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Draft country programme document for Angola (2024-2028)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Angola is set to graduate from least developed country (LDC) status by 2024 due to per capita income and despite challenges in access to basic social services, limited availability of skilled labour and high vulnerability to economic and climate change-related shocks. Between 2000 and 2021, the Human Development Index (HDI) improved from 0.375 to 0.586 (0.557 for females and 0.617 for males) to position Angola 148th out of 191 countries and territories.¹ In 2018, 31.1 per cent of the population lived on \$2.15 per day per person.² Nearly half (54 per cent) of the population lived in multidimensional poverty, reflecting deprivations in health, education, employment, and quality of life.³

2. The inequality-adjusted HDI shows a loss of 30.5 per cent, lowering the country HDI score to 0.407 in 2021.⁴ Nearly 42.7 per cent of Angolans have access to electricity.⁵ In 2019, the proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services in rural areas was 29.2 per cent compared to 66.9 per cent in urban areas.⁶ About 20.6 per cent of the population has internet access.⁷ Although the Angolan economy is recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic, vulnerabilities are amplified by overdependence on the oil sector, which accounts for one-third of gross domestic product (GDP), 95 per cent of exports, and over 50 per cent of fiscal revenue.⁸

3. Agriculture and fisheries account for more than half of total employment but contribute only seven per cent of GDP⁹ and less than one per cent of total exports.¹⁰ In 2022, the unemployment rate stood at 29.6 per cent (28.9 per cent for females, 30.4 per cent for males, and 52.9 per cent for youth between 15 and 24 years old).¹¹ Informal employment accounted for 80.5 per cent of total employment (87.9 per cent for females, 72.3 per cent for males, 95.2 per cent for young females, and 91.3 per cent for young males).¹²

4. The average annual growth rate of the population was 3.3 per cent in 2015-2020.¹³ In 2023, the national fertility rate was the seventh highest in the world with 5.1 children per woman.¹⁴ Two-thirds of the population are under 25 years of age.¹⁵ Nearly 42 per cent of women completed at least primary school, compared to 62 per cent of men; 41 per cent of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older were subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological violence.¹⁶

5. New human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infections were estimated at 0.52 per 1,000 uninfected people in 2021.¹⁷ Angola is amongst the thirty high-burden countries for tuberculosis and multidrug-resistant tuberculosis.¹⁸ About 8.8 million malaria cases were reported in 2021, making Angola the fifth most affected country in the world, accounting for 3.4 per cent of cases and 2.4 per cent of malaria deaths globally.¹⁹ Access to health care remains a challenge due to

¹ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2022. Human Development Report 2021/2022.

² World Bank. World Development Indicators. Based on the IDREA survey 2018/2019.

³ National Institute of Statistics (INE) and UNDP, 2020. Multidimensional Poverty in Angola. Based on Demographic and Health Survey (IIMS) 2015/2016 data.

⁴ UNDP, 2022, op cit.

⁵ Ministry of Energy and Water (MINEA). See also the 2021 Voluntary National Review of Angola.

⁶ INE, 2019. IDREA survey 2018/2019.

⁷ INE, 2023. Report on cybersecurity and digital services. Based on 2021 data.

⁸ Ministry of Finance. Report of the 2023 national budget.

⁹ INE.

¹⁰ National Bank of Angola (BNA).

¹¹ INE.

¹² INE.

¹³ INE.

¹⁴ United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), 2023. State of World Population Report 2023.

¹⁵ INE.

¹⁶ INE, 2016 and IIMS 2015/2016.

¹⁷ Government of Angola, 2021. 2021 Voluntary National Review (VNR) of Angola.

¹⁸ World Health Organization (WHO), 2022. Global Tuberculosis Report 2022.

¹⁹ WHO, 2022. World Malaria Report 2022.

systemic deficiencies in health service delivery, limited health funding, and weak health information and logistics management systems.

6. Angola ratified the Paris Agreement in 2020, submitted its revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in 2021 and developed a 2022-2035 National Strategy for Climate Change. The country is endowed with large sources of renewable energy, including water and sun irradiation. However, it is also prone to natural disasters, including droughts and floods. In 2021-2022, the worst drought in the last forty years hit the provinces of Huila, Namibe, and Cunene, affecting 1.32 million people, mostly women and children, and causing elevated levels of acute food insecurity.²⁰ As such, the 2022 United Nations Common Country Analysis (CCA) for Angola highlighted investment in health, skills development and climate change resilience would yield positive results to curb poverty.

