurship represents an important lever, especially for young people to exit unemployment and informality especially prevalent among women (almost 90% in 2022). As unemployment is rampant especially among youth, informality especially among women, and structural economic transformation takes time to yield substantial results, the UN system will adopt a two-fold approach of:

- short-term unemployment/poverty alleviation initiatives, mainly supporting efforts for the development of skills needed for job creation in traditional and new sectors, not requiring significant investment in time and resources;
- medium, long-term initiatives to support the expansion of relevant business development support services in research and development and skills upgrading for structural economic transformation.

UN support to skills development, including technical and vocational training (TVET) and digital inclusion, will focus on gender inclusion since young men are 2% more likely to take a TVET course than women¹², as well as on proactive inclusion of persons with disabilities who are at risk of being left furthest behind. This is in line with CEDAW's recommendation to encourage women and girls to choose non-traditional fields of education and careers, including traditionally male-dominated areas such as science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM), and ensure their access to TVET.

¹² African Development Bank – AfDB (2022) AfDB, 2022. “Determinants of Labor Market Outcomes in Angola”.

Entrepreneurship skills development will also be promoted and supported through targeted training programmes and by providing institutional and analytical support for the development of a national entrepreneurship strategy. This should come along with dedicated legislative and financing for start-ups and spinoffs as envisaged in the long-term framework, and with special attention to unleashing the potential of women entrepreneurs particularly in the rural areas by promoting associations and cooperatives of women entrepreneurs and concessional financing instruments (including loans and guarantees) and vehicles (including blended finance initiatives) to unlock private capital for entrepreneurs.

Promoting an enabling business environment

In a context of a downward trend affecting FDI inflows, a strong enabling environment is needed to attract private investment and boost productivity. An improved business environment will include macroeconomic stability, competitiveness, governance (including the anti-corruption framework and strengthened human rights architecture), and the regulatory environment, in addition to boosting infrastructure and human capital through skills development. Improving the business environment receives particular attention in the NDP 2023-2027 and in the long-term strategy to 2050. In this area a series of structural reforms is envisaged, including bureaucratic simplification for business registration, licensing and FDI.

The UN added value in this area will be in support of trade and investment reforms and strategies, including at sectoral level (e.g. sustainable investment promotion strategy for agriculture), for formalization of the economy linked to social protection, Public-Private Partnership, Review of the Science, Technology & Innovation Policy and to tap into regional and continental markets leveraging the AfCFTA.

Enhancing inclusive access to finance, infrastructure, and technology

Finance

Financial inclusion in Angola has been the target of several recent initiatives, particularly for those living in rural areas and women. Access to transaction accounts is crucial for broader financial inclusion, but many women, especially those in rural areas, face challenges in obtaining identity documents which hinders their access to employment opportunities, whereas existing land rights and inheritance practices hamper their access to loans from commercial banks. MSMEs also struggle to access significant amounts of credit from banks as they lack the capacity to develop business cases, produce required documentation, and offer acceptable collateral when applying for loans.

The UN system will further promote and support policies and strategies for the financial inclusion of women and MSMEs, expanding to innovative and digital financial services including solutions for poverty reduction in rural areas such as micro-insurance and credit cooperatives.

Infrastructure and technology

Angola has made progress in access to electricity and digital technology but still faces a significant rural-urban gap. The UN system will continue promoting access to innovative renewable energy and digital access solutions as pivotal to better education, business opportunities, and empowerment especially of those left behind. It will also support the expansion of business development services especially for MSMEs, including the following: a) strengthening of the quality infrastructure in Angola for certification of products and easier access to regional and international markets; b) supporting the upgrading STI infrastructure in the country for improving access to technology and R&D in line with the main planning documents and through international and South-South cooperation; c) tailoring specific initiatives for supporting Special Economic Zones (SEZ), Export Processing Zones, and rural industrial parks will also leverage the UN technical expertise in these areas.

Supporting inclusive value chain development and access to markets, including to AfCFTA

Along with productive employment, regional and global value chains as well as tourism can provide further opportunities to impress an acceleration to the structural economic transformation of Angola, providing more accessible entry points and markets for the gradual upgrading of its production system. The UN system will

focus particularly on strengthening the capacities of the private sector and the GoA in identifying and tapping into the opportunities offered by the AfCFTA.

The value chain development approach can provide a structured and effective way to cluster UN interventions from improvement of inputs, to agricultural productivity, processing and access to markets. The UN will also promote models and share success stories on inclusive value chain governance models ensuring fair access to profits to the value chain actors, especially those left behind, while building on existing value chain development strategies for promising subsectors such as fisheries and selected cash or staple crops. Whereas agriculture and fisheries will be the centre of the UN efforts in line with the national development strategies, other sectors and value chains will be considered, including the cultural industries, where opportunities for productive jobs especially for youth and women are plenty.

In line with the national planning documents, the UN system will also promote and support aggregation and (sub)contracting models of small-scale farmers through cooperatives and of MSMEs to larger companies, including through industrial clusters and rural industrial parks.

Main synergies with the other pillars

The human capital development under the People pillar will be crucial to provide healthy and educated people with the necessary skills to drive the change. Formalisation programs such as PREI should be linked to social protection benefits to reduce informality.

Establishing an effective institutional support infrastructure and combating corruption and strengthening the respect, promotion and protection of human rights under the Peace pillar will also be fundamental to provide the conducive business for attracting FDI and domestic investments to the transformative sectors. Initiatives under sustainable food systems will also identify solutions to help reducing environmental degradation and mitigating climate change.

Figure x: ToG and Synergies of Prosperity pillar with other UNSDCF priorities

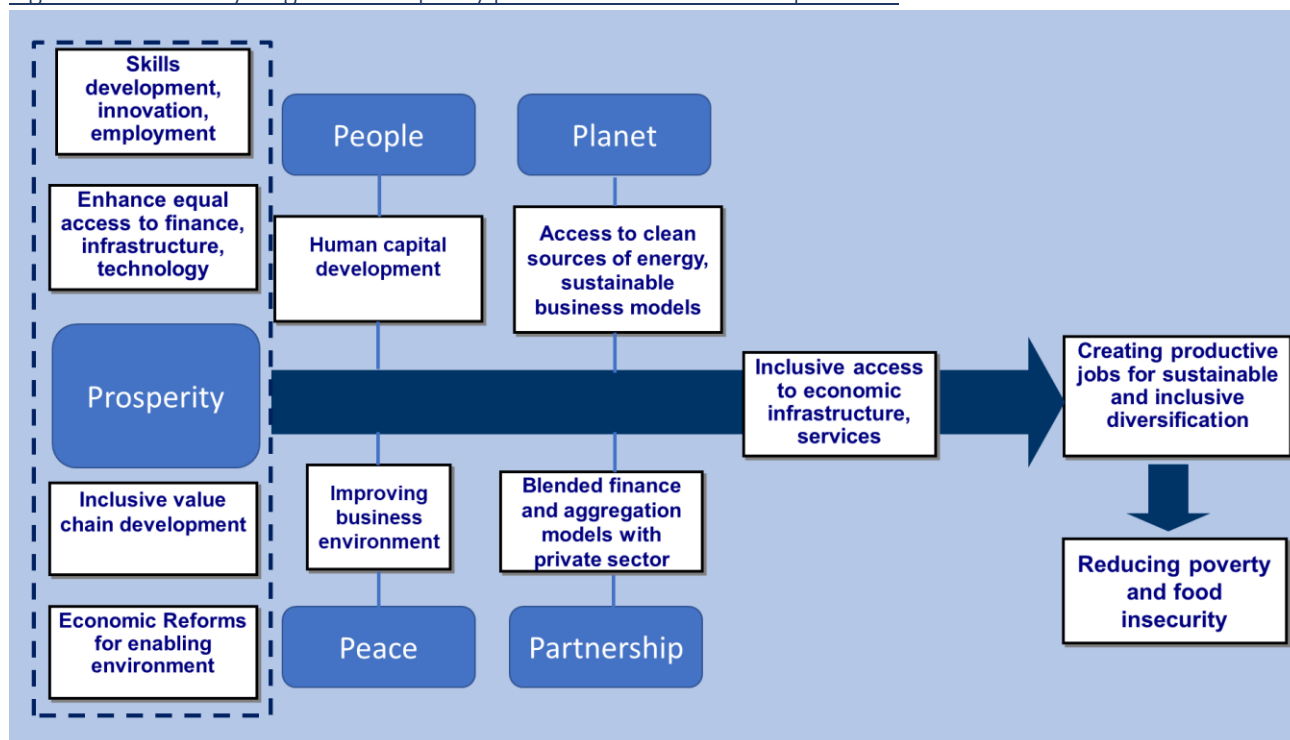


Table x- Prosperity Pillar intervention areas: main reference SDGs, PUNs, and alignment with national priorities

National Planning Documents	National Development Plan 2023-2027, Angola 2050		
Regional/global frameworks	2030 Agenda, AU Agenda 2063, Strategic Plans of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC)		
Main reference SDGs	1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11		
Participating UN Agencies	FAO, IFAD, ITC, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNECA, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNIDO, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP		
Intervention areas	SDG indicator	NDP 2023-2027	Angola 2050
Enabling business environment Skills development, innovation and employment, entrepreneurship	9.2.1	Strategic axis 3: promote the development of human capital, enhancing access to [...] knowledge and technical and scientific skills [...] and foster entrepreneurship and innovation	Priority 3: aim at a diversified and prosperous economy Priority 1: develop a society that values and enhances its human capital Priority 2: develop a modern and competitive infrastructure
	4.3.1, 8.3.1, 8.5.2		
Inclusive access to finance, infrastructure, and technology	8.10.2	Strategic axis 5: Modernize national infrastructures [...], and preserve the environment	
Inclusive value chains and access to markets, including to AfCFTA	17.11.1	Strategic axis 6: Ensure sustainable and inclusive economic diversification, led by the private sector and food security	

Main assumptions and risks. Main assumptions under the Prosperity pillar revolve around the political will and institutional capacities to design and implement policies and strategies that can drive the economic transformation across sectors in a coherent and consistent manner aiming at strategic sectors that can lead to the envisaged structural economic transformation of the country through manufacturing development and value addition to agriculture and services. Land reform and hard infrastructure development reaching distant rural areas will also be crucial.

Main risks stem from the economic vulnerability to oil production and price shocks, affecting exchange rates, inflation, debt sustainability and fiscal space necessary for social spending, and ultimately the reliability of investments in key socio-economic sectors.

Regional- and cross border dimensions. Angola's economic diversification efforts can benefit from regional trade agreements and investment partnerships. Tapping into the AfCFTA, ECCAS and SADC trade opportunities will be crucial, as well as leveraging South-South cooperation. By expanding trade networks and attracting foreign investment within the region, Angola can strengthen its non-oil sectors and promote sustainable food systems through increased collaboration on agricultural practices and value chains. Collaborating with neighbouring countries on sustainable agricultural practices, irrigation techniques, and crop diversification may also enhance food security and promote resilient agricultural systems across the region.

