

ANGOLA
**Voluntary National
Review II 2025**
of the Implementation
of the 2030 Agenda
for Sustainable
Development



GOVERNO DE
ANGOLA



**INDEPENDÊNCIA
NACIONAL DE ANGOLA**
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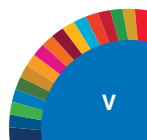
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Opening Statement

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Angola João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço



In 2025, our country will celebrate 50 years of independence and, for the second time, present its Voluntary National Review on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, reaffirming our commitment to its effective implementation.

Angola has undertaken deep structural reforms aimed at consolidating the democratic rule of law and ensuring a path of sustainable and inclusive development. The fight against corruption, the pursuit of macroeconomic stability, and social development constitute fundamental pillars of this transformation.

As a result of reforms aimed at diversifying the economic structure, the Angolan economy has regained growth momentum in a sustained and inclusive manner, with a priority on improving food and nutrition security and advancing human capital development. In 2024, the Gross Domestic Product grew by 4.4 percent—the highest growth rate in the past ten years. In the social sector, the National Human Capital Development Plan was approved, aiming to align training opportunities and qualifications with the needs of the national labour market.

At the same time, we have made significant investments in the social sector, which have contributed to reductions in maternal and child mortality rates and in the number of children outside the education system.

At the regional level, we continue to demonstrate a strong commitment to peace and stability in Africa, and to regional integration.

The progress achieved thus far encourages us to face the remaining challenges with determination. Nevertheless, we will continue to strengthen the social protection network through initiatives such as the Integrated Programme for Local Development and Combating Poverty, and the Programme for Strengthening Social Protection (Kwenda).

We will also continue to promote sustained economic growth through infrastructure that supports the productive sector, such as the Lobito Corridor, which is key to regional economic integration.

To address the effects of climate change, the country will continue to implement the National Climate Change Strategy and the Programme to Combat the Effects of Drought, with the goal of increasing climate resilience, particularly in the southern region of Angola.

Economic diplomacy must continue with equal vigour, seeking to leverage Angola's chairing of the African Union amid an uncertain and unfavourable international context.

The Republic of Angola reaffirms its commitment to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. We are committed to strengthening the means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and to revitalising partnerships that will allow us to achieve these goals effectively and inclusively. We also remain resolute in our efforts to combat poverty, promote environmental sustainability, and build a more just and inclusive society for all.

Note from the United Nations in Angola

**Her Excellency the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Angola
Zahira Virani**



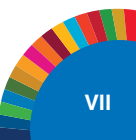
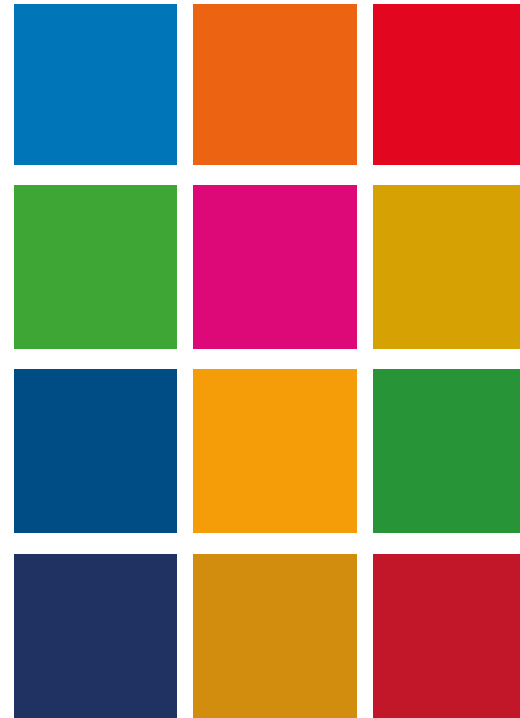
In 2025, the year Angola celebrates 50 years of independence, the country presents its second Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, reaffirming its commitment to a voluntary, inclusive, and participatory follow-up and review process.

This VNR reflects Angola’s significant strides in structural reform, social investment, and economic resilience. With a 4.4 per cent GDP growth in 2024—the highest in a decade—tangible progress is visible in education, health, food security, and social protection. The government’s commitment to aligning national planning instruments with the SDGs is evident in the Long-Term Strategy “Angola 2050” and the National Development Plan 2023–2027.

The process has been inclusive and participatory, with the SDG Platform bringing together government, civil society, private sector, and development partners. This model of multi-actor engagement strengthens national ownership and deepens accountability.

Challenges remain—especially around climate resilience, data systems, and productive inclusion—but the country’s leadership at the continental level, currently chairing the African Union, underscores its commitment to shaping Africa’s future.

The United Nations in Angola is proud to accompany this effort. We remain fully engaged in supporting the government and people of Angola to deliver on the promise of the 2030 Agenda—for dignity, equality, and sustainability for all.



Highlights

In 2025, the year in which it celebrates 50 years of independence, Angola presents its second Voluntary National Review (VNR) on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, reaffirming its commitment to the voluntary, inclusive and participatory follow-up and review process. Under the leadership of His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Angola, João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, and with the support of the United Nations System, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Platform was established, a multi-stakeholder dialogue forum that contributed to the drafting of the VNR, involving public institutions, civil society, academia and the private sector.

National process and status of SDGs implementation

The country has carried out far-reaching structural reforms that have contributed to the consolidation of the democratic rule of law, macroeconomic stability and social development. In 2024, Angola's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 4.4 per cent, signaling a sustained economic recovery. Significant investments in the education and health sectors have resulted in tangible gains, including reducing maternal and child mortality and extending school coverage.

Integrated response to the 2030 Agenda and the principle of leaving no-one behind

The government has promoted integrated and intersectoral approaches that reflect the interconnected and indivisible nature of the SDGs, fostering improved political and technical coordination. The implementation of public policies and strategic plans has aimed to maximise synergies and promote coherence between the Agenda's goals. The promotion of sustained economic growth through infrastructure that supports the productive sector has been advancing, as

illustrated by the Lobito Corridor, which is fundamental for regional economic integration within the framework of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). The expansion and consolidation of social protection, namely through the Integrated Programme for Local Development and Combating Poverty and the Kwenda Programme for Strengthening Social Protection, has been a priority, with a focus on the most vulnerable populations, especially in regions affected by climate change.

Good practices and lessons learnt

Highlights include: (i) firm political leadership and the fight against corruption as catalysts for institutional transformation; (ii) training policies aligned with market needs, with the National Human Capital Development Plan standing out; and (iii) Angola's active regional role in promoting peace and stability, namely by chairing the African Union's Peace and Security Council, thus contributing to continental integration.

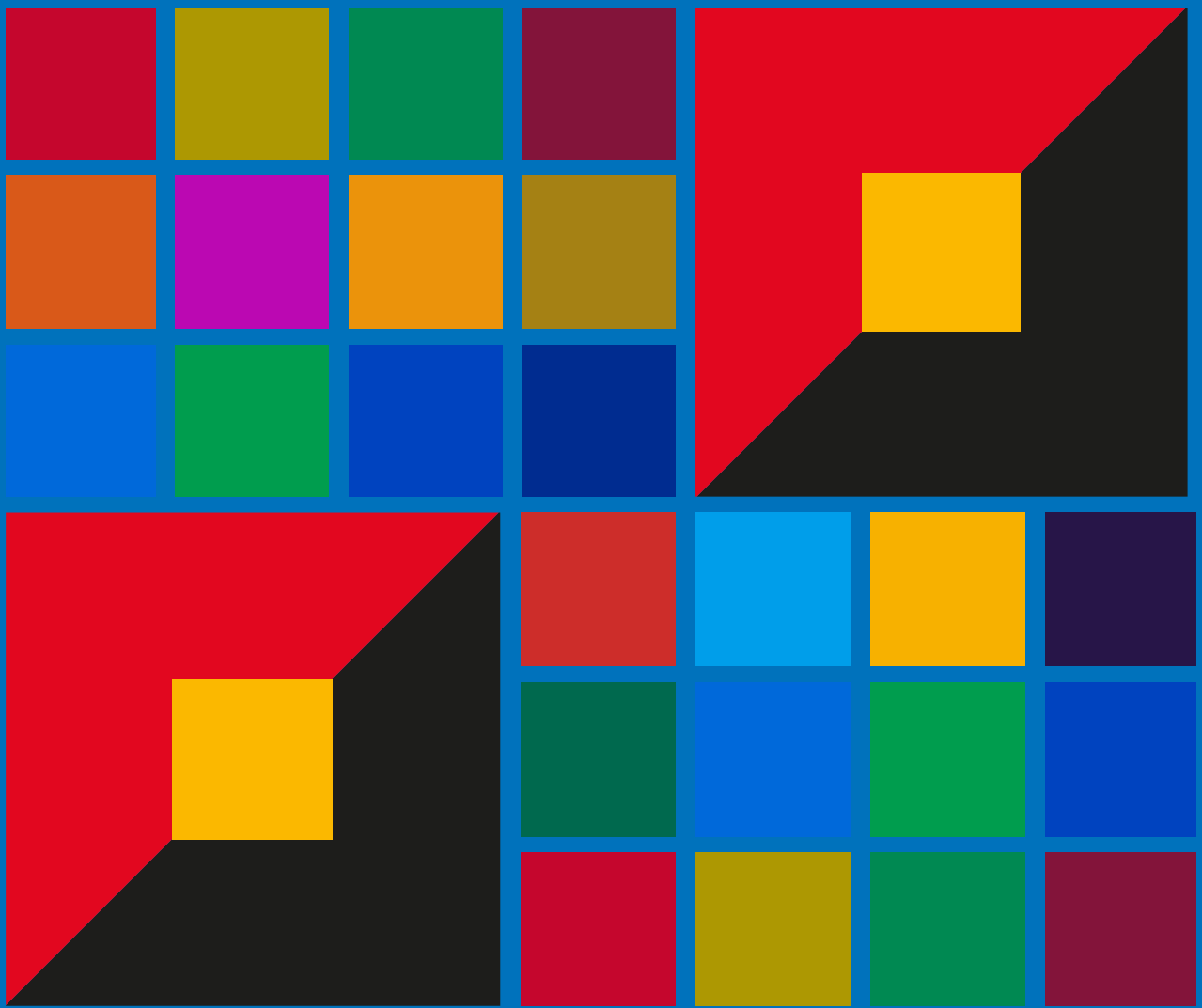
Persistent challenges

Angola faces challenges in terms of climate resilience, integrated statistical systems and productive inclusion. These areas are priorities for exchanging experiences and good practices with other countries and development partners, within the framework of implementing the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in compliance with the Paris Agreement.

Support needs

The country identifies the following support needs as essential: (i) access to climate finance and investment in sustainable infrastructure; (ii) strengthening technical capacity and data-driven management; and (iii) promoting partnerships for innovation, digitalisation, and economic inclusion, which are critical to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.





1. Introduction

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in September 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly through Resolution A/RES/70/1, includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) successors to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which cover diverse but interconnected areas.

The SDGs cover three dimensions of sustainability - social, economic and environmental. The 2030 Agenda highlights the principle of leaving no one behind and the eradication of poverty, which is SDG 1. It advocates for a new global partnership, based on a spirit of solidarity, cooperation and mutual responsibility, putting people at the centre of development. It is an action plan for People, Planet and Prosperity, which also aims to strengthen universal peace and global partnerships.

The SDGs have a strong alignment with the African Union's Agenda 2063¹. The SDGs that align more closely with the objectives of Agenda 2063 are SDG 2 - Zero Hunger, SDG 5 - Gender Equality, SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy, and SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions. The post-2015 African Common Position on the Development Agenda bridges the gap between the 2030 and 2063 agendas.

The Angola 2050 Long-Term Strategy is the main global vision document for Angola and delineates its role at the international level. It is organised around five priority strategic axes. The 2023-2027 National Development Plan (NDP) operationalises the Angola 2050 vision during this period, establishing priority

development axes, integrating 16 specific policies and programmes, implemented through activities and/or projects. In addition to adhering to a series of international conventions and treaties on specific aspects of sustainable development, Angola is a signatory to the main international agreements focusing on sustainable development.

In terms of linkages with the SDGs, the methodology used for the 2023-2027 NDP was based on the United Nations guidance for aligning National Development Plans with the SDGs². Of the Plan's 284 priorities, 212 have a direct impact on achieving the SDG targets, representing 74.6 per cent of all priorities. In addition, the NDP is complemented by a set of seven development filters that are supposed to accelerate the impact of the development process and are aligned with the SDGs and the principle of leaving no one behind, including gender equality, vulnerable communities, youth, environmental sustainability and employment.

The Republic of Angola has committed itself not only to the implementation of the SDGs, but also to the robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda (paragraphs 72-77 of the 2030 Agenda). This commitment represents a fundamental contribution to its achievement, helping countries to maximise and monitor progress in implementation, ensuring that no one is left behind. In line with this commitment, Angola completed its first VNR, presented in 2021 during the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

¹ UNECA (2017) Integrating Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into national development plans: Emerging issues for African least developed countries. Addis Ababa: Economic Commission for Africa.

² Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) of the Alignment of National Development Plan with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



At this meeting, the country presented a national review of the implementation of the SDGs and identified lessons learnt to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In 2025, Angola prepared a new VNR, once again integrating governmental and non-governmental sectors and stakeholders in a collaborative and participatory effort.

The drafting of the VNR is in itself a valuable opportunity to disseminate the SDGs in Angola, both among governmental and non-governmental organisations and, above all, among the population. To this end, various activities have been carried out, in addition to participatory meetings, within the framework of the SDG Platform, which has been responsible for drafting the VNR. Under the leadership of the Presidency of

the Republic and the coordination of the Ministry of Planning, in collaboration with the United Nations System in Angola, a platform for monitoring the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals was established in June 2020.

In 2025, as part of the SDG Platform, working groups were set up, led jointly by members of the Angolan government, the United Nations, development partners and non-governmental organisations, academia and other national institutions in charge of coordinating data collection and analysis on a selected set of SDGs. Among the initiatives of the platform, the following stand out: discussion and working meetings, outreach in the media, translation of the SDGs and dissemination in national languages, the development of the SDGs Investor Map, and the study on SDG accelerators and financing needs.

2. Methodology and Review Preparation Process

The preparation of the VNR followed the methodology proposed by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) for 2025³, as well as the updated guidelines for presentations at the HLPF⁴. The work was coordinated by the Ministry of Planning (MINPLAN), in partnership with the coordination of the United Nations System in Angola, involving governmental and non-governmental actors, members of the SDG Platform, in data collection and revision throughout the process.

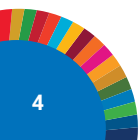
The various stakeholders - government, private sector, civil society, academia - contributed both to the collection of data on the SDG indicators and

to the drafting of the VNR, by attending the regular meetings organised by the groups, participating in the three workshops organised during the preparation of the VNR and sharing and reviewing the main documents of the Review.

The SDG Platform for the preparation of the VNR was organised internally into five technical working groups: People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace and Partnerships, each responsible for assessing and analysing the 17 SDGs. While ensuring synergies among the working groups during the review drafting process—paying attention to the interlinkages between the SDGs—each group focused on its assigned goals, as described below.

³ UNDESA, 2020.
⁴ United Nations, 2025.

Table 1 Working groups and covered SDGs





As part of the data collection and compilation system, the groups developed mechanisms for sharing information, discussing and monitoring progress, namely by holding regular meetings and presenting progress to MINPLAN. Between January and April 2025, the groups collected evidence from the National Statistics Institute (INE), ministries and other relevant entities, promoting a systematic sharing of progress and challenges related to data collection and compilation.

One of the main challenges Angola faces in drafting the VNR is the limited availability of disaggregated quantitative and qualitative data that, on the one hand, align with the SDG indicators and, on the other, are updated regularly and systematically. Another significant challenge is the restricted access to public information and periodic reporting on the activities of various government sectors that contribute to the achievement of the SDGs—although the regular review of the NDP does provide data for some indicators.

The reviews carried out by the United Nations between 2020 and 2025 of the SDG indicators

were aimed at reformulating, eliminating and/or introducing new indicators. The assessment framework now includes 251 global indicators, of which 234 are unique, without duplication, and these are organised into two tiers, depending on the availability of data and the level of methodological development.

Given the limited availability of data—particularly with regard to its systematic collection and compilation over time—the preparation of Angola’s second VNR required a critical review of the baseline, which was established as the first report, published in 2021.

A significant portion of the key indicators is based on national surveys and administrative data. In the absence of data in these sources, the VNR draws on various alternative sources and the use of proxy data, as well as information obtained through studies still under finalisation.

The presentation of data and analysis for each of the SDGs is organised across the thematic chapters: People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace, and Partnerships.

3. National Policies

The 2023–2027 National Development Plan (NDP) was prepared using a methodology based on the United Nations guidance for aligning National Development Plans with the SDGs. In the NDP, 212 out of 284 priorities are aimed at positively contributing to the achievement of the SDG targets, representing 74.6 per cent of the Plan’s total priorities.

According to the 2023–2027 NDP, impact indicators quantify the economic and social progress envisioned for Angola in the long term—as defined in the Long-Term Strategy—as well as the sustainability and benefits of the investments made. These indicators are shared with other development partners and national and international agencies in the spirit of the 17 SDGs.

Based on the priorities of the 2023–2027 NDP and consultations with various ministerial departments, the study Accelerating the SDGs in Angola, which uses the iSDG model, identified the sectors of health, education, social protection, electricity, agriculture, climate action, and water and sanitation as “accelerators” of the SDGs through 2030. Additional investment in these areas would result in significant progress toward achieving the SDGs by 2030.

The analysis of alignment among the Long-Term Strategy 2050, the 2023–2027 NDP, and the 2030 Agenda highlights the government’s strong focus on the economy, health, education, and infrastructure, as illustrated in Table 3.

Table 2 NDP priorities with an impact on the SDGs

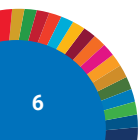
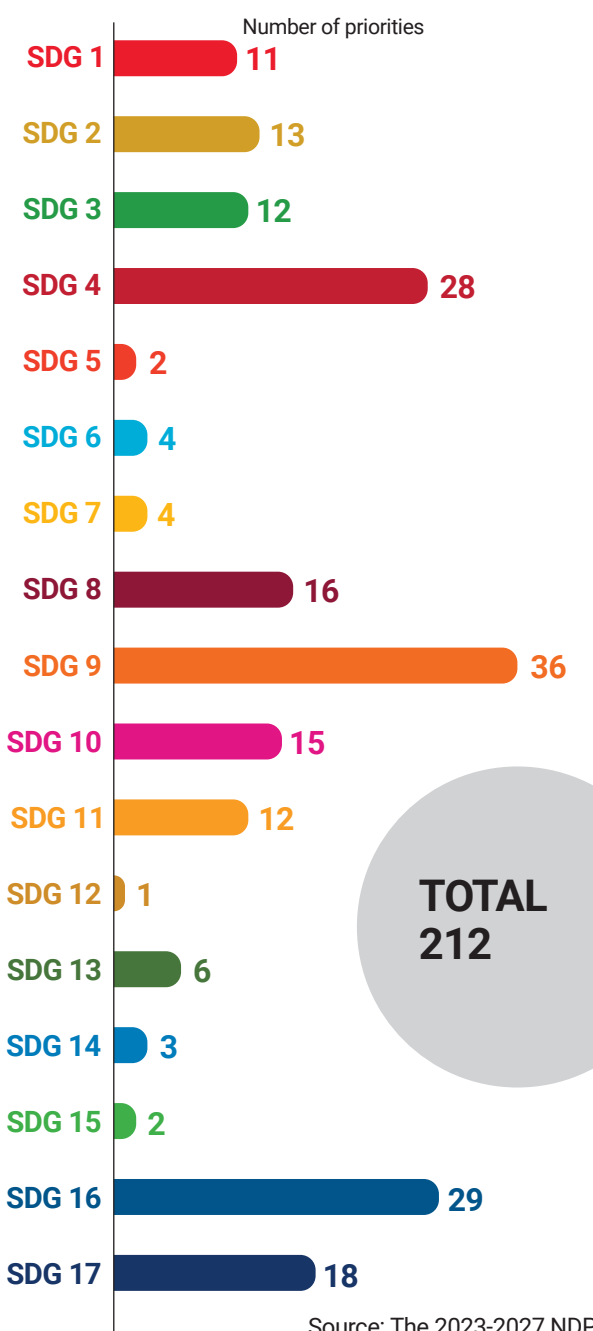
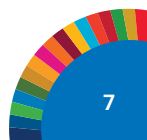


Table 3 Alignment of Angola ELP 2050, 2023-2027 NDP and SDGs

Strategy 2050		The 2023-2027 NDP		2030 Agenda																
Axes	Economic and social areas	Strategic axes	Policies	SDGs in the 2023-2027 NDP																
<p>Axis 1 A society that values and enhances its human capital</p>	Health Education Youth Science and innovation Culture Sport Media	<p>Axis 1 Consolidate peace and the democratic rule of law, continue to reform the state, justice, public administration, the media and freedom of expression and civil society</p>	State Modernisation Policy	16																
						<p>Axis 2 A modern and competitive infrastructure</p>	<p>Axis 2 Promote the balanced and harmonious development of the territory</p>	Spatial Planning Policy	11											
											<p>Axis 3 A diversified and prosperous economy</p>	<p>Axis 3 Promote the development of human capital, expanding access to health services, knowledge and technical and scientific skills, promote culture and sport and foster entrepreneurship and innovation</p>	Education, Youth, Employment and Innovation Policy Health Policy Cultural Policy Sports Policy	3 4 5 8 9 10						
																<p>Axis 4 A resilient and sustainable ecosystem</p>	<p>Axis 4 Reduce social inequalities by eradicating hunger and extreme poverty, promoting gender equality, and addressing the multidimensional and cross-cutting challenges to improving the quality of life of the population.</p>	Population Policy and Promotion of Vulnerable Communities	1 5 10	
<p>Axis 6 Ensure sustainable, inclusive and private sector-led economic diversification and food security</p>	<p>Axis 7: Ensure the defence of sovereignty, integrity and national security and promote Angola's image and role in the regional and international context</p>	Política de Apoio à Produção, Diversificação das Exportações e Substituição das Importações Política de Estabilidade e Crescimento Económico	2 8 9 12 14 15	16	17															

People
Prosperity
Planet
Peace
Partnerships



4. Angola's Progress Towards the SDGs

The global SDG indicator framework comprises 234 unique indicators. It should be noted that the total number of indicators listed in the global SDG framework is 251; however, 13 of these indicators are repeated in two or three different SDGs.

Of the 234 unique SDG indicators (excluding duplicates), information was identified and presented for 210 in the case of Angola, representing 84 per cent of the total—an improvement over the averages recorded in 2018⁵ and 2021.⁶ However, the availability

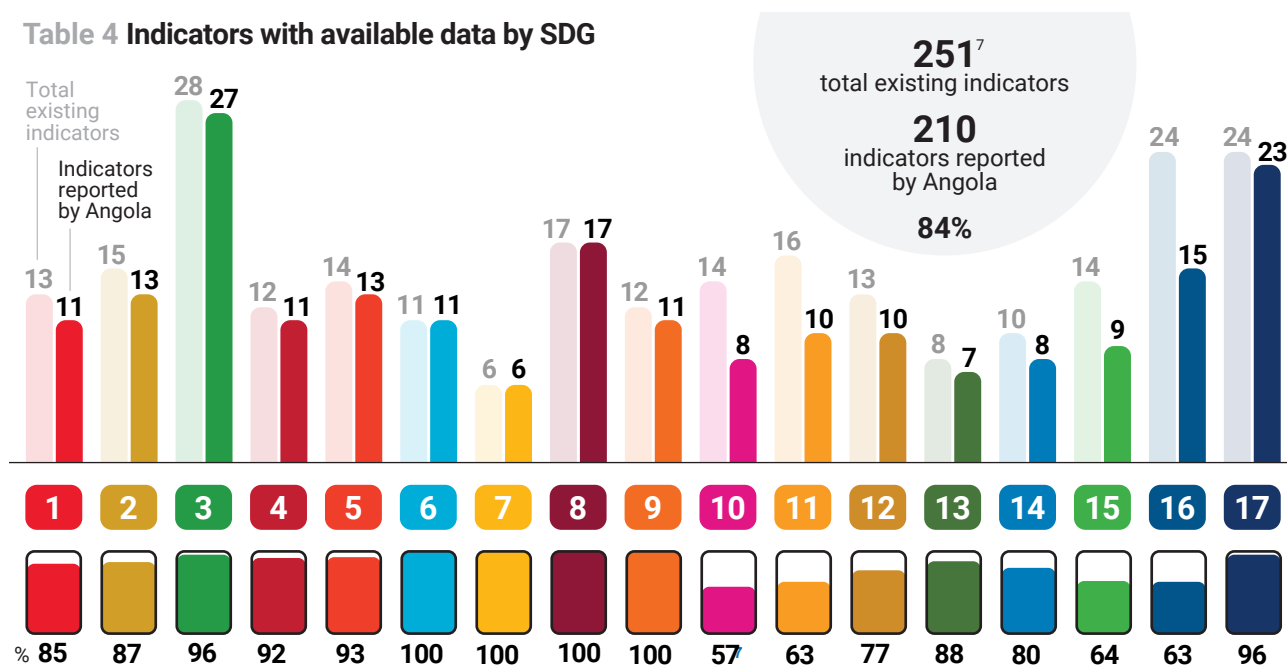
of indicators remains uneven, underscoring the need to strengthen the national statistical system to better support SDG monitoring.