7. The Final Evaluation Report of the 2020-2023 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) recommended considering system links, improving policy coherence, ensuring that no one is left behind, identifying risks and building resilience to climate change. The evaluation recommended promoting upstream policy dialogue, advocacy and capacity development that is complemented by a downstream approach focused to Leave No One Behind, including greater support for youth, women and vulnerable populations. Combating HIV, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and building resilience to climate change were also identified as key priorities to boost development.

8. The government remains committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and African Union Agenda 2063. The National Development Plan (NDP) draws on these commitments and establishes three priorities: (a) human capital development; (b) economic diversification; (c) infrastructure development. Drawing on these, and by adopting and strengthening its role as a convener, integrator, and strategic partnership promoter with partners like international financial institutions (IFIs), UNDP will continue to foster inter-agency programming and strategic dialogue to tackle complex and systemic development challenges. UNDP is a trusted government partner that supports and complements the United Nations system-wide efforts under the UNSDCF.

9. Drawing on the principle of leave no one behind, UNDP will mainstream a human rights-based approach and promote gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) across the programme by improving access to health and social services, economic empowerment and resilience to climate change, including promotion of greater participation of youth, women and vulnerable populations in decision-making. At national and sub-national levels, UNDP will promote effective, accountable and gender-responsive governance mechanisms to consolidate efficiency and transparency in public policy, build trust and support social cohesion.

10. UNDP will include a portfolio approach through systems thinking in programme implementation. This will boost agility and impact across its priorities, programmatically and operationally, while reducing fragmentation and promoting synergies across programmes and projects. The programme will consist of four interrelated outcomes.

11. As evidenced in the 2021 independent country programme evaluation, UNDP made significant contributions to national HIV, tuberculosis and malaria responses; in promoting micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs); youth skills development; environmental protection, climate action and disaster risk reduction; governance and institutional strengthening, and promotion of GEWE. Moreover, UNDP played a key integrator and thought leadership roles in preparing the United Nations COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response Plan. UNDP delivered its country programme despite restrictions imposed by the pandemic. UNDP demonstrated its comparative advantage in the mobilization, implementation and effective governance of the national response to HIV, tuberculosis, malaria and COVID-19.

²⁰ Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). Angola: Acute Food Insecurity Situation and Acute Malnutrition Situation, April 2021-March 2022.

12. Key lessons learned from the 2020-2023 country programme informed the proposed programme as follows: (a) support the current trend of bolstering UNDP sub-national delivery and presence in the provinces, (b) focus on health, under the health and social services-related Outcome, to ensure effective implementation of significant funding managed by UNDP on behalf of the government and the Angolan population, and (c) deepen its portfolio approach through systems thinking focused on the future of work and informal economy.

13. Other lessons include: (d) ensuring efficient and effective resource mobilization, especially from government cost-sharing, IFIs and development partners; (e) consolidating UNDP's integrator and convener role to promote the mainstreaming and acceleration of the Sustainable Development Goals into sector policies, strategies, and programmes; (f) fostering private sector development by focusing on MSMEs, including agriculture and informality, and (g) strengthening support to environmental protection, climate action and disaster risk reduction.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

14. Grounded in the UNSDCF, the overarching vision of the country programme is an empowered, peaceful, democratic and resilient Angola, where all people participate and benefit from the equitable, inclusive and sustainable socioeconomic structural transformation of the country. The theory of change assumes a continuous and firm political commitment to foster economic diversification, human development, resilience to climate change and democratic governance.

15. The key objective is to impact the reduction of multidimensional poverty and inequality through improved health and well-being; inclusive, sustainable, and resilient economic diversification and natural resource management; enhanced resilience to climate change and disasters, and stronger democratic governance leading to transformative change through a portfolio approach that leverage systems thinking centred on youth, women and vulnerable populations. GEWE, digitalization and innovation are crosscutting priorities in programmatic areas.

16. The country programme is firmly anchored in NDP priorities and aligned with the 2022-2025 UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025 UNDP Gender Equality Strategy and UNDP Renewed Strategic Offer for Africa. It contributes to four outcomes of the 2024-2028 UNSDCF where, by 2028, more people, especially women, youth and the most vulnerable will: (a) use and have equitable access to quality social and productive services delivered by effective institutions; (b) participate in, and benefit from, more effective and inclusive democratic governance anchored on human rights, strengthening prevention capacities and promoting peace and security in the region; (c) participate in and benefit from more inclusive, diversified and sustainable economic growth, and (d) benefit from sustainable management of the environment and natural resources and are resilient to disasters and climate change.

Priority 1: Inclusive, diversified and sustainable economic diversification

17. UNDP will scale up its contribution to the national economic diversification agenda by securing impact investments, addressing institutional and policy gaps, and strengthening the capacity of smallholder farmers, formal and informal workers, as well as formal and informal MSMEs. UNDP will promote employment and skills development opportunities for women, youth, people with disabilities and vulnerable populations, including those affected by natural disasters. This will be accomplished by improving access to business, financial and digital services coupled with inclusive access to the market for smallholder farmers and MSMEs.