Key Partners. AfDB, IMF and WB. Ministry of Economy and Planning; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; Ministry of Industry and Trade; Ministry of Fisheries and marine resources; Ministry of Higher Education, STI; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Health, Ministry of Energy and Water; Ministry of mining resources, and oil & gas; Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women; Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Transports; National Institute of Statistics; Provincial Governments and Municipal Administrations; INEFOP, INAPEM, FUNDECIT, INIQ (Instituto Nacional das Infra-Estruturas de Qualidade), AIA, Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Private Sector in general.

2.6 Planet: Climate resilience and sustainable natural resources management

Overview. Angola is highly vulnerable to natural hazards and shocks, such as floods and droughts, which can have devastating effects on people's lives, as well as causing loss of biodiversity. Climate change, rapid changes in land use, coupled with poor environment management practices and limited investments in environmental protection threaten Angola's natural resource base, exacerbating poverty and inequalities, loss of biodiversity, food insecurity, water scarcity and disaster risks. Therefore, it is critical to support climate resilience and sustainable natural resource management to ensure the long-term sustainability of Angola's economy, environment, and social well-being.

To achieve this outcome, the UN will collaborate with the Angolan government in adopting policies and programs that promote climate-resilient sustainable development and protect the environment, including the need to invest in renewable energy, to reduce pollution, promote sustainable land use and agriculture, and protect natural resources. The UN will also support meaningful participation, especially by vulnerable groups whose rights are disproportionately impacted by climate change and environmental degradation, in policy development and implementation. Overall, the UN will enhance national efforts towards the reduction of the triple planetary crisis (climate change, loss of nature and biodiversity and pollution) and a better management of disaster risks.

Outcome 4: *By 2028 more people, especially women, youth and the most vulnerable, benefit from sustainable management of the environment and natural resources and are resilient to disasters and climate change*

Intervention areas- Theory of Change

Supporting climate commitments, data and services including clean energy change

To address environmental vulnerability, it is crucial to implement measures that improve climate resilience and sustainable management of natural resources through institutional capacity development. Among others, the UN will facilitate the implementation of Angola's climate action agenda, including exploring the elaboration of its National Adaptation Plan, and will support increasing its ambitions and implementation of its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. It will also promote the acceleration of the implementation of conditional contributions on adaptation and mitigation and seek innovative solutions to boost climate finance within an Integrated National Financing Framework.

Angola has abundant renewable energy resources, especially solar energy, which can contribute to improving electrification rates, energy security, carbon emissions reduction and creation of new investment opportunities. Access to electricity in Angola is limited, with less than half of the population having access, particularly in rural areas where less than 10% of people have access. However, there has been progress in increasing access to clean cooking fuels and technologies, with approximately half of the population having access to clean fuels. The UN will promote inclusive access to clean, cost-effective and sustainable and renewable energy for a just energy transition through innovative and digital solutions. It will also promote the acceleration of low-emission development and livelihood transformation solutions for off-grid communities.

Angola also has significant forest resources, and efforts to promote sustainable forest management can contribute to the achievement of SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), and SDG 15 (Life on Land). However, deforestation can lead to environmental problems, such as increased vulnerability to natural hazards, loss of biodiversity, and high CO₂ emissions.

The UN will support efforts to combat deforestation and forest degradation through ecosystem restoration, including dissemination and adoption of good sustainable land management practices and technologies for an enabling environment in support of climate change adaptation technology transfer by relevant economic

sectors, including adoption of adaptive management plans in the agro-forestry sector and ecosystem-based adaptation. The UN will in general also promote the use of carbon markets.

On disaster risk reduction (DRR) the UN will support the implementation of the Sendai Framework and government DRR strategies and plans to enhance institutional capacities in disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management through integration of DRR across sectors and into other priority areas, including sustainable resource management and climate change adaptation, especially water security and urban resilience. This will be done in an inclusive way, by having gender responsive climate change adaptation and mitigation strategy, DRR policies, and working with women groups and CSOs. The UN will promote the availability and access to people-centred multi-hazard early warning systems that empower populations to take timely and appropriate action to hazards and reduce potential harm with the goal of minimizing disaster mortality, economic losses, and disruptions to basic services.

By strengthening the production, access, dissemination, and use of risk information by all stakeholders, the UN will support and foster stronger stakeholder coordination, promote innovation, and empower decision-makers and vulnerable communities to understand, identify, prepare, and respond to risks for a more resilient society in Angola. Using an all-of-society approach, the UN promotes the coordination with sub-national and local stakeholders to contextualize the Sendai Framework and support the implementation of local initiatives.

Promoting biodiversity and conservation

Angola holds an extraordinary diversity of species and ecosystems. It has a rich flora with an estimated 6,850 native and non-native plants species and an equal or higher number of animal species, including birds, reptile, mammals, fish and amphibians. The increase in illegal poaching during the civil war led to a near extinction of many species in the country with protective status. Angola also globally hosts significant environmental assets – such as the ‘Water Towers’ of the Okavango watershed, the biodiversity-rich Namib desert, and the marine resources of the Benguela current. These landscapes provide crucial and highly valuable ecosystem services. The zone includes the headwaters of the Okavango, Cunene, Cuvelai, Zambezi and Cuanza rivers – important for the livelihoods of millions of households in Angola and beyond. Additionally, high quality peatlands have been recently discovered in Angolan highlands around the headwaters of the Okavango River, creating opportunities for capturing carbon.

Nevertheless, these landscapes and the ecological services that they render are threatened by deforestation, driven by unregulated expansion of agricultural lands, timber exploitation, excessive water capture and diversion and climate change. Many of these processes disturb natural ecological relationships and impact vegetation, soils and water quality and quantity at landscape scales with significant impacts on the livelihoods of local communities and the economy.

Angola is working towards the creation of environmental protection areas and has recently adopted a National Strategy for Marine and Coastal Management. Specific projects are being planned with the goal to protect biodiversity in 11 marine and coastal regions, decrease forest fires and promote sustainable livelihoods, supported by plans to ensure the financial sustainability of protected areas.

The UN will support the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework, including through better management of conservation areas, marine protected areas and effective management of biodiversity and wildlife resources. The UN will also promote the participation of young people, women and rural communities in the management and conservation of protected areas through community and digital platforms.

Strengthening sustainable land and water management

The urban population in Angola is growing rapidly, putting strain on the housing sector, particularly in providing adequate housing for low-income segments. Informal settlements known as *musseques* are prevalent, and efforts to reduce the percentage of the population living in slums have been slow.

When it comes to Angola's blue economy, particularly the fisheries sector, overfishing and fish stock depletion and poor solid waste management in urban areas are concerns. Angola has developed a National Sea Strategy

to manage its marine resources. However, rising sea temperatures and ocean acidification pose challenges to fisheries and aquaculture.

Land degradation is a serious threat to ecosystem services and livelihoods in Angola. Yet, in the current post-conflict era, there have been very few attempts to systematically address it. The extent of land degradation across the national territory, and its impacts on the rural economy – including its growth potential – are yet to be assessed, along with further impacts on food security. Land degradation is likely to be further exacerbated with climate change, and it also undermines the ability of ecosystems (land, forests, water) to provide future climate-resilient services. In the meantime, land use is changing rapidly in various parts of the country and mostly in an unregulated fashion. In the rural zones, most land-use change is caused by shifting cultivation, overgrazing and the unsustainable use of fire across the landscapes.

The UN will strengthen capacities to ensure sustainable and climate-resilient land and water management practices are adopted and maintained, including reducing plastic waste and chemical pollution, thereby protecting ecosystems, biodiversity, enhancing food security and promoting climate-resilient livelihoods, also to reduce internal and cross-border displacements. Among others, it will support the following: innovation and research to transform food systems into more sustainable and climate-resilient systems, reducing food loss and waste; promotion of traditional foods, especially for the most vulnerable population affected by climate change and poverty; agroecological zoning of the country taking into account climate change and the vocation of the land; expanding the reforestation program with a positive effect on ecosystem services, especially water and land conservation; improving the process of legalization, tenure and use of land.

Main synergies with the other pillars

The significant rapid population growth which leads to high demand for food and, consequently, intensification of agricultural production, along with accelerated use of natural resources and increased pressure on wildlife resources, calls for close coordination of activities with the People and Prosperity pillar under the overarching theme of sustainable food systems. Access to new technologies for clean sources of energy Angola is abundant with and for waste management and circular economy solutions will also be key in ensuring the sustainable diversification the country. Enhancing climate change governance, including transparency and accountability to ensure that resources, especially land and mineral resources, are used effectively and efficiently, and in an equitable manner, is a crucial linkage with the Peace pillar, including through the adherence to relevant international initiatives (e.g. EITI) and commitments.

Figure x: ToG and synergies of Planet pillar with other UNSDCF priorities

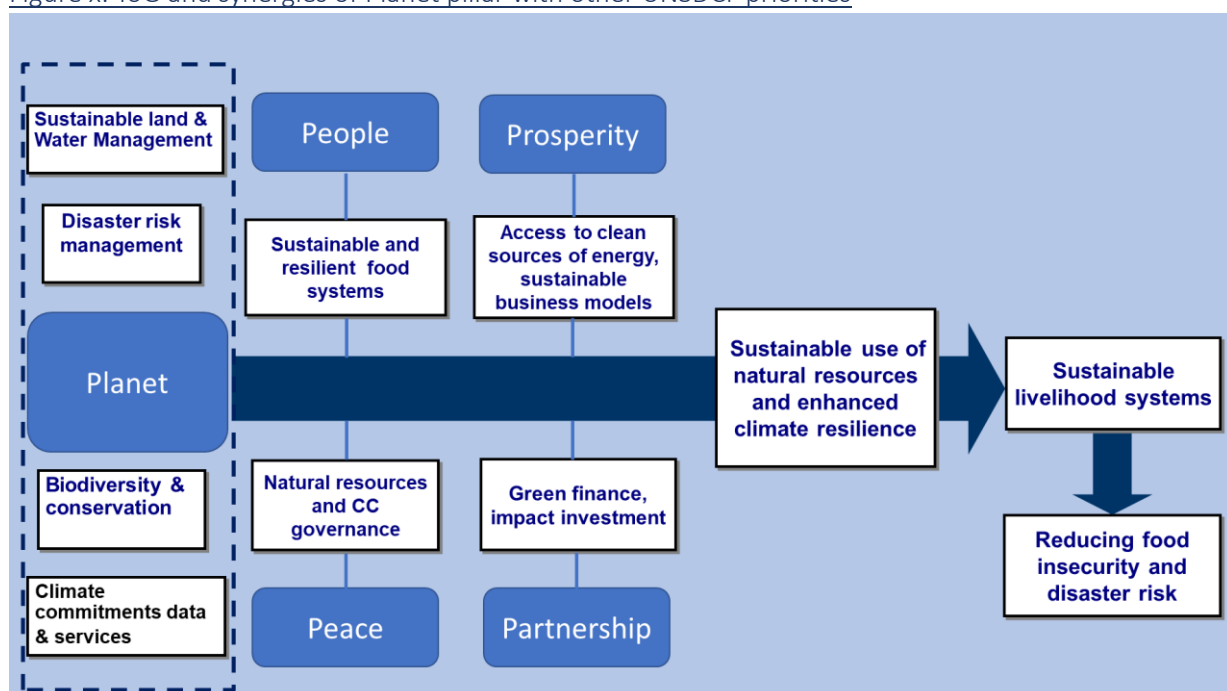


Table x- Planet Pillar intervention areas: main reference SDGs, PUNs, and alignment with national priorities