It is important to emphasise that indicator availability refers solely to their existence and data collection, and should not be interpreted as achievement of the corresponding SDG targets. Moreover, some of the compiled indicators are outdated or based on proxy data.

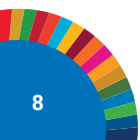
The VNR 2025 presents new data for assessing progress in the country in relation to the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. This data will be used to update the database of SDG indicators managed by UNDESA.

⁵ INE (2018) Sustainable Development Goals - Baseline Indicators Report - Agenda 2030. Luanda: National Statistics Institute.
⁶ Angola Voluntary National Review, 2021.

Table 4 Indicators with available data by SDG



⁷ Includes duplicates.





5. People

People play a fundamental role in building a fair and just society. They are agents of social transformation, responsible for fighting for human rights, equality, the inclusion of minorities and the promotion of freedom and dignity for all. Without the collective action of people, many social and political achievements would not have been realised.

According to the results of Angola's 2014 General Population and Housing Census and projections for 2025⁸, the country has a population of 36,170,961 people, 64 per cent of whom live in urban areas. The highest population concentration is in the province of Luanda (27 per cent), followed by the provinces of Huíla (10 per cent), Benguela (8 per cent) and Huambo (8 per cent). Young people make up the majority of the population, with 34.6 per cent in the 15-34 age group (21 per cent between 15-24 and 14 per cent between 25-34⁹).

The country has implemented policies and actions to improve people's well-being, including poverty reduction, access to food security, quality health, education, basic water and sanitation services and housing. The NDP 2023-2027 attributes special priority to enhancing food security and improving human capital. The main initiatives include expanding access to basic health services, increasing educational coverage and expanding access to energy.

To achieve these objectives, the government has adopted various public policies in the areas of health, education, basic services and food security, aimed at improving the population's quality of life and guaranteeing universal access to essential services.

⁸ INE (2020) Population Projection 2014-2050. Luanda: INE. Taking into account the administrative division at the time, which was changed in 2024.

⁹ INE (2020) Population Projection 2014-2050. Luanda: INE.



SDG 1 No Poverty

SDG 1 aims to end poverty in all its forms, everywhere, including its various dimensions —namely, multidimensional poverty.

Trends

Target 1.1 aims to eradicate extreme poverty everywhere by 2030. This target is a challenge for Angola: according to World Bank estimates, in 2018, 31.1 per cent of the Angolan population lived below the international poverty line (USD 2.15 per day per person)¹⁰. The 2018-2019 Expenditure, Income and Employment Survey (IDREA) showed that 40.6 per cent of the population lived below the national monetary poverty line¹¹.

Angola’s Multidimensional Poverty Index (IPM-A), which corresponds to the national measure of multidimensional poverty, includes different indicators of household deprivation related to various dimensions: health, education, employment, quality of life, access to water, sanitation, energy, etc. Based on the 2015-2016 IIMS, the results of the IPM-A show that 54.0 per cent of the Angolan population lived in multidimensional poverty in that period. The IPM-A data will be updated on the basis of the IIMS 2023-2024 results.

The Angolan government, through its NDP 2023-2027, is promoting different programmes to improve the living conditions of the population, in particular the Integrated Programme for Local Development and Combating Poverty (PIDLCP). By 2024, 38,289 people had been integrated into income-generating activities by the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women (MASFAMU), including 2,768 ex-military personnel. 90,419 families (452,095 people) were also assisted¹² with basic food baskets in vulnerable situations and 15,528 victims of accidents/disasters were also assisted with food and non-food items. 1,614¹³ people with disability and 578 people with chronic illnesses benefited from basic food baskets.

¹⁰ World Bank, Macro Poverty Outlook, April 2025. Note: 2017 purchasing power parity data.

¹¹ INE, IDREA 2018-2019.

¹² Amount implemented by 2024, cumulative from 2022 (MASFAMU, administrative data).

¹³ Ditto.



The Kwenda Programme for Strengthening Social Protection, which began in May 2020 and runs until April 2025, approved by Presidential Decree 125/20, planned to support 1,608,000 vulnerable households across the country. By 2024, it had registered 1,677,292 households eligible for social cash transfers, and cumulative payments had been made to 1,070,037 households. The Social Action and Family Enhancement Programme assisted 10,833 elderly people in the community and 1,061 elderly people in care homes¹⁴. Within the framework of the protection and promotion of children’s rights, 989 children were reunited with their biological families, 4,036 children were assisted with milk and porridge; 7,182 children separated from their families were also assisted¹⁵, by being placed in care centres and foster families. The Gender Equality Programme trained 2,208 young women in small business management¹⁶ and trained 5,867 traditional midwives, distributing clean delivery kits to 1,590.¹⁷

¹⁴ Until December 2024 (MASFAMU, administrative data).

¹⁵ Ditto.

¹⁶ Ditto.

¹⁷ Amount implemented by 2024, cumulative from 2023 (MASFAMU, administrative data).

By 2024, compared to the targets set for the period, there have been significant increases in the different social support indicators compared to 2021: i) families assisted with basic food baskets (>100 per cent); ii) elderly people assisted in the community (98 per cent); iii) people with disability supported with mobility aids and assistive devices (100 per cent); iv) injured people (>100 per cent); v) trained traditional midwives (>100 per cent); vi) young women benefiting from professional kits (>100 per cent); vii) people integrated into income-generating activities (4 per cent). However, there was a reduction in some indicators: i) elderly people in residential care (15 per cent); ii) children receiving milk and porridge (29 per cent) and iii) children in shelters and foster mothers (27 per cent).

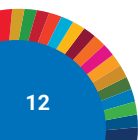
Challenges

There is a need to improve the collection of information on monetary and multidimensional poverty, especially for vulnerable groups such as women and young people, people with disabilities, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced people. In addition, voluntary reviewing on the SDGs at the provincial and municipal level can ensure greater precision in analysing and formulating policies. Another important challenge is the dissemination of the SDGs into national languages, allowing the guidelines to reach more remote communities.

Emerging opportunities

The expansion of social cash transfers and transfers in kind to urban areas represents an important opportunity to strengthen the economic security of vulnerable populations. In addition, by strengthening productive inclusion and professional training programmes, income-generating opportunities can be expanded.

Partnerships between the government, private sector and civil society can also boost social innovation and the development of sustainable solutions for poverty eradication. Poverty eradication remains a structural challenge, but progress is being made, especially with the implementation of social protection and local development programmes. The expansion of inclusive measures and the strengthening of public policies can accelerate progress towards significant poverty reduction in Angola.





SDG 2 Zero Hunger

SDG 2 aims to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

Trends

Food security is a fundamental pillar of public policy and one of the priorities of the 2023-2027 NDP. Currently, the malnutrition rate is 16.5 per cent¹⁸. Between 2016 and 2024, there was an increase in chronic malnutrition (stunting) in children under five, from 37.6 per cent to 39.9 per cent, reflecting persistent challenges in access to nutritious food, drinking water, sanitation, good hygiene practices and access to health services. At the same time, there was a stagnation in the index of agriculture's orientation in government spending, standing at 0.60 per cent.

In terms of land use, only 17.2 per cent of the arable area of 35 million hectares is actually used, corresponding to six million hectares. However, since 2022, there has been significant growth in agricultural production, both on Family Farms and Business Farms: cereals (10.5 per cent), roots and tubers (12.8 per cent), pulses and oilseeds (7.3 per cent), vegetables (19.4 per cent) and fruit (13.4 per cent).

Family farming plays a central role, accounting for 79.2 per cent of cereal production, 91.8 per cent of roots and tubers, 89.0 per cent of pulses and oilseeds, 70.2 per cent of vegetables and 67.1 per cent of fruit.¹⁹

In the livestock sector, between 2023 and 2024, there was a reduction in goat and sheep meat production, but an 18 per cent increase in chicken production. Concerning the number of animals, there has been an increase of 10,040,666, of which: 3,242,684 cattle, 4,733,952 goats, 384,158 sheep and 1.7 million pigs.²⁰

¹⁸ MINPLAN (2025) National Development Plan Balance Report (NDPBR) 2023-2027, year 2024.
¹⁹ RCA, 2023/2024.
²⁰ RCA, 2023/2024.

The fishing sector has also seen significant growth. In 2024, total production reached 665,000 tonnes, representing an increase of 10.5 per cent compared to 2023. Industrial and semi-industrial fishing stands out, with growth of 8.1 per cent, artisanal fishing with 10.2 per cent, and, significantly, aquaculture, which grew by 109.2 per cent, exceeding 22,000 tonnes compared to the previous year.²¹ The promotion of artisanal fishing and the expansion of aquaculture are considered pillars of food security in coastal and riverside communities.

In 2024, agro-industrial production also showed a growth rate compared to 2023. Meat sausage production grew by more than 80 per cent, flour (maize and wheat) by more than 9.5 per cent, and refined oils saw an increase of more than 150 per cent.²²

The upward trend in national production has made it possible to reduce the import of significant quantities of food products that make up the national food basket, demonstrating the positive results of the Programme to Support Production, Promote Exports and Replace Imports - PRODESI, implemented from the 2018-22 NDP and continued in the current 2023-2027 NDP.²³

Sustainable forest management has also made progress, with the approval of the Basic Law on Forests and Wildlife, the regulation of forest exploitation and the implementation of reforestation measures standing out. Law 6/17 - Basic Law on Forests and Wild Fauna - was passed, establishing rules to guarantee the conservation and rational use of forests and wild fauna. The fees for the exploitation of forestry and wildlife resources were also updated and readjusted, as were the minimum reference prices for the export of sawn timber (Joint Executive Decree 243/22) and the Regulations of the National Council for the Protection of Forests and Wildlife were approved.

Challenges

Increasing agricultural and livestock productivity, combined with climate change, represents a significant challenge. Climate instability, environmental degradation and economic vulnerability have an impact on food production and distribution. In addition, the volatility of food and oil prices directly influences food security.

²¹ MINPERMAR.
²² MINDCON, Document on Food Security and National Production, 2024.
²³ BNA/AGT, Document on Food Security and National Production, 2024.

Emerging Opportunities

The recent adoption of the National Strategy for Food and Nutrition Security (ENSAN II), which will be in effect from 2025 to 2034, reflects a renewed commitment to ensuring equitable access to healthy and nutritious food. This strategy seeks to mitigate the impacts of climate change and strengthen food security throughout the territory.

The National School Feeding Programme, to be implemented in 2025, aims to restructure school meals to provide adequate nutrients to more than five million children in pre-school and primary education, ensuring a positive impact on child development. Progress in eradicating hunger, therefore, requires the implementation of integrated and sustainable policies, strengthening agricultural and livestock production, promoting nutritional education and combating the adverse effects of climate change.

In general, the government has been approving public policy instruments aimed at strengthening the sustainable transformation of agri-food production systems, in particular, the following:

- I Legal Regime to Encourage National Production, which aims to stimulate the production and consumption of nationally produced goods, mainly by the public sector, and to encourage the establishment of industrial units for the processing and improvement of widely consumed products on national territory²⁴;
- II The 2025 State Budget Law approves the reduction of Value Added Tax (VAT) from 14 per cent to 5 per cent on production equipment, extends the state's sovereign guarantees, prioritising economic diversification and national food security²⁵;
- III Economic acceleration measures such leveraging more the public financial institutions BDA, FACRA, FADA and FGC.

²⁴ Presidential Decree 213/23 of 30 October.

²⁵ Law 18/24 of the National Assembly approving the 2025 State Budget.





SDG 3 Good Health and well-being

SDG 3 aims to ensure a healthy life and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Trends

Health is one of the most valuable resources for social and economic progress and has a direct impact on people's quality of life. Between 2021 and 2024, significant progress was made in combating non-communicable diseases and improving health infrastructures, with a positive impact on key indicators. The maternal mortality ratio fell from 239 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015-2016 to 170 in 2023-2024.

Coverage of intermittent preventive therapy in pregnancy has decreased, reflecting the reduction in preventive interventions, aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Institutionalised maternal mortality has fallen significantly, thanks to the strengthening of care and increased coverage of family planning, although contraceptive use remains low. There has been a significant increase in chronic diseases such as hypertension and diabetes, while respiratory diseases in children have decreased.

Malaria continues to be the main cause of morbidity and mortality, with an incidence rate of 340 per 1000 inhabitants in 2024, having shown epidemic behaviour throughout the year, except in June, when it remained in the alert zone.²⁶ The incidence of malaria varies between the provinces (see statistical annex).

The child health programme focuses on the prevention and treatment of childhood diseases, but neonatal and infant mortality rates remain above the SDG target, highlighting the need for more effective interventions.

The specific fertility rate for women aged between 15 and 19 fell from 147 to 129 births per 1,000 women.

²⁶ National Malaria Control Programme, 2024.

The under-five mortality rate fell from 68 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015-2016 to 52 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2023-2024. The infant mortality rate fell from 44 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015-2016 to 32 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2023-2024. The neonatal mortality rate (between 0 and 28 days old) fell from 24 per 1,000 live births in 2015-2016 to 16 deaths per 1,000 live births. Despite this significant progress, the current mortality rate for children under five is still higher than the SDG 3 target of 25 deaths per 1,000 live births. According to the Ministry of Health (MINSA), neonatal deaths account for 30 per cent of under-five deaths, with the main causes being prematurity, asphyxia and neonatal sepsis. The main causes of death in the post-neonatal period are malaria, lower respiratory diseases and acute diarrhoeal diseases.

The unmet need for family planning among married or unmarried women of reproductive age remained unchanged between 2016 and 2023, standing at approximately 38 per cent. The highest level of unmet need is observed among women aged between 15 and 19, while the lowest occurs among those aged between 45 and 49. In the same period, the proportion of family planning needs met increased from 14 per cent (13 per cent with modern methods and 1 per cent with traditional methods) in 2015 to 17 per cent (15 per cent with modern methods and 2 per cent with traditional methods) in 2024, requiring renewed strategies from MINSA to strengthen information, education and communication and the availability of methods for greater supply.

Strengthening antenatal visits and the quality of institutional deliveries has increased coverage and maternal and child safety. Despite advances in vaccinating pregnant women, infant vaccination coverage fell between 2019 and 2024, requiring reinforced strategies. The child health programme focuses on disease prevention and treatment, but neonatal and infant mortality remains high, highlighting the need for more effective interventions²⁷.

The specific fertility rate among adolescents aged 15 to 19 fell from 163 live births per 1,000 women in this age group to 122 per 1,000 women, representing a decline of 26 per cent between 2015 and 2023. The specific fertility rate among adolescents aged 15 to 19 fell from 163 live births per 1,000 women in this age group to 122 per 1,000 women, representing a decline of 26 per cent between 2015 and 2023.²⁸

²⁷ National Directorate of Public Health (DNSP) report, 2024.

²⁸ INE, IIMS 2023-2024.

In 2023, the incidence of new HIV infections stood at 0.44 per 1,000 uninfected inhabitants, because of increased access to antiretroviral treatment and prevention and awareness-raising actions. The number of new infections remains high, especially among children, young people (15-24 years old) and key populations. A recent study found a trend towards higher HIV prevalence for transgender women, men who have sex with men, and female sex workers, in that order.²⁹

Stigma and discrimination still negatively impact investments in the national response to HIV: 70 per cent of people from key and vulnerable populations reported abuse of their rights in the health context and 76 per cent of people living with HIV do not disclose their HIV status at the health unit for fear of breach of privacy and discrimination in accessing the service.³⁰ International reports submitted by Angolan organisations report difficulties on the part of LGBTI+ people in accessing comprehensive healthcare without prejudice and preventing sexually transmitted infections³¹.

In April 2024, Angola took a decisive step towards promoting the Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) rights of people with disabilities by holding a national consultation led by MASFAMU. This landmark event brought together government leaders, civil society and organisations representing people with disabilities to tackle the systemic barriers that continue to marginalise this population - especially women and girls - in accessing essential SRH services. At the heart of the dialogue was the call for the mainstreaming of disability inclusion in SRH policies and service delivery systems, ensuring that no one is left behind.

The prevalence of tobacco consumption among men is almost ten times higher than among women. Angola has signed up to the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), which implies a commitment to protect present and future generations from the health, social, environmental and economic consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke. However, the country has not yet ratified the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products.

Challenges

Despite significant progress, structural challenges persist in the health sector. There are still significant disparities in health indicators between age groups, geographical locations, levels of education and socio-economic conditions. Low schooling and limitations in health education is an obstacle, as many communities lack adequate information on disease prevention, reproductive health and access to early treatment, making it difficult to combat communicable and chronic diseases. In addition, insufficient funding for the sector jeopardises the purchase of medicines, the maintenance of hospital infrastructures and the training of health professionals.

Emerging opportunities

The implementation of structural reforms in the financing of the health system opens new prospects for improving the quality of services. The main initiative underway is the reform of the National Health Service (SNS) funding model, which seeks to guarantee the sustainability of the system through greater dependence on the General State Budget (OGE), exploration of alternative and complementary sources of funding and optimisation of resource management to expand access and improve the efficiency of the SNS.

One of the factors identified as limiting better results from investments in the HIV response is the legal framework that criminalises HIV transmission, exposure and non-disclosure, which is widely promoted and enforced.³² Angola is in the process of revising Law 8/04 (Law on HIV/AIDS).

²⁹ INLS, Integrated Biological and Behavioural Study among Key Populations, 2025 (being finalised).

³⁰ Stigma and Discrimination Report 2.0 in Angola, 2022.

³¹ OHCHR, Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Angola, 2025.

³² UNDP, Assessment of the Legal Environment for HIV and the Right to Sexual and Reproductive Health, 2020.



SDG 4 Quality Education

SDG 4 aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Trends

Access to education has been a priority to ensure human and social development. By the 2023/2024 school year, the education sector had 12,547 schools, distributed between primary, secondary and primary/secondary school campuses, catering for a total of 9,016,024 pupils. Enrolment rates in primary education and cycles I and II of secondary education evolved positively, from 69.3 per cent, 29.5 per cent and 16.7 per cent in 2021/2022 to 70.8 per cent, 32.6 per cent and 31.8 per cent in 2022/2023, respectively. On the other hand, completion rates in primary education and secondary education cycles I and II declined from 60.7%, 44.1% and 14.5% in 2021/2022 to 58.1%, 42.4% and 12.1% respectively in 2022/2023. In the 2022/2023 school year, attainment rates were 90.6% in the Beginners' class, 75.2% in Primary Education, 71.8% in the first cycle of Secondary Education, and 69.7% in the second cycle of Secondary Education – all higher than in previous years.³³

The gender gap in the net enrolment rate evolved differently between levels of education. In primary education, the gap in favour of men narrowed significantly, from 6.6 per cent in 2019 to 1.0 per cent in 2022/2023. In contrast, in the first cycle of secondary education, the gap between men and women increased from 1.7 per cent in 2019 to 2.5 per cent in 2022/2023. In the second cycle of secondary education, the gap increased steadily, from 0.5 per cent in 2019 to 3.6 per cent in 2022/2023. Although gender parity has improved significantly in primary education, the gap has widened at both levels of secondary education, indicating that women's participation decreases as the level of schooling progresses.

On the other hand, the difference between men and women regarding school completion rates has evolved positively at the different levels of education. In primary education, the gap decreased steadily from 3.1 per cent in 2019 to -0.1 per cent in 2022/2023, indicating that women slightly outnumbered men in completing primary education. In the first cycle of secondary education, the gap narrowed from 5.6 per cent in 2019 to 4.5 per cent in 2022/2023, still in favour of men. In the second cycle of secondary education, the gap narrowed significantly from 9.1 per cent in 2019 to 4.9 per cent in 2022/2023. Overall, although women have caught up and even slightly overtaken men in completing primary education, a gender gap persists at secondary levels, although it has narrowed compared to previous years.

In recent years, various programmes have been implemented to improve the quality of education, such as the Todos Unidos Pela Primeira Infância (All United for Early Childhood- TUPPI) project, the Project for the Recovery of School Delays in Regular Education (PRAEER), the Youth and Adult Education Plan (EJA-Angola 2023-2027, Learning at the Right Age (AIC); the Safeguarding Programme for Young People and Adolescents; the National School Feeding Programme; the Agricultural and Rural Training Support Project (PAFAR); the Xilonga project; the National Special Education Policy for School Inclusion (PNEEIE); or the Child-Friendly Schools Project. There were also initiatives aimed at improving learning, such as the National Reading Plan (PNL) and the National Examinations and National Learning Assessment.



³³ MED, Yearbooks 2021/2022 and 2022/2023.



To reduce school drop-outs and ensure that girls and boys stay in school, the Girls' Empowerment and Learning for All Project (PAT II) is underway, which seeks to provide 900,000 scholarships by 2025, divided equally between girls and boys in 68 municipalities in 18 provinces.

Vocational training has also made progress, with a significant increase in the number of Vocational Training Centres, from 1,313 in 2021 to 1,646 in 2024, including new centres in Huambo, Namibe and Bié. By 2024, more than 152,465 young people had been trained through the public offer and 11,348 young people had received micro-credits, professional kits and referrals to professional internship programmes³⁴. Within the scope of the Integral Youth Development programme, through the implementation of the Jiro project, 62,299 young people were trained (37,557 women) and within the scope of youth training for employability and youth entrepreneurship, 3,864 young people were trained.

Between 2023 and 2024, 2,352 young sportspeople, including 694 women, benefited from technical sports training³⁵. These initiatives reflect the commitment to SDG 3 (Health and Well-being) and SDG 4 (Quality Education).

Challenges

Despite progress, population growth and the increasing demand for education make it necessary to expand the school network, especially in rural areas where there is a shortage of schools and classrooms. On the other hand, the need for more qualified teachers, despite recruitment efforts, has an impact on the quality of teaching, especially in science and maths. Also, regarding inequality in access to education, the dropout rate is higher among girls and rural communities, due to socio-economic factors, child labour and cultural practices that limit staying in school.

³⁴ INEFOP, administrative data.

³⁵ MINJUD 2024, administrative data.

In addition, it is necessary to strengthen actions aimed at promoting better gender equality in education, especially at secondary level. Although the differences in terms of enrolment in primary education have decreased significantly, almost reaching parity, they are increasing again in both cycles of secondary education, indicating that fewer girls are continuing their studies beyond primary level. Similarly, although women have slightly overtaken men in completing primary school, gender disparities persist in secondary school completion rates, still favouring men despite some progress. This suggests that as the level of schooling advances, female participation decreases, highlighting the persistent barriers that limit girls' access to and success in higher levels of education.

Emerging opportunities

The implementation of innovative public policies and programmes opens up new possibilities for the education sector. With regard to strengthening funding and investment in the sector, the 2023-2027 NDP provides for the expansion of educational infrastructure, teacher training and the adoption of educational technologies, with the construction of around 56 schools being the highlight. In terms of integrating technologies into education, the use of digital platforms and distance learning can expand access to education, especially in remote regions.

Progress in quality education depends on the implementation of effective policies, sustained investment and innovation in teaching methods. Education remains an essential element in guaranteeing the country's social and economic development.

The marked reduction in the gender gap in primary school enrolment and completion demonstrates that targeted policies and interventions can produce positive results. This success provides a solid basis for expanding efforts to secondary education, where the gender gap, although still present, is gradually narrowing, particularly in completion rates. These trends suggest that with continued investment in girls' education, supportive policies and community involvement, Angola can further reduce the gender gap in higher education levels, generating greater social and economic benefits through a better educated and empowered female population.



SDG 5 Gender Equality

SDG 5 aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Trends

Between 2021 and 2024, significant progress was made towards promoting gender equality in Angola, especially regarding gender parity, reflected in the increased representation of women in key government positions, and in strengthening the legal framework. This legal framework has been progressively aligned with international and regional instruments that Angola has signed and ratified. One of these initiatives is the creation of the Angola Gender Observatory (OGA), through Presidential Decree 273/24, which was officially launched in March 2025³⁶. The OGA is a strategic instrument that compiles and provides both qualitative and quantitative gender-related statistical data to support effective public policies and Angola's commitments to gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.

In 2021, Presidential Decree 195/21, on the preparation of the State Budget for 2022, introduced guidelines for the inclusion of a gender-sensitive budget component. Since then, the GSB has incorporated Gender Markers - a ranking measure that assesses the budget's contribution to achieving gender equality objectives. Also noteworthy is the revision of Law 25/11, against Domestic Violence, carried out through a process of public consultations at national level - including marginalised groups affected by gender-based violence, such as girls and young women, women living with HIV, LGBTI people+, and people with disabilities - which demonstrates the government's commitment to adapting the legal framework to the current needs of society.

Also in this context, it is important to mention the revision of the first National Plan for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, as well as the development

of the second National Plan, currently in the final stages of preparation. By 2024, Sub-Saharan Africa has a fragile

³⁶ See the official OGA website.

framework of laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to sexual and reproductive health care for women and men aged 15 and over, the current rate of which is 28 per cent³⁷. According to data reported by 105 countries and zones, by 2022 only 26 per cent of countries will have comprehensive systems in place to monitor public allocations for gender equality³⁸.