18. Furthermore, UNDP will promote quality Technical, Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and strengthen innovative incubators and start-ups. UNDP will support an inclusive transition from the informal to the formal economy through improved access to social services

for youth, women and vulnerable populations. The programme will work towards unlocking private capital with an impact on the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly in sustainable and resilient agriculture, industry and renewable energy drawing on actions, capacities and networks promoted under Priority 3.

19. UNDP will engage a broad range of national and international partners to leverage international trade agreements and opportunities for South-South and triangular cooperation, to foster innovation and sustainable investments. UNDP will continue to deepen its resource mobilization and strategic partnership with both the African Development Bank (AfDB) and Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) to boost youth and female employment, skills development and resilience to climate change and natural disasters.

20. UNDP will continue working with the Global Fund, Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), European Union, European Investment Bank (EIB), AfDB, BADEA, the World Bank, and International Monetary Fund (IMF). The programme will continue partnering with the governments of Norway, Japan, Germany, Türkiye, Portugal, France, United Kingdom and other strategic partners.

21. UNDP will explore and deepen partnership opportunities with the private sector to boost impact investments, female and youth employment, entrepreneurship, innovation, and digitalization. Committed to Delivering as One, UNDP will leverage its comparative advantage and integrator role complementing the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) on youth and female skills development and empowerment, and the International Labour Organization (ILO) on youth and female employment and TVET, including informal workers.

Priority 2: Equitable access to quality social services

22. As a recipient of significant resources from the government and Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, UNDP will contribute to ensuring uninterrupted delivery of health services to people living with or affected by HIV, tuberculosis and malaria, and COVID-19, in selected provinces of Angola. Drawing on the UNDP HIV and Health Strategy for 2022-2025, UNDP will support national and sub-national health authorities and civil society organizations (CSOs) to improve the quality and coverage of prevention and treatment services, both at community and health facility levels, while considering socioeconomic determinants of health.

23. To ensure sustainability and in complementarity with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV&AIDS (UNAIDS), UNDP will design and deliver targeted capacity development packages for health professionals, community health workers, national and sub-national health institutions. Focused investments in health information management systems, health procurement and supply management will leverage and complement support provided under priorities one and three.

24. Community approaches that promote CSO leadership, including for and by key and vulnerable populations will be used to tackle gender and human rights-related barriers to sexual and reproductive health, as well as the rights of adolescent girls, young women and vulnerable populations. UNDP will mainstream GEWE in its actions, engage vulnerable populations in the design, implementation and monitoring of health interventions. UNDP will facilitate dialogue platforms for action to end discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex (LGBTI) people to fully access public services. Interventions will leverage UNDP capacities and interventions under Priority 4. Building on positive results of its partnership with the Ministry of Health (MINSa), UNDP will mainstream the 2022-2025 Digital Strategy into the health outcome.

25. Positioned as a thought leader in digital technology for development, UNDP will catalyse local innovation ecosystems and identify opportunities to strengthen digital skills. UNDP will

focus on logistics information management systems to foster an efficient and reliable supply chain that ensures uninterrupted delivery of quality medicines and continuity of care for vulnerable populations, including people living with HIV and those affected by tuberculosis, malaria and COVID-19.

26. UNDP will promote a comprehensive, agile and systems thinking approach to health by seeking and leveraging opportunities for programmatic synergies across all four outcomes, including with development partners and CSOs. Committed to Delivering as One and drawing on the existing division of labour on HIV&AIDS, UNDP will partner and complement WHO action on health programme design, UNAIDS on human rights-related issues, reaching key populations and LGBTI involvement, and UNFPA on sexual and reproductive health rights of adolescent girls and women and GEWE.

Priority 3: Strengthened management of environmental and natural resources, and resilience to disasters and climate change

27. Desired changes that underpin UNDP contribution involve rolling out strategic support to the national climate action agenda by leveraging stakeholder leadership on climate action, biodiversity, environmental protection and disaster risk reduction. UNDP will improve dialogues with the government and advocate for stronger integration of priorities in development planning and development financing. Drawing on its climate promise, UNDP will continue supporting Angola in scaling up its ambitions for augmenting NDCs under the Paris Agreement, while accelerating implementation of conditional contributions on climate change adaptation and mitigation. This focus will draw on institutional capacities and interventions strengthened under Priority 4.