National Planning Documents	National Development Plan 2023-2027, Angola 2050		
Regional/global frameworks	2030 Agenda, AU Agenda 2063, Strategic Plans of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC)		
Main reference SDGs	5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15		
Participating UN Agencies	FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNODC, WFP, UNICEF, WHO		
Intervention areas	SDG indicator	NDP 2023-2027	Angola 2050
Climate commitments, data and services including clean energy change	7.2.1, 13.2.2	Strategic axis 2: Promote the balanced and harmonious development of the territory Strategic axis 5: Modernize national infrastructures [...], and preserve the environment	Priority 4 promote a resilient and sustainable ecosystem Priority 2 develop a modern and competitive infrastructure
Disaster risk management	13.1.3		
Biodiversity and conservation	15.1.1-2		
Sustainable land and water management	2.4.1		

Risks and assumptions. A major assumption is that the Government of Angola will follow up on key international commitments as stated in the NDCs, that makes reference to the efforts in reducing emission by 17% (by 2027). This is further supported by the NDP 2023-2027 setting same targets with reference to the National GHG inventory. Another key assumption is that the Government of Angola will continue to invest in institutional capacity building for Sustainable Land Management, Forest Fire Management and Climate Change Adaptation to enhance resilience to mitigate the effects of the climate change and disasters on the population and the environment. The significant acceleration in promoting large investments in hydropower and rural electrification, including off-grid solar systems, should also continue, to facilitate the expansion of renewable energy consumption.

However, there are risks such as limited budgeting for biodiversity and conservation areas, and unsuitable regulatory framework. Moreover, the need to develop local manufacturing capacities should come along with the adoption of new green technologies and efficiency management models to reduce the impact on the environment. High population growth and urban pressure also increase the drivers for zoonotic disease emergence and calls for the adoption of the One Health approach within the framework of national development plans to ensure human, animal, plant and environmental health.

Regional- and cross border dimensions. Addressing climate change impacts and promoting sustainable natural resources management often require coordinated efforts across borders. Droughts has also led to migrations from southern Angola to Namibia, as pastoralists search for grazing land and water. Angola can engage in regional initiatives and agreements to collectively manage shared ecosystems, such as river basins, forests, wetlands, or marine resources. Sharing experiences and knowledge on climate adaptation strategies and resilience-building measures may also help Angola and neighbouring countries collectively address climate change challenges. Regional climate platforms and networks provide opportunities for cooperation, information exchange, and joint action on climate resilience.

Key partners. Ministry of Territorial Planning and Housing, Ministry of Energy and Water, National Institute for Water Resources, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Reform of the State, Ministry of Mineral Resources and Petroleum, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women, Ministry of Fisheries and the Sea, Ministry of Health, Provincial Governments and Municipal Administrations, Civil Society Organisations (e.g. ADRA), the National Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (INBAC), Institute for Agricultural Development, Traditional Authorities, National Institute for Support to the Industries of Fisheries and Technological Research, Institute for the Development of Fisheries, Office of Food Security, Ministry of the Interior, National Commission for Civil Protection, Academia.

2.7 Sustainability of the UNSDCF: Partnerships as a strategic enabler

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development emphasises the need for a bottom-up approach to achieve sustainability, which involves engaging all sectors, with top-down support from technology, finance, and coordination. Limited resources must be optimised through partnerships that involve all actors, including governments, businesses, civil society, academia, women and youth. The interconnected nature of the SDGs requires a holistic approach to development that cuts across issues. The challenge is to create partnerships that can systematically collaborate toward the shared vision of the SDGs.

To ensure sustainability the UNSDCF shifts the focus from direct implementation towards the UN's convening power to assist the Government in developing and implementing sustainable partnerships and financing strategies. It reflects a shared vision, strategic priorities, and partnerships, including broad collaboration and shared responsibility, to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

The Government under the leadership of the Ministry of Economy and Planning created the National SDG Platform which foresees the involvement of all sectors of society (private sector, CSOs, including women and youth organizations, other government institutions, National Assembly) to monitor, contribute and advise on the implementation of the SDG. The mobilisation of the private sector for SDGs is a potential area for progress, with recent efforts to engage the private sector through the SDG Platform. Volunteerism can also make a vital contribution to the economy and build a safer, unified society and the UNSDCF will try also to leverage this with the GoA. The importance of multi-sector partnerships remains a key priority to the government, in particular when it comes to diversifying the economy, entrepreneurship and job creation. Consequently, an important focus for the UN is to be a broker between the public and the private sector, enabling Public-Private Partnerships towards development, and structuring blended finance mechanisms to enable investments and inclusive growth for the Angolan population.

Examples of multi-stakeholder partnerships may include collaborations between civil society, including women and youth and the private sector to promote sustainable agriculture and access to clean water, or partnerships between government and the private sector to promote renewable energy and address climate change. Ultimately, these partnerships will enable the Government of Angola to achieve its goal of leaving no one behind and delivering on the SDGs.

In line with the SDG 17 (Partnership), the UNSDCF will focus on the following: (i) Innovative financing of the SDG goals, investments and service delivery; (ii) Public- private partnership; (iii) Civil society and private sector collaboration, including women and youth organizations.

Intervention areas

Innovative financing of the SDG goals, investments and service delivery

Traditionally Angola has not attracted significant ODA, especially when compared to other Sub-Saharan African countries. In general, the volumes of non-oil FDI have remained very low until now, limiting the capacity to diversify the economy through this source of finance. Considering the still limited non-oil FDIs and ODAs, the involvement and partnership alliance with the private sector while attracting and steering domestic investment in the direction of SDGs can provide a fundamental help to GoA efforts for accelerating its achievement of 2030 Agenda targets.

In this direction, the development of an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) in Angola with the UN support, and in collaboration with International Finance Institutions, will support strengthening the financing of the national priorities set out in the NDP and enhancing their alignment with SDGs. The framework includes a wide range of funding sources – public and private, domestic and international and can also assist Angola in risk assessment and forming financing strategies, while exploring alternatives like SDGs bonds and climate/SDGs debt swaps. The UN will promote these and other SDGs financing solutions like blended finance to mitigate financial risks of the Angolan context, to support inclusive investments benefiting

the most vulnerable and left behind. Tapping into capital markets is also increasingly offering the private sector opportunities for supporting SDGs through new types of impact investment instruments.

Through its convening role the UN will engage a range of partners from the Government, development partners, the private sector, civil society, philanthropy, academia, and faith-based organizations to unlock significant private-public collaborations and investments around carefully selected transformative initiatives and provide opportunities for targeted engagements for UN agencies and accelerating SDG achievement.

The UN will promote partner engagement and strategic alliances to contribute to the acceleration of the achievement of the SDGs and to support a spectrum of interventions ranging from policy development to technical assistance and capacity building to service delivery in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The UN will deepen its collaboration with International Financial Institutions, including the IMF, the World Bank, and the African Development Bank, to pursue a more integrated approach in which SDGs, macroeconomic stability, resilience, growth, and LNOB are at the core of the efforts. Through these partnerships, the UN will support awareness on and adoption of relevant financing solutions stemming from the reforms of the international financial architecture especially from the SDG stimulus.

Public- private partnership

The achievement of the SDGs calls for effective and high-quality engagement with governmental institutions, public entities, key donors, the private sector, civil society, international organizations and networks and academia. With the overall objective of shifting from a shorter-term, project-based partnerships approach to an impact and transformational long-term partnerships approach, the UN will maximise efforts and build on existing networks to scale up public-private partnerships.

Through the SDG Platform and UN Global Compact Initiative the UN will seek to establish high-level collaboration in pursuit of accelerating the attainment of the SDGs in Angola by enhancing multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral partnerships. In addition, private-sector partnerships will increasingly be explored with the aim to engage the private sector in sustainable development and tap into the opportunities.

Civil society and private sector collaboration

The Cooperation Framework requires a range of partnerships, both operational and strategic. National institutions will be central to the assistance; therefore, the UN will also aim at strengthening its collaboration with civil society organizations, including women and youth, and academic/research institutions. Coordination with government, national stakeholders, multilateral organizations, donors, and the international community will be undertaken in a manner that increases capacities and reduces risks and vulnerabilities.

Working towards complementing strategic partnerships with civil society, NGOs including women and youth organizations, academies, the private sector, and local governments the UN will strengthen multisector coordination towards inclusive sustainable development and mobilizing resources.

Table x- Partnerships: Main reference SDGs and regional/global frameworks

National Planning Documents	National Development Plan 2023-2027, Angola 2050,
Regional/global frameworks	2030 Agenda, AU Agenda 2063, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Strategic Plans of the Economic Community of Central African States and the Southern African Development Community
Main reference SDGs	17.18.2, 17.18.3
Participating agencies	All UNCT, UN Global Compact

During the cooperation framework period, the UN in Angola will outline the creation of a UNCT Partnership and Development Finance Task Force to provide strategic support to the RC & UNCT on partner engagement, promote strategic alliances to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs, provide technical recommendations on financing the SDGs in Angola, and contribute to SDG joint programming and implementation of joint UN initiatives. Based on a mapping of all current partners and donors of the UN

system, exploring trends, lessons learned, opportunities, and prospects for implementing the UNSDCF, the UN will further develop UN agencies' partnership engagement capacity, tools and modalities.

Other important enablers of the UNSDCF, under partnerships, include:

Capacity building for SDG resource mobilization

Institutional strengthening and capacity building of state and non-state actors are embedded in the four UNSDCF outcomes. The UN will partner with Government, non-state actors and other development partners to strengthen national and local capacities to mobilize required resources, as recommended by the Financing for Development agenda, to effectively coordinate UNSDCF results, bring them to scale and ensure financial sustainability.

Promoting South-South cooperation

The UN system will continue promoting exchange of relevant international best practices through international workshops, conferences and study tours, especially in the context of South-South cooperation, by also supporting the participation of Angola in regional organizations.

Enhancing data, monitoring and accountability

In addition, the UN will continue supporting the Government of Angola and other stakeholders, to strengthen the availability and utilization of disaggregated data and statistics, through technical assistance and capacity building in designing and conducting national assessments and surveys to enhance evidence-based decision-making processes. This will be done directly under certain initiatives but also through the monitoring, evaluation and learning plan of the CF on a regular basis.

Moreover, the UN will familiarize INE and relevant stakeholders in using SDGs assessment tools and platforms but also at regional level, like the Africa UN Data for Development Portal¹³, under the Opportunity and Issue-based Coalition 1 (OIBC 1) of the Africa Regional Collaborative Platform (RCP).