Angola made significant progress regarding women's representation in political and decision-making positions, most notably the increase in parliamentary seats held by women, from 29.6 per cent to 39.5 per cent between 2020 and 2024³⁹. In the same vein, in terms of political positions, especially ministerial posts, female governors and secretaries of state increased from 20.1 per cent to 26.0 per cent on average regarding representation. With the implementation of the new political-administrative division, the number of women in public offices has increased: there are currently five female provincial governors, 12 female deputy provincial governors, 102 female municipal administrators, 92 female deputy municipal administrators, 36 female commune administrators and 48 female deputy commune administrators. As for positions in the justice sphere, the percentage of female judges in the constitutional court, judiciary and public prosecution service rose from 22.5 per cent to 37.3 per cent⁴⁰ between 2021 and 2024. In 2024, the proportion of women in management positions is 27 per cent in public companies⁴¹ and 19 per cent in private companies⁴². These figures indicate progress in the inclusion of women at certain levels of governance, although challenges remain at other levels.

As for gender-based violence, between 2015 and 2024, some bases for support and assistance to victims of gender-based violence were strengthened, such as the reactivation of the SOS Domestic Violence Line in 2024, and protocols signed with key institutions. Despite these efforts, the collection and inconsistency of data on gender-based violence is visible, as the system is still fragmented.

However, existing data shows that violence against women and girls is the result of harmful gender norms, such as social perceptions, expected behaviour and the role of women in society and within the family. Data from 2023-2024⁴³, indicate that the proportion of women and girls aged 15 and over who have been subjected to physical violence has decreased from 31.7 per cent (IIMS 2015-2016) to 20.2 per cent (2023-2024).

³⁷ Africa CDC Reproductive Health | Strategic Priorities 2022-2026.

³⁸ The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022.

³⁹ National Assembly: 5th legislature, 2nd legislative session - nominal list of deputies, 2022.

⁴⁰ MAPTSS, administrative data.

⁴¹ See OGA, MASFAMU, administrative data 2025.

⁴² See OGA and MASFAMU (2020) Mais Inclusão: Study on Diversity in the Labour Market.

⁴³ IIMS 2023-2024, INE 2025.



In the same period, the proportion of women and girls aged 15 and over who have suffered some form of sexual violence has gone from 8.1 per cent to 6.7 per cent. The proportion of married women and girls aged 15 to 49 who had suffered marital, physical or sexual violence at some point or in the previous 12 months fell from 34 per cent in 2015-2016 to 30.9 per cent in 2023-2024. In 2024, 2,393 cases of domestic violence were reported to judicial services⁴⁴.

In 2024, 1,230 cases of sexual violence against girls under the age of 15 were recorded⁴⁵. Between 2015 and 2024, the proportion of women aged between 20 and 24 who were married or in a de facto union before the age of 15 fell from 8 per cent to 6.2 per cent and before the age of 18 from 30 per cent to 23.1 per cent⁴⁶. Female genital mutilation in Angola does not register significant cases, having been banned in 2013 (Presidential Decree 222/13), although this does not mean that the practice does not exist.

With regard to the distribution of unpaid domestic labour, data from 2022 shows that women spent an average of 17 hours a week on domestic and care tasks, six hours more than men. On the other hand, women have taken up more and more space in the agricultural labour force, accounting for 60 per cent of the workforce, and although it is still difficult to acquire land titles, various actions have been taken to support women farmers.

With regard to sexual and reproductive rights, in 2024, the proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care is 43.3 per cent⁴⁷, indicating that more than half still lack the autonomy to make fundamental decisions about their health and their bodies.

Challenges

Despite the persistence of challenges regarding gender equality, Angola has made significant progress regarding representation in the justice system, politics, and leadership positions. However, one of the main challenges is the need for greater investment in gender, equality, and equity statistics to better monitor the outcomes of the policies being implemented.

Social norms reinforce traditional gender roles, restricting women's participation in public life and normalizing gender-based violence. Girls face higher school dropout

rates due to early pregnancy, child marriage, and domestic responsibilities, which limit their opportunities in the labour market, marked by informality. In the health sector, access to sexual and reproductive health services remains difficult, especially among adolescents, due to lack of information and traditional beliefs. Although laws such as the Law Against Domestic Violence exist, their implementation is limited, requiring greater professional training and more effective enforcement.

Emerging opportunities

In terms of emerging opportunities aimed at achieving equality and equity between men and women and empowering women and girls, the Girls' Empowerment and Learning for All Project (PAT II) stands out, which will benefit more than one million citizens and distribute 620,000 scholarships, with the aim of reducing school-age pregnancies.

The Angola Gender Observatory (OGA), together with the effort that has been made in gender-sensitive budgeting and the use of gender markers in the GSB, are essential tools for ensuring that public policies and resources effectively contribute to reducing inequalities. For the GSB 2025, priority is given to the Gender Equality Programme, which is part of the National Development Plan 2023-2027. This programme sets concrete targets for the inclusion of women in economic and social programmes, strengthening their participation in different sectors. In addition, in the General State Budget 2025, there are more than 33 cross-cutting programmes focused on promoting gender equality⁴⁸.

At regional and international level, Angola has adhered to the main instruments advocating for and upholding women's human rights and development, which it has adopted internally and complemented with national initiatives.

Of these instruments, the following stand out: the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women - CEDAW (1981); the Beijing Platform for Action of the World Conference on Women (1995). The participatory revision of the Law against Domestic Violence, with the involvement of civil society and communities, brings it more into line with social reality and provides an opportunity to raise awareness and strengthen support services. The reactivation of the victim helpline strengthens protection mechanisms and can facilitate more integrated responses, especially in rural areas with limited access to services.

⁴⁴ Ditto.

⁴⁵ INAC, MASFAMU, 2025.

⁴⁶ INE, 2025, IIMS 2023-2024.

⁴⁷ Ditto.

⁴⁸ MINFIN, 2025, GBS Justification Report.



SDG 6 Drinking Water and Sanitation

SDG 6 aims to guarantee the availability of water, its sustainable management and sanitation for all.

Trends

In recent years, Angola has seen significant progress in access to drinking water and sanitation, although there are still challenges to overcome. In 2021, around 54 per cent of the population had access to drinking water, a figure that increased to approximately 58 per cent in 2024, reflecting a continuous effort by the government and international partners. In urban areas, drinking water coverage stands at 75 per cent of the population, while in rural areas only 30 per cent of the population has access to this resource⁴⁹.

As far as sanitation is concerned, progress has been more modest. In 2021, around 48 per cent of the population had access to safe sanitation facilities, rising to 52 per cent in 2024. Rural areas still face major difficulties, with only 30 per cent of the population having access to adequate sanitation facilities, in contrast to 65 per cent of the urban population. According to data from the National Water Policy, the amount of wastewater safely treated in 2021 was 159.59 hm³/year (domestic use) and 16.9 hm³/year (industrial use). Compared to 2024, there was a significant increase in the figures for the treatment of wastewater for domestic use, which rose to 246,486 m³/year, while the figure for the treatment of wastewater for industrial use remained at 16.9 hm³/year.

⁴⁹ INE, IIMS 2023-2024. Angolan Ministry of Energy and Water (MINEA) - Reports on water infrastructure and sanitation. National Development Plan (NDP 2023-2027); World Bank and UNICEF reports; World Health Organisation (WHO) and UNICEF - Joint Monitoring Programme for Water and Sanitation (JMP).

The proportion of water bodies with good environmental quality is 75 per cent, and the degree of integrated water resources management is 63 per cent. All the transboundary basin areas have an operational international agreement for water co-operation⁵⁰.

Public and private investment in the sector has been fundamental to these improvements. The expansion of water supply infrastructures, the modernisation of sanitation networks and the implementation of health education programmes are some of the initiatives underway to ensure compliance with the SDG 6 targets. By 2024, 18 provincial public water and sanitation companies have been created in each of the country's provinces.

⁵⁰ UN-Water.



Regarding monitoring and controlling water quality, 16 laboratories have been built at provincial and regional levels.

Also comparing the proportion of local administrative units with policies and procedures for the participation of local communities in water and sanitation management, data reported in 2021 on the Community Water Management Model indicated the creation of 464 community water management committees, while by 2024, according to MINEA, a total of 4,351 communal water points (standpipes) had been created.

Regional disparities persist, with the Central and Northern regions of the country having a greater abundance of water resources, while the South and the coastal strip continue to face structural deficits. In this context, the government, through the Ministry of Energy and Water and the National Water Resources Institute (INRH), has continued to implement structural projects aimed at mitigating the effects of the drought in the south of the country, especially in the provinces of Cunene and Huíla. These include the projects to transfer flows from the Cunene River to the towns of Cuvelai, Ndué, Ndombondola and Namacunde. At the same time, the Water for All Programme (PAT) continued to be implemented, to guarantee sustainable access to drinking water.

Challenges

Despite progress, Angola faces structural challenges in the water and sanitation sector. On the one hand, these relate to poor infrastructure and unequal access: the unequal distribution of water supply infrastructure between urban and rural areas perpetuates social inequalities and hinders universal access to the resource. Angola needs to improve and strengthen efficiency in the management of water resources. It also needs to strengthen efficient systems for collecting, storing and distributing water, which, together with the pollution of water resources, jeopardises the sustainability of supply.

Angola is also looking to reduce losses, which requires investment in modernising existing distribution systems and networks. However, attracting private capital and investors to expand water generation,

supply and distribution faces regulatory barriers, financial risks and a lack of adequate infrastructure. There are still many deficiencies in basic sanitation in the country: inadequate access to safe sanitation facilities contributes to the spread of disease and negatively impacts public health, especially in rural and peri-urban communities.

Emerging Opportunities

Angola's abundance of natural resources suitable for renewable energy generation—particularly its rich water resources—represents one of the country's main advantages in this sector. To address challenges such as drought and the scarcity of potable water, the Angolan government plans to invest over four billion dollars in water supply between 2023 and 2027, in line with the National Water Plan. This plan includes strategic actions in three key areas: improving water catchment, treatment, and distribution systems for both urban and rural areas; developing and implementing sustainable purification technologies, especially in remote regions; and constructing and maintaining sanitation infrastructure, including sewer systems and wastewater treatment facilities.

In order to overcome the challenges and speed up compliance with SDG 6, Angola has implemented several structural policies and programmes. The 2023-2027 NDP provides for the expansion of the water supply network and the improvement of sanitation infrastructure, with a significant increase in investment in water and sewage treatment systems. International partnerships and private investment also represent an opportunity for Angola in this area. Projects in collaboration with international organisations have boosted initiatives to provide access to drinking water and improve basic sanitation. Particularly noteworthy are the efforts to promote and boost public-private partnerships and the emergence of private operators, through concessions and other modalities, namely in the planned creation of desalination plants.

The effective implementation of these initiatives is essential to ensure that Angola continues to make progress towards universal access to water and sanitation, thus promoting a better quality of life for the entire population.



SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities

SDG 11 aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Trends

In recent years, Angola has seen progress in sustainable urbanisation, with the implementation of public policies aimed at improving urban infrastructure and housing. In 2021, only around 38 per cent of the urban population had access to formal housing and adequate infrastructure. By 2024, this figure had risen to approximately 45 per cent, reflecting investments in the construction of new urban centres and housing projects⁵¹.

At the territorial planning level, 29 Municipal Master Plans had been approved by 2024, with the preparation of an additional 40 Municipal Master Plans and 15 Urbanisation Plans currently underway. In addition, 29 new urban centres and eight new housing developments have been built, ensuring more balanced and accessible urban development.

Regarding housing finance, new regulations have been introduced, such as Notice 9/2023 of the National Bank of Angola (BNA), which establishes special regimes for housing loans and construction loans, facilitating access to finance for the purchase and construction of property. In addition, decrees were passed regulating the sale prices and rents of housing built with public funds, making the housing market more accessible.

⁵¹ Ministry of Public Works, Urbanism and Housing of Angola (MINOPUH); National Development Plan 2023-2027; National Statistics Institute of Angola; World Bank and UN-Habitat; Notice 9/2023 (National Bank of Angola) - Regulations on special credit schemes for housing and construction; information on the implementation of Municipal Master Plans.

Challenges

Despite progress, precarious neighbourhoods are still a reality for a large part of the urban population, due to rapid demographic expansion and the lack of basic infrastructure such as sanitation, electricity and adequate public transport.

Angola faces significant challenges in the implementation of SDG 11, particularly regarding the unplanned expansion of cities. The rapid growth of the urban population has led to the proliferation of informal settlements lacking adequate infrastructure, making the provision of basic services difficult. Moreover, the country struggles with limited access to affordable housing: despite the development of new urban centres, most of the population still faces difficulties in accessing adequate housing due to high property prices and rental costs. Additionally, the lack of sanitation and urban mobility remains a recurrent issue in Angolan cities. Access to basic sanitation networks and efficient public transport systems continues to be one of the main challenges to improving the quality of life of the urban population.

Emerging Opportunities

To address these challenges, Angola has promoted several strategic policies and programs. The 2023–2027 NDP includes the expansion of access to affordable housing, the improvement of urban mobility, and the strengthening of territorial planning to curb the unplanned expansion of cities. In terms of housing credit system reforms, BNA Notice No. 9/2023 sets out more favourable conditions for housing financing, enabling more citizens to purchase or build homes sustainably. Executive Decree No. 363/20 approves the price table for the sale of housing built with public funds, while Executive Decree No. 364/20 establishes the rent values for housing units in public-funded housing projects made available under urban lease agreements.

In the coming years, the implementation of the SDGs is expected to be increasingly driven by the private sector, in alignment with the NDP's agenda for ensuring inclusive and sustainable economic diversification. Economic diversification and investment programs will continue to focus on key infrastructure sectors such as energy and water, transport and logistics, telecommunications, and research and development. These efforts are being operationalised through support to domestic production, export diversification, import substitution, and a policy of macroeconomic stability and growth.⁵²

⁵² NDP 2023-2027.

6. Prosperity

Prosperity is a key pillar of sustainable development, encompassing economic growth, social inclusion, and technological advancement. In this context, the Angolan government has implemented programs under the 2023–2027 NDP aimed at fostering economic growth through public and private policies focused on economic diversification and infrastructure development.

As a result, Angola’s economy grew by an average of 2.4per cent between 2021 and 2024, with a notable peak of 4.4per cent in 2024—the highest growth rate recorded in recent years. Between 2021 and 2023, budget allocation to the social sector increased by 39.8per cent of total public expenditure, supporting programs and actions directed at families—such as Kwenda (cash transfers), protection and care of children in shelters and foster families, and assistance to vulnerable households through food basket programs.

The continuation of this growth trend is grounded in the development and enhancement of human capital—especially among youth—through increased investment in education and health, infrastructure modernisation, efficient management of natural resources, and the promotion of a more just and inclusive society where all have equal opportunities. This is in line with the 2023-2027 NDP and Angola’s Long-Term Strategy 2050.

In the coming years, the implementation of the SDGs is expected to be increasingly driven by the private sector, in alignment with the NDP’s agenda for ensuring inclusive and sustainable economic diversification. Economic diversification and investment programs will continue to focus on key infrastructure sectors such as energy and water, transport and logistics, telecommunications, and research and development. These efforts are being operationalized through support to domestic production, export diversification, import substitution, and a policy of macroeconomic stability and growth.⁵³

⁵³ NDP 2023-2027.





Economic financing mechanisms will continue to prioritise the creation of quality jobs, promoting greater social inclusion and decent employment—particularly for women, youth, and vulnerable groups—to consolidate the gains made in reducing informality and unemployment. The unemployment rate declined from 32.9 per cent in 2021 to 30.4 per cent in 2024, although youth unemployment (ages 15–24) remains high at 54.4 per cent.

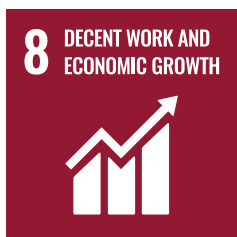
Looking ahead, projects such as the National Employment Fund (FUNEA), entrepreneurship initiatives, women’s empowerment, and programs for technical and technological inclusion—as well as the implementation of a national qualifications system—are expected to improve financing mechanisms for micro and small enterprises and contribute to further reductions in unemployment.⁵⁴ National employment strategies also aim to create quality jobs to reduce workplace risks.

⁵⁴ Notice 10/22, regarding the credit that banking financial institutions must grant to the real sector of the economy.

Reported work-related accidents increased significantly from five in 2021 to 120 in 2024.⁵⁵ On the other hand, sustained economic growth exceeding the pace of population growth will enable the government to allocate increasing resources to the social sector. This includes social transfers designed to mitigate inequality, which rose from 5.9 per cent of total public expenditure in 2021 to 21.6 per cent in 2023.

Angola’s environmental sustainability strategies are focused on reducing CO2 emissions, particularly through an energy policy that supports economic diversification via a sustainable and inclusive energy sector—both economically and environmentally. These efforts include the implementation of a green hydrogen project and the involvement of the oil and gas sector in the national decarbonisation process.⁵⁶

⁵⁵ MAPTSS, 2024.
⁵⁶ NDP 2023-2027.



SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth

SDG 8 aims to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Trends

Between 2019 and 2024, Angola saw a significant improvement in the annual growth rate of real GDP, from a negative 0.7 per cent to a positive 4.4 per cent, reflecting ongoing efforts to revitalise the economy and promote inclusive and sustainable growth⁵⁷. Real GDP per capita also showed an encouraging recovery of over 1.4 per cent⁵⁸. However, due to the economic slowdown following the COVID-19 crisis, Angola's GNI per capita fell below the income-only graduation threshold of USD 2,532 after 2020, leading to the country not meeting the criteria for graduation from Least Developed Country (LDC) status since 2023. This situation prompted the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy (CDP), which was subsequently endorsed by ECOSOC and the United Nations General Assembly (Resolution 78/126), to postpone Angola's graduation from LDC status to a later date, when the Committee deems Angola eligible for graduation during a future triennial review.

Between 2016 and 2022, tourism's direct GDP grew by an average of 27.8 per cent, influencing the sector's capacity to generate employment, with an emphasis on jobs created in tourist resorts, restaurants and the like, as well as travel and tourism agencies - in the order of 2,769 per year between 2022 and 2024⁵⁹.

In terms of financial inclusion, digitalisation has influenced the expansion of bank branches, which now number seven per 100,000 adults. Similarly, the number of automatic teller machines (ATMs) has expanded from 12 to 21 per 100,000 adults⁶⁰.

⁵⁷ Press Release No. 01 - Gross Domestic Product - 4th Quarter 2024 (CN)

⁵⁸ INE - Indicator calculated with the GDP aggregate, population estimate, in real terms

⁵⁹ MINTUR, administrative data.

⁶⁰ National Bank of Angola, administrative data.

However, population growth of over 3.0 per cent per year has meant that the proportion of adults (15 years and over) connected to the financial system will fall from 40 per cent to 31.5 per cent between 2015 and 2024.

At the same time, there was an increase in the proportion of informal employment in the total number of jobs, rising from 74.5 per cent in 2019 to 79.6 per cent in 2024, especially in urban areas, where it rose from 58.0 per cent to 71.4 per cent, while in rural areas there was a slight increase from 90.6 per cent to 91.6 per cent. These trends affected both men and women, rising from 64.2 per cent to 70.8 per cent among men and from 84.7 per cent to 88.4 per cent among women⁶¹. On the other hand, the percentage of young people aged between 15 and 24 who are not studying, not working or in any kind of training went from 23.9 per cent in 2020 to 21.4 per cent in 2024, showing a reduction of 2.5 p.p., mainly due to the percentage of young women, whose reduction was 4.8 per cent, standing at 22.5 per cent in the period under analysis⁶².

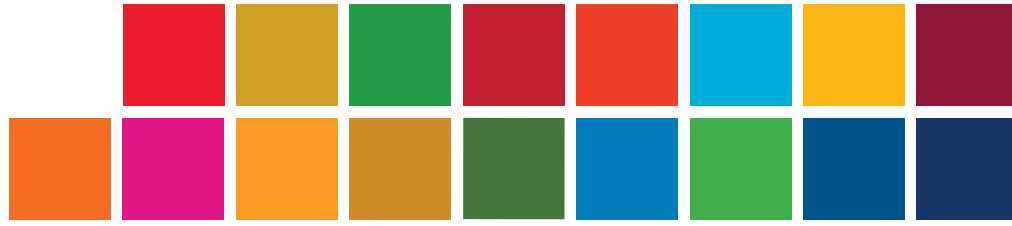
Considering the early-stage process of economic diversification, the unemployment rate is still high, rising from 31.9 per cent in 2019 to 30.4 per cent in 2024, with a greater incidence in rural areas, where it rose from 16.2 per cent to 20.7 per cent, contrasting with a reduction in urban areas from 40.5 per cent to 35.8 per cent. Nevertheless, among women there was a slight increase in this indicator, from 31.7 per cent to 32.3 per cent, while for men it declined from 28.7 per cent to 28.4 per cent. As for young people, between 2019 and 2024, the proportion of unemployed young people (aged between 15 and 24) remains high at over 50 per cent (54.4 per cent).

With the importance of the oil sector in the national economic structure, the total material footprint⁶³ increased from 93,809,247 tonnes to 110,188,242 tonnes between 2015 and 2024, although the per capita footprint fell from 3.35 tonnes to 2.95 tonnes. On the other hand, domestic material consumption rose from 135,524,027 to 156,284,263 tonnes, representing an increase of 15.3 per cent.

⁶¹ INE, IEA 2024.

⁶² ILO.

⁶³ Material footprint is the total amount of natural resources extracted to sustain the consumption of a population, reflecting the environmental impact of the use of materials.



In line with the goal of regulating the labour market to increasingly protect workers, Angola launched the Social Protection Improvement Programme, having approved in 2024 the new General Labour Law⁶⁴. As a result of awareness campaigns conducted by the General Labour Inspectorate, and through inspection visits, a significant increase was observed in the number of occupational accidents reported by companies between 2020 and 2024: 372 minor occupational accidents, 246 serious occupational accidents, and 25 fatal occupational accidents⁶⁵.

In addition to its economic diversification efforts, Angola has been implementing the Programme to Support Production, Export Diversification and Import Substitution (PRODESI), with the aim of supporting national entrepreneurs, increasing access to and provision of financing to the private sector, as well as boosting foreign direct investment and official development assistance, and promoting the continuous improvement of the business environment to enhance the attractiveness of the Angolan economy.

By 2024, Angola has been implementing a number of programmes and initiatives aimed at promoting employment, including: the Action Plan for the Promotion of Employability (PAPE); the Employment, Entrepreneurship and Vocational Training Programme; the National Employment Agenda; the JOBE Project (Youth and Opportunities for Good Jobs); the Crédito Amigo Project; the Avanço and Capacita Projects; the Women’s Empowerment and Technical and Technological Inclusion Programme; the National Qualifications System; and the construction and inauguration of the Youth Success Centres (Cidades Jovens de Sucesso) in Bailundo (Huambo), Cangola (Uíge), and Lucala (Cuanza Norte)⁶⁶.

⁶⁴ Law 12/23 - General Labor Law.

⁶⁵ MAPTSS, administrative data.

⁶⁶ MAPTSS, administrative data.

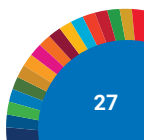
Challenges

Despite the positive results recorded in recent years, the national economy still faces challenges in empowering small businesses, particularly early-stage enterprises, whose limited development has contributed to the growth of informal employment. Therefore, in the coming years, there is a pressing need to improve financing mechanisms for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in the non-oil sector, as well as to enhance human capital, which should serve as the main driver of the country’s economic growth by improving employability levels nationwide and reducing informality.

Emerging opportunities

In the coming years, the Government of Angola will focus on prioritizing investments in non-oil sectors through directives issued by the National Bank of Angola, and on strengthening the predominantly young workforce, supported by government-led training programs. To this end, under the PDN 2023–2027, Angola has been implementing the following programs and policies:

- (I) the Informal Economy Formalization Program (PREI);
- (II) the Trade Restructuring Program;
- (III) the Human Resources Training Program;
- (IV) the Employment, Entrepreneurship, and Vocational Training Program; and
- (V) the Policy to Support Production, Export Diversification, and Import Substitution.





SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

SDG 9 aims to build resilient infrastructures, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.

Trends

As a result of significant investments in expanding the airport network and modernizing land and port transport, the number of passengers transported increased substantially from 228.8 million to 817.9 million people between 2016 and 2024, while the volume of cargo rose from 9.9 million to 167.2 million tonnes, facilitating the mobility of people and goods.

The industrial production index showed a significant increase of 18.5 per cent in the manufacturing sector in the period from 2021 to 2024, driven by the food and petrochemical sub-sectors, a result that paralleled the 26.5 per cent increase in the sector's employment index in the same period. In 2024, agro-industrial production also showed a positive growth rate compared to 2023. Meat sausage production grew by more than 80 per cent, flour (corn and wheat) by more than 9.5 per cent, and refined oils saw an increase of more than 150 per cent⁶⁷.

The upward trend in national production has had a positive impact on the foreign exchange market, generating savings of almost a billion dollars in 2023 on imports of the main food products, particularly chicken meat, beef, rice, wheat flour, sugar, beans and cooking oil⁶⁸.

This has also led to an increase in the Manufacturing Value Added (MVA) as a percentage of GDP from 6.54 per cent to 8.0 per cent between 2021 and 2024. As a consequence, the value of food imports has shown a downward trend since 2018 as a result of

the implementation of PRODESI. Angola is committed to making greater investments in innovation and technology, and is also aiming to increase the number of researchers, which is intended to be 0.01 per thousand inhabitants⁶⁹.

