

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Angola is a unitary country without elected local governments. The country has 18 provinces, divided in 163 municipalities, which are in turn divided into 532 communes. Provincial and municipal governments in Angola are deconcentrated state entities, as there are no local elected councils, no community participation, and no representative body or mechanisms in place for voicing citizen's concerns.¹ The move to democratically elected, accountable, and fiscally autonomous decentralized subnational government is still ongoing. Promises were given in 2018 to hold local elections in 2020. These were not organised, however, partly because of the health crisis.²



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Review (VNR).³

1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

The **Long-Term Strategy for Angola in Horizon 2050**, currently in the pipeline, will be the main document of the global vision for Angola and its role at the international level. So far, Angola 2025 is the main long-term strategy. It is organized around five strategic policy options and six strategic axes. The **National Development Plan 2018-2022** (NDP 2018-2022) materializes the **Angola 2025**, integrating several specific policies, organized into action programs, implemented through activities and projects. NDP 2018-2022 programs are aligned with 52% of the SDGs and comprehends the principle of leaving no one behind.

1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

Under the leadership of the Presidency of the Republic and coordinated by the **Ministry of Economy and Planning**, in articulation with the United Nations System in Angola, a Platform for monitoring the implementation of the SDGs, abbreviated as the **SDG Platform**, was established in 2020.⁴ It is composed of representatives of the Angolan government, at central, provincial and local levels, the National Assembly, the Court of Auditors, the National Institute of Statistics, agencies of the United Nations system, international development partners, civil society organizations, the private sector, as well as academia. At the beginning of 2021, the organization of the Platform's **Working Groups** was revised, and their composition was distributed by areas: Economy and Production, Democracy and Stability, Social Welfare, and Environment. Under the coordination of the Ministry of Economy and Planning and in articulation with the Coordination of the United Nations System in Angola, a **Technical Group** was also established in 2020 for the creation and management of the SDG Platform and for the elaboration of the VNR.

1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

The elaboration of the VNR was coordinated by the **Ministry of Economy and Planning**, in coordination with the United Nations in Angola, involving governmental and non-governmental actors, members of the **SDG Platform**. The process of preparation and drafting of the VNR involved different levels and sectors of government and non-government, which contributed to data collection and review throughout. Thus, it was intended to engage actors as the National Assembly, national oversight or human rights bodies, civil society (national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academia, youth, and business sector), the United Nations team, the European Union Delegation, and other multilateral and bilateral organizations present in the country.

1. Subnational authorities at the commune level are not elected but instead are nominated based on the Provincial Governor's suggestion. At the municipal level, municipal administrators are also appointed.

2. UCLG, 2021, Towards the Localization of the SDGs, https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/hlpf_2021.pdf

3. See: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/286012021_VNR_Report_Angola.pdf (2021)

4. The objectives are to (i) engage in dialogue to accelerate and prioritize the SDGs; (ii) consult and address the strategies, instruments, actions and programs to be adopted for the implementation of the SDGs; (iii) track and monitor the SDGs, including periodic reporting; (iv) disseminate the SDGs; (v) and mobilize financing for the SDGs.

1.3 MONITORING

As a system of data collection and compilation, the **SDG Platform's Working Groups** organized themselves around specific selected SDGs and developed systems for sharing information and discussing and monitoring progress. In 2020, a review of the SDG indicators aimed to reformulate, eliminate and/or insert new indicators and followed on from the 2020 global review. The framework includes 247 global indicators, including 231 unique indicators. Regarding the Angolan statistical system, the VNR states that the need remains, not only to improve the alignment of data production with the 2030 Agenda, but also to study how to harmonize the systems for collecting, compiling and sharing data from different sectors. The VNR intends to be the starting point for regular follow-up and monitoring of the performance of the indicators, supported by efficient systems to be developed with this initiation of the process, and until 2030. The elaboration of this report is referred to as an opportunity to reflect on best practices to improve statistical information and data on development and thus strengthen robust and efficient systems.

2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

The process of **public administration decentralization**, which is transferring greater competencies to local government bodies, is also an opportunity to improve data collection, analysis and publication of the SDGs at the provincial and municipal level and to strengthen capacities and efforts for SDG implementation.

2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

Not applicable.

2.2 VNR REFERENCES

Municipalities and provinces are referred to throughout the 2021 VNR.

2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

► The **Integrated Plan of Intervention in the Municipalities (PIIM)** is a national programme for reinforcing local development. For instance, PIIM has actively contributed to the expansion of the school network in all provinces of Angola, allowing more children, youths and adults to access the education system. Under PIIM, 811 new schools are being built.

2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

No reference.

3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

General comments: The 2021 report was prepared in a context in which important national reforms are taking place in Angola, especially regarding the diversification of the structure of its economy, the strengthening and decentralization of public administration, the fight against corruption, and the consolidation of democracy and the rule of law.

3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

In 2013, the National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity (approved by Presidential Decree 22/13), is a multi-sectoral instrument aimed at accelerating the participation of women and men in the political, economic-social and family domains at all stages. The Law on Political Parties (Law 22/10) provides for the statutes and programs of political parties to include mandatory rules that encourage the promotion of equal opportunities and equity between men and women, as well as gender representation of not less than 30%. Currently, women are represented in 29.6% in Parliament; 39% in Central Government, 12% are State Secretaries; 22.2% Provincial Governors, 19.5% Vice-Governors, 25.6% lead Municipal Administrations.

3.2 COVID 19

The preparation of the VNR was directly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the internal restructuring process of government institutions that started at the same time. Data collection for a nationwide survey (the IIMS) was scheduled to take place in July 2020, but was postponed to 2021 given the context of constraints imposed by the pandemic.

4. SDG INDICATORS⁵

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		-
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		48.6 (2018)
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		23.1 (2011, Windhoek)
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		38.3 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		44.4 (2018)

5. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage>. More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: <https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/ago>