2.8 UNCT Configuration

To effectively deliver on its commitments under this UNSDCF, a wide and inclusive UNCT configuration exercise was conducted involving all agencies and consultations with the Government. The Resident Coordinator provided the strategic leadership and oversight to ensure a coherent UNCT configuration approach that looked beyond individual agency mandates and considered foremost the UN reform to Deliver as One and the aim to enhance coordination, transparency, efficiency, and impact of UN development interventions in accordance with the priorities defined in the country's National Development Plan (NDP) 2023-2027 and the long-term strategy "Angola 2050". Through this exercise the United Nations entities expressed their commitment and readiness to make available technical and financial resources to support the Cooperation Framework's implementation in alignment with the country's National Development Plan (NDP). The results of the internal exercise were presented to and endorsed by the Government. The Government recommended that the UN adopts an agile and more dynamic approach to implement the UNSDCF, strengthen intersectoral coordination with the various government intuitions at all levels. It also recommended that agencies focus on youth, using youth as the driving force for economic transformation as well as to pay special attention to the demographic dividend and its impact on development.

Overall, the added value of the UN system in Angola lies in its ability to bring together resources, expertise, and partnerships to support the country's development efforts and help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The UN Angola's configuration, including global, regional, and in-country UN entities, allows for a broad variety of technical expertise in various fields that the government can draw on. The UN agencies have the required expertise and resources to work towards the attainment of the 4 outcomes of the UNSDCF, through a strengthened UNCT in Angola.

¹³ <https://ecastats.uneca.org/africaundata>.

The configuration exercise led to an increase of 6 new entities expressing interest to be part of the UNCT and sign the Cooperation Framework. These new entities are: International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN), United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). The UNCT will be composed of 25 entities. The UNCT will continue with the same business model, whereby 11 entities will maintain a representative office in the country, while a few will continue to deliver through their respective regional presence and, where needed, supplement the capacity through short-term technical support and/or project or liaison offices. As it currently stands, the agencies that will not have a representative office in Luanda are: UNHABITAT, ITC, ILO, UN WOMEN, UNDRR, OHCHR, WFP, UNESCO, UNCDF, UNECA, UNIDO, UNCTAD, UNEP. The full UNCT Configuration tables are included in Annex 2.

3. UNSDCF implementation, monitoring and learning

3.1 Governance

The UNSDCF will be overseen by a Joint Steering Committee (JSC) headed by the UN Resident Coordinator and co-chaired by the Minister of Economy and Planning. Other Ministers and Heads of the UN Agencies will also participate in the committee, which will convene at least once a year for the annual performance review and once a year at least for the annual planning meetings, if necessary.

To the extent possible and as required, other partners such as development partners and CSOs may be represented in the JSC. The Steering Committee will be responsible for providing strategic direction and supervision for the program, assessing progress, ensuring alignment and coordination with the National Development Plan (NDP) and related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), revising and endorsing significant changes in the strategies and AJWP outputs, and allocating financial resources based on performance criteria.

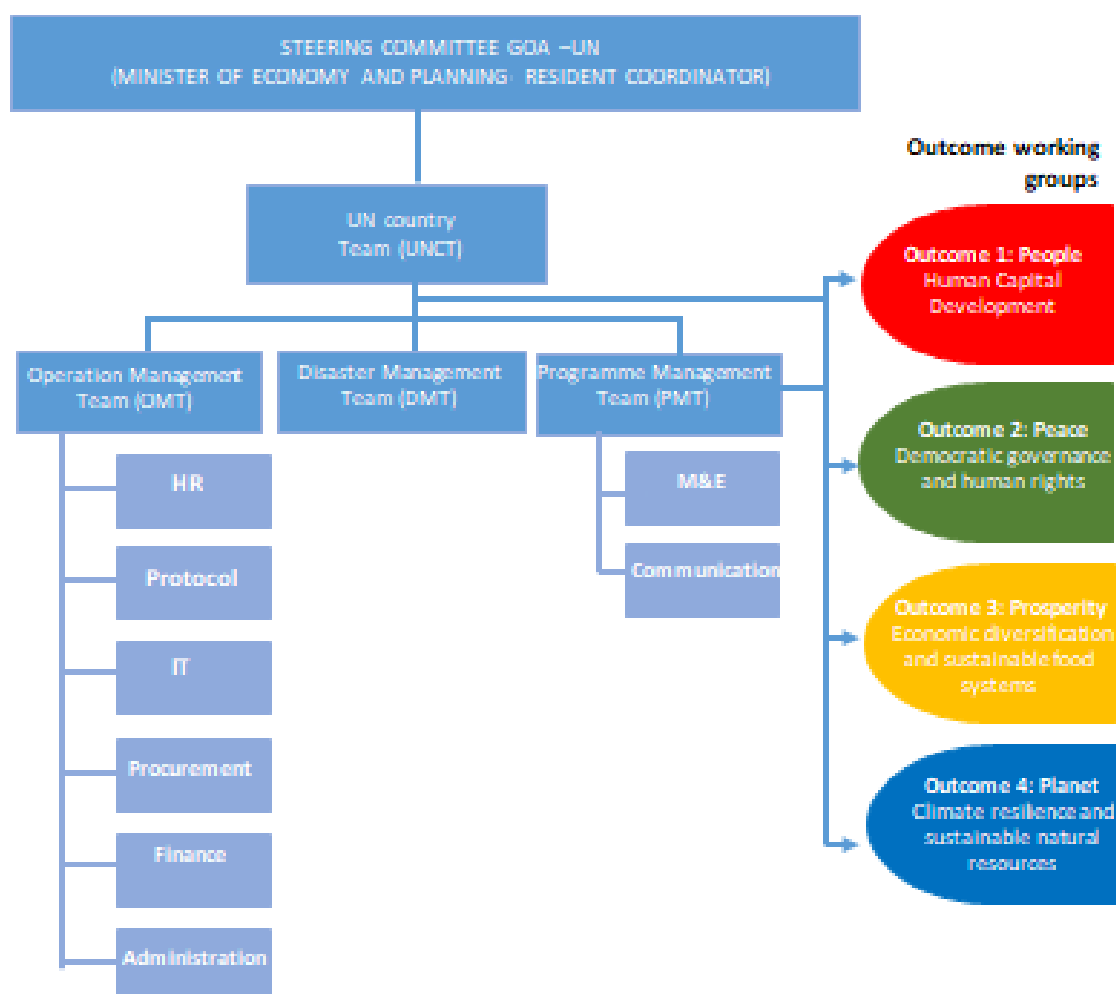
To ensure a strong focus on results throughout implementation of the UNSDCF, the UNCT will establish four Outcome Groups (OG), corresponding to each of the four identified priority areas articulated in the UNSDCF. The OG which will be led by a chair and co-chair determined by the UNCT. Membership of the Outcome Groups will reflect the partnerships and collaboration best needed to deliver the results. At the co-convenor's discretion, external stakeholders such as the Government, civil society, IFIs, the private sector and others may be invited to participate in meetings as appropriate. The Outcome Groups will contribute to specific outcomes through coordinated planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, and will advise the UN Country Team and Resident Coordinator on opportunities and challenges linked to the implementation of the UNSDCF, as well as specific questions of program management and implementation and will ensure the integration and mainstreaming of crosscutting issues such as gender and Human rights. The Outcome Groups will also support knowledge management initiatives and provide information on outputs to the M&E and Communication Groups, as well as the RC and UNCT.

The implementation of the UNSDCF will be supported by core coordination mechanisms to enable the UN to facilitate overall and comprehensive coordination, joint response to disasters and emergencies, joint management of operations, adopt a comprehensive approach to advocacy for the SDGs, and track the delivery of results based on government data. These will include the Programme Management Group (PMG), Disaster Management Team (DMT), the Operations Management (OMT), the M&E and the Communication Groups; which will work in their respective areas in coordination with the Outcome Groups. The UNCT will supervise and guide the Outcome Groups to ensure coordination, complementarity, and maximisation of efforts and results. The Programme Management Group will provide support to the UNCT in this area to ensure program coordinated success.

In addition, the UNCT will establish UN thematic groups for collective coordination, as needed, including those of crosscutting nature. These may have mandates that are shorter or longer than the life cycle of the Cooperation Framework and include groups in which UN is a neutral convener with membership by stakeholders. As the thematic working groups are established with a fixed timetable, the UNCT has flexibility to change, end or start new ones depending on the context at the time.

3.2 UNSDCF management structure

Figure x: UNSDCF management structure



The Joint Steering Committee (JSC) is the highest authority to govern the collaboration and will ensure the implementation of the UNSDCF. The JSC provides strategic direction and monitors the progress of agreed outcomes, meeting annually or bi-annual if necessary to review progress and plan for the following year.

The UN Country Team (UNCT) supports the JSC, and **the Resident Coordinator (RC)** is responsible for the oversight and implementation of the UNSDCF.

Four Outcome Groups will coordinate outcome level, planning, results and reviews of the UNSDCF's implementation, with Strategic Priority Leads providing high-level guidance and decision-making on joint programming, resourcing, and financing.

A Programme Management Team (PMT) supports the UNCT and ensures overall coordination and harmonisation of UN programmatic interventions and provides quality assurance through reviews, analytical support and recommendations on the draft products. An **Operations Management Team (OMT)** enhances operational efficiencies through the implementation of BOS ensuring harmonisation and simplification and optimization of agency operations, contributing to the delivery of the UNSDCF and 2030 Agenda.

A monitoring, evaluation, and learning group reviews the workplans to validate data on performance indicators, baselines, and targets. The Data and Monitoring Group will ensure that the UN's work through the Cooperation Framework is digitized through the UN Info platform. The work of the several working groups

will be interconnected strongly leaning on policy influence and advice at upstream level. The Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (ME&L) group will support the UNCT, PMT and the results groups, providing data analysis and where required, it will recommend change in the course of action, based on evidence to maximize the results at the downstream level.

The ME&L group, through the data task force, will strengthen the collaboration with INE, aiming to identify opportunities to enhance the capacities of the National Statistical Office, especially on data analysis, taking stock of available innovative techniques and engagement modalities. The initiatives and actions of the data taskforce embedded within the ME&L group, will be anchored in the existing National SDGs coordination mechanisms.

A UN Communications Group (UNCG), will develop an internal and external communication strategy for UNSDCF. It is responsible for joint UN communications, including strategic advocacy, outreach and joint programme communication, support to partnership building, media relations, digital communications, and publications. It also contributes to innovative ways to interact with beneficiaries.

3.3 Resourcing the Cooperation Framework

An indicative multi-year funding framework was developed and is reflected in Annex III, indicating the UNSDCF costing, funds available and funds to be mobilized. The UNCT will leverage available resources and joint funds to ensure continuous funding of the UNSDCF with innovative and catalytic financing.

A complete Funding Framework for the UNSDCF will be developed following the signing of the UNSDF, based on a comprehensive financial landscape analyses and on a partnership and resource mobilization strategy, in particular to determine the annual Funding Frameworks, as part of the JWPs and Joint programming definition process.