As for efforts to mitigate negative externalities on the environment, there was a reduction in CO2 emissions per unit of added value between 2018 and 2021, reflecting efforts to make industrial production more efficient and sustainable with the help of international partnerships and the implementation of the Public Investment Programme, which has played a key role in modernising infrastructure and developing strategic sectors.

The focus is on projects emphasising renewable energies, sustainable agriculture and the informal economy. In 2020, Angola signed a partnership with the European Union for a trade support programme (ACOM). In addition, between 2021 and 2024 Angola received various grants to improve infrastructure, such as the Informal Economy Reconversion Programme (PREI); the project to Improve Access to the Electricity Sector; the Agricultural Development Project (PDAC); the Mukafé project; the project to rehabilitate the Formigas Sports School in Cazenga; and the Joint Programme for Angola: Train for Trade II.

These initiatives are essential to boost industrialisation and innovation, creating a more favourable environment for the sustainable growth of the Angolan economy⁷⁰. Within the scope of the 2023-2027 NDP, the Angolan government is implementing the Programme to Promote the Manufacturing Industry, with a view to developing the agro-industry to ensure food self-sufficiency and boost economic growth.

Challenges

In 2024, the manufacturing sector recorded an average growth of 2.4 per cent, reflecting the investments made to boost this sector. However, challenges remain, particularly regarding investment in innovation and the infrastructure needed to connect the value chain. Therefore, the following priorities are outlined for the coming years:

- (I) Investment in the construction and rehabilitation of national roads to reduce the transportation costs of raw materials;

⁶⁷ MINDCON (Document on Food Security and National Production, 2024).

⁶⁸ BNA/AGT (Document on Food Security and National Production, 2024).

⁶⁹ MINPLAN (2025) National Development Plan Balance Report (NDPBR) 2023-2027, year 2024.

⁷⁰ Presidential Decree 84/14; World Bank: press release 2021/092/AFR; Train for Trade.





(II) Investment in energy infrastructure (refineries, photovoltaic centres, and improvements in the distribution of existing production capacity);

(III) Attraction of foreign direct investment to increase industrial investment levels using advanced technology.

Emerging opportunities

In terms of emerging opportunities, the following stand out: (i) improving the business environment through reforms to simplify company registration and strengthen the fight against corruption; (ii) investing in the process of economic diversification; (iii) improving transport infrastructure through investment projects such as the Lobito Corridor, which is fundamental for regional economic integration within the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); (iv) improving technological

infrastructures, also driven by the approval of the White Paper on Information and Communication Technologies; (v) expanding access to finance for SMEs by leveraging the Credit Guarantee Fund (CGF); (vi) investing in the development of human capital and increasing the potential workforce, impacting on production levels and potential consumption. To make these opportunities a reality, the NDP includes several relevant programmes: (i) the Programme to Promote the Manufacturing Industry; (ii) the Programme to Support Production, Export Diversification and Import Substitution; (iii) the Programme to Expand and Modernise the National Electricity System; (iv) the Programme to Develop and Consolidate the Oil and Gas Sector; (v) the Communications Expansion and Modernisation Programme; (vi) the Transport and Logistics Sector Expansion and Modernisation Programme and (vii) the Public Buildings and Social Facilities Construction, Rehabilitation, Conservation and Maintenance Programme.



SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities

SDG 10 aims to reduce inequality within and among countries.

Trends

In Angola, there are significant regional and local asymmetries. A key indicator of inequality is the distribution of national income by quintile. In Angola, the poorest quintile captures only 3.8 per cent of national income, while the richest quintile captures 55.6 per cent of this income. In other words, the average income of a person in the richest quintile is 15 times higher than the average income of a person in the poorest quintile⁷¹. Given this difference between the first and fifth quintiles, inequality in Angola is high. In 2018, the Gini Index reached a value of 0.51; it is important to note that inequality is higher in urban areas (0.48) than in rural areas (0.44)⁷².

The World Bank estimates that in 2018 the richest 10 per cent of Angolans captured 39.6 per cent of the national income, while the poorest 10 per cent captured only 1.3 per cent of the national income⁷³. Based on the same source, in 2018, 22.8 per cent of the population lived below 50 per cent of the median income.

The proportion of the population living on less than 50 per cent of the median income has varied, reflecting the country's economic and social dynamics. The redistributive orientation of fiscal policy has changed, with increased spending on social assistance and changes to tax regimes⁷⁴.

Between 1999 and 2023, Angola's Human Development Index (HDI) value increased, with a progressive improvement in average life expectancy indicators.

⁷¹ INE, Final Report of the Survey on Expenditure and Income. IDREA - 2018/2019.

⁷² Idem.

⁷³ World Bank (2018) World Development Indicators. Washington: World Bank.

⁷⁴ MINPLAN (2025) Report on the National Development Plan 2023-2027, published in 2024.

In 2023, the country ranked 148 out of 193 countries and territories considered in the 2025 Human Development Report, placing Angola in the group of countries with an average HDI, with an HDI value above the average for sub-Saharan Africa. However, the HDI value for women is still lower (0.584) than the HDI value for men (0.645). Furthermore, in the same year, when the value is discounted by inequality - Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index (IDHD) - the HDI drops to 41.5 per cent due to the inequalities in the different dimensions of the HDI among the population (income, education, health, etc.).⁷⁵

With regard to migration, there has been an increase in the number of migrants of 9.2 per cent per year since 1990, rising to 677,000 by 2024. Because of emigration, 617,000 Angolans live outside the country, including 63 per cent in Africa and 35 per cent in Europe.⁷⁶ There has also been an increase in the number of refugees and asylum seekers, from 30,139 asylum seekers and 16,173 people with refugee status, to 25,289 asylum seekers and 30,279 people with refugee status⁷⁷.

Challenges

The main challenge for reducing inequality in Angola is to ensure a more equitable distribution of income, especially among the most vulnerable population. In this context, three fundamental areas of action stand out: (i) investment in education and skills development, ensuring better qualification of the population; (ii) implementation of social protection measures, with a priority focus on the most vulnerable groups; (iii) strengthening support from multilateral and bilateral co-operation to increase access to basic necessities.

With regard to migration, despite the efforts made by the Angolan executive to waive visas for more than 90 countries and other positive developments in migration policies, challenges still persist about the collection of migration data and the management of migration due to a lack of equipment and human resources.

As far as marginalised groups are concerned, 57 per cent of people living with HIV are unemployed, 86 per cent are unable to meet their basic consumption needs⁷⁸.

⁷⁵ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Human Development Report 2025.

⁷⁶ UNDESA 2024.

⁷⁷ UNHCR.

⁷⁸ UNAIDS and INLS, National Committee of People Living with HIV: Angola Stigma Index 2.0 Report, 2022.



Key populations, sexual and gender minorities, people with disabilities and albino people also report unequal outcomes caused by discrimination and stigma, but there is no systematised official data production to monitor the principle of leaving no one behind.

Emerging opportunities

In terms of emerging opportunities for reducing inequalities within the country, the following stand out: (i) the reduction in fuel subsidies, which could allow the government to channel more resources into social protection services; (ii) the new adjustment to the salary scale, which provides for exemption from labour income tax for the 4th quartile group with the lowest incomes; (iii) the approval of the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (ENSAN II), to ensure the availability of and equitable access to healthy food throughout the country⁷⁹.

⁷⁹ Presidential Decree 47/25.

The approval of Kwenda II will make it possible to continue and expand social support for the most vulnerable, helping to reduce inequalities.

Therefore, in order to make these opportunities a reality, through the NDP 2023-2027 the government will implement: (i) the Programme to Improve the Welfare of Former Combatants and Veterans of the Homeland and the Social Security System of the Angolan Armed Forces; (ii) the Programme to Promote Human Rights; (iii) the Programme to Strengthen Angola's Role in the International Context; and (iv) the Programme to Reform and Sustain Public Finances. In terms of migration governance, the Lobito Corridor presents itself as an opportunity to modernise policies related to labour migration to ensure that migration contributes to the country's sustainable development and to attracting foreign investment, reducing the risks associated with poorly managed migration.



7. Planet

This VNR is an opportunity for Angola, as a signatory country, to present the degree of progress and fulfilment of sustainable development objectives, particularly in terms of concerns for the planet.

The Angolan government aspires to sustainable development, based on the implementation and adoption of effective policies for the preservation of ecosystems, the protection of marine and land resources, and the promotion of the use of renewable energies. In this context, the main trends observed include continuous and stable growth in the production of renewable energies, with an emphasis on hydropower; the development of efficient and comprehensive sustainable production and recycling systems; and the implementation of initiatives aimed at environmental protection, covering various dimensions of aquatic and terrestrial life. This commitment is reflected in the adoption of strategies aimed at guaranteeing environmental resilience and long-term sustainability, in line with the global goals set by the 2030 Agenda.



SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy

SDG 7 aims to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

Trends

According to the Ministry of Energy and Water (MINEA), the electricity access rate currently stands at 44.6 per cent.

With regard to renewable energy production, in 2020 the installed capacity was 3,676 MW from hydroelectric sources, representing 63.5 per cent of the national energy matrix. By 2027, the goal is to increase this share to 72 percent through the addition of new solar and hydro assets (part of Caculo Cabaça). In 2024, hydropower capacity increased to 3,793.52 MW, while solar power capacity reached 380.52 MW, demonstrating an effort to diversify the energy matrix.

Renewable energy capacity per capita rose from 111.7 to 115.9 Watts, between 2021 and 2024, reflecting a slight increase in the availability of clean energy. Noteworthy, for example, is the Caraculo photovoltaic project, implemented by Sonangol and Azure Energy in the Namibe province and inaugurated in 2023, with a production capacity of 25 MWp; or the Quilemba photovoltaic plant, promoted by Sonangol, TotalEnergies and Mauriel and Prom in the Huíla province, with a total capacity of 80 MWp. The National Oil and Gas Agency has promoted a favourable regulatory environment for the integration of renewable energies into oil concessions, including solar, wind, green and blue hydrogen projects. However, this growth may not be enough to meet the growing demand resulting from population growth and economic development.

With regard to energy intensity compared to the GDP, between 2020 and 2024, the energy distributed rose from 11,600 GWh to 12,269 GWh, showing a

greater supply of electricity. Energy intensity (Watt per USD) increased from 130.6 to 132.7, indicating a larger energy consumption per unit of GDP. This increase may be associated with greater activity in the productive sectors, but it also underlines the need to invest in energy efficiency measures to optimise energy use.

The current installed electricity generation capacity is 6,285.43 MW, of which 60 per cent is hydroelectric (3,777.52 MW), 6 per cent solar (358 MW), 33 per cent thermal (2,102.91 MW) and 1 per cent hybrid (47 MW).

Challenges

One of the biggest challenges is the need to attract private capital and investors to expand the generation and distribution of renewable energy. Regulatory barriers, financial risks and the need for adequate infrastructure make this difficult. Guaranteeing universal access to renewable energy is another challenge. Despite the increase in installed capacity, the population's access to electricity is still a concern for the government. The challenge is to expand the infrastructure to rural communities and hard-to-reach areas, reducing inequality in energy supply. Angola is also looking to improve energy efficiency and distribution, which requires investment in modernising the electricity grid and innovative solutions to reduce energy losses and optimise demand management.

Emerging opportunities

The existence of favourable natural resources for generating renewable energy is one of the country's main advantages in this sector. Angola has large hydroelectric potential due to its abundance of water resources, as well as favourable climatic conditions for harnessing solar energy throughout the year. This represents an opportunity to diversify the energy matrix and reduce dependence on fossil fuels.

In terms of public policies and incentives for renewable energy under the 2023-2027 NDP, the Programme for Investing in Renewable Energy and Private Participation in the Electricity Sector, as part of the National Energy Policy, aims to strengthen the supply of and expand access to sustainable energy. The objective of reaching 94 per cent of production and installed capacity by 2050 is an ambitious target that can attract investment and stimulate technological innovation in the sector.



Harnessing solar potential and the energy transition

Angola has a high solar potential, with an annual average horizontal global radiation of between 1,350 and 2,070 kWh/m², making it the most abundant and evenly distributed renewable resource in the country. The most suitable technology for harnessing this potential is electricity production through photovoltaic systems, due to their rapid installation and low maintenance costs. The experience of the Biópio and Baía Farta photovoltaic parks, as well as the Bocoio Hybrid Plant, located in Benguela province, illustrates the Angolan government's commitment to the energy transition and access to clean energy sources, directly aligned with SDG 7.

With more than 770,000 solar panels and an installed capacity of around 285 MWp, the infrastructure is operating with 100 per cent physical and financial execution, injecting energy into the national grid and directly benefiting 23,240 families. As well as boosting energy stability in several provinces, the parks have created direct jobs for local technicians and operators, strengthening human capital and reducing dependence on external assistance. Replacing thermal generators with renewable sources has saved around 250,000 litres of diesel per day and prevented the emission of 723,000 tonnes of CO₂, contributing to climate change mitigation and strengthening the country's socio-ecological resilience.

Also noteworthy is the General Electricity Law, which was amended in 2025, allowing private sector participation in electricity transmission. The challenges facing the Angolan electricity sector require strategic actions to expand access to energy, improve efficiency and attract investors. The opportunities presented by the country's natural potential and ongoing public policies create a favourable environment for the sustainable development of the energy sector.

In addition to the participation of private initiative in the electricity transmission activity and given the recent amendment to the General Electricity Law, the following also stand out as emerging opportunities: i) the export of electricity to neighbouring countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia and Zambia; ii) the promotion of independent electricity producers within the framework of the Non-Binding Electricity System; iii) the exercise of electricity supply activity by private operators.



SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production

SDG 12 aims to guarantee sustainable consumption and production methods.

Trends

In terms of waste management and recycling, Angola is guided by the Presidential Decree 190/12, which establishes rules for the treatment and transport of waste. There is no specific data on hazardous waste per capita, but 20,000 tonnes of hazardous waste have been registered in recent years.

Despite advances in recycling, there is still a large volume of solid waste that cannot be reused, highlighting the need to improve the collection, processing and infrastructure of the circular economy.

Angola has increased its installed renewable energy capacity. The growth of renewable energy is therefore positive, but the pace is still slow to meet national demand and guarantee universal access to electricity, as provided for in SDG 7 and SDG 12.

Challenges

The main challenge lies in the bureaucracy involved in obtaining licences and certifications. The process for operating in the environmental and energy sector is still complex, making it difficult for new investors and sustainable entrepreneurs to enter. On the other hand, the country still lacks incentives for

sustainable practices: companies need more tax and financial incentives to adopt sustainable practices and invest in recycling, waste reduction and energy efficiency. There is also low efficiency in waste management: despite the existence of regulations, there are still deficiencies in the collection and recycling infrastructure, which prevents better utilisation of solid urban and industrial waste.

Emerging opportunities

One of the great opportunities is the expansion of the circular economy and the export of recyclable raw materials. The growth in recycling and the global demand for recycled materials create opportunities for Angola to become an export centre for secondary raw materials, such as recycled metals, paper and treated plastics. As part of the public sustainability policies under the 2023-2027 NDP, the Environmental Protection Programme, contained in the Environmental Sustainability Policy, aims to strengthen waste management and encourage ecological practices.

The government is promoting incentives for the private sector to invest in sustainable solutions, creating opportunities for innovative companies. In the current global context of pressure to reduce pollution, growing international concern about reducing carbon emissions, plastics and toxic waste could push Angola to adopt stricter measures and open doors to international partnerships and funding for sustainable projects.

Thus, despite the structural challenges, Angola has the potential to develop a more sustainable model of production and consumption in the agricultural, livestock and industrial spheres, with an emphasis on the growth of recycling and renewable energy. The country needs to make progress in reducing bureaucracy, encouraging sustainable practices and expanding waste management infrastructure, guaranteeing a positive environmental impact and better utilisation of natural resources.



SDG 13 Climate Action

SDG 13 aims to adopt urgent measures to combat climate change and its effects.

Trends

Angola is implementing the National Climate Change Strategy (2022-2035) and has presented its 2021-2025 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), reinforcing the country's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. A data integration platform was also created to map climate risks and monitor environmental vulnerability. An example of this is the water climate resilience project in Angola (Reclima). Although Angola has made progress in formulating climate policies, the country still faces challenges in implementing and financing these strategies.

In 2021, 70 per cent of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions came from agriculture, forestry and other land uses (AFOLU), while 18 per cent originated from the energy sector. In 2024, there was a 39 per cent reduction in emissions from agriculture and forestry, but an increase in the energy sector to 59 per cent and 2 per cent in the industrial and waste sectors. The energy transition, therefore, still needs to be strengthened, given the significant increase in emissions in the energy and transport sector, possibly due to the growth in fossil fuel consumption.

The extractive sector in Angola has stepped up its efforts towards environmental sustainability, with the emphasis on drastically reducing the flaring of associated natural gas through projects such as Angola LNG and the re-injection or energy utilisation of gas. The National Oil and Gas Agency (ANPG) and oil and gas operators are implementing ambitious plans aimed at "zero flaring" in new activities, while reinforcing the monitoring and reporting of GHG emissions, in line with international practices. In the mining sector, companies such as Endiama and Catoca promote the environmental recovery of degraded areas, with reforestation and soil stabilisation initiatives, having

already rehabilitated more than 300 hectares. In addition, sustainable water management has become a priority in both the oil and mining industries, with actions focused on reducing consumption, reusing and treating wastewater.

With regard to environmental education and sustainability policies, Presidential Decree 158/18 was approved in 2024, which promotes the inclusion of environmental education in the school curriculum. However, its implementation is still in its early stages. Environmental education is essential for changing behaviour and adopting sustainable practices, but its implementation still needs to be expanded.

To fulfil international commitments and NDC targets, Angola has committed to reducing GHG emissions by 14 per cent by 2025. The main actions include the promotion of renewable energies (solar, hydro, wind), energy efficiency to reduce waste, reforestation and forest conservation, sustainable agricultural management and green infrastructure. Angola is therefore aligned with international climate commitments, but achieving the targets will depend on the effective implementation of policies and investments in sustainable infrastructure.

Challenges

In terms of preventative measures and climate resilience, Angola needs to strengthen climate adaptation structures to avoid human losses, damage to infrastructure and socio-economic impacts caused by extreme weather events such as droughts and floods. In terms of mitigating the risks of natural disasters, despite progress in creating strategic response plans, the lack of financial and logistical resources makes it difficult to implement these measures on a large scale. In the area of reducing GHG emissions in the energy sector, there has been a significant increase in emissions in this sector (59 per cent in 2024), indicating the need to accelerate the transition to clean energies and energy efficiency.

Emerging opportunities

The preparation of the new cycle of NDCs is a remarkable opportunity to analyse the results achieved and strengthen Angola's commitment to the Paris Agreement. The country can access climate finance mechanisms, including through sustainable finance and the opportunities offered by Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, such as carbon markets.



Forest conservation and the expansion of reforestation are priority actions to capture carbon and reduce the impacts of emissions. The Environmental Protection Programme and the Climate Change Prevention and Adaptation Programme are key instruments for mitigating environmental degradation.

To mitigate these risks, the Disaster Risk Reduction Plan 2025-2027, the Preparedness, Contingency, the 2025-2027 Response and Recovery Plan and the 2025-2027 Strategic Plan for Disaster Risk Prevention and Reduction against Calamities and Disasters are currently being approved by the President of the National Civil Protection Council.

Another opportunity is investment in renewable energies and green infrastructure. There is potential

for the expansion of solar and hydroelectric energy, reducing dependence on fossil fuels. The 2023-2027 NDP provides incentives for sustainable projects and technological innovation in the energy sector.

Angola has therefore made progress in formulating climate policies, expanding environmental governance and making important international commitments. However, challenges such as the effective implementation of preventive measures, the mitigation of disaster risks and the reduction of emissions in the energy sector still need more investment and adequate infrastructure. Emerging opportunities, especially in forest conservation, renewable energies and raising climate finance, can drive the transition to more sustainable and resilient development.

Water infrastructure for climate adaptation in southern Angola

The province of Cunene, in southern Angola, has been hit hard by climate change, facing the worst drought in 40 years between 2020 and 2021. The phenomenon has jeopardised the livelihoods of local communities and forced families to migrate to Namibia in search of basic living conditions. In response, the Angolan government implemented an ambitious set of interventions to strengthen water resilience and tackle water scarcity.

The main initiative is the 160-kilometre-long Cafu Canal Project, complemented by 31 “chimpanças” (water reservoirs) strategically distributed throughout

the municipalities of Ombadja, Cuanhama and Namacunde. These infrastructures aim to guarantee water for human consumption, agricultural irrigation and livestock watering. At the same time, three rainwater retention dams were built - Cova do Leão, Ndúe and Calucuve, located in the municipalities of Cahama and Cuvelai. These structures play a vital role in creating permanent water sources, mitigating the effects of cyclical droughts and strengthening the region's water security.

The social and economic impact is significant: more than 4,600 temporary jobs created, the emergence of agricultural cooperatives, the construction of 54 field schools for agricultural training (with a focus on tuber production) and improvements to rural access roads. These actions not only improve the quality of life of local populations but also promote environmental sustainability and climate resilience.





SDG 14 Life Below Water

SDG 14 aims to conserve and sustainably utilise the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

Trends

In 2021, Angola was developing its Integrated Sea Strategy and the National Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Strategy. In 2022, Presidential Decree 183/22 - Angola's National Strategy for the Sea (ENMA) 2030 - was approved, with the National Strategy and Biodiversity Action Plan (2019-2025) under review. The Angolan government has made significant progress in creating regulatory instruments for the sustainable management of the seas, but the effective implementation of these strategies is still a challenge.

In terms of biodiversity conservation and marine protected areas, the marine protected area corresponds to 8.5 per cent of the Exclusive Economic Zone. In 2024, progress was made with the creation of the Biosphere Reserve - 3.75 per cent (19,455 km²) and (Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs) - 12.78 per cent (66,277 km²). It is also betting on the use of technologies such as the Automatic Identification System (AIS) and the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), and on strengthening enforcement. Although progress has been made in the creation of protected areas, the figures are still low compared to the global targets of 10 per cent by 2030 (based on the "Aichi" target).

Since 2017, through the resource assessment cruises, pH and total alkalinity have been determined on the monitoring lines of the Congo, Lobito and Namibe rivers. The results show that at the surface, the pH of these waters is 8 on average. At depth, the pH decreases, but at the Namibe line it is noticeable, from 70 metres, that the alkalinity content is higher. The results from recent years also show a decrease in biomass indices, suggesting that a large part of the resources is being exploited above sustainable levels.

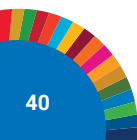
As part of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MINPERMAR) has taken on a central role in realising SDG 14, liaising with national planning instruments to promote the blue economy, sustainably manage marine ecosystems and strengthen coastal resilience.

Among the main strategic initiatives are the promotion of artisanal fishing and the expansion of aquaculture as pillars of food security in coastal and riverside communities; the adoption of policies for the sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources; interventions in coastal zones to strengthen environmental resilience; the creation of marine protected areas and the use of technologies such as VMS/AIS to strengthen surveillance.

Institutional cooperation with entities such as the FAO, UNDP, the Southeast Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (SEAFO), the Central East Atlantic Fisheries Committee (CECAF) and national and regional academic institutions has been decisive, complemented by public awareness actions, including the "Life in water is life for all" campaign and the production of educational materials and digital content, which encourage the involvement of communities in the conservation of aquatic ecosystems.

As for fisheries management and combating illegal fishing, Presidential Decree 284/14 establishes measures against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. At 2024, the country joined the Agreement on Port State Measures, strengthening mechanisms to combat IUU fishing. In 2024, 3,500 vessels were inspected to combat IUU fishing and 120 marine species were monitored, 17 of which were classified as endangered. Adherence to international agreements reinforces Angola's commitment to combating illegal fishing, but more inspection and control efforts are still needed.

Regarding the regulatory framework and rights of artisanal fisheries, Angola has implemented new regulations to ensure sustainable fishing, including Decree 39/05 - Aquaculture Regulation; Presidential Decree 139/13 - Continental Fisheries Regulation; or Presidential Decree 64/24 - Management Measures for Marine Fisheries, Continental Fisheries, Aquaculture and Salt. Regulatory reinforcement is essential to guarantee the sustainability of artisanal fishing and aquaculture, but its effectiveness will depend on proper implementation and enforcement.



Challenges

The main challenges faced within SDG 14 are the fight against IUU, which represents a major risk to fish stocks and the sustainability of the sector. Despite regulatory advances, effective monitoring mechanisms and greater maritime surveillance are still lacking. A second challenge is marine pollution and the degradation of coastal ecosystems. The lack of a structured marine pollution control plan threatens biodiversity and water quality.

The dumping of urban and industrial waste into the oceans is a growing challenge, requiring action to reduce the impact of plastic waste and industrial effluents, as well as improving sanitation. Finally, Angola faces the challenge of the low contribution of sustainable fishing to the economy. The fishing sector is facing economic difficulties, reflected in the fall in GDP from fishing, and the lack of infrastructure for processing and marketing sustainable fish limits the generation of added value.

The country faces the significant challenge of collecting, systematising and monitoring accurate and up-to-date information on the pollution of its rivers and oceans. The absence of comprehensive data and effective environmental monitoring mechanisms limits the country's ability to assess the extent of water pollution, identify its main sources - such as solid waste, industrial discharges and agricultural runoff - and adopt evidence-based public policies.