28. Support will be provided to the 2022-2035 National Strategy for Climate Change, the 2023-2027 Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan, 2019-2025 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Land Degradation Neutrality Targets and National Adaptation Plans. UNDP will facilitate national stakeholder access to the GEF, LDCF, GCF and other funds, including bilateral donors and development partners to mobilize climate finance.

29. UNDP will support accelerated livelihood transformation solutions for off-grid communities while tackling deforestation and forest degradation through ecosystem restoration, including the promotion of climate finance and carbon markets. Partnering with the government, United Nations organizations and the private sector, UNDP will promote a just energy transition through increased access to renewable energy for youth, women and vulnerable groups, particularly in rural areas.

30. The programme will foster effective management of biodiversity and wildlife resources, drawing on the UNDP Nature Pledge, and supporting the implementation of the 2021-2030 National Strategy for the Sea, Global Biodiversity Framework, and resolutions of the United Nations Biodiversity Conference (COP 15) that include marine protected areas. UNDP will promote participation of women, youth and vulnerable groups in the management and conservation of protected areas through digital platforms. UNDP will complement and partner the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on climate change adaptation, sustainable and resilient agriculture.

Priority 4: Effective and inclusive democratic governance anchored in human rights, and promoting peace and security

31. UNDP will support national and sub-national institutions in designing inclusive and gender-responsive policies to enhance access to quality health services, employment and skills development, and resilience to climate change by focusing on youth, women and vulnerable groups. Drawing on its comparative advantage and expertise in decentralization and local

governance, UNDP will strengthen the institutional capacities of sub-national governments to ensure inclusive access to social services and delivery of legal remits.

32. To promote good governance and transparency, UNDP will support selected ministries and local authorities in digitalizing information management systems, including e-procurement and supply management systems for health. UNDP will support Angola in following up on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and monitoring implementation of UPR recommendations. In partnership with CSOs, UNDP will promote legal aid and digital solutions to enhance access to justice, human rights, and the participation of women, youth and vulnerable populations.

33. Through its Accelerator Lab, UNDP will promote agile and innovative solutions to complex development challenges, including drawing on the Integrated Sustainable Development Goals Model (iSDG). UNDP will further strengthen strategic partnerships with national and sub-national governments, the National Assembly, Ombudsman, Civil Protection, National Institute of Statistics (INE), National Institute for Employment and Vocational Training (INEFOP), National Institute for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (INAPEM), General Tax Administration (AGT) and National Bank of Angola (BNA). UNDP will enhance partnerships with CSOs to combat discrimination, particularly those based on gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, along with expression to strengthen the rule of law, improve public services delivery and address social norms.

34. UNDP will also boost engagement with CSOs on inclusive governance, human rights, community engagement in health, business incubators, digital platforms and financial inclusion. UNDP will reinforce existing partnerships and promote new ones, including through South-South and triangular cooperation with Brazil to strengthen AGT tax audit capacities through Tax Inspectors Without Borders (TIWB) jointly with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), as well as with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to strengthen democratic governance, and Portuguese-speaking African countries (PALOP) to improve institutional capacities on public finance management and accountability.

35. UNDP will complement the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on human rights promotion, UN Women on gender equality and women empowerment, and United Nations Volunteers (UNV) in promoting volunteering opportunities for women, youth and vulnerable populations. The country programme was elaborated in consultation with national partners through workshops held between November 2022 and February 2023.

III. Programme and risk management

36. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Control Framework.

37. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable a response to force majeure. Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations Agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects. A representative Programme Board will be constituted, including project and community-level oversight and grievance mechanisms, as required under quality programming standards.

38. Five major areas of risk have been identified: (a) increased global turmoil and uncertainty leading to sustained inflation, unemployment and economic instability; (b) frequent changes in government and focal points, hampering programme implementation; (c) climate change and disasters causing notable loss and damages, reducing engagement of communities in development projects; (d) resurgence of COVID-19 that may jeopardize the ability of UNDP to deliver on expected results, and (e) graduation of Angola from LDC, which leads to changes in country access to development financing and regular resource allocation to the programme.

39. Mitigation actions will include: (a) monitoring of the political economy to inform adjustments to the theory of change and planned programme; (b) continuing to strengthen programmatic, institutional and organizational capacities of government and non-government counterparts; (c) ensuring a balance between upstream and downstream interventions, and between short-term and long-term responses; (d) working with national, sub-national authorities and non-state partners to promote readiness to pandemics, natural hazards and disaster risk reduction; (e) updating the business continuity plan of UNDP as needed, and (f) designing contingency scenarios to face potential challenges in securing adequate resources, including joint funding opportunities with national counterparts.

40. Through the application of social environmental standards and accountability mechanisms, including addressing grievance and accountability mechanisms at the programme level, UNDP will manage identified risks to mitigate impact on programme implementation. Emphasis will