The UN system will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the UNSDCF in Angola, which may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities, and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities, and staff support. Part of the UN system entities' support may be provided to non-governmental and CSOs as agreed within the framework of the individual work plans and project documents.

Additional support in Angola may include access to UN organisation-managed global information systems, the network of the UN system agencies' country offices and specialised information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services, and access to the support provided by the network of UN specialised entities, funds, and programs. The UN system agencies shall appoint staff and consultants for program development, program support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.

Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the program, the UN system entities' funds are distributed by the calendar year and in accordance with the UNSDCF in Angola. By mutual consent between the Government of Angola and the UN development system entities, funds not earmarked by donors to UN development system agencies for specific activities may be re-allocated to other programmatic equally worthwhile activities.

The Government of Angola will support the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds required to meet the needs of the UNSDCF and will cooperate with the UN system agencies, including in encouraging potential donor Governments to make available to the UN system agencies the funds needed to implement unfunded components of the program and endorsing the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds for the program from other sources, including the private sector both internationally and in Angola. The Government of

Angola will permit contributions from individuals, corporations, and foundations in Angola, which will be tax-exempt for the donor in respect to the applicable law.

3.4 Derivation of UN Agencies' Country Programming Instruments and Joint Workplans

UN entities' programmes will be aligned with the UNSDCF and its coordination, management and reporting arrangements. The UNSDCF will be implemented through the country programme instruments of the UN entities, derived from the UNSDCF. These country programme instruments will be reflected in the Joint workplans (JWPs), presenting each entity's planned programmatic sub-outputs and resource contributions to the UNSDCF outputs.

The UNCT will, in collaboration with partners, develop, monitor, and report on to ensure effective implementation. Moreover, the UN will also explore the development of joint programmes. JWPs will help reducing fragmentation, avoid duplication, and ensure the coherence and synergy of the UN's joint programming. The UN plans to do this is also by creating a UNCT Partnership and Development Finance Task Force during the framework period, anchored in the Partnership and Resource Mobilization Strategy that will be developed. This task force will focus on specific activities that will be implemented in collaboration with multi-stakeholder partnerships. By leveraging partnerships in this way, the UN in Angola can maximise its cost-efficiencies and achieve its development goals more effectively.

The Outcome Groups of the UNSDCF will prepare JWPs for their respective priority areas, including UNSDCF outcomes, outputs, resources, SDG targets and indicators, gender equality and human rights, and other agreed cross-cutting markers, on an annual or bi-annual basis. All UNCT members will be involved in the preparation of JWPs for the Strategic Priorities they contribute to, regardless of their physical presence.

The JWPs will align with national priorities, support country capacities to deliver development results, and ensure transparency and accountability in their implementation. Contributions will be aligned with the UNSDCF's theory of change, as well as aligned or tagged to SDG indicators. JWPs will help to translate outcomes into concrete, measurable, and time-bound outputs that provide clear linkages to enable the attribution of the UN contribution to national priorities.

Additionally, in the preparation and revision of annual work plans, the Outcome Groups of the UNSDCF can identify the need for an increase in joint implementation through the development of one or more joint programmes. Specific missions of the UN and humanitarian actors can also be involved in these work plans and joint programmes, when appropriate in the Angolan context.

Lastly, UN Angola has also put in place several measures to improve cost-efficiencies in its Business Operations Strategy (BOS), including common administrative, ICT, human resource-, logistical and finance services. One of the most significant measures is the use of online platforms and long-term agreements to reduce transactions costs. This will be further elaborated to find common and effective implementing measures to improve efficiencies, cost effectiveness and be able to deliver as One UN. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

A Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Plan will be conducted as part of the UNSDCF, according to UN standards (UN Evaluation Group), which will focus on Programme Monitoring, Quality of Implementation, Accountability, and Learning, with a scheduled end-review to be performed in 2027. Evaluability and Learning Needs assessments will be conducted to inform the plan, which includes identifying relevant and feasible indicators aligned with SDG indicators as well as stewardship by UN Agencies for each indicator. The plan may be subject to revisions to ensure relevance and utility. Feedback loops with beneficiaries will also be identified, including monitoring context, assumptions and identifying key learning objectives, as well as continuously assessing risks and opportunities towards reaching the intended outcomes.

3.4.1 Monitoring and reporting plan

The four Outcome Groups (OG) will conduct the monitoring process under the supervision of the UNCT. Each OG will have a leader and co-leader from UN entities and will be composed of a range of implementing partners, including Government and Civil Society Organisations. The structure and governance setup of the OG will be approved by the UNCT in advance of the planning process. The OGs, M&E officers and the RCO Focal point, will form the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) group, which will be responsible for conducting UNSDCF Annual Performance Review (APR) and report on the implementation of the UNSDCF.

Monitoring the implementation progress of the UNSDCF will be based on the indicators provided at outcome level through the Results Framework. The UN will make extensive use of various data sources to operationalise the monitoring plan, including official national data and information systems such as the National Statistical Office (NSO). The UN will work in close collaboration with the NSO to support and produce the required data.

The UNSDCF will be reviewed as needed and in accordance with the CCA updates. UN Country Annual Results Reports will be prepared by the M&E group under the leadership of the RCO. The annual report will be the base document for the Joint National Steering Committee meeting, which will assess the implementation progress of UNSDCF, and will inform the Government and partners of any necessary adjustments in UN programming.

UNSDCF Annual Performance Review (APR) will be a critical mechanism of the monitoring process, which will feed the joint national–United Nations Steering Committee performance review. The use of UN INFO will be maximized, aiming to enhance transparency, accountability and increase efficiency during the planning and reporting phases. The UNCT will also consider the need to create additional Interagency mechanisms to strengthen joint programming and monitoring (e.g. in a geographical area or sector).

Monitoring plans of individual UN agencies will align with the UNSDCF's plan and synchronise entity-level contributions, linking to national data systems, as well as gender-responsive monitoring/data gathering and training in gender-sensitive techniques among staff. Key monitoring mechanisms include results groups and entity-level monitoring. Implementing partners will cooperate with the UN system entities for monitoring, periodic on-site reviews, spot checks, and special or scheduled audits, as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/contracts. The UN will also establish an annual audit plan of Implementing Partners.

3.4.2 Evaluation plan

The evaluation of the UNSDCF will be carried out in 2027, the penultimate year of the UNSDCF implementation. It will be an independent process to draw lessons and inform on the development of the next UNSDCF period, based on evidence on the achievement of expected results, performance, theory of change, and strategic prioritisation process.

The evaluation will adhere to United Nations Evaluation Group norms and standards and UNSDCF principles and guidelines. All data collected will be integrated into UN INFO for improved coordination, transparency, and accountability.

3.4.3 Risks

The successful implementation of the UNSDCF hinges on how effectively the government of Angola can address the structural drivers of inequalities and root causes of poverty and food insecurity affecting the most vulnerable populations.

Overall, main risks can stem from economic and environment vulnerability, and external factors such as global and regional political stability and crises, along with demographic and urban pressure, which need to be matched by enhanced investment in social services and climate resilience infrastructure and in the public

sector effectiveness to deliver such services, to curb unemployment, food insecurity and disaster risk. A positive or negative development regarding one of these issues can have a direct impact in other issues and their associated SDGs.

Through its seven axes, the National Development Plan (NDP 2023-2027) seeks to directly address most of these risks and influence those that are not under its control.

The following key risks were identified in the process of developing the UNSDCF:

Political risks

- Reforms in improving access to justice and curbing corruption lose momentum.
- Efforts to enhance participation of youth and minorities in public affairs and in employment are not accelerated and/or not seen as sufficient or inclusive, leading to discontent.
- International commitments to Human Rights treaties do not come along with effective implementation and enforcement, especially to protect vulnerable groups.
- Regional and global political instability increases.

Climate risks

- Floods and droughts lead to health risks, food insecurity and malnutrition.
- Climate change impacts lead to migrations, disruptions and conflicts as communities struggle with limited resources.
- Climate change impacts infrastructure and agriculture, with significant consequences for the economy.

Economic risks

- Economic stabilisation and growth prospects still significantly depend on oil prices and production, which can adversely affect inflation and local currency exchange rates.
- The global decarbonisation agenda and the depletion of oil fields make even more urgent diversification from oil and gas.
- Sluggish improvements in business environment affect FDI in non-oil/mining sectors.
- Limited diversification creates insufficient number of quality and productive jobs to cope with demographic growth, leading to overall unemployment and potential increased social unrest.

Social risks

- Level of investments in social services lags behind population growth, affecting their access and quality, potentially leading to more people being trapped in poverty, especially women and children.
- Demographic growth trends impact land use, leading to risks of conflicts, deforestation, soil degradation and loss of biodiversity.
- Expectations among migrants and refugees may lead to disruptions and competition for already meagre resources and services.

The UNSDCF is outcome-based, thus providing programmatic flexibility to reducing risks associated with implementation. The Resident Coordinator and the UNCT will continue to work together to identify and address emerging issues and anticipate changes in developmental and financial circumstances, including through regular context analysis and forecast, foresight exercises where possible.