Emerging opportunities

Regarding the protection of marine species, the government's intention to create the first marine protected area can strengthen biodiversity conservation, as well as attract international funding for marine conservation projects. The Environmental Protection Programme and the Climate Change Prevention and Adaptation Programme are key to expanding these initiatives. On the other hand, investments in the blue economy and sustainable tourism are another area of opportunity. Angola has the potential to develop sustainable tourism based on marine life, such as ecotourism on reefs, whale watching or the exploitation of protected areas.

Angola is part of the Congo Basin Blue Fund (Fonds Bleu pour le Bassin du Congo), a financing mechanism that aims to promote sustainable development and climate resilience in the Congo Basin region by supporting projects that protect water resources,

combat deforestation and foster a blue and green economy. The country can benefit from this funding mechanism, which was established under the auspices of the Congo Basin Climate Commission (CBCC).

The 2023-2027 NDP provides incentives for the growth of the blue economy, including investments in sustainable aquaculture and marine biotechnology. Angola can also take advantage of opportunities under international agreements and funding for ocean conservation.

The signing of the Agreement on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biodiversity in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) on the conservation of biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction and Angola's Marine Spatial Planning Plan open opportunities for attracting international funding for ocean conservation.

Angola has therefore made significant progress in the management of its marine resources, with the creation of strategies and legal instruments to combat illegal fishing and protect marine biodiversity. However, challenges such as IUU fishing, pollution of the seas and the low contribution of sustainable fishing to the economy still need to be overcome. Emerging opportunities, such as the conservation of marine biodiversity, investments in the blue economy and attracting international funding, can boost a sustainable development model for the Angolan maritime sector.





SDG 15 Life On Land

SDG 15 aims to protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, manage forests sustainably, combat desertification, prevent and intervene in land degradation and halt the loss of biological diversity.

Trends

Forest cover was 63.2 million hectares in 2025, representing 51 per cent of the country's land area, of which 11 per cent were protected areas.

Every year, the country loses 800 hectares of forest out of every 100,000 hectares, due to various reasons, such as burning, illegal hunting and agricultural activities. With regard to the rate of deforestation, MINAGRIF announced that it is 0.8 per cent per year.

According to Global Forest Watch, in 2023 Angola lost 289,000 hectares of natural forest, equivalent to 104 Mt of CO₂ emissions. According to the same source, from 2001 to 2023, Angola lost 192,000 hectares of wet primary forest, representing 4.9 per cent of the total loss of forest cover in the same period. The total area of wet primary forest in Angola fell by 7.6 per cent in that period.

Logging has seen a growth of 136.4 per cent between 2022 and 2024 for roundwood production. Honey and wax production have also seen a significant increase since 2022. In the 2023 forestry campaign, the new forestry exploitation regime was launched, which seeks to award forestry concession contracts to making compliance with afforestation and reforestation measures and sustainable management of forest resources compulsory. In terms of sawn timber production, there was a growth rate of around 228 per cent in the 2022-2024 period.

Regarding conservation areas, 12.6 per cent of Angola's land surface was considered an

environmental conservation area by 2021, covering 14 protected areas (nine national parks, one regional park and four reserves).

By 2025, plans were underway to create three new protected areas: Serra do Pingano (Uíge), Cumbira (Kwanza Sul) and Morro do Moco (Huambo). The increase in protected areas is an important step forward in conserving biodiversity and combating the degradation of ecosystems.

As for biodiversity conservation and endangered species, Angola has 150 species on the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN): extinct: three species; endangered: 29 species; vulnerable: 100 species; invasive species: 18 species. In 2024, the Red List of threatened species was being updated. This update and the adoption of new protection strategies are important steps for the preservation of fauna and flora, but require more monitoring and combating the illegal trafficking of species.

Illegal trafficking in wild fauna and flora has been combated. In 2021, large volumes of trafficked species were seized, including: 1,231 kg of ivory (equivalent to 300 elephants), 1,185 kg of pangolin scales (250 pangolins), 29.5 kg of rhino horns (15 rhinos). From 2021 to 2024, the new seizures were: 1,000 kg of ivory confiscated; 10 kg of rhino horns; more than 100 illegally trafficked birds. Illegal wildlife trafficking continues to be a serious problem, requiring stricter enforcement action and penalisation of offenders.

Challenges

One of the main challenges is monitoring and combating deforestation, the loss of biodiversity and the fight against poaching and illegal trafficking of species. Trafficking in ivory, rhino horn and pangolins continues to be a major challenge, requiring more monitoring, severe punishments and awareness campaigns. A second challenge is the expansion and sustainable management of conservation areas. Despite the growth of protected areas, many of them lack financial resources and infrastructure for enforcement. It is also necessary to ensure that environmental degradation and invasive species are controlled. The presence of 18 invasive species of fauna and flora represents a threat to local ecosystems, requiring policies to control and eradicate these species.



Emerging opportunities

In terms of progress towards sustainable forest management, Law 6/17 - Basic Law on Forests and Wildlife - was passed, establishing rules to guarantee the conservation and rational use of forests and wildlife. The fees for exploiting forest and wildlife resources were also updated and readjusted, as were the minimum reference prices for the export of sawn timber (Joint Executive Decree 243/22).

The regulation of the national council for the protection of forests and wildlife was also approved. Forest conservation and the expansion of protected areas are an opportunity for Angola. The creation of new conservation areas could attract international funding for reforestation projects and the recovery of degraded ecosystems.

The Environmental Protection and Climate Change Prevention and Adaptation programmes under the Environmental Sustainability Policy can strengthen the preservation of biodiversity and the recovery of

degraded forests. Encouraging sustainable agriculture and agroforestry is also an opportunity. As agricultural production increases, there is room to expand agroecological practices and agroforestry systems, reducing environmental impact and improving sustainable productivity. The 2023-2027 NDP provides incentives for sustainable agriculture, promoting low environmental impact technologies and regenerative practices for the soil.

Another opportunity is funding for climate and international projects. Angola can access international funds for biodiversity conservation projects, reforestation and combating desertification, considering the relationship with NDCs commitments. Partnerships with international organisations can strengthen the protection of critical areas for biodiversity. Angola has made progress in protecting biodiversity, expanding conservation areas and combating species trafficking, but still faces significant challenges in effectively implementing these policies.

8. Peace

Consolidating peace and the democratic rule of law, reforming the state, justice, public administration, the media, freedom of expression and strengthening civil society are among the Angolan government's strategic axes, enshrined in the 2023-2027 NDP. This axis contributes directly to achieving SDG 16.

To this end, the Angolan government has been focusing on modernising the state, promoting citizenship, administrative deconcentration and decentralisation, reforming and modernising the justice system, promoting human rights and strengthening the media.

In this context, when analysing the main indicators related to these goals, Angola still has data that needs to be improved. For example, there is a need to increase the quality and quantity of media content, which could be reflected in the increase in radio signal coverage, which stood at 56 per cent between 2018 and 2022. In turn, the media exemption index recorded a value of 72.4 per cent.⁸⁰

Another important point is the promotion of citizenship and citizen participation in governance, energising and diversifying the reform of the state at the local administration level. The focus on innovation in this area involves implementing mechanisms to promote integrity, good governance and transparency in local bodies, which could have an impact on initiatives such as the Participatory Budget, which will be set up in 76 municipalities by 2022.

⁸⁰ MNPLAN (2023) NDP Stocktaking Report (2018-2022).



To strengthen the levels of socio-ethnic inclusion and the feeling of national belonging, the government has been working towards the approval of fundamental legislation within the framework of local authorities and the strengthening of the Administrative Deconcentration and Decentralisation Programme. At the same time, it is necessary to guarantee the effective enjoyment of human rights by all citizens, on equal terms and without any form of discrimination, through the Human Rights Promotion Programme.

Despite the challenges, the country has made significant progress in the fight against corruption and in promoting transparency in public management, fuelled by the strengthening of measures to combat economic and financial crime, with the emphasis on various asset recovery processes.

With the strengthening of state reform and the commitment to transparency in public management, Angola has seen improvements in the administration of justice and the performance of its institutions. To this end, the government aims to achieve the following results by 2027:

- Improve the ranking in the Open Government indicator of the Rule of Law Index of the World Justice Project, from 0.38 (in 2022) to 0.41;
- Increase the score on the World Bank's Control of Corruption indicator from 27.9 per cent (in 2022) to 35.3 per cent;
- Raise the overall ranking in the Rule of Law Index of the World Justice Project from 0.43 (in 2022) to 0.44 in 2027.



SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

SDG 16 aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective and inclusive accountable institutions at all levels.

Trends

Angola has worked to consolidate political stability, strengthen justice and promote democratic institutions. Angola achieved effective peace in 2002, after decades of war, from 1961 to 1974 against the Portuguese colonial power and, from 1975 onwards, a destructive civil war. Today, although there are some movements of political and social protest, also due to the population's increased civic awareness, there have been 23 years of political stability, with no recourse to armed violence. However, data on violence shows that the government intends to improve this indicator, such as by reducing the percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have been victims of physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months, from 26 per cent in 2022 to 18 per cent in 2027, as stated in the 2023-2027 NDP, with actions aimed at preventing gender crimes and supporting victims.

The country is multi-ethnic and its religious culture is largely shaped by Roman Catholicism as the predominant religion and by a variety of religious orientations and practices. On the other hand, customary law is in use and remains influential in various communities, which calls for constant articulation between traditional systems and the rule of law in various aspects of people's lives. Issues of discrimination are a key element on the government's agenda for promoting and safeguarding human rights, as well as safeguarding the fundamental rights and guarantees of the population, to leave no one behind.

However, the country has been expanding actions to protect minorities, particularly ethnolinguistic minorities, through their inclusion in the anti-poverty programme, especially Kwenda, and with the drafting of the plan for

inclusion and protection of the rights of minority groups. The commitment to LGBTI rights+ was highlighted in Angola's advocacy speech on the 10th anniversary of Resolution 275 of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) on protection against violence and other human rights violations based on sexual orientation or gender identity, and in a national campaign against discrimination on diverse grounds. Despite the anti-discrimination provisions based on sexual orientation inserted into the Penal Code in 2021, which positively distinguish the country in the region's inclusion efforts, implementation is still in its infancy, with only one case awaiting judgment in court.⁸¹

As for trafficking and corruption, Angola has been making progress in this area as part of its policy of modernising and reforming the state. With the programme to strengthen the fight against economic and financial crime and corruption, the country has seen multiple actions by legal institutions, such as the Court of Auditors, the Attorney General's Office, the General Inspectorate of State Administration (IGAE) and SENRA (National Asset Recovery Service).

In the area of legislation on combating corruption and money laundering, the following laws were passed: 13/24 (Law on Crimes of Vandalism of Public Goods and Services; 12/24 (Law Amending and Derogating the Angolan Penal Code), 11/24 (Law Amending the Law on Preventing and Combating Money Laundering, the Financing of Terrorism and the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction); Law 10/24 (Law Amending the Law on International Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters); Law 9/24 (Law Amending the Law on Preventing and Combating Terrorism; Law 8/24 (Law on Combating Illegal Mining Activity); Law 7/24 (Law Amending the Anti-Doping Law in Sports); Law 5/24 (Law on Combating Smuggling of Petroleum Products); Law 3/24 (Law on the Legal Framework for the Prohibition of Cryptocurrency and Other Virtual Asset Mining Activity); Law 1/24 (Law on Anti-Doping in Sports); and Law 5/24 (Law on Combating Smuggling of Petroleum Products).

Presidential decrees approved include: Presidential Decree 73/23 (approves the National Strategy and General Lines of the Plan for Preventing and Combating Money Laundering, Financing Terrorism and the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction 2023-2027);

⁸¹ Republic of Angola (2023) Report on the Implementation of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (2016-2023), the Additional Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa (2016-2023) and the Kampala Convention (Initial).



Presidential Decree 214/24 (creates the Institute for the Supervision of Community Activities (ISAC); Presidential Decree 169/24 (approves the National Strategy for the Prevention and Repression of Corruption (ENAPREC) for the period 2024-2027; Presidential Decree 86/24 (Procedure for the External Audit of the Financial and Asset Statements of Public Institutes); Presidential Decree 39/24 (Creates the National Observatory for Combating Illegal Immigration, Exploitation and Illicit Trafficking of Strategic Mineral Resources); Notice 2/24 (Regulation of the Law to Prevent and Combat Money Laundering, the Financing of Terrorism and the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction in Financial Institutions); and Notice 1/23 (Rules for Opening, Maintaining, Handling and Closing Bank Accounts).

The strength of national and local institutions has grown, largely due to the government's investment in the development of institutions through actions aimed at the Long-Term vision, operationalised with the five-year actions for 2023-2027 aimed at consolidating peace and the democratic rule of law, pursuing the reform of the state, justice, public administration, the media and freedom of expression and civil society.

Administrative modernisation is one of the essential pillars of state reform in Angola, as established in the 2023-2027 NDP and the Angola 2050 Long-Term Strategy. Initiatives such as the Simplifica 2.0 project aim to optimise the provision of public services for citizens and companies, with the aim of strengthening the population's trust in institutions, with emphasis on the implementation of Courts of Appeal and District Courts.

Citizens' rights, including those relating to civil registration, have improved, in line with the five-year priorities relating to the universalisation of civil registration and the granting of identity cards in the justice administration reform and modernisation programme. Of note is the registration of 1,135,657 children aged 0-5 years in the 2022/2024 period, and the expansion of birth registration offices in hospitals and mother and child centres is underway. Guaranteeing the population's access to information has been improved with the emergence of more private media outlets and the impact of social networks. However, a return to the privatisation of media outlets that were nationalised as part of the fight against corruption is expected.

According to the 2024 Mo Ibrahim Index (IIAG) of good governance, Angola has shown remarkable improvements over the last decade (2014-2023). The country advanced 5.8 points in General Governance, climbing nine places from 45th to 36th among African nations. Angola's progress is evident in 15 of the 16 subcategories assessed by the IIAG. One area of significant improvement is in the Anti-Corruption subcategory, where Angola recorded an increase of 17.9 points over the decade, making it the second country with the most progress in this area.

Angola's human rights record was submitted for its fourth Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in January 2025, during the 48th session of the UPR Working Group. Angola is a state party to seven of the nine main human rights treaties of the United Nations and the African Union. The International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance is in the process of being ratified.

In 2020, Angola developed the National Human Rights Strategy (ENDH) through Presidential Decree No. 100/20 of 14 April, which reached 80 per cent implementation in 2024. As part of this Strategy, the Local Human Rights Committees (CLDH) were created, which are intersectoral structures responsible for the local implementation of the National Human Rights Strategy; the Intersectoral Commission for the Preparation of National Human Rights Reports (CIERNNDH). By 2024, the CLDH was operational in all 18 provinces, also covering 164 municipalities and 111 communes. The implementation of new CLDHs is underway due to the New Political-Administrative Division.

At the same time, 21 School Human Rights Brigades have been set up to date, helping to strengthen the promotion and defence of human rights in schools and society in general.

Angola's human rights reporting system, through CIERNNDH, has resulted in Angola's leading position in adhering to international reporting standards. In 2024, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) highlighted CIERNNDH's presentation, noting that Angola is among the 9 per cent of African countries that have fulfilled all their obligations to the Commission.

Angola has adopted several measures to strengthen the protection of human rights and institutional transparency: the Angola Gender Observatory

(OGA) was created by Presidential Decree 273/24 of 5 December and the National Action Plan for the Eradication of Child Labour (Presidential Decree 239/21 of 29 September) was approved and is currently being implemented, along with the Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, approved by Presidential Decree 31/20 of 14 February. Law no. 1/20 of 22 January was also approved, guaranteeing Protection for Victims, Witnesses and Collaborating Defendants in Criminal Proceedings.

In the fight against human trafficking, Presidential Decree 31/20 establishes the National Action Plan and Executive Decree 179/22 creates the National Reference Mechanism for the Protection and Assistance of Victims. Angola has also signed up to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, ratified by National Assembly's Resolution 21/10, and since 2022 has been a member of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), having already presented its initial report and committed to carrying out another in 2025.

Challenges

The country is committed to strengthening governance and democratic institutions by institutionalising participatory local governance mechanisms such as participatory budget management committees, residents' committees and councils, municipal community watch groups and social consultation councils. For this reason, the country is engaged in institutionalising local authorities and is in the process of finalising the local authority law package.

The new political-administrative division, approved in 2024, implies a restructuring that could influence the schedule and implementation of the local elections, since it requires significant administrative and logistical adjustments. The challenge of strengthening transparent and accountable institutions persists, as well as ensuring the full implementation of the rule of law. Customary law continues to have great influence in many communities and needs to be better articulated with the formal justice system.

In terms of combating violence and promoting human rights, physical and psychological violence against children remains a significant problem, even though the numbers have been falling in recent years. MASFAMU's data indicates a drop in registered cases between 2022 and 2024, but the need for additional child protection measures remains urgent. Law 08/04

(Law on HIV/AIDS) and the Penal Code are identified as factors that reinforce and promote stigma and discrimination by criminalising HIV transmission, exposure and non-disclosure by people living with HIV.⁸²

Concerning access to justice and the defence of citizens' rights, the increase in the number of complaints submitted to the Ombudsperson's Office demonstrates a growing civic awareness among the population, but also points to challenges in the effectiveness and accessibility of the judicial system. The updating of the Ombudsperson's Statute in line with the Paris Principles represents a positive step for the promotion of human rights in Angola. Angola is also part of several international alliances of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs), such as the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (CPLP) Human Rights Network and the Alliance between Ombudsmen and National Human Rights Institutions of the (Southern African Development Community) (SADC).

Emerging Opportunities

Angola has made significant progress in terms of women's empowerment and participation in recent years. The growing inclusion of women in leadership positions represents a significant advance for gender equality and the democratisation of local governance. In 2024, Angola saw a considerable increase in the number of women occupying prominent positions in public administration, reaffirming the Government's commitment to promoting gender equality. In 2024, six of the 18 provincial governors were women. Between 2023 and 2024, women represented the highest proportion of ministers in Angola's history, around 33 per cent of ministerial positions (eight out of 24).

They also represent 23 per cent of the positions of secretaries of state (13 out of 49), 22 per cent of provincial governments (five out of 21) and 28 per cent of vice-governors (10 out of 42). There are currently five women provincial governors, 12 deputy provincial governors, 102 municipal administrators, 92 deputy municipal administrators, 36 communal administrators and 48 deputy communal administrators. In the Office of the President of the Republic, only one of the 11 Secretaries is a woman, and in Parliament, 83 of the 220 deputies are women, representing 37.7 per cent, and 27.27 per cent of the deputies are under the age of 45.

⁸² UNDP-Angola (2020) Assessment of the Legal Environment for HIV and the Right to Sexual and Reproductive Health.

There are 542 women in the higher bodies of the Judicial Council and the Public Prosecutor's Office, representing 39 per cent of judges, 34.4 per cent of prosecutors and 31 per cent of lawyers.

The Human Rights Promotion Programme, part of the 2023-2027 NDP, aims to strengthen the modernisation of the state and the consolidation of more inclusive public policies. To this end, the government aims to achieve the following results by 2027: (i) improve the score on the 'Open Government' indicator of the World Justice Project's Rule of Law Index from 0.38 (in 2022) to 0.41; (ii) increase the score on the World Bank's Control of Corruption indicator from 27.9 per cent (in 2022) to 35.3 per cent; (iii) raise the overall score on the World Justice Project's Rule of Law Index from 0.43 (in 2022) to 0.44 in 2027.

The need for more efficient budget management is reflected in the 2023-2027 NDP, which prioritises the reform and sustainability of public finances within the Policy of Stability and Economic Growth. The implementation of the Public Finance Reform and Sustainability Programme, set out in the 2023-2027 NDP, demonstrates the government's commitment to improving budget management and ensuring the efficiency of public spending. Increased transparency and fiscal responsibility are essential to ensuring greater confidence among citizens and investors in the country's economic system.

In terms of international integration and sustainable development, Angola's active participation in international organisations, such as the United Nations, the rotating chairmanship of the African Union in 2025, the African Development Bank and the SADC, offers opportunities to strengthen cooperation and attract investment. Angola has made remarkable progress in promoting peace at the regional level, through conflict mediation for the pacification of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, reinforcing its commitment to security and regional cooperation. However, there are still significant challenges, especially when it comes to improving governance, combating violence and guaranteeing fundamental rights. The commitments expressed in the 2023-2027 NDP and active participation in international organisations are promising factors for consolidating a fairer, more inclusive and sustainable future for all Angolans.

9. Partnerships

The implementation of SDG 17 in Angola depends on strengthening partnerships and the country's ability to mobilise resources for sustainable development. Economic growth, combined with fiscal reforms and attracting investment, can expand fiscal space and guarantee greater investment in social sectors.

International and regional co-operation, as well as opportunities linked to climate and trade finance, will be decisive if Angola is to achieve the SDGs by 2030. Angola has made progress in creating mechanisms that bring together the government, civil society, the private sector and international partners to implement the SDGs, such as the creation of the National SDG Platform, which seeks to articulate the various stakeholders and align public policies with the 2030 Agenda and the African Union's Agenda 2063. The Platform has helped to increase the visibility of commitments and facilitate dialogue between sectors.

Angola maintained an active presence in multilateral organisations, including the United Nations General Assembly and international financial institutions. In addition, it temporarily took over the chairmanship of the African Union for the first time, strengthening its diplomatic role on the continent.





The country's fiscal consolidation has evolved into a more gradual approach, balancing debt sustainability with infrastructure development. The reallocation of resources previously earmarked for subsidies to social programmes is in line with SDGs 3 and 4. At the same time, the government's focus on infrastructure investment supports SDG 9.

Angola's efforts to diversify non-oil revenues, improve public finance management and develop infrastructure create opportunities for economic resilience and sustainable growth. The Lobito Corridor project and the privatisation of strategic state companies

can boost foreign direct investment, contributing to SDGs 8 and 11. In addition, the strengthening of tax policies and governance reforms promotes greater transparency and fiscal efficiency (SDG 16), while the restructuring of subsidies allows for more targeted social protection, benefiting vulnerable populations and aligning with SDG 1.

Finally, it is important to emphasise the economic diplomacy strategy adopted by Angola, which seeks to attract more foreign direct investment and foster strategic partnerships, consolidating the country's position on the global economic stage.



SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals

SDG 17 aims to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the international partnership for sustainable development.

Trends

At national level, the implementation of SDG 17 in Angola has been guided by a strategy centred on diversifying sources of funding, with an emphasis on mobilising domestic resources, international cooperation, promoting investment and sustainable financing. The country has endeavoured to reduce its dependence on oil through tax reforms, strengthening public-private partnerships, encouraging financial inclusion and exploring various sustainable financing mechanisms. At the international level, Angola has used SDG 17 as a basis for strengthening its regional and global integration, aligning national policies with African and global priorities, such as the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda.

The country has promoted strategic partnerships through the National SDG Platform, actively participated in multilateral organisations, and developed monitoring mechanisms to assess progress and guide sustainable investments. Its pro tempore chairing of the African Union is seen as an opportunity to strengthen regional cooperation, mobilise resources and integrate multisectoral actions to boost sustainable development on the continent, consolidating Angola's role as an active agent in promoting SDG 17.

After the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Angolan economy made a moderate recovery between 2022 and 2023. The government estimates real GDP growth of 4.4 per cent in 2024 and 4.1 per cent in 2025, with non-oil GDP expected to grow by 5.1 per cent in 2024 and 5.2 per cent in 2025. This trend reflects efforts to diversify the economy and reduce dependence on the oil sector.

Between 2021 and 2024, tax revenues remained within a percentage range above the regional average, at 23.3 per cent of GDP, with the oil sector still accounting for most tax revenues. However, measures have been implemented to broaden the non-oil revenue base, such as reforms in tax administration and incentives for the private sector.

Angola has managed to reduce its debt-to-GDP ratio from 89.4 per cent in 2023 to a forecast 70.9 per cent in 2024. The government aims to reduce this indicator to less than 60 per cent, in accordance with the Fiscal Sustainability Law. The diversification of public creditors by issuing Eurobonds and obtaining funding from international organisations has allowed for greater financial stability. It is important to note that Angola has banned new oil-backed loans as a measure to ensure greater fiscal sustainability.

The National Bank of Angola has made progress in the transition to an inflation targeting regime, making the exchange rate more flexible and improving banking legislation.

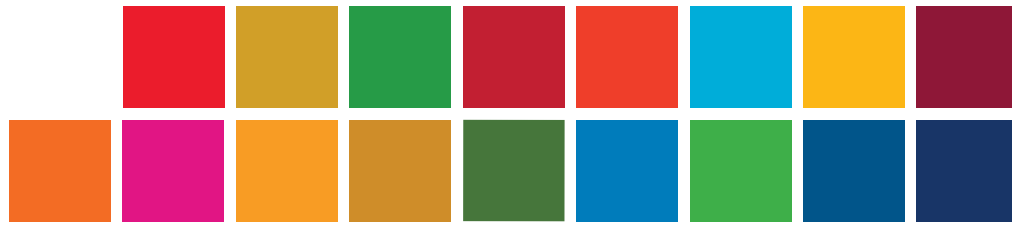
Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) have been on an upward trend, driven by economic reforms and an improved business environment. Projects such as the Lobito Corridor, a public-private partnership (PPP) aimed at strengthening transport infrastructure and promoting regional trade, stand out. Emigrant remittances also represent a source of funds for Angolan families and the economy in general, although they only account for 0.02 per cent of GDP.⁸³

Still within international co-operation, Angola has been strengthening its capacity building in trade and tax co-operation through partnerships with the United Nations. South-South cooperation also stands out, enabling the exchange of experiences with other Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and emerging economies.

