ACEPA ANNUAL MEETING

UN Resident Coordinator in Angola
Luanda, 19 February 2020
CONTEXT OF ANGOLA

- Political stability.
- Political will
- Fight Against corruption
- Commitment for human rights
- Decentralization - establishment of local government - *autarquias*
- Widening of Political space - participation
- Establishing national systems in a context of emergencies (droughts – polio – coronavirus)
- Capacities for governance (individual, organizational and institutional)

Economic and Social Challenges:
Poverty & inequalities

- Incidence of the national poverty, 41%
- International poverty line in 2019 – PPP 45.7%
- Total population affected by poverty, 11,947,270
  - Urban areas, 5,303,459
  - Rural areas, 6,643,811
- Gini Coefficient increased from 0.43 in 2018 to 0.51 in 2019

Fonte: INE, IDREA 2018-2019
• Unemployment is higher in youth 52,4%
• Men are more affected 53,5%

Source: INE, IDREA 2018-2019
MULTIMENSIONAL POVERTY BY MUNICIPALITY

- 65/164 municipalities show poverty incidence equal or above 90%.
- In this municipalities 9/10 people are multidimensionally poor.
- The poverty incidence is lower in the coast.
- The intensity is lower in North –West region of the Country.
- The least poor municipality is Luanda at Luanda Province with MPI of 0,029 and the poorest is the Curoca Municipality in Cunene with MPI of 0,753.

Source: INE, MPI 2019
GRADUATION OF ANGOLA FROM THE LDC STATUS

- Graduation of Angola is inhibited by low Human Asset and high Economic Vulnerability
- Poor Human Asset Index is affected by slow growth in Adult literacy and Gross Secondary School Enrollent

Source: CDP (2018a)
• High Economic Vulnerability is a result of the concentration of the economy on the oil oil sector.
In 2020, almost 2 in 3 people (65.3%) will be under 24 years old and almost 80% of the population will be under 35 years old.

On average, 1 in 3 young Angolans lives in poverty.
Sustainable Development Goals

Of the 244 indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals, 68 provide information, directly or clearly, relevant to youth development.

There are 18 others that provide information highly relevant to youth. These indicators include topics of major importance to youth, such as:

- Education
- Employment
- Fight against hunger and poverty
- Health
- Environment

- Justice
- Gender Equality
- Democracy
- Migration
- ICT
In September 2019, one in two young Angolans (53.8\%) aged between 15 and 24 years old is unemployed, about 2.3 million people.

Female unemployment (30.3\%) is higher than male unemployment (27.5\%).
A large proportion of the population has informal jobs, living in a situation of constant job insecurity and economic and social vulnerability.
More and more young people are attending school and have access to education. Today about 56% of young people aged 15-24 attend school.
68 children in every 1,000 live births die before celebrating their fifth birthday.

Also, between 2001-2005 and 2011-2015, infant and juvenile mortality reduced from 145 to 68 deaths per 1,000 live births.
In 2015-2016, 22% of women aged 15-49 years experienced physical violence in the last 12 months and 5% suffered sexual violence.

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have suffered physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months by age groups

Fonte de dados: INE, IIMS-2015-2016
FRAMEWORK OF UN’S WORK IN ANGOLA

Sustainable Development Goals. 2015 - 2030

UNDAF. 2015 - 2019

UNSDCF 2020 - 2022

National Development Plan
2013 - 2017

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
### UNSDCF 2020-2022

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#### Cooperation Framework 2020 – 2022

- **Human rights**
- **Adolescents and youth**
- **Gender equality and women’s empowerment**
- **Community resilience and environmental sustainability**
By 2022, Angola's population, particularly the most vulnerable, has greater access to quality social services and integrated productive services; a diversified economy generates decent employment and income, aiming at poverty reduction.

By 2022, the vulnerable population is resilient to climate change and disaster risk with sustainable and inclusive production; planning and management of territory, cities, natural resources and the environment.

By 2022, adolescents, youth, women and the most vulnerable are prioritized in social, economic, cultural and environmental policies and programs, including in humanitarian contexts.

By 2022, citizens participate and monitor governance, everyone has access to justice and observed human rights, in an environment of peace and regional security.
New generation of UNCT with a reinforced role for the UN Resident Coordination System, regional mechanisms strategies, strategic guidance for the attainment of the SDGs, monitoring the achievement of results and goals, global compact and financing.

Cost effective interventions for the SDGs

Partnerships: CSO, Privado, Academia, Parcte sector, development

Regional Mechanisms (UA, SADC, CPLP…)

Statistics & best practices

Financing SDGs

UNCT Configuration

UN REFORM (A/RES/72/279)
TOOLS FOR THE YOUTH AND THE SDGS

United Nations Youth Strategy

It aims to expand global, regional and national actions to meet the needs of young people, realize their rights and explore their possibilities as agents of change.

https://www.un.org/youthenvoy/youth-un/

SDGs in Action app

It was developed to highlight the Sustainable Development Goals and raise awareness of the global task list to end poverty, reduce inequalities and combat climate change

https://sdgsinaction.com/
CONTRIBUTION OF UN AND PARTNERS FOR DEVELOPMENT

- Current total investment of UN & Partners amounts to USD 3 065 Millions;
- Projects covering sectors of: a) Energy; b) Climate resilience, c) Agriculture, d) Water and sanitation, and e) Demining.
Alignment of public and private investment to achieving SDGs

Product: Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF)

• **Key Activities on public investment:**
  • Alignment between the NDP 2018-2022, SDGs and budgeting (RIA 52%)
  • National dialogue on the budget allocation: OGE, extra-budgetary, IFI loans, grants
  • Review the financing systems and monitoring re: cash transfers, employment and skills, local economic development and agriculture).
  • Establish framework for Gender-Sensitive Budgeting

• **Key Activities on private sector investment**
  • National dialogue on key priorities for impact investments in Angola and developing the processes for establishing a national portfolio of bankable projects.
  • Review of legal and institutional framework to promote innovative financing mechanisms, mecenate etc
  • Produce stories with national media on at least three vetted early impact investments.
PROPOSAL FOR THE OIL SECTOR TO ENGAGE WITH UN

- UN and Oil Sector to explore ways for strengthening partnership
- Increase engagement in advocating for SDGs at the highest level
- Implementation of Global Compact facility in Angola
- Increase footprint in the developing locally owned project by the communities in the areas of poverty reduction, health and WASH
- Environment: mitigation & adaption climate change – biodiversity/parks
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