Annexes

Annex I- Results framework

Strategic Area	Outcome #	Outcome	Area code	Intervention area	Indicator # (Output indicator *)	Key indicators	Ref. SDGs global or UNSDG output indicator (with *)	MoV	Baseline value (year)	Target 2028 (end-term)
Strategic area 1. People Human capital development	Outcome 1	By 2028 more people, especially women, youth and the most vulnerable, use and have equitable access to quality social services delivered by effective institutions	O1-1	Transforming education	1.1.1	Completion rate of primary education	4.1.2	Education Statistical Yearbook (Ministry of Education)	60.7%, 62.2% (M), 59.1% (F) (2019)	64.7%, 66.2% (M), 63.1% (F)
					1.1.2	Completion rate of lower secondary education	4.1.2	Education Statistical Yearbook (Ministry of Education)	48%, 50.8% (M), 45.2% (F) (2019)	52%, 54.8% (M), 49.2% (F)
					1.1.3	Completion rate of upper secondary education	4.1.2	Education Statistical Yearbook (Ministry of Education)	34.0%, 38.7% (M); 29.6% (F) (2019)	38.0%, 42.7% (M); 33.6% (F)
					1.1.4*	Extent to which the education system is inclusive and gender equitable for access to learning opportunities, and in accordance with international human rights standards,	4.1*	Sectoral Reviews	1	2.5
			O1-2	Health & WASH	1.2.1	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 population)	3.1.1	Maternal Mortality Inter-Agency Group; IIMS/DHS (INE)	222 (2020)	167 (PDN 2027)
					1.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 population)	3.2.1	PDN (MEP); IIMS/DHS (INE)	50 (PDN 2022)	41 (PDN 2027)
					1.2.3	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern	3.7.1	IIMS/DHS (INE)	13% (2016)	26.2%
					1.2.4	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	3.3.1	HIV Spectrum 2022	0.52 (2021)	0.28 (2028)
					1.2.5	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	3.3.2	PDN (MEP)	325 (PDN 2022)	283 (PDN 2027)
					1.2.6	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	3.3.3	PDN (MEP)	255 (PDN 2022)	215 (PDN 2027)
					1.2.7	Proportion of population using at least basic drinking water services	Adapted from 6.1.1	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on WASH	57% (2020)	67%
					1.2.8	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services	Adapted from 6.2.1	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on WASH	52% (2020)	62%
			O1-3	Social Protection	1.3.1	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.2	Multidimensional Poverty Index of Angola (MPI-A) (INE)	In 2015-2016: Angola: 54.0%. Urban: 35.0%. Rural: 87.8%. Male: 53.5%. Female: 55.2%. 0-9 years old: 64.3%. 10-17 years old: 48.0%	Angola: 27% (2030)
					1.3.2	Percentage of population covered by the social protection system (contributory and non-contributory), by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, and the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1	FAS (Kwenda Management Information System); INSS; MASFAMU; INE	Contributory - 16% of the active population (>15 years old). Male: 12% of the active population; Female: 5% of the active population Non-contributory - 2.72 % of the total population or 5% of the poor	Contributory - 31% of the active population non-contributory - 10% of the total population or 20% of the poor population
					1.3.3*	Percentage of population covered by the social protection system (contributory and non-contributory), by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, and the poor and the vulnerable	1.1*	Government documents	0	2 (one for contributory social protection, and the other for revising the basic law of social protection)
			O1-4	Food security & Nutrition	1.4.1	Prevalence of stunting (height for age <2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	2.2.1	IIMS/DHS (INE)	38% (2016)	30%
					1.4.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	2.1.2	INE FIES Report FAO SOFI	Moderate/Severe: 77.7% (2021) Severe: 30.4% (2021)	Moderate/Severe: 70.1% Severe: 21%
					1.4.3*	Number of governmental and non-governmental institutions having increased capacity to design, implement and fund policies preventing and reducing malnutrition and promoting healthy diets with UN	2.3*	Partners' Reports	UNICEF: 3 ministries (Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Fisheries) and 5 NGOs (CUAMM, PanAfricare, SAP, JAM, PIN)	UNICEF: 5 ministries (adding MASFAMU and MED) and 6 NGOs

Strategic Area	Outcome #	Outcome	Area code	Intervention area	Indicator # (Output indicator *)	Key indicators	Ref. SDGs global or UNSDG output indicator (with *)	MoV	Baseline value (year)	Target 2028 (end-term)
Strategic area 2. Peace Democratic Governance and Human Rights	Outcome 2	By 2028 more people, especially women, youth and the most vulnerable, participate in and benefit from more effective and inclusive democratic governance anchored in human rights, strengthening prevention capacities and promoting peace and security in the region	O2-1	Efficient, accountable and transparent public institutions at national and sub-national level	2.1.1	Number of Recommendations - FATF (Financial Action Task Force) and UNCAC (United Nations on Anti-corruption) - fully implemented		Country Report of the Review of implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption by Angola. ESAAMLG Mutual Evaluation Report	UNCAC (0 out of 22) UNCAC 2023 / Angola implemented (22 out of 40) recommendations of FATF 2023	12 UNCAC/40 FATF
					2.1.2	Percentage of the primary government budget and expenditures to social sectors.	16.6.1	OGE and Contas do Estado (Ministry of Finance)	Primary government - (2021): allocated: 40.1%; executed: 38.8%. (2022): allocated: 38.1% (2023): allocated: 43.7%	TBC
			O2-2	Rule of Law, human rights and access to justice	2.2.1	Percentage of unsentenced detainees as a proportion of the overall prison population, disaggregated by sex	16.3.2	National Prison Service (DNSP), and Prison Assessment	47% (2023), 2,3% (F) and 63% (M)	36% (2030)
					2.2.2	Percentage of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, disaggregated by sex	16.9.1	National Statistics Institute, INE (IDREA, IIMS/DHS and	38,3% (2019), male 38.5%, female 38.1%	40%
					2.2.3*	Quality of free and universal birth registration service within civil registration and vital statistics, in accordance with international	16.1*	Government documents	Medium	High
					2.2.4	Number of human rights reports completed in a timely manner		Inter -Sectoral Commission on the Preparation of National Human Rights Reports in Angola (CIERNDH) and civil society, Local Human Rights Committees	5 reports overdue : 1. Report on the Convention against Torture (CAT); 2. Report on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); 3. Report on the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women; 4. Report on the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination(CERD); 5. Report on the Convention on the Right of the Child (CRC)	Reporting fully up to date including 2 reports due in 2028.
					2.2.5	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	16.a.1	Office of the Ombudsman, Ministry of Justice	no NHRI	NHRI established
					2.2.6	Number of policies and strategies in place to promote and monitor gender equality and non-discrimination, including LGBTI people	5.1.1	National Directorate for Human Rights (MJDH), MASFAMU, CSOs, MEP, Ministry of Finance, UNDP	7 out of which 4 are expired	5
					2.2.7*	Existence of national or subnational mechanism to address discriminatory gender and social norms, stereotypes, practices and power relations at the individual, social and institutional levels related to gender equality and the empowerment of women, with	5.4*	National Directorate for Human Rights (MJDH), MASFAMU, CSOs, MEP, Ministry of Finance, UNDP	Yes (Work in progress)	Yes (work almost complete)
			O2-3	Peace and Security, including Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and Youth Peace and Security (YPS) agendas	2.3.1	Number of uniformed personnel deployed by Angola to UN operations abroad, including ratio of women.		DPO and Ministry of Defense	Angola is not a TCC / 2 police officers	Angola fully becomes a TCC with 30% women participation.
					2.3.2	Proportion of women and youth representation across the three branches of State and at local level.	5.5.1	MASFAMU, MAT, INE,	2023 - Female Parliamentary seats: 38%, Female Ministers (including minisers of state): 37%, Female Provincial Governors: 38% // 2021 - Female Municipal Administrators:	Average of 40% representation of women and youth
					2.3.3*	Extent that measures developed/ implemented with UN support advance women's and girl's leadership and equal participation in decision-making, with UN support, in: a) Public institutions; b) Elected positions, including parliaments; c) Judiciary; d) Private sector; e) Mediation, reconciliation and peacebuilding mechanisms; and f) National	5.3*	MASFAMU, MAT, INE, MIREX, Chamber of Commerce and Industry	2 = Work in progress	3 = Work almost complete

Strategic Area	Outcome #	Outcome	Area code	Intervention area	Indicator # (Output indicator *)	Key indicators	Ref. SDGs global or UNSDG output indicator (with *)	MoV	Baseline value (year)	Target 2028 (end-term)
Strategic area 3. Prosperity Economic Diversification and Sustainable Food Systems	Outcome 3	By 2028 more people, especially women, youth and the most vulnerable, participate in and benefit from more inclusive, diversified and sustainable economic growth.	O3-1	Enabling environment (policies/strategies/regulations)	3.1.1	N. of relevant policies, strategies, etc with TA and/or capacity building from the UN		MEP, MINDCOM, MINAGRIF	0	20
			O3-2	Inclusive value chains and access to markets, including to AfCFTA	3.2.1	MVA/GDP	9.2.1	WDI	5.17 % (2021)	9% (2025)
					3.2.2*	Number of people benefiting from income generating activities with UN support	1.5*	Project Reports	290,000 (2023)	Additional 564,000
					3.2.3	% of family and commercial farms led by women and youth	NDP	RAPP/FAO MINAGRIP's RCA	Women: Commercial farms 8% (2021) Family farms 31% (2021) Youth: Commercial farms 3.9% (2021) Family farms 29.7% (2021)	Women: Commercial farms 13% Family farms 41% Youth: Commercial farms 8.9% Family farms 39.7%
					3.2.4	Average agricultural area per family (hectare)	NDP	RAPP/FAO MINAGRIP's RCA	1.81 (2022)	1.88 (2027)
			O3-3	Skills development, innovation, and employment, entrepreneurship	3.3.1*	Number of people directly benefiting from improved access to skills and lifelong learning programmes, including for comprehensive	4.3*	Project Reports	ca 1,000 (2023)	110, 000
					3.3.2	Unemployment rate by sex, age and persons with disabilities	8.5.2	INE IEA	(4Q 2022) Angola: 29.6% Youth (15-24): 52.9 Urban: 38.5% Rural: 13.5%	TBC
					3.3.3	Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	8.3.1	INE, IEA	(4Q 2022) 80.5 % (national) 72.3 % (men); 91.3% (young males); 87.9% (women); 95.2% (young females);	(2028) 76% (national)
					3.3.4*	Number of private sector entities (including micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs)) with improved performance, business transactions, and/or income generation as a result of UN support	8.2*	Project Reports	0	10,000
			O3-4	Inclusive access to finance, infrastructure and technology	3.4.1	Number of people accessing inclusive, digital and innovative services leading to skills upgrading by sex	NDP	INE	0	15,000 (8,550 females, 6,450 males)
					3.4.2	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	8.10.2	BNA	(2015) 40% of the population (Female data tbc)	(2028) 44% of the population

Strategic Area	Outcome #	Outcome	Area code	Intervention area	Indicator # (Output indicator *)	Key indicators	Ref. SDGs global or UNSDG output indicator (with *)	MoV	Baseline value (year)	Target 2028 (end-term)				
Strategic area 4. Planet Climate Resilience and Sustainable Natural Resources Management	Outcome 4:	By 2028 more people, especially women, youth and the most vulnerable, benefit from sustainable management of the environment and natural resources and are resilient to disasters and climate change	O4-1	Climate commitments, data and services including clean energy change	4.1.1	Reduction of CO2eq emissions, through UN support	13.2*	Updates of the NDCs by the Ministry of Environment	99992 ktCO2e (2015)	82993 ktCO2e				
					4.1.2	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	7.2.1	Annual reports by the Ministry of Energy and Water	64% (2022)	73% (2028)				
					4.1.3*	Extent that policy measures are in place to enable the enhancement and/or implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement with UN support	13.1*	Updates of the NDCs by the Ministry of Environment	2 = work in progress (2023)	3 = work almost done%				
			O4-2	Biodiversity and conservation	4.2.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	15.1.1	Forest inventory by the Ministry of Agriculture and	(2020) 53.43% (66.61 million ha of forest)	54.78% (68.30 million ha of forest)				
					4.2.2*	Area of terrestrial and marine protected areas created or under improved management practices (%), supported by the UN	15.2*	Annual report by the Ministry of Environment	12.6%	19.8%				
			O4-3	Sustainable land and water management	4.3.1	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	2.4.1	Agricultural census (RAPP); forest inventory by the MINAGRIF; annual reports by the Ministry of Environment	Explorações Agrícolas Empresarias 310.107 ha (2021) Explorações Agrícolas Familiares 4.236.018 ha (2021)	Explorações Agrícolas Empresarias 372.128 ha Explorações Agrícolas Familiares 4.659.619 ha				
					4.3.2*	Number of government institutions having strengthened harvesting regulations and ending overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing or destructive fishing practices, evidence based	14.1*	Project reports and from Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	2-Ongoing support to: Serviço Nacional de Fiscalização Pesqueira e da Aquicultura (SNFPA); Instituto Nacional de Investigação Pesqueira (INIP)	TBC				
			O4-4	Disaster risk management	4.4.1*	Existence of a national disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategy adopted with UN support and implemented by the Government, in line with the Sendai Framework for DRR	13.3*	Annual reports by the Ministry of Interior	No	Yes				
			Key strategic enabler: PARTNERSHIPS - Effective multi-stakeholder partnerships that accelerate sustainable development for all				O5-1	Innovative financing of the SDG goals, investments and service delivery	5.1.1*	Data collection and analysis mechanisms/initiatives providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development, established/implemented with UN support	17.3*	Population and household surveys; DHS, sectorial administrative data, AFPs technical support on specific	Low	Moderate
								Disaster risk management	5.1.2*	Degree of alignment of national budgeting system with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that enable tracking of budget allocation for the SDGs, including through gender-responsive budgeting, supported by the UN	17.2*	MinFin OGE	Moderate	High