Challenges

Some challenges remain, including the need to: i) improve the mobilisation of domestic and private resources to reduce dependence on external funding, especially in a context of an economy that is still heavily dependent on oil; ii) strengthen coordination and alignment between donors and national priorities, overcoming fragmented approaches; iii) develop more robust monitoring and statistical systems to

⁸³ BNA, administrative data, 2024.



accurately assess SDG 17 indicators; and iv) expand digitalisation and technical capacity to consolidate information that supports decision-making and the transparency of processes.

The Angolan government, in partnership with the United Nations System, carried out a study on the impact of public policies on the implementation of the SDGs, using the iSDG model tool. The health, education, social protection, climate action, electricity, agriculture, water and sanitation sectors were identified as priority areas for accelerating the SDGs by 2030. Insufficient funding for these sectors is one of the main challenges.

Although public debt as a percentage of GDP has fallen, progress in mobilising non-oil revenues remains slow and fuel subsidy reforms, while moving forward, continue to face implementation challenges. The availability of fiscal space for the necessary investments is still limited, requiring innovative solutions to increase revenue collection and improve efficiency in public spending.

Given its position among the LDCs, Angola faces similar challenges to the others. In 2022, the weighted average of tariffs worldwide stood at 8.5 per cent. In 2021, the share of LDC exports in global trade in goods represented just 1.05 per cent, while the share of all exports from developing countries reached 44.4 per cent. The average tariffs faced by the least developed countries fell from 3.1 per cent in 2015 to 2.4 per cent in 2022.

Opportunities

The implementation of the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) is a key policy tool for scaling up funding to realise the priorities of the NDP and the SDGs. Angola will take part in the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD4)..

As an LDC, Angola can benefit from a series of international support measures throughout the Doha Programme of Action for the LDCs with six priority areas. The opportunities are especially important for improving production capacities through STI, trade facilitation and capacity building measures. Angola's accession to the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) represents another major opportunity. Angola can also benefit from preferential conditions from the LDCs to expand its exports and attract investment. In addition, development support programmes continue to provide technical and financial assistance to strengthen the country's productive capacity.

As far as trade is concerned, the statistics indicate that the country needs to speed up the diversification of exports beyond oil, gas and diamonds. According to the BNA, the total volume of trade, excluding oil (crude and refined), gas and diamonds, grew from approximately 602 million dollars in 2022 to 764 million dollars in 2024.

10. Conclusion and Next Steps

The analysis of progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda in Angola reveals significant advances, although challenges remain—particularly in terms of the production and availability of disaggregated and reliable data. The integrated assessment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) demonstrates that their achievement depends on a coordinated approach that values the interlinkages among different areas of intervention.

Angola has been gradually aligning its public policies with the principles of the 2030 Agenda, promoting inclusive and sustainable development on multiple fronts. The country has undertaken deep structural reforms, with visible impacts on macroeconomic stabilisation, the strengthening of social services, and the promotion of more equitable growth. The integrated response to the 2030 Agenda is reflected in the coordination of strategic policies and programs, such as the Kwenda Program, the Local Development and Poverty Reduction Program, and the Lobito Corridor—whose relevance transcends borders, positioning Angola as a strategic player in regional integration.



People: Notable efforts include eradicating poverty and hunger, improving access to health and education, promoting gender equality, and strengthening basic services, especially in urban and peri-urban areas. These efforts have placed people at the centre of public policy, recognizing their role as agents of transformation.

Prosperity: The country is investing in economic diversification, innovation, and the development of human capital as drivers of inclusive growth. Employment promotion policies, with a focus on youth and women, as well as investments in infrastructure and productive sectors, reflect this commitment.

Planet: Angola has taken on a more active role in ecosystem preservation, sustainable resource management, and climate change mitigation. Ongoing initiatives in renewable energy, environmental conservation, and climate resilience show increasing alignment with the environmental SDGs.

Peace: In the area of peace, justice, and strong institutions, there has been a strengthening of good governance mechanisms, citizen participation, and transparency, with special emphasis on fighting corruption, public administration reform, and administrative decentralisation.

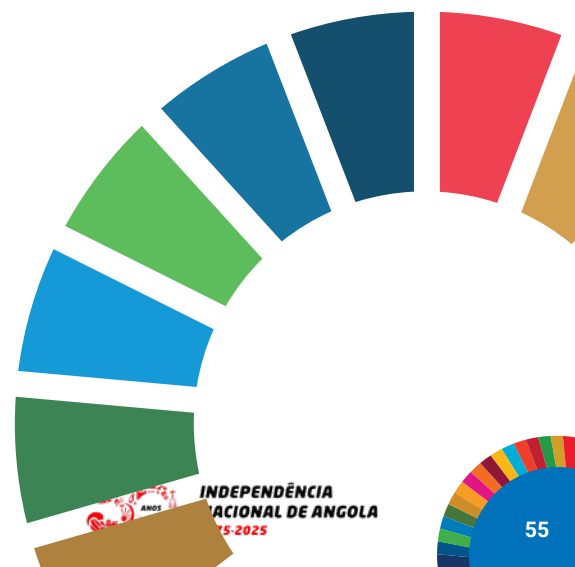
Partnerships: Angola has intensified international and regional cooperation, investing in strengthening economic diplomacy. Domestically, the range of stakeholders involved in SDG implementation has expanded, particularly through the creation of the National SDG Platform to ensure strategic alignment between the government, civil society, the private sector, and development partners. The implementation of the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) is a key policy tool that could be leveraged to scale up financing for PDN 2023–2027 priorities and the SDGs. In this regard, Angola can mobilise financing to realise its nationally determined contributions (NDCs), including mechanisms under the Paris Agreement and the attraction of private investments with a positive impact on sustainable development.

Best Practices and Lessons Learned: These include the catalytic role of political leadership in institutional transformation; investment in human capital as a pillar of development; and Angola’s commitment to peace and security on the African continent, reinforced by its chairing of the African Union Peace and Security Council.

Despite progress, Angola still faces significant challenges related to climate resilience, productive inclusion, and statistical capacity to effectively monitor the SDGs. The absence of disaggregated data limits the ability to analyse and design more targeted policies, especially for vulnerable groups. Consolidating ongoing reforms and creating a more robust statistical system are critical for tracking and accelerating progress. As Angola consolidates its path toward sustainable development, the next Voluntary National Review should deepen evidence-based analysis, strengthen the active and regular participation of governmental and non-governmental actors, and promote a more inclusive approach with national, provincial, and local scope.

To consolidate progress and accelerate SDG achievement, Angola identifies several priority needs. First, the need to scale up climate financing and investments in resilient and sustainable infrastructure. Additionally, strengthening technical capacity and data-driven management is essential, with a particular focus on producing gender-, age-, territory-, and vulnerability-disaggregated statistics.

Finally, Angola sees the promotion of strategic partnerships focused on innovation, digitalisation, and economic inclusion as fundamental—particularly to raise levels of food and nutrition security, with an emphasis on South-South Cooperation and the exchange of regional good practices.



11. Abbreviations and acronyms

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AFD	French Development Agency
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses
AIS	Automatic Identification System
ODA	Official Development Assistance
BNA	National Bank of Angola
DAC	Development Assistance Committee - OECD
ACHPR	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
CECAF	Fisheries Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic
CIERNDH	Intersectoral Commission for the Preparation of National Human Rights Reports
CLDH	Local Human Rights Committees
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease
CPLP	Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries
FCTC	Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
DNSP	National Directorate of Public Health
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
ELP	Long-term Development Strategy
ENAC	National Strategy for Climate Change
ENDH	National Human Rights Strategy
ENMA	Angola's National Strategy for the Sea
ENSAN	National Strategy for Food and Nutrition Security
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
IMF	International Monetary Fund
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
IDREA	Expenditure, Income and Employment Survey in Angola
IGAE	General Inspectorate of State Administration
IIAG	Mo-Ibrahim Index
IIMS	Multiple Indicator and Health Survey
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
INE	National Institute of Statistics
INEFOP	National Institute for Employment and Vocational Training
INFF	National Integrated Financing Framework
IUU	Illegal, Undeclared and Unregulated fishing
ISAC	Institute for the Supervision of Community Activities
ITMO	Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes
LGBTI+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex
MAPTSS	Ministry of Public Administration, Labour and Social Security
MASFAMU	Ministry of Social Action Family and Women's Promotion
MED	Ministry of Education
MESCTI	Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation
MINAGRIF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MINCULT	Ministry of Culture
MINDCOM	Ministry of Industry and Commerce
MDN	Ministry of National Defence, Former Combatants and Veterans of the Homeland
MINEA	Ministry of Energy and Water

MINFIN	Ministry of Finance
MININT	Ministry of the Interior
MINJUD	Ministry of Youth
MINJUSDH	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights
MINOPUH	Ministry of Public Works, Urbanism and Housing
MINPLAN	Ministry of Planning
MINSA	Ministry of Health
MINTRANS	Ministry of Transport
MINTTICS	Ministry of Telecommunications, Information Technology and Social Communication
MIREMPET	Ministry of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas
MIREX	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
OGA	Angola Gender Observatory
OGE	General State Budget
WTO	World Trade Organisation
WHO	World Health Organisation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PAPE	Action Plan to Promote Employability
NDP	National Development Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
PIDLCP	Integrated Local Development and Anti-Poverty Programme
LDC	Least Developed Country
PNEEEI	National Policy on Special Education for School Inclusion
PNL	National Reading Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
PPP	Public and private partnership
PRERE	School Delay Recovery Project in Regular Education
PREI	Programme for the Conversion of the Informal Economy
RCA	Agricultural Campaign Report
GNI	Gross National Income
VNR	Voluntary National Review
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SEAFO	South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation
SNS	National Health Service
SPCB	Civil Protection and Fire Services
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
EU	European Union
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
MVA	Manufacturing Value Added
HIV-AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus-Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System

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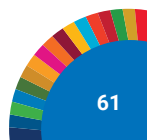
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13. Annexes

Annex 1

Long-term Development Strategy (ELP) 2050, 2023-2027 NDP and the SDGs

Strategy 2050		The 2023-2027 NDP		2030 Agenda		
Axes	Economic and social areas	Strategic axes	Policies	SDGs in the 2023-2027 NDP		
Axis 1 A society that values and enhances its human capital	Health Education Youth Science and innovation Culture Sport Media	Axis 1 Consolidate peace and the democratic rule of law, continue to reform the state, justice, public administration, the media and freedom of expression and civil society	State Modernisation Policy	16		
Axis 2 A modern and competitive infrastructure	Energy Telecoms and IT Transport Housing and infrastructure	Axis 2 Promote the balanced and harmonious development of the territory	Spatial Planning Policy	11		
Axis 3 A diversified and prosperous economy	Oil and gas Mining Agriculture and livestock Fisheries Industry Trade Tourism Financing the economy Business environment	Axis 3 Promote the development of human capital, expanding access to health services, knowledge and technical and scientific skills, promote culture and sport and foster entrepreneurship and innovation	Education, Youth, Employment and Innovation Policy Health Policy Cultural Policy Sports Policy	3 4 5 8 9 10		
Axis 4 A resilient and sustainable ecosystem	Environment Water resources Forestry	Axis 4 Reduce social inequalities by eradicating hunger and extreme poverty, promoting gender equality, and addressing the multidimensional and cross-cutting challenges to improving the quality of life of the population.	Population Policy and Promotion of Vulnerable Communities	1 5 10		
Axis 5 A fair nation with equal opportunities	Protection and social reintegration Gender equality Justice State reform Territorial development	Axis 5 Modernise and make the country's infrastructure more efficient, and preserving the environment.	Environmental Sustainability Policy Energy Policy	Transport and Logistics Policy Water and Sanitation Policy Communications Policy and Digital Acceleration	12 13 14 15	6 7
People Prosperity Planet Peace Partnerships		Axis 6 Ensure sustainable, inclusive and private sector-led economic diversification and food security	Política de Apoio à Produção, Diversificação das Exportações e Substituição das Importações Política de Estabilidade e Crescimento Económico	2 8 9 12 14 15		
		Axis 7: Ensure the defence of sovereignty, integrity and national security and promote Angola's image and role in the regional and international context	Defence and Security Policy Foreign policy	16	17	



Annex 2 SDG indicator framework

Italics: Proxy data

Grey shading: repeated indicator

Repeated indicators

7.b.1/12.a.1
8.4.1/12.2.1
8.4.2/12.2.2
10.3.1/16.b.1
10.6.1/16.8.1
13.2.1/13.b.1 (with a slight amendment)
15.7.1/15.c.1
15.a.1/15.b.1
1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1
1.5.2/11.5.2
1.5.3/11.b.1/13.1.2
1.5.4/11.b.2/13.1.3
4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1
11.5.4/11.b.2/13.1.3
4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1

SDG 1 - No Poverty



Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/ rural))	I	(2018) 49.9 % of the population below the international poverty line of USD1.90 per day per person (2011 PPP) Corresponds to nearly 15.4 million people in extreme poverty	The World Bank
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	I	(2018-2019) Angola: 40.6 % Urban: 29.8 % Rural: 57.2 % Men: 40.8 % Women 40.2 % < 25 years: 29.7 % 25-34 years: 34.9 % 35-44 years: 42.8 % 45-54 years: 45.3 % 55-64 years: 40.9 % 65 and over: 43.7 %	INE, IDREA 2018-2019
1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	II	Multidimensional Poverty Index of Angola (MPI-A), which was calculated based on the 2015-2016 DHS called "IIMS" Angola: 54.0 % Urban: 35.0 % Rural: 87.8 % Male: 53.5 % Female: 55.2 % 0-9 years: 64.3 % 10-17 years: 48.0 % 18-24 years: 46.1 % 25-64 years: 47.1 % 65 years and over: 64.0 %	INE



Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/ systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	II	<p>(2022) Workers enrolled in Compulsory Social Protection: 2,508,526; Pensioners: 236,365; Total: 2,744,891, corresponding to 8.3 % of the estimated population in 2022</p> <p>(2024) Percentage of the employed population covered by compulsory social protection: 24.04 %; expenditure on social protection benefits (% of GSB): 3.5</p> <p>(2024) 60,365 families in vulnerable situations assisted with basic food baskets; 6,431 elderly people assisted in the community (3,492 women); 1,061 (m 429 f - 632) people in foster homes (632 women); 717 people with disabilities assisted (325 women); 11,368 injured people (in vulnerable situations) assisted (4,260 women); 4.661 traditional midwives benefited from clean delivery kits; 899 young women benefited from professional kits, 732 (m children supported with milk and porridge (409 girls); 7,182 children sheltered in reception centres and tutelary mothers (3,619 girls); 1,070.037 families benefited from direct cash transfers (Kwenda Programme); registration of 1,677,292 eligible households; 744 people integrated into income-generating activities under the Local Development and Anti-Poverty Programme (387 women).</p>	<p>First Report on Social Protection in Angola, 2024</p> <p>MINPLAN (2025) National Development Plan Stocktaking Report</p> <p>MASFAMU, administrative data, Report 2024</p>
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	I	<p>(2023-2024)</p> <p>Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water services: Angola: 57.7 % (Urban: 75.3 %, Rural: 29.5 %)</p> <p>Proportion of population with access to basic sanitation services: Angola: 44.4 % (Urban: 60.1 %, Rural: 19.5 %)</p> <p>Proportion of population with access to basic hygiene services: Angola: 53.1 % (Urban: 43.4 %, Rural: 35 %)</p> <p>Proportion of population with access to electricity: Angola: 53.1 % (Urban: 81.8 %, Rural: 7.3 %)</p> <p>Proportion of population with access to clean technologies and fuels: Angola: 52 % (Urban: 79 %, Rural: 9.2 %)</p>	<p>INE, IIMS 2023-2024</p> <p>Note: Concept/ definitions of service levels based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP). The concept of basic drinking water services has been adapted for Angola.</p>
1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognised documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	II	<p>Angola's Land Law - Law 9/04: the state grants the right to private property, the right to customary use</p>	
1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	I	<p>(2021-2024)</p> <p>Number of people injured 1,233</p> <p>Number of deaths: 1,537</p>	<p>MININT/SPCB</p>



Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	II	(2020-2024) PED 50,670,039,000 Kwanzas. Objects affected: homes (166.782), schools (903), hospitals and health centres (106), churches (596), police stations (82), fire stations (5), bridges (87), street lighting (527), high voltage power stations (19), medium voltage power stations (64), shops (123), mills (6), water crossings (2), workshops (6), supply warehouses (4), water retention basins (31), old people's homes (1), recreational clubs (5), solar panels (190), warehouses (14), political action committees (6), railway stations (1), RNA facilities (1), commercial banks (6), children's centres (2), passport offices (1), civil registry offices (4).	MININT/SPCB
1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	II	National Climate Change Strategy (ENAC) 2022-2035 and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) Ratification of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol Ratification of the Paris Agreement Law amending the Basic Law on Civil Protection (Law 14/20) 2018-2022 Drought Recovery Framework (DRF) adopted 2021-2025 National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) adopted	MINAMB
1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	II	(2021-2024) 4 provinces in Angola have begun to implement and create Local Disaster Risk Management Committees, with 4 having been implemented so far in Luanda, 4 others are currently underway in Luanda and 12 will be implemented later this year in the province of Namibe, Huila and Cunene. A platform was created to integrate the different data collection instruments, to streamline, evaluate and analyse spatial data on vulnerability, the level of exposure to threats and preparation to produce Risk Maps, using Survey and Arcgis Pro.	MININT / SPCB
1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income	I	NOT AVAILABLE	
1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	II	(2023) Proportion of total public spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) as a percentage of the "OGE" national budget: 17.9 (2024) Proportion of total public spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) as a percentage of the "OGE" national budget: 15.4	MINFIN, State Budget 2023, administrative data MINPLAN (2025) National Development Plan Balance Report (NDPBR) 2023-2027, year 2024
1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending	II	NOT AVAILABLE	

SDG 2 - Zero Hunger



Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	I	(2024) 16.5%	MINPLAN (2025) National Development Plan Balance Report (NDPBR) 2023-2027, year 2024
2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	I	(2022) Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity: 79.2% (82.2% women, 76.2% men)	FAO- Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
2.2.1 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	I	(2023-2024) Height by age, percentage above+ 2 standard deviation: 39.9% Urban: 30.9%, Rural: 50.9% Men: 43.8%, Women: 36.3%	INE, IIMS 2023-2024
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	I	(2023-2024) Weight for height, percentage below -2 standard deviation: 5.2% Urban: 5.7%, Rural: 4.6% Men: 6.0%, Women: 4.4% Percentage above +2 standard deviation: 2.8% Urban: 2.2%, Rural: 3.4% Men: 3.6%, Women: 1.9%	INE, IIMS 2023-2024
2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)	I	NOT AVAILABLE	
2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	II	(2023/2024) Production volume in tonnes: <u>Family farming</u> Cereals: 2,790,799 Roots and tubers: 13,379,699 Pulses and oilseeds: 593.649. Vegetables: 1,656,427 Fruit trees: 4,626,691 <u>Entrepreneurial agriculture</u> Cereals: 730,837 Roots and tubers: 1,202,656 Pulses and oilseeds: 73,269 Vegetables: 703,374 Fruit trees: 2,269,806 <u>National production:</u> Beef: 110,104 Goat meat: : 153 136 Sheep meat: 586 Pork: 11,781 Poultry meat: 57,631 Eggs (units): 2,422,269,046 Milk (litres): 5,513,945	MINAGRIF, Report on the 2023/2024 Agricultural Campaign and administrative data Note: Livestock production data is not disaggregated and includes both family and corporate farming.



Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	II	(2024) Average yield across all rows: 11,014 kg/ha. Cereals: 1,021; Roots and tubers: 13,955; Pulses and oilseeds: 610; Vegetables: 14,886; Fruit: 24,601	MINAGRIF, Agricultural Campaign Report
2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture*	II	(2024) 35 million ha of arable land, 6 million ha of worked land (corresponding to 17.2% of the total)	MINAGRIF, GEPE, administrative data
2.5.1 1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	I	(2024) (a) NOT AVAILABLE (b) 10,040,666 animals	MINAGRIF, Report on the 2023/2024 Agricultural Campaign
2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	II	(2020) 150 species on the red list, of which: Extinct: 3; Endangered: 29; Vulnerable 100; Invasive 19	MINAMB, INBAC
2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	I	(2024) 0,60	MINAGRIF, administrative data
2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	I	(2022) 33.8 million USD (constant 2021 values)	OECD, CRS database, 2024
2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies	I	NOT AVAILABLE	
2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies	I	(2025) It rose 1.6% to 127.1 points in February 2025, after falling 1.8% in January	Trading Economics

SDG 3 - Good health and well-being



Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	I	(2023-2024) Maternal mortality ratio: 170 deaths per 100,000 live births	INE, IIMS 2023-2024
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	I	(2024) Angola: 49.8% Cabinda: 90.1% Zaire: 78% Uíge: 48.6% Luanda: 79% Kwanza Norte: 44.6% Kwanza Sul: 30.7% Malanje: 44.6% Lunda Norte: 40.4% Benguela: 56.4% Huambo: 35.1% Bié: 21.5% Moxico: 41.8% Cuando Cubango: 30.3% Namibe: 54% Huíla: 27.3% Cunene: 54.5% Lunda Sul: 65.9% Bengo: 56.4%	INE, IIMS 2023-2024
3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	I	(2023-2024) Under-5 mortality rate: 52 per 1000 live births	INE, IIMS 2023-2024
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate (between 0 and 28 days of life)	I	(2023-2024) Neonatal mortality rate (between 0 and 28 days of life): 16 per 1,000 live births	INE, IIMS 2023-2024
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	I	(2023) HIV incidence as new infections per 1,000 uninfected population - All ages: 0.44 (0.34-0.62) HIV incidence as new infections per 1,000 uninfected inhabitants - 15 to 24 years: 0.71 (0.46-1.03) HIV incidence as new infections per 1,000 uninfected inhabitants - 15 years and older: 0.64 (0.48-0.92) HIV incidence as new infections per 1,000 uninfected inhabitants - 15 to 49 years: 0.72 (0.55-1.02) Note: no disaggregated data on key and vulnerable population	UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates, Modelling and Projections



Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	I	(2024) Angola: 244.6 Incidence by province: Bengo: 675 Benguela: 420 Bié: 192 Cabinda: 216 Cuando Cubango: 186 Kwanza Norte: 350 Kwanza Sul: 151 Cunene: 110 Huambo: 104 Huíla: 194 Luanda: 294 Lunda Norte: 232 Lunda Sul: 326 Malanje: 186 Moxico: 247 Namibe: 414 Uíge: 194 Zaire: 124	MINSA
3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	I	(2024) Angola: 340 per 1000 inhabitants Incidence by province, per 1000 inhabitants: Bengo: 749 Benguela: 323 Bié: 510 Cabinda: 390 Cuando Cubango: 438 Kwanza Norte: 781 Kwanza Sul: 410 Cunene: 89 Huambo: 335 Huíla: 220 Luanda: 216 Lunda Norte: 313 Lunda Sul: 465 Malanje: 695 Moxico: 304 Namibe: 263 Uíge: 561 Zaire: 378	MINSA, administrative data



Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	I	(2024) 14.5% (note: expressed as a percentage, not per 100,000 inhabitants)	MINSA, administrative data National Blood Institute, administrative data
3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	I	(2024) Schistosomiasis: 31,145, Leprosy: 1,928, Onchocerciasis: 320	MINSA, Annual Report 2023-2024
3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	I	(2024) Hypertension: 3.64/100,000 Cancer: 5.1/100,000 Diabetes: 1.42/100,000 Respiratory diseases: under 5 years old: 7.3/100,000	MINSA, Annual Report 2023-2024
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	I	(2019) 2.3 per 100,000 inhabitants	MININT, administrative data
3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial, rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	II	(2022) 10/100,000 inhabitants	MINSA, administrative data
3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	I	(2019) 5.85 litres of pure alcohol per capita	Statista
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	I	(2021) 8.61/100,000 inhabitants	MINSA, Annual Report 2023-2024
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	I	(2023-2024) Women aged 15-49: 33.1% Urban: 39.7%, Rural: 16.9%	INE, IIMS 2023-2024
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10 – 14 years; aged 15 – 19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	I	(2023-2024) Girls aged 10-14 years: 4 per 1,000 Girls aged 15-19 years: 122 per 1,000	INE, IIMS 2023-2024
3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services	I	(2021) Coverage index in Angola: 37 (on a unitless scale from 0 to 100). The health service coverage index is calculated as the geometric mean of 14 tracer indicators.	WHO, Universal health coverage (UHC): coverage of essential health services (SDG 3.8.1)



Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	I	(2022) Angola, where out-of-pocket expenditures represent 37 per cent of total health expenditure, is slightly above the average for the WHO African region, which is 34 per cent	UNICEF (2023) Understanding Angola's Health and Nutrition Sectors: A Public Expenditure Review
3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	I	NOT AVAILABLE	
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	I	(2024) Typhoid fever: 1.02/100,000; ADD <5 years: 1.74 /100,000; Dysentery: 0.31/100,000	MINSA, administrative data
3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	I	(2018) Unintentional poisoning mortality rate (per 100,000 inhabitants): 1.4	WHO, 2024
3.a.1 Age-standardised prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	I	(2023-2024) Men aged 15-49: 12.6%; Women aged 15-49: 1.4%	INE, IIMS 2023-2024
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	I	(2024) Calmette-Guérin bacillus (BCG): 85%; HPB: 60 %; Inactive polio: 61 % Oral polio: 58 % PENTA 3: 70 % PNEUMO 3: 68% Rotavirus 2: 48%; Measles 1: 68%; FA: 53%; Tetanus and diphtheria (pregnant women): 49 %.	MINSA, administrative data
3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	I	(2022) 39 million USD (USD constant 2021)	OECD, CRS database, 2024
3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	II	NOT AVAILABLE	
3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	I	(2024) Doctors: 2.18/10,000; Nurses: 14.78/10,000; TDT: 3.35/10,000; Hospital support: 6.16/10,000 General scheme: 3.90/10,000	MINSA, administrative data
3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	I	(2023) <i>An official National IHR Focal Point appointed; National Health Security Action Plan for 2022-2026 in force</i>	WHO, 2023
3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms	II	(2024) 15.3%	National Blood Institute, administrative data



SDG 4 - Quality Education

Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in the second and third years of primary school [2nd and 3rd grade] (b) at the end of primary school [6th grade]; and (c) at the end of the first cycle of secondary school [9th grade] who have reached a minimum level of proficiency in (i) reading (ii) maths by sex	I	(2022-2023) (a) Primary education Angola: 70.8% Male: 71.3% Female: 70.3% (2022-2023) (b) Secondary education Angola: 41.8% Male: 54.9% Female: 48.8%	MED, administrative data
4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	I	(2023) Primary school completion rate: 58.1% Completion rate of the first cycle of secondary education (general education): 42.4% Secondary school completion rate (general education): 12.1%	MED, SDG 4 indicators, 2023 MED - Education Statistical Yearbook 2022/2023 MINPLAN (2025) National Development Plan Balance Report (NDPBR) 2023-2027, year 2024.
4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	II	(2023-2024) Angola: 45.2% Male: 44.2%; Female: 46.1% (2024) Todos Unidos Pela Primeira Infância (TUPPI) project: enrolment of 34,090 children aged 0 to 6 in the 2023/2024 school year	INE, IIMS 2023-2024
4.2.2 Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	I	(2023-2024) Angola: 32.9% Male: 30.8%, Female: 34.9% (2022-2023) Pre-school education: gross enrolment rate: Angola: 86.7% Male: 89.0%, Female: 84.3% (2024) Todos Unidos Pela Primeira Infância (TUPPI) project: enrolment in the 2023/2024 school year of 34,090 children aged 0 to 6; 720,253 children in the Beginners' Class, corresponding to 8% of enrolled students	INE, IIMS 2023-2024 MED, 2023, Statistical Yearbook of Education MINPLAN (2025) National Development Plan Balance Report (NDPBR) 2023-2027, year 2024
4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	II	(2024) Higher education enrolment rate: 7.5%; Percentage of students enrolled in public HEIs: 31.6 %;	MINPLAN, (2025, National Development Plan Balance Report (NDPBR) 2023-2027, year 2024



Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	II	(2023-2024) <i>Percentage of the population that used the internet in the last 12 months</i> Men aged 15-49: 40.7%, Women aged 15-49: 23.6%	INE, IIMS 2023-2024
4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	I/II	NOT AVAILABLE	
4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	II	(2024) <i>Literacy rate for over 15s: 76.4%</i> <i>Literacy: 192 students certified under the Youth and Adult Education (EJA) programme</i>	INE, IIMS 2023 MINPLAN (2025) National Development Plan Balance Report (NDPBR) 2023-2027, year 2024
4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	II	(2025) (c) Citizenship education: 864 Teachers (training of trainers) in 18 Provinces, 108 Municipalities, 216 Schools 21 focal points (2024) (a) Inclusion of environmental and sustainability issues in educational policies (Presidential Decree 158/18); (b) Practical implementation and scope still under development; curriculum review underway; (d) assessment system is being adjusted.	MED, 2025, administrative data MINPLAN (2025) National Development Plan Balance Report (NDPBR) 2023-2027, year 2024.
4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service	I	(2021-2022) Schools with: electricity (21.3%), internet for teaching purposes (1.3%), computers for teaching purposes (8.8%), basic drinking water (37.3%), basic sanitation facilities (45.8%) (2024) Primary school pupils with access to school meals: 16.4%; Primary school classrooms: 62,395; Secondary school classrooms: 36,255; Secondary school classrooms: 15,962	MED (2022) Mapping Angola's Public Schools 2021/2022 MINPLAN (2025) National Development Plan Balance Report (NDPBR) 2023-2027, year 2024
4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	I	(2022) 4.7 million USD (constant USD 2021)	OECD, CRS database, 2024
4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level	II	(2022/2023) Primary Education: 81.8%; Secondary Education/1st Cycle: 89.9%; Secondary Education/Second Cycle: 81.6% (2024) Pre-school teachers with the minimum required qualification: 69.2%; Primary school teachers with the minimum required qualification: 86%; Secondary school teachers with the minimum required qualification: 88.3%; Teachers with master's degrees in specific teaching methodologies for pre-school, primary and secondary school Portuguese language, maths and science: 82%; Percentage of teachers with a doctorate: 11.5%.	MED (2023) Education Statistical Yearbook 2022/2023 MINPLAN (2025) National Development Plan Balance Report (NDPBR) 2023-2027, year 2024

SDG 5 - Gender Equality



Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	II	(2024) Creation of the Angola Gender Observatory Law (OGA), Presidential Decree 273/24	
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	II	(2023-2024) Physical, sexual or psychological violence: 30.9% a) Physical violence: 20.2% b) Sexual violence: 6.7% c) Psychological violence: 22% (2024) Number of domestic violence cases referred to the judicial authorities: 2,393	INE, IIMS 2023-2024 MINPLAN (2025) National Development Plan Balance Report (NDPBR) 2023-2027, year 2024
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	II	(2023-2024) Angola: 0.3% Urban: 0.2% Rural: 0.4%	INE, IIMS 2023-2024
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	I	(2023) Before the age of 15: 6.2% Before the age of 18: 23.1%	INE, IIMS 2023-2024
5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation, by age	I	NOT AVAILABLE	
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	II	(2019) Weekly time spent on unpaid domestic work and care in Angola: 13 hours (h) and 48 minutes (min) Women: 17h and 3 min Men: 9h and 24 min Cabinda: 5h and 9 min Zaire: 5h and 50 min Uíge: 3h and 12 min Luanda: 3h and 5min Kwanza Norte: 3h and 29 min Kwanza Sul: 5h and 37 min Malanje: 3h and 10min Lunda Norte: 10h and 13min Benguela: 4h and 54 min Huambo: 4h and 56 min Bié: 3h and 50 min Moxico: 11h and 47 min Cuando Cubango: 7h and :22 min Namibe: 11h and 44 min Huíla: 4h and 51 min Cunene: 9h and 15 min Lunda Sul: 2 and 43 min Bengo: 5h and 17 min	INE, IEA 2019, Time Use Module, 2022



Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	I	(2024) Parliamentary seats: 37.7% Female ministers: 39.0% Secretaries of State: 23.0% Provincial Governors: 22.0% Vice-Governors: 28.0% Constitutional court judges: 45.4% Judges of the court of auditors: 30.8% Female judges: 33.3% Female Supreme Court judges: 32.0% Prosecutors: 33.3% Diplomats: 20.7% Female lawyers: 31.0% Women leaders in public companies: 27.2% National Police: 14% Female military judges: 23.0%	MASFAMU, administrative data
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	I	(2024) Public companies 27% (2020) Private companies 19%	OGA website: https://oga.masfamu.gov.ao/ MASFAMU, administrative data MASFAMU (2020) Study on Diversity in the Labour Market, IngaRose
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	II	(2023-2024) Angola: 43.3% Urban: 54.6% Rural: 26.4%	INE, IIMS 2023-2024
5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	II	28% of sub-Saharan African countries	Africa CDC Reproductive Health Strategic Priorities 2022-2026
5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	II	(2019-2020) (a) Women 25%, Men 75% (b) NOT AVAILABLE	MINAGRIF, RAPP 2019-2020



Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	II	<i>Angola's Land Law - 9/04: the state grants the right to private property, the right to customary use, without gender discrimination</i>	
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	II	(2023-2024) Men 15-49 years: 62.8%, Women 15-49 years: 46%	INE, IIMS 2023-2024
5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	II	National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity, Gender Observatory Since 2022, the State Budget has included Gender Markers (2022) According to the data reported by 105 countries and zones for the 2018-2021 period, only 26 per cent of countries have comprehensive systems to monitor public allocations for gender equality	MASFAMU, The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022





SDG 6 - Clean water and sanitation

Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	II	(2024) Percentage with access to basic drinking water services Angola: 57.7% Urban: 75.3% Rural: 29.5%	INE, IIMS 2023-2024 MINPLAN (2025) National Development Plan Balance Report (NDPBR) 2023-2027, year 2024
6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	II	(2023-2024) (a) Percentage using basic sanitation services Angola: 44.4% Urban: 60.1% Rural: 19.5% Percentage whose excrement is safely disposed of on site or treated elsewhere Angola: 66.3% Urban: 89.3% Rural: 29.6% (b) Percentage using a handwashing facility with soap and water Angola: 40.3% Urban: 43.4% Rural: 35%	INE, IIMS 2023-2024
6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	II	(2024) Domestic use: 246,486 m ³ /day Industrial use: 16.9 hm ³ /year	MINEA, administrative data
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	II	(2023) 75%	UN-Water
6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	I	(2021) 119 USD per cubic metre	UN-Water
6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	I	(2021) 2%	UN-Water
6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management	I	(2023) 63%	UN-Water



Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	I	(2023) 79% Transboundary basins (rivers and lakes): 100% Transboundary aquifers: 15%	UN-Water
6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	I	(2016) 2.3%	UN-Water
6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	I	(2022) 18 million USD	UN-Water
6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	I	(2024) <i>54 administrative units/municipalities with community participation in fountain management; 3,440 fountains managed by Community Water Management Models, out of a total of 4,351 fountains</i>	MINEA, administrative data





SDG 7 - Affordable and clean energy

Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	I	(2024) 44.5%	MINEA, administrative data
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	I	(2023-2024) Angola: 52% Urban: 79% Rural: 9.2%	INE, IIMS 2023-2024
7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	I	(2024) 65% of electricity is produced by renewable energies, including hydro and solar power	MINEA, administrative data MINPLAN (2025) National Development Plan Balance Report (NDPBR) 2023-2027, year 2024
7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	I	(2024) Energy distributed: 12,269.1 GWh Estimated energy intensity: 132,744.7 Watts per USD (using 2019 GDP data, which was 88.8 billion USD)	MINEA, administrative data
7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems	I	(2022) 82.8 million USD (constant 2020 values)	OECD, CRS databased, 2024 and IRENA Public Finance Database, 2025
7.b.1. Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)	I	(2024) 65% of installed capacity from renewable energies, namely 3,793 MW from hydro and 380 MW from solar Per capita value: 115.9 Watts of renewable energy per capita (population estimated at 36,000,000 by INE)	MINEA, administrative data





SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth

Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	I	(2024) GDP growth rate: 4.4% GDP per capita growth rate: 1.44%	INE, 2023 MINPLAN (2025) National Development Plan Balance Report (NDPBR) 2023-2027, year 2024
8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	I	(2022-2023) -12.7%	INE and CN
8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	II	(2024) Angola: 79.6% Urban: 71.4% Rural: 91.6% Men: 70.8 % Women: 88.4%	INE, IEA 2024
8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	II	(2024) Total material footprint (tonnes): 130,142,934 tonnes Material footprint per capita (tonnes): 2.91 tonnes (2022) Material footprint per GDP (kg per USD dollar of GDP): 1.15	UNEP (2024): WESR / Global Material Flows Database
8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	I	(2024) Total material consumption (tonnes): 149,536,973 Material consumption per capita (tonnes): 3.96 (2023) Material consumption per GDP (kg per USD dollar of GDP): 1.31	UNEP (2024): WESR / Global Material Flows Database
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities	II	(2022) Average salaries (Kwanzas): Angola: AOA 55,909 per month Men: AOA 71,171 per month; Women: AOA 38,082 per month	INE. IEA 2022
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	I	(2024) Angola: 30.4% Urban: 35.8%, Rural: 20.7% Men: 28.4%, Women: 32.3%	INE, IEA 2024 MINPLAN (2025) National Development Plan Balance Report (NDPBR) 2023-2027, year 2024 (reported to IDREA 2018-2019)



Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	I	(2024) Total: 21.4% Men: 20.3% Women: 22.5%	ILO (estimated model)-BM
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	II	(2023-2024) Angola: 14% Boys: 12.5%, Girls: 15.4%	INE, IIMS 2023-2024
8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	II	(2020) Accidents at work: Lightweight: 1,510 Bass: 287 Fatalities: 5	MAPTSS, administrative data from the General Labour Inspectorate
8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) Textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	II	(2024) <i>New General Labour Law approved (Law 12/23)</i>	
8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	II	(2022) Direct GDP from tourism as a percentage of total GDP: 1.4% Growth rate: 27.6%	INE
8.9.2 Number of jobs in the tourism industry as a proportion of total jobs and job growth rate, by gender	I	(2024) 8.307	MINTUR, administrative data
8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	I	(2024) (a) Around 7 bank branches per 100,000 adults (total branches: 1,454); (b) Around 21 automatic teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	BNA, administrative data



Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile- money-service provider	I	(2023) 32.3% of adults have a bank account (2024) 31.5% of adults have a bank account	INE, BNA and MEP (2023) Financial Literacy Survey BNA, 2024, administrative data
8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	I	(2014-2016) Aid for Trade/Development finance: 0.01%	Aid for Trade at a Glance (2019) Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Angola
8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalised national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	II	(2021-2024) PAPE - Action Plan to Promote Employability; Presidential Decree 300/20: Regulation of Professional Trainees for Citizens Trained in the Education and Vocational Training System; Employment, Entrepreneurship and Vocational Training Programme; National Employment Agenda (Presidential Decree 226/23); Angola's National Employment Fund (FUNEA, Presidential Decree 133/23); JOBE Project (Youth and Opportunities for Good Jobs) Angola; Crédito Amigo project; Subsidies for Vocational Training; Avanço and Capacita projects; Female Empowerment and Technical and Technological Inclusion (PEFITT) programme; Professional Cards; Successful Young Citizens; National Qualifications System.	MAPTSS and INEFOP





SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	II	(2020) 50%	(2020) Angola Road Sector Public Expenditure Review
9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	I	(2024) Passenger volume: 800,111,453 Cargo volume: 23,164,201 Air subsector: Passenger volume: 2,829,316; freight volume: 48,819 Maritime subsector: Passenger volume: 275,609; freight volume: 107,087,923 Railway domain: Passenger volume: 3,113,039; freight volume: 510,433; Road: Passenger volume: 793,893,490; freight volume: 127,517,026	MINTRANS, administrative data
9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	I	(2024) MVA/GDP: 8% (INE) (2023) MVA per capita: 214 USD	INE, 2024 UNIDO, 2023
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	I	(2023) 1.5% (191,800 jobs) in the manufacturing industry	MAPTSS, administrative data
9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	II	(2023) Industry (including construction), value added (% annual growth): -1.0%	World Bank
9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	I	(2025) <i>Credit Guarantee Fund (FGC): 9,245 guaranteed projects approved</i>	FGC, 2025
9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added	I	(2021) 0,177	UNITED



Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	I	(2024) AOA 312,270,103,614, which represents 0.34% of GDP (2023) AOA 78,322,352 Investment in Research & Development (% of GDP): 0.11	MINFIN, administrative data MINPLAN (2025) National Development Plan Balance Report (NDPBR) 2023- 2027, year 2024
9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	I	(2022) Number of researchers aged 25-64 in Research and Development per million inhabitants: 10	MINPLAN (2025) National Development Plan Balance Report (NDPBR) 2023- 2027, year 2024
9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	I	NOT AVAILABLE	
9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	I	(2023) 3.6%	UNITED
9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	I	(2024) 78.4% 3G network coverage: 84%; 4G network coverage: 76%; 5G network coverage: 17.26%	Global Digital Insights, 2024 MINPLAN (2025) National Development Plan Balance Report (NDPBR) 2023- 2027, year 2024





SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities

Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	II	NOT AVAILABLE	
10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	II	(2018) 22.8%	World Bank, 2018
10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	II	NOT AVAILABLE	
10.4.1 Labour share of GDP	I	(2022) 22.9%	INE, National Accounts
10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy	II	NOT AVAILABLE	
10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators	I	(2024) <u>Capital adequacy</u> : Core capital/risk-weighted assets: 20.8 per cent; <u>Asset quality</u> : Foreign currency loans/total loans: 27.5 per cent, - Non-performing loans/gross loans: 19.6 per cent; <u>Sectoral distribution of loans</u> : Loans to the private sector/total loans: 88.2 per cent, - Loans to the government/gross domestic assets: 11.8%; <u>Profits and profitability</u> : - Return on Assets (ROA): 3.0%, - Return on Equity (ROE): 24.8%; <u>Liquidity</u> : - Liquid assets/total assets: 33.1%, - Liquid assets/short-term liabilities: 38.6%, - Total loans/total deposits: 40.5%, - Foreign currency liabilities/total liabilities: 41.0%.	IMF, 2025
10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organisations	I	In 2024, Angola will have the right to vote: - United Nations General Assembly - United Nations Economic and Social Council - African Union - International Monetary Fund - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development - International Finance Corporation - African Development Bank - World Trade Organisation - SADC	MIREX



Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	II	NOT AVAILABLE	
10.7.2 Proportion of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	II	(2021 - 2023) - Presidential Decree 189/23: exemption of up to 90 days applies exclusively to tourist visas; - Presidential Decree 163/20 on the regulation of the law on the legal regime of foreign citizens in the Republic of Angola - Bilateral agreements (visa exemptions for Ivory Coast, Egypt, Gabon, Senegal and Poland); - Law 3/25 (electronic Angolan passport and procedures for entry and exit of nationals)	MININT, SME
10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination	I	NOT AVAILABLE	
10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin	I	(2024) 55,770 citizens under international protection (25,289 asylum seekers and 30,279 with refugee status), corresponding to 0.15 per cent of the population Countries of origin: (DRC: 41.2%; Guinea: 16.7%; Côte d'Ivoire: 11.4%; Mauritania: 10.3%; Somalia: 3.6%; Sudan: 3.5%; Sierra Leone: 3.4%; Eritrea: 3.4%; Chad: 1.7%; Liberia: 1.1%; Rwanda: 1.1%; Others 2.4%. (2023-2025) Start of general registration and the issuing of identification documents to the refugee population in Angola; registration of 7,697 refugees of various nationalities, plus 6,300 prima facie refugees in the Centre of Lóvua (Lunda Norte), all from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), totalling 13,997 refugees under international protection. The refugees are mainly from the DRC (6,935), Guinea (3,494), Ivory Coast (1,490), Eritrea (734), Somalia (385), Chad (321), Mauritania (320), Sudan (228), Guinea-Bissau (28), Burundi (14), among others.	UNHCR, 2024 MININT, SME





Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	I	(2022) All products: 36.0% Agricultural products: 34.8% Weapons: 18.5% Clothes: 21.4% Industry: 38.0% Oil: 62.1% Textiles: 27.7%	UNCTAD, WTO and ITC (2025) SDG Trade Monitor
10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	I	(2024 - preliminary annual data) Direct Investment in Angola: Inflow: 10,010 million USD; outflow: 10,146 million USD, totalling a net FDI of -136 million USD FDI in Angola in the oil sector, net: -490 million USD FDI in Angola in the non-oil sector, net: 353 million USD Angolan direct investment abroad: Inflow: 0 USD; outflow: -33 million USD, totalling a net FDI of -33 million USD Angolan FDI abroad in the oil sector, net: 0 USD Angolan FDI abroad in the non-oil sector, net: -33 million USD	BNA, administrative data
10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	I	NOT AVAILABLE	



SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities



Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	I	(2019) 84.9% of the urban population	INE, IDREA 2018-2019 <i>Proportion of urban population living in inadequate housing / with inappropriate materials</i>
11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	II	(2022) 10.7%	Unhabitat.org (chapter 3: access to safe and affordable transport), 2022
11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	II	(2024) Population growth rate: 3.0%	INE, Population Projection 2015-2050
11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	II	(2024) <i>46% of cities have a structure for the direct participation of civil society in urban planning and management, operating with regulation and democracy</i>	UN-Habitat, Our City Plan, 2024
11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)	II	(2023) <i>0.3% of Angola's annual General State Budget (OGE): USD 41.1 million</i>	UNCTAD, 2023
11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	I	(2021-2024) <i>Number of people injured 1,233 Number of deaths: 1,537</i>	MININT, SPCB
11.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	II	(2020-2024) <i>PED 50.670.039.000 Kwanzas. Objects affected: homes (166.782), schools (903), hospitals and health centres (106), churches (596), police stations (82), fire stations (5), bridges (87), street lighting (527), high voltage power stations (19), medium voltage power stations (64), shops (123), mills (6), water crossings (2), workshops (6), supply warehouses (4), water retention basins (31), old people's homes (1), recreational clubs (5), solar panels (190), warehouses (14), political action committees (6), railway stations (1), RNA facilities (1), commercial banks (6), children's centres (2), passport offices (1), civil registry offices (4).</i>	MININT, SPCB



Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
11.5.3 (a) Damage to critical infrastructure and (b) number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	I	NOT AVAILABLE	
11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities	II	(2022) proxy Approximate annual production of 25 million tonnes of waste, a daily average of 0.75 kg per inhabitant. Luanda: 25% collected. Of the 5 million tonnes of waste, only 25% does not reach the dumps	ANR, 2022
11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	I	NOT AVAILABLE	
11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	II	NOT AVAILABLE	
11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of non-sexual or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	II	NOT AVAILABLE	
11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space	I	NOT AVAILABLE	





Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	II	National Climate Change Strategy 2022-2035 and NDCs Ratification of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol Ratification of the Paris Agreement Law amending the Basic Law on Civil Protection (Law 14/20) 2018-2022 Drought Recovery Framework (DRF) adopted National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	
11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	II	(2021-2024) 4 provinces have begun implementing and creating Local Disaster Risk Management Committees, with 4 having been implemented so far in Luanda, 4 are currently underway in Luanda and 12 will be implemented later this year in the provinces of Namibe, Huíla and Cunene. A platform has been created to integrate the different data collection instruments, to streamline, evaluate and analyse spatial data on vulnerability, the level of exposure to threats and prepare for the production of Risk Maps, using Survey and Arcgis pro.	MININT, SPCB
11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to least developed countries allocated to the construction and rehabilitation of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings using local materials	II	NOT AVAILABLE	





SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production	II	NOT AVAILABLE	
12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	II	(2024) Total material footprint (tonnes): 130,142,934 Material footprint per GDP (kg per USD of GDP): 1.15 (2022) Material footprint per capita (tonnes): 2.91	UNEP (2024): WESR / Global Material Flows Database
12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	I	(2024) Total material consumption (tonnes): 149,536,973 Material consumption per capita (tonnes): 3.96 (2023) Material consumption per GDP (kg per USD dollar of GDP): 1.31	UNEP (2024): WESR / Global Material Flows Database
12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index	II	NOT AVAILABLE	
12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	I	(2020-2024) Parties that fulfil their commitments and obligations in the transmission of information, as required by the Montreal Protocol on hazardous waste and other chemicals: 90% (2015-2019) Parties that fulfil their commitments and obligations in the transmission of information, as required by the Stockholm Convention on Hazardous Waste and Other Chemicals: 25%	UNEP, World Environment Situation Room
12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	II	<i>There is currently no specific data available on the amount of hazardous waste generated per capita in Angola, nor on the proportion of this waste that is treated, categorised by type of treatment. Waste management in the country is regulated by Presidential Decree 190/12. Around 20,000 tonnes of hazardous waste are registered.</i>	MINAMB





Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	II	<p><i>Glass</i>: production is estimated at approximately 180,000 tonnes per year, for which there is a recycling demand of 50,000 tonnes; <i>Metal</i>: waste production is around 180,000 tonnes per year, recycling is estimated at 800,000 tonnes per year;</p> <p><i>Plastic</i>: production is estimated at 380,000 tonnes/year, with recycling at around 50,000 tonnes/year;</p> <p><i>Paper</i>: production of 400,000 tonnes/year, of which 50,000 tonnes/year;</p> <p><i>Recycled rubber</i>: production of 280,000 tonnes/year and 30,000 tonnes/year collected</p>	PESGRU Evaluation Report 2023/2024
12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	II	<p>(2021)</p> <p>64 % of the companies surveyed already mention the SDGs in one of the reports they publish.</p> <p>26% of the companies surveyed indicate that they mention the SDGs in their sustainability report</p>	PWC and UNDP (2021) Sustainable Development Goals in Angola: the reality of the private sector
12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	II	<p>(2024)</p> <p>Open Contracting Partnership</p>	MINFIN, 2024
12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	II	<p>(a) Inclusion of environmental and sustainability issues in educational policies (Presidential Decree 158/18)</p> <p>(b) practical implementation and scope still under development; (c) curriculum review underway</p> <p>(d) the evaluation system is being adjusted.</p>	MED
12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)	I	<p>(2024)</p> <p>65% of installed capacity comes from renewable energies, namely 3,793.52 MW from hydroelectric and 380.52 MW from solar.</p> <p>Per capita value: 115.95 Watts of RE per capita (population estimated at 36,000,000 by INE)</p>	MINEA, administrative data
12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability	I	NOT AVAILABLE	
12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP	I	<p>(2023)</p> <p>3.7% of GDP in 2023</p>	Bao-We-Wal-Bambe, Chadi Bou Habib; Joaquin Marandino Peregalli (2024) Fuel Subsidy Reform: Lessons from the Literature and Assessment of the Price Shock for Different Sectors through an Input-Output Matrix in the Case of Angola