Annex II – UNCT Configuration

Entity Presence and operational model

Seq.	Entity	Representative office	Separate liaison/project office	Capacity embedded in RCO	Capacity embedded in another UN entity, please specify which	Through a regional, sub-regional or multi-country office	Through headquarters	Short-term technical support	Other
1	FAO	●	●		●	●	●		
2	IAEA		●				●	●	
3	IFAD	●			●	●	●	●	
4	ILO		●			●			
5	ITC						●	●	
6	IOM	●							
7	OHCHR					●			
8	UN WOMEN					●			
9	UNAIDS	●						●	
10	UNCDF					●	●		
11	UNCTAD						●		●
12	UNDP	●							
13	UNDRR					●			
14	UNECA					●			
15	UNEP					●			●
16	UNESCO		●			●	●		
17	UNFPA	●						●	
18	UNHABITAT					●		●	
19	UNHCR	●				●	●		
20	UNICEF	●							
21	UNIDO		●			●	●	●	
22	UNODC	●				●	●		
23	UNOPS	●	●			●		●	
24	WFP					●			
25	WHO	●				●	●	●	

Capacity overview

Outcome	Intervention areas (Indicative Outputs)	Entity																									
		FAO	IAEA	IFAD	ILO	ITC	IOM	OHCHR	UN WOMEN	UNAIDS	UNCDF	UNCTAD	UNDP	UNDRR	UNECA	UNEP	UNESCO	UNFPA	UNHABITAT	UNHCR	UNICEF	UNIDO	UNOCHA	UNODC	UNOPS	WFP	WHO
People (1): By 2028 more people, especially women, youth and the most vulnerable, use and have equitable access to quality social services delivered by effective institutions.	Transforming education		●				●					●				●	●		●	●						●	
	Health and WASH		●				●		●			●					●	●	●	●			●			●	
	Social Protection				●		●	●												●	●		●			●	
	Food security and nutrition	●	●	●			●	●												●	●					●	●
Peace (2): By 2028 more people, especially women, youth and the most vulnerable, participate in and benefit from more effective and inclusive democratic governance anchored in human rights, strengthening prevention capacities,	Efficient, accountable, and transparent institutions at national and sub-national level					●	●	●				●					●	●	●				●			●	
	Rule of Law, human rights and access to justice					●	●	●				●							●	●			●				
	Peace and Security, including Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and Youth						●	●				●				●		●	●				●				
Prosperity (3): By 2028 more people, especially women, youth and the most vulnerable, participate in and benefit from more inclusive, diversified and sustainable economic growth.	Enabling business environment	●		●			●	●			●								●								
	Skills development, innovation and employment, entrepreneurship	●		●	●		●	●		●	●	●						●	●	●	●			●	●		
	Inclusive access to finance, infrastructure, and technology	●		●	●		●	●			●	●							●		●		●				
	Inclusive value chains and access to markets, including to AfCFTA	●		●	●		●	●			●	●		●					●		●			●			
Planet (4): By 2028 more people, especially women, youth and the most vulnerable, benefit from sustainable management of the environment and natural resources and are resilient to disasters and climate change.	Climate commitments, data and services including clean energy change			●			●	●				●			●			●	●	●	●					●	
	Disaster risk management	●				●	●					●	●		●			●	●	●						●	
	Biodiversity and conservation	●		●			●									●			●	●			●				

Annex III – Funding Framework

Indicative Budget-Overall

Seq.	Agency/ Entity	Estimated core resources available (USD)	Estimated non-core resources available (USD)	Estimate funds to be mobilized (USD)	Total (USD)
1	FAO	5,007,700.00	-	60,000,000.00	65,007,700.00
2	IAEA	550,270.00	550,270.00	550,270.00	1,650,810.00
3	IFAD	127,500,000.00	-	61,500,000.00	189,000,000.00
4	ILO	-	5,200,000.00	5,000,000.00	10,200,000.00
5	ITC	50,000.00	50,000.00	500,000.00	600,000.00
6	IOM	-	1,650,000.00		1,650,000.00
7	OHCHR	90,000.00	10,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,100,000.00
8	UN WOMEN	-	-	-	-
9	UNAIDS	500,000.00	-	-	500,000.00
10	UNCDF	-	-	-	-
11	UNCTAD	-	-	14,770,000.00	14,770,000.00
12	UNDP	10,668,000.00	49,531,000.00	196,588,000.00	256,787,000.00
13	UNDRR	-	250,000.00	-	250,000.00
14	UNECA	-	-	-	-
15	UNEP	-	-	9,070,046.00	9,070,046.00
16	UNESCO	-	-	59,000,000.00	59,000,000.00
17	UNFPA	12,400,000.00	-	13,100,000.00	25,500,000.00
18	UNHABITAT	1,500,000.00	-	-	1,500,000.00
19	UNHCR	14,468,779.70	10,599,387.20	64,125,711.95	89,193,878.85
20	UNICEF	31,200,000.00		47,000,000.00	78,200,000.00
21	UNIDO	-	1,000,000.00	7,500,000.00	8,500,000.00
22	UNODC	500,000.00	-	20,000,000.00	20,500,000.00
23	UNOPS	250,000.00	-	20,000,000.00	20,250,000.00
24	WFP	-	-	-	-
25	WHO	33,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	66,000,000.00
		237,684,749.70	71,840,657.20	609,704,027.95	919,229,434.85

Indicative budget by outcome

Outcome 1-People

Agency/ Entity	Tentative available (USD)	Tentative additional required (Gap) (USD)	Total (USD)
FAO	120,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,120,000.00
IAEA	550,270.00	1,100,540.00	1,650,810.00
IFAD	-	-	-
ILO	5,200,000.00	5,000,000.00	10,200,000.00
ITC			-
IOM	-	-	-
OHCHR	-	250,000.00	250,000.00
UN WOMEN	-	-	-
UNAIDS	500,000.00	-	500,000.00
UNCDF			
UNCTAD	-	-	-
UNDP	45,663,000.00	130,330,000.00	175,993,000.00
UNDRR	-	-	-
UNECA	-	-	-
UNEP	-	-	-
UNESCO	-	58,500,000.00	58,500,000.00
UNFPA	8,700,000.00	8,900,000.00	17,600,000.00
UNHABITAT	100,000.00	-	100,000.00
UNHCR	2,335,352.61	39,636,285.65	41,971,638.26
UNICEF	22,200,000.00	40,400,000.00	62,600,000.00
UNIDO	-	-	-
UNODC	-	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
UNOPS	-	-	-
WFP	-	-	-
WHO	21,000,000.00	21,000,000.00	42,000,000.00
	106,368,622.61	309,116,825.65	415,485,448.26

Outcome 2-Peace

Agency/ Entity	Tentative available (USD)	Tentative additional required (Gap) (USD)	Total (USD)
FAO	-	-	-
IAEA	-	-	-
IFAD	-	-	-
ILO			-
ITC			-
IOM	1,600,000.00	-	1,600,000.00
OHCHR	100,000.00	250,000.00	350,000.00
UN WOMEN	-	-	-
UNAIDS	-	-	-
UNCDF			
UNCTAD	-	-	-
UNDP	-	1,431,000.00	1,431,000.00
UNDRR	-	-	-
UNECA	-	-	-
UNEP	-	-	-
UNESCO	-	500,000.00	500,000.00
UNFPA	3,700,000.00	4,200,000.00	7,900,000.00
UNHABITAT	500,000.00	-	500,000.00
UNHCR	5,225,021.34	3,356,895.65	8,581,916.99
UNICEF	6,100,000.00	5,600,000.00	11,700,000.00
UNIDO	-	-	-
UNODC	500,000.00	16,000,000.00	16,500,000.00
UNOPS	-	-	-
WFP	-	-	-
WHO	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
	18,725,021.34	32,337,895.65	51,062,916.99

Outcome 3-Prosperity

Agency/ Entity	Tentative available (USD)	Tentative additional required (Gap) (USD)	Total (USD)
FAO	2,285,700.00	6,000,000.00	8,285,700.00
IAEA	-	-	-
IFAD	127,500,000.00	61,500,000.00	189,000,000.00
ILO	-	-	-
ITC	100,000.00	500,000.00	600,000.00
IOM	-	-	-
OHCHR	-	250,000.00	250,000.00
UN WOMEN	-	-	-
UNAIDS	-	-	-
UNCDF			
UNCTAD	-	14,770,000.00	14,770,000.00
UNDP	9,000,000.00	36,473,000.00	45,473,000.00
UNDRR	-	-	-
UNECA	-	-	-
UNEP	-	-	-
UNESCO	-	-	-
UNFPA	-	-	-
UNHABITAT	300,000.00	-	300,000.00
UNHCR	10,329,396.61	15,632,530.65	25,961,927.26
UNICEF	900,000.00	500,000.00	1,400,000.00
UNIDO	-	4,950,000.00	4,950,000.00
UNODC	-	-	-
UNOPS	250,000.00	20,000,000.00	20,250,000.00
WFP	-	-	-
WHO	-	-	-
	150,665,096.61	160,575,530.65	311,240,627.26

Outcome 4-Planet

Agency/ Entity	Tentative available (USD)	Tentative additional required (Gap) (USD)	Total (USD)
FAO	2,602,000.00	52,000,000.00	54,602,000.00
IAEA			-
IFAD			-
ILO			-
ITC			-
IOM	50,000.00	-	50,000.00
OHCHR		250,000.00	250,000.00
UN WOMEN			-
UNAIDS			-
UNCDF			
UNCTAD			-
UNDP	668,000.00	33,222,000.00	33,890,000.00
UNDRR	250,000.00	-	250,000.00
UNECA			-
UNEP	4,535,023.00	4,535,023.00	9,070,046.00
UNESCO			-
UNFPA			-
UNHABITAT	600,000.00	-	600,000.00
UNHCR	7,178,396.34	5,500,000.00	12,678,396.34
UNICEF	2,000,000.00	500,000.00	2,500,000.00
UNIDO	1,000,000.00	2,550,000.00	3,550,000.00
UNODC	-	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
UNOPS			-
WFP			-
WHO	11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	22,000,000.00
	29,883,419.34	111,557,023.00	141,440,442.34

Annex IV – Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan

Seq.	Activity	Responsible result group	Lead UN agency/entity	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
I	Monitoring							
1	Conduct joint field monitoring and learning visits to implementing partners	PMT	RCO	●	●	●	●	●
2	Gather and analyze data against UNSDCF outputs and outcomes indicators	OG, M&E						
3	Develop and update UNSDCF risk management plan	OG	RCO	●				
4	Support the National Statistical Office (NSO) to conduct national surveys (e.g. DHS, house and population, etc)	UNCT, PMT						
5	Jointly with NSO identify areas to strengthen the technical capacity of the NSO	UNCT, M&E	RCO	●	●	●	●	●
6	Review and update the Common Country Analysis (CCA)	UNCT	RCO	●	●	●	●	●
II	Review and reporting							
1	Conduct Joint Steering Committees	UNCT	RC	●	●	●	●	●
2	UNSCDF annual performance review	OG	RCO	●	●	●	●	●
3	Load JWP's and other data into UN INFO	M&E	RCO					
4	Prepare the UN country annual results report	M&E	RCO	●	●	●	●	●
5	Conduct joint assessments, studies and diagnosis on thematic topics to inform policy adoption and support interventions	UNCT, PMT		●	●	●	●	●
6	Conduct Gender and Youth scorecard analysis in alignment with SWAP	OG	RCO	●		●		
7	Support National Voluntary Reviews	UNCT, PMT	RCO		●			●
III	Evaluation							
1	Conduct independent evaluation of the UNSDCF and develop management response	PMT	RCO					●
2	Conduct independent evaluation of the individual UN entities CPDs	UNCT						●
IV	Learning							
1	Document and analyze emerging lessons, throughout the programme cycle							

Annex V – UNSDCF Legal Annex

The Legal Annex references the principal UN Agreements which, together with the General Convention and/or the Specialized Agencies Convention as applicable, form the primary existing legal basis for the relationship between the Government and each UN System Organization for supporting the country to deliver on the Cooperation Framework (2024 to 2028). The legal instruments and UN Agreements referenced in the Legal Annex are non-exhaustive and without prejudice to any other legal instruments the Government may enter, including additional agreements with UN System Organizations for the purpose of their activities in the country.

1. Whereas the Government of Angola (the “Government”) has entered into the agreements listed below with the United Nations, including its Funds, Programmes and other subsidiary organs, and other organizations of the United Nations system (“UN System Organizations”), which are applicable to their programme activities in Angola (the “UN Agreements”) under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (the “Cooperation Framework”);

2. Whereas the UN Agreements, together with the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946 (the “General Convention”) and/or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21 November 1947 (the “Specialized Agencies Convention”) as applicable, form the primary existing legal basis for the relationship between the Government and each UN System Organization for supporting the country to deliver on the Cooperation Framework, and are non-exhaustive and without prejudice to any other legal instruments the Government may enter into, including additional agreements with UN System Organizations for the purpose of their activities in the country:

a) **With the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**, a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country, which was signed by the Government and UNDP (the “Standard Basic Assistance Agreement” or “SBAA”) on 2nd of February 1977. This Cooperation Framework, together with a joint results group work plan specifying UNDP programme activities further to this Cooperation Framework (which shall form part of this Cooperation Framework and is incorporated herein by reference), constitute together a “project document” as referred to in the SBAA. The implementing partner and UNDP will sign a project agreement containing the specific arrangements for each project further to the relevant project document.

b) **With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)**, a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 24 January 1994.

c) **With the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**, a Country Co-operation Agreement concluded between the Government and UNHCR on 18 February 1977.

d) **With the World Food Programme (WFP)**, a Basic Agreement signed by the Government and WFP signed on 2 December 1980.

e) **With the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)**, the Agreement to establish IFAD Office in Angola signed on 15 June 2022.

f) **With the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**, a Basic Agreement signed by the Government and UNFPA on 29 October 2015.

g) **With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**, an Agreement for the establishment of the FAO Representation in Angola concluded between the Government and FAO on 14 February 2018.

h) **With the World Health Organization (WHO)**, a Basic Agreement for the Provision of Technical Advisory Assistance was signed by the Government and WHO on 21 May 1976.

i) **With the International Organization for Migration (IOM)**, the Agreement between Angola and the IOM concerning the legal position, privileges and immunities of the Organization in Angola concluded between the Government and IOM on 07 December 1994.

j) **With the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)**, a Basic Agreement concluded between the Government of the Republic of Angola and UNCDF on 13 March 1982.

k) **With the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)**, the Agreement to establish IFAD Office in Angola signed by the Government and IFAD on 15 June 2022.

3. **With respect to all UN System Organizations**, assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions, decisions, rules, and procedures of each UN System Organization.

4. Without prejudice to the above, the Government shall:

- (i) apply to each UN System Organization and its property, funds, assets, officials, and experts on mission the provisions of the General Convention and/or the Specialized Agencies Convention; and
- (ii) accord to each UN System Organization, its officials and other persons performing services on behalf of that UN System Organization, the privileges, immunities, and facilities set out in the UN Agreement applicable to such UN System Organization.

5. United Nations Volunteers performing services on behalf of a UN System Organization shall be entitled to the privileges and immunities accorded to officials of such UN System Organization.

6. Any privileges, immunities and facilities granted to a UN System Organization under the Cooperation Framework shall be no less favorable than those granted by the Government to any other UN System Organization signatory of the Cooperation Framework.

7. Without prejudice to the UN Agreements, the Government shall be responsible for dealing with any claims which may be brought by third parties against any of the UN System Organizations and their officials, experts on mission or other persons performing services on their behalf, and shall hold them harmless in respect of any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the Cooperation Framework, except where it is mutually agreed by the Government and the relevant UN System Organization(s) that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that UN System Organization, or its officials, or persons performing services.

8. Nothing in or relating to this Cooperation Framework shall be deemed:

- (i) a waiver, express or implied, of the privileges and immunities of any UN System Organization; or
- (ii) the acceptance by any UN System Organization of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising from this Cooperation Framework, whether under the General Convention or the Specialized Agencies Convention, the UN Agreements, or otherwise, and no provisions of this Cooperation Framework shall be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, that is inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.

Annex VI- Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT)

The HACT-specific mechanisms apply only to those UN system entities following HACT procedures.

All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the Work Plans (WPs) agreed between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

Cash transfers for activities detailed in work plans (WPs) can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner:
 - a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
 - b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement);
2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;
3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UN system agencies shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts. Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be refunded or programmed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by the UN system agencies may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate. The Implementing Partner may participate in the selection of the consultant.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, the UN system agencies shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by the UN system agencies and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner in within a timeframe defined by each agency's guidelines.

In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, the UN system agencies shall proceed with the payment within a timeframe defined by each agency's guidelines.

The UN system agencies shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third-party vendor. Where the UN system agencies and other UN system agency provide cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN system agencies.

A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the work plan (WP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that UN organizations will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request, and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.

Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities and within the timeframe as agreed in the work plans (WPs) only.

Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs) and ensuring that reports on the utilization of all received cash are submitted to UN organizations within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the UN system agency financial and other related rules and system agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

In the case of international NGO/CSO and IGO Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs) and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UN organizations within six months after receipt of the funds.

To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from [UN organization] will provide UN system agency or its representative with timely access to:

- all financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UN system agency, together with relevant documentation.
- all relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and UN organizations. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:

- Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.
- Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the UN organizations that provided cash so that the auditors include these statements in their final audit report before submitting it to UN organizations.
- Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.
- Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN system agencies on a quarterly basis (or as locally agreed).

The audits will be commissioned by the UN system agencies and undertaken by private audit services.

Annex VII- Acronyms and abbreviations

ACHPR	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AfDB	African Development Bank
APR	Annual Performance Review
BOS	Business Operations Strategy
CCA	Common Country Analysis
CDP	Committee for Development Policy
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CF	Cooperation Framework
CNE	National Electoral Commission (Comissão Nacional Eleitoral)
CPAC	Committee on Public Affairs and Communication
CPDH	Provincial Committees for Human Rights (Comités Provinciais de Direitos Humanos)
CRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities
CREL	Centre for Extrajudicial Dispute Resolution (Centro de Resolução Extrajudicial de Litígios)
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DaO	Delivering as One
DMT	Disaster Management Team
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
ENAC	National Strategy for Climate Change (2018
EU	European Union
EVI	Economic Vulnerability Index
FACE	Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GANRHI	Global Alliance of the National Human Rights Institutions
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GNI	Gross National Income
GNP	Gross National Product
GoA	Government of Angola
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
HAI	Human Asset Index
HDI	Human Development Index
HDP	Humanitarian-Development-Peace
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRBA	Human Rights
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICGLR	International Conference of the Great Lakes Region
IGAE	General Inspectorate of State Administration (Inspecção Geral da Administração do Estado)
IIMS	Multiple Indicator and Health Survey (Inquérito de Indicadores Múltiplos de Saúde)
ILO	International Labour Organization

IMF	International Monetary Fund
INDH	National Institute for Human Rights (Instituto Nacional de Direitos Humanos)
INE	National Institute for Statistics (Instituto Nacional de Estatística)
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework
INLS	National Institute for the Fight against AIDS (Instituto Nacional de Luta contra a SIDA)
iSDG	integrated Sustainable Development Goals
ITC	International Trade Centre
JSC	Joint Steering Committee
JWPs	Joint Workplans
LDC	Least Developed Country
LGBTIQ+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex
LHRC	Local Human Rights Committees
LNOB	Leave No One Behind
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAF	Management and Accountability Framework
MAS	Municipalization of Social Action
MASFAMU	Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women
MAT	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Reform of the State
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MEP	Ministry of Economy and Planning
MGM	Ministry of Geology and Mines
MINAGRIF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MINAMB	Ministry of the Environment
MIND	Ministry of Industry
MININT	Ministry of the Interior
MINOTH	Ministry of Territorial Planning and Housing
MIREX	Ministry of Foreign Relations
MJDH	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights
MJUV	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSO	National Statistical Office
OACPS	Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States
OCB	Community Organisations
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OG	Outcome Groups
OGE	General State Budget (Orçamento Geral do Estado)
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OIBC	Opportunity and Issue-based Coalition
OMT	Operations Management Team
PMG	Programme Management Group
PMT	Programme Management Team
PNIEG	National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity (Política Nacional para a Igualdade e Equidade de Género)
PREI	Program for the Reconversion of the Informal Economy (Programa de Reconversão da Economia Informal)

R&D	Research and Development
RC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
RCP	Regional Collaborative Platform
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SC	Steering Committee
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEZ	Special Economic Zones
SINASAN	National System of Food and Nutrition Security
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
STI	Science, Technology and Information
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UN	United Nations
UN	
HABITAT	United Nations Habitat
UNCCPR	United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNDS	United Nations Development System
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNGCI	United Nations Global Compact Initiative
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WBG	World Bank Group
WFP	World Food Programme
WG	Working Groups
WPS	Women Peace and Security