SDG 13 - Climate Action

Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	II	(2022 - 2023) People Affected 224,808/100,000; Families Affected - 46,835/100,000; Missing - 0/100,000; Injured - 223/100,000 and Dead - 392/100,000: (2023 - 2024) People Affected - 388,272/100,000; Families Affected - 80,890/100,000; Missing - 0/100,000; Injured - 576/100,000 and Dead - 567/100,000	CNPC and SPCB, administrative data
13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	II	- National Climate Change Strategy 2022-2035 and NDC - Ratification of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol - Ratification of the Paris Agreement Law amending the Basic Law on Civil Protection (Law 14/20) Drought Recovery Framework (DRF) 2018-2022 adopted National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	
13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	II	(2023) <i>Cunene, Huíla and Namibe: Strengthening local authorities to deal with droughts and floods (FRESAN Project)</i> (2024) <i>Municipality of Belas: Establishment of local committees for disaster risk reduction (Kilamba 24 Horas)</i> (2025) - Angola has already updated the National Strategic Plan for Disaster Risk Prevention and Reduction 2025-2027, as well as the National Plan for Disaster Preparedness, Contingency and Response 2025 - 2027 for the new three-year period 2025-2027. Both are therefore awaiting approval by the Coordinator of the National Civil Protection Council. - 100% of the Provincial Governments have adopted a disaster risk reduction strategy, through the Provincial Civil Protection Commissions, and have drawn up their Provincial Disaster and Calamity Preparedness, Contingency and Response Plans, although they lack the financial resources to operationalise them. - A platform was created to integrate the different data collection tools, to streamline, assess and analyse spatial data on vulnerability, the level of exposure to threats and prepare for the production of risk maps, using Survey and Arcgis pro.	MINAMB and SPCB



Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	II	<i>Angola has approved its NDCs</i>	MINAMB
13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	II	(2017) Energy sector: 59% of total emissions Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector: 39 per cent of total emissions. Industrial and waste sector: 2% of total emissions	MINAMB, ENAC 2022-2035 World Bank, 2024, Macro Poverty Outlook
13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	II	(a) <i>Inclusion of environmental and sustainability issues in educational policies (Presidential Decree 158/18)</i> (b) <i>Practical implementation and scope still under development;</i> (c) <i>curriculum review in progress</i> (d) <i>the evaluation system is being adjusted.</i>	MED
13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilised in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilisation goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025	II	NOT AVAILABLE	
13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	II	<i>Angola has approved its NDCs</i>	MINAMB



SDG 14 - Life below water

Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density	II	(2022) (a) Chlorophyll-a deviations, remote sensing (4.6%); Chlorophyll-a anomaly, remote sensing (2.3%) (b) Marine litter from national land-based sources ends up on the beach (98.5%); Marine litter from national land-based sources ends up in the ocean (1.5%)	UNEP, World Environment Situation Room
14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas	II	(2022) <i>Presidential Decree 183/22 - Angola's National Strategy for the Sea (ENMA 2030). The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2019-2025 is currently being revised.</i> <i>Presidential Decree 183/22 approving Angola's National Strategy for the Sea</i>	MINPERMAR
14.3.1 A Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	II	NOT AVAILABLE	
14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	I	NOT AVAILABLE	
14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	I	(2024) Biosphere Reserve 3.75%, (19,455 Km ²); Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs): 12.78% (66,277 Km ²)	MINPERMAR, UNEP administrative data, 2024
14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	I	<i>Accession of Angola to the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU)</i>	MINPERMAR
14.7.1 Percentage of GDP allocated to sustainable fisheries in small island developing states, least developed countries and all countries	I	(2022) 4.8% of GDP (2023) 5.1 % of GDP (2013-2021) 2.9% increase in added value in the fishing sector (as a percentage of GDP)	INE, administrative data



Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	II	(2022) 0.71% of the total research budget	MINFIN, Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP (Value for 2022, including R&D in Security and Public Order; Education; Recreation, Culture and Religion; Environmental Protection)
14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognises and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	I	Decree 39/05 - Aquaculture regulations Presidential Decree 139/13 Regulation of Continental Fisheries Presidential Decree 64/24 approving the Management Measures for Marine Fisheries, Continental Fisheries, Aquaculture and Salt	MINPERMAR
14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	II	Signing of the BBNJ Agreement on the Conservation of Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction. Presidential Decree 88/23 approving Angola's Marine Spatial Plan	MINPERMAR



SDG 15 - Life on land



Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	I	(2025) 63.2 million hectares (51% of the land area), of which 11% of the area is protected	MINAGRIF, Forestry Development Institute (IDF)
15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	I	(2024) <i>The process for creating three terrestrial conservation areas is underway: Serra do Pingano in Uíge province, Cumbira in Kwanza Sul province and Morro do Moco in Huambo province.</i>	MINAGRIF, Forestry Development Institute (IDF), MINAMB and INBAC
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	I	<i>Law 6/17 Basic Law on Forests and Wild Fauna Presidential Decree 171/18 - Forestry Regulations Preliminary IFN results (2017) Joint Executive Decree 243/22 - Regulations of the National Council for the Protection of Forests and Wildlife Field schools in the country for over 15 years</i>	
15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	I	(2018) Degraded land: 250,921 km ⁽²⁾ (20.21% of the national territory) Improved land: 516,692 km ⁽²⁾ (41.6% of the national territory) Stable land: 462,417 km ⁽²⁾ (37.2% of the national territory) Land without data: 11,237 km ⁽²⁾ (0.9% of the national territory)	Government of Angola (2018) Definition of national targets for neutral land degradation (LND) Final report
15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	I	NOT AVAILABLE	MINAMB, INBAC and MINAGRIF
15.4.2 (a) Mountain Green Cover Index and (b) proportion of degraded mountain land	I	NOT AVAILABLE	
15.5.1 Red List Index	I	(2024) Red List of Angolan Species being updated	MINAMB and INBAC
15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	I	NOT AVAILABLE	
15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	II	(2024) Number of seizures of wildlife specimens obtained illegally with the aim of being commercialised: - 3,874 wooden planks - 1,555 bags of charcoal - 1,416 wooden planks - 979 wooden blocks - 400 wooden beams - 262 wooden logs - 236 ivory trophy halves - 115kg of livestock - 95 sawn halves in the shape of ivory cement - 39 complete ivory trophies	MININT/SIC



Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	I	(2024) Regulations on Environmental Conservation Areas approved (Presidential Decree 50/24); Angola's Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan is being revised and updated; Red List is being updated	MINAMB and INBAC
15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting	I/II	(2024) (a) Draft National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2019-2025 (b) NOT AVAILABLE	MINAMB
15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilised from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments	I	NOT AVAILABLE	
15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilised from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments	I	NOT AVAILABLE	
15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	II	(2023) Carrying out two inventories of products confiscated by the SIC as a result of the illegal export of protected species, resulting in 118.4 kg, of which 111.8 kg of ivory, 6.6 kg of rhino horn and other products affected by two criminal cases (2024) 6 criminal cases, a total of approximately 1,000 kg of ivory seized, 10 kg of rhino horn, more than 100 birds including grey parrots, parakeets, Australian parrots, etc.	MINAMB and INBAC



SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	II	(2021) 1998 victims	INE, administrative data
16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	II	NOT AVAILABLE	
16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and/or (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	II	(2023-2024) (a) Physical violence: Women aged 15-49: 21.4%; Men aged 15-49: 21.7% (b) Sexual violence: Women aged 15-49: 5.5%; Men aged 15-49: 4.7% (c) Psychological violence by an intimate partner: Women 15-49 years: 26.2%, Men 15-49 years: 23.6%.	IIMS 2023-2024
16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark	II	NOT AVAILABLE	
16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	II	(2023-2024) (a) Physical aggression: Angola: 67.3%, Boys 1-14 years: 67.7%, Girls 1-14 years: 67% (b) Psychological Aggression: Angola: 61.7%, Boys 1-14 years: 62.1%, Girls 1-14 years: 61.3%	INE, IIMS 2023-2024
16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	II	(2021) 0.08 victims per 100,000 inhabitants	MINJUSDH, administrative data (see also SDG 16 survey)
16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	II	(2023-2024) Men 18-29 years: 2.4%, Women 18-29 years: 4.6%. (2024) Sexual abuse 1.432; Sexual Assault: 635	INE, IIMS 2023-2024 MININT/SIC
16.3.1 Proportion of victims of (a) physical, (b) psychological and/or (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimisation to competent authorities or other officially recognised conflict resolution mechanisms	II	(2023-2024) Percentage suffering physical or sexual violence and sought help: Men 15-49 years: 28.5%, Women 15-49 years: 27.4%	INE, IIMS 2023-2024



Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	I	(2025) 52% of the penal population is on remand. The prison system controls a total of 26,528 prisoners, 14,036 of whom are in pre-trial detention (53 per cent of the total penal population).	MININT/SP, administrative data
16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism	II	(2024) People who went to the Ombudsperson's Office to resolve a situation related to the denial of a safeguarded right: 10,351 complaints	Ombudsperson's Office, administrative data
16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	II	NOT AVAILABLE	
16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	II	(2024) Weapons of various calibres: 4,157. Chargers: 2,260 Ammunition: 23,356, of which 3,373 conventional and 784 handmade	MININT/CGPNA
16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	II	(2024) 297 corruption cases were registered, involving 395 police officers, including 5 senior officers, 74 junior officers, 94 deputy chiefs and 222 agents. 54 people had contact with a public official to whom they paid a bribe	MININT/CGPNA/ SIC
16.5.2 Proportion of companies that had at least one contact with a public official and paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked to pay by such public officials, in the last 12 months	I	NOT AVAILABLE	





Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
<p>16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)</p>	<p>II</p>	<p>(2024)</p> <p>Economic Sector: 4.9% of budgeted expenditure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting - Transport - Fuels and Energy - Mining, Manufacturing and Construction - General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs - Communications and Information Technology - Other Economic Activities <p>Defence, Security and Public Order Sector: 7.0% of budgeted expenditure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defence - Security and Public Order <p>Social Sector: 20.1% of budgeted expenditure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education - Health - Social Protection - Housing and Community Services - Recreation, Culture and Religion - Environmental Protection <p>General Public Services Sector: 8.9% of budgeted expenditure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legislative bodies - Judicial bodies - Executive bodies - Financial and Tax Affairs - Foreign Affairs - General Services - Other General Government Services 	<p>MINFIN, General State Budget (GSB) 2024</p>
<p>16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services</p>	<p>II</p>	<p>NOT AVAILABLE</p>	
<p>16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups</p>	<p>I/II</p>	<p>NOT AVAILABLE</p>	

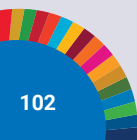


Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	II	NOT AVAILABLE	
16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organisations	I	In 2024, Angola will have the right to vote: - United Nations General Assembly - United Nations Economic and Social Council - African Union - International Monetary Fund - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development - International Finance Corporation - African Development Bank - World Trade Organisation - SADC	MIREX
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	I	(2023-2024) Angola: 38% Male: 38% Female: 37.3% Less than 1 year: 16.2% Between 1-4 years: 43.2%	INE, IIMS 2023-2024 MINPLAN (2025) National Development Plan Balance Report (NDPBR) 2023-2027, year 2024
16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	II	(2024) No recorded/confirmed cases	MININT
16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	I	NOT AVAILABLE	
16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	I	Existence of the Ombudsperson, whose statute (updated in 2024, approved by the National Assembly, pending publication in the Official Gazette) is in line with the Paris Principles, with only the accreditation process still to be finalised.	MINJUSDH and Ombudsperson, administrative data
16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	II	NOT AVAILABLE	



SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals

Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	I	(2024) 20.8%	MINFIN, Report on the GSB for 2021 to 2025
17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	I	(2024) 32.6%	MINFIN, OGE 2024
17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	I	(2023) USD 223.7 billion, representing 0.37% of the combined gross national income of DAC members / grew by 1.8% in real terms compared to 2022 and 47% compared to 2015	UN 2024, Economic and Social Council High-level political forum on sustainable development - Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals - Report of the Secretary-General. Supplementary Information Statistical Annex: Global and regional data for Sustainable Development Goal indicators
17.3.1 Additional financial resources mobilised for developing countries from multiple sources	I/II	(2024, preliminary annual data) Direct Investment in Angola: Inflows: 10,010 million USD; outflows: 10,146 million USD, totalling a net FDI of -136 million USD FDI in Angola in the oil sector, net: -490 million USD FDI in Angola in the non-oil sector, net: 353 million USD Angolan direct investment abroad: Inflow: 0 USD; outflow: -33 million USD, totalling a net FDI of -33 million USD Angolan FDI abroad in the oil sector, net: 0 USD Angolan FDI abroad in the non-oil sector, net: -33 million USD	BNA, administrative data
17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	I	(2024) Remittances received: 14.0 million USD Remittances from Angola abroad: 246.6 million USD	BNA, administrative data
17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and service	I	(2024) External debt service / exports of goods and services: 7.9%.	BNA, administrative data MINPLAN (2025) National Development Plan Balance Report (NDPBR) 2023-2027, year 2024
17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries	II	(2023) At least 50 countries, including 19 emerging or developing economies, had at least one type of investment promotion mechanism for foreign direct investment (FDI). Of these, only 23 countries have adopted an FDI promotion scheme specifically aimed at developing countries, including the least developed countries (LDCs)	UN 2024, Economic and Social Council High-level political forum on sustainable development - Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals - Report of the Secretary-General. Supplementary Information Statistical Annex: Global and regional data for Sustainable Development Goal indicators

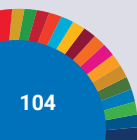




Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
17.6.1 Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	I	(2024) Number of Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants: 36; Number of mobile subscribers per 100 inhabitants: 75	MINPLAN (2025) National Development Plan Balance Report (NDPBR) 2023-2027, year 2024
17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	II	(2020) The total trade in Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs) recorded was 2,364 billion dollars, an increase of 19% since 2010. The vast majority of registered EST trade takes place in North America and Europe, as well as East Asia and Southeast Asia, accounting for around 85-87% annually from 2010 to 2020. (Submission for 2023)	UN 2024 Economic and Social Council High-level political forum on sustainable development - Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals - Report of the Secretary-General. Supplementary Information Statistical Annex: Global and regional data for Sustainable Development Goal indicators.
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	I	(2023-2024) Population that used the internet in the last 12 months Men aged 15-49: 40.7% (Urban: 54.6%; Rural: 8.8%). Women aged 15-49: 23.6% (Urban: 33.7%; Rural: 2.6%). (2024) Number of Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants: 36; Number of mobile subscribers per 100 inhabitants: 75	INE, IIMS 2023-2024 MINPLAN (2025) National Development Plan Balance Report (NDPBR) 2023-2027, year 2024
17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	I	Total official funding for capacity building and national planning stood at 54.9 billion USD in 2022, an increase of 51.4 per cent since 2015, when it amounted to 36.3 billion USD (constant 2022 prices)	UN 2024 Economic and Social Council High-level political forum on sustainable development - Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals - Report of the Secretary-General. Supplementary Information Statistical Annex: Global and regional data for Sustainable Development Goal indicators
17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	I	(2022) 8.5%	UN 2024 Economic and Social Council High-level political forum on sustainable development - Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals - Report of the Secretary-General. Supplementary Information Statistical Annex: Global and regional data for Sustainable Development Goal indicators
17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	I	(2021) The share of LDC exports in global trade in goods was 1.05 per cent. The share of all developing countries' exports in global trade in goods reached 44.4 per cent in 2021, a share 0.6 percentage points higher than in 2015. (Submission for 2023)	UN 2024 Economic and Social Council High-level political forum on sustainable development - Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals - Report of the Secretary-General. Supplementary Information Statistical Annex: Global and regional data for Sustainable Development Goal indicators



Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
<p>17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States</p>	I	<p>(2022) 2.4%</p>	<p>UN 2024 Economic and Social Council High-level political forum on sustainable development - Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals - Report of the Secretary-General. Supplementary Information Statistical Annex: Global and regional data for Sustainable Development Goal indicators</p>
<p>17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard</p>	II	<p>1- Current account balance as a proportion of GDP (%) (2024: 8.10) DES- Statistical Notebook (source: BNA) 2- Portfolio investment, net (BoP, current USD) (2024: -33.45) World Bank 3- Foreign direct investment, net inflows, as a proportion of GDP (%) (2023: -2.28) DES- Statistical Notebook (source: BNA) 4- Personal remittances received as a proportion of GDP (%) (2023: 0.01) World Bank 5- Gross PSD, Central Government-D2, All maturities, D1+ SDRs + currency and deposits, Nominal Value, as a proportion of GDP (%) (2024: 59.283) IMF 6- External debt as a proportion of gross national income (%) (2022: 61.22) World Bank 7- Debt service (PPG and IMF only, % of exports of goods, services and primary income) (2023: 29.56) World Bank 8- Non-performing bank loans in relation to total gross loans (%) (2021: 15) World Bank 9- Ratio of bank capital to assets (%) (2021: 10) World Bank 10- Total reserves in months of imports (2024: 8.38) DES- Statistical Notebook (BNA) 11- Ratio of broad money to total reserves (2023: 1.54) World Bank 12- Annual growth of broad money (%) (2024: 6.53) World Bank 13- Annual inflation, consumer prices (%) (2024: 18.04) INE 14- Cash surplus/deficit as a proportion of GDP (%) (2023: -2.80) DES- Statistical Notebook (BNA) 15- Tax revenue as a proportion of GDP (%) (2024: 17.70) DES- Statistical Notebook (BNA) Annual growth in final general government expenditure (%) (2023: 36.73) World Bank</p>	<p>BNA</p>
<p>17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development</p>	II	<p>In most countries, government administrations do not have a dedicated team responsible for ensuring the coherence of sustainable development policies. In 2020, 27 countries reported their level of existence of mechanisms in place by completing the appropriate questionnaire. The second cycle of data collection began at the end of 2022 and is still ongoing. (Submission for 2023)</p>	<p>UN 2024 Economic and Social Council High-level political forum on sustainable development - Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals - Report of the Secretary-General. Supplementary Information Statistical Annex: Global and regional data for Sustainable Development Goal indicators</p>





Indicator	Level	Latest data	Source
17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	II	Although most countries have strengthened development planning since 2011, the use of results frameworks and country-owned planning tools by bilateral development cooperation providers has decreased from 64% to 57% in 2018. Around 76% of new development projects and programmes align their results objectives with those defined in country strategies and/or plans. However, only around half of the results indicators (52%) for these interventions are drawn from results frameworks owned by countries and just under half of all results indicators (44%) are monitored using data from government monitoring and statistics systems.	UN 2024 Economic and Social Council High-level political forum on sustainable development - Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals - Report of the Secretary-General. Supplementary Information Statistical Annex: Global and regional data for Sustainable Development Goal indicators
17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	II	Of the 114 countries providing and/or receiving development co-operation that have participated in consecutive multi-stakeholder evaluations of progress towards effective development co-operation, less than half (56) have made overall progress	UN 2024 Economic and Social Council High-level political forum on sustainable development - Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals - Report of the Secretary-General. Supplementary Information Statistical Annex: Global and regional data for Sustainable Development Goal indicators
17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure	II	NOT AVAILABLE	
17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicators	II	Open Data Inventory (ODIN) Score: 35; Coverage 38; Openness 32	Open Data Watch (ODW)
17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	I	Presidential Decree 27/17 - approves the Organic Statute of the Institute National Statistical Office Presidential Decree 28/17 - approves the Regulation on Official Statistical Activity and Direct and Coercive Data Collection	MINPLAN
17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	I	Angola has a national statistical plan under implementation	INE
17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	I	(2019) USD 1.6 million	Statistical Capacity Monitor PARIS 21
17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration and 80 per cent of death records	I	(a) The population Census was carried out in 2024 (b) NOT AVAILABLE	INE

Annex 3

SDG indicator framework



SDG 1 Goals

- 1.1** By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
- 1.2** By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
- 1.3** Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
- 1.4** By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
- 1.5** By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
- 1.a** Ensure significant mobilisation of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
- 1.b** Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions



SDG 2 Goals

- 2.1** By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
- 2.2** By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
- 2.3** By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
- 2.4** By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
- 2.5** By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed
- 2.a** Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries
- 2.b** Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round
- 2.c** Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility



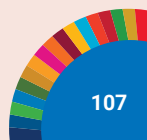
SDG 3 Goals

- 3.1** By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
- 3.2** By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
- 3.3** By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
- 3.4** By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and wellbeing
- 3.5** Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
- 3.6** By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
- 3.7** By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
- 3.8** Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
- 3.9** By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
- 3.a** Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
- 3.b** Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing

SDG 4 Goals



- 4.1** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
- 4.2** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
- 4.3** By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
- 4.4** By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
- 4.5** By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situation
- 4.6** By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
- 4.7** By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
- 4.a** Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
- 4.b** By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programs, in developed countries and other developing countries
- 4.c** By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States



SDG 5 Goals



- 5.1** End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.2** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- 5.3** Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- 5.4** Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
- 5.5** Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
- 5.6** Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
- 5.a** Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
- 5.b** Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
- 5.c** Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

SDG 6 Goals



- 6.1** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- 6.2** By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- 6.3** By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
- 6.4** By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- 6.5** By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans-boundary cooperation as appropriate
- 6.6** By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
- 6.a** By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programs, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- 6.b** Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

SDG 7 Goals



- 7.1** By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- 7.2** By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
- 7.3** By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
- 7.a** By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
- 7.b** By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programs of support



SDG 8 Goals

- 8.1** Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
- 8.2** Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
- 8.3** Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
- 8.4** Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programs on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead
- 8.5** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
- 8.6** By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
- 8.7** Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
- 8.8** Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
- 8.9** By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
- 8.10** Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
 - 8.a** Increase Aid for Trade support (Aid for Trade) for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries. (EF)
 - 8.b** By 2020, develop and operationalise a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

SDG 9 Goals



- 9.1** Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
- 9.2** Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
- 9.3** Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
- 9.4** By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
- 9.5** Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
- 9.a** Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
- 9.b** Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
- 9.c** Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

SDG 10 Goals



- 10.1** By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
- 10.2** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- 10.3** Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
- 10.4** Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
- 10.5** Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
- 10.6** Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
- 10.7** Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
- 10.a** Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements
- 10.b** Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programs.
- 10.c** By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

SDG 11 Goals



- 11.1** By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
- 11.2** By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, and children, persons with disabilities and older persons
- 11.3** By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
- 11.4** Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
- 11.5** By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
- 11.6** By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
- 11.7** By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
- 11.a** Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
- 11.b** By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
- 11.c** Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

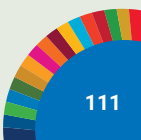


SDG 12 Goals

- 12.1** Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programs on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
- 12.2** By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
- 12.3** By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
- 12.4** By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimise their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
- 12.5** By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
- 12.6** Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
- 12.7** Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
- 12.8** By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
- 12.a** Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
- 12.b** Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
- 12.c** Rationalise inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

SDG 13 Goals

- 13.1** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- 13.2** Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- 13.3** Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
- 13.a** Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (CQNUAC/) to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries within meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalise the Green Climate Fund through its capitalisation as soon as possible
- 13.b** Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalised communities





SDG 14 Goals

- 14.1** By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
- 14.2** By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
- 14.3** Minimise and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
- 14.4** By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
- 14.5** By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
- 14.6** By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation
- 14.7** By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
- 14.a** Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
- 14.b** Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
- 14.c** Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea(UNCLOS), which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The future we want



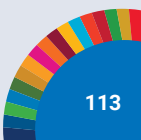
SDG 15 Goals

- 15.1** By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements
- 15.2** By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
- 15.3** By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world
- 15.4** By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
- 15.5** Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
- 15.6** Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed
- 15.7** Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
- 15.8** By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species
- 15.9** By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
- 15.a** Mobilise and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
- 15.b** Mobilise significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation
- 15.c** Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

SDG 16 Goals



- 16.1** Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- 16.2** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
- 16.3** Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
- 16.4** By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime
- 16.5** Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
- 16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
- 16.7** Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels
- 16.8** Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
- 16.9** By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
- 16.10** Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
- 16.a** Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
- 16.b** Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development





SDG 17 Goals

- 17.1** Strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
- 17.2** Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries
- 17.3** Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
- 17.4** Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
- 17.5** Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
- 17.6** Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
- 17.7** Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
- 17.8** Fully operationalise the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology
- 17.9** Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation
- 17.10** Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda
- 17.11** Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020
- 17.12** Realise timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access
- 17.13** Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
- 17.14** Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
- 17.15** Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development
- 17.16** Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilise and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
- 17.17** Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
- 17.18** By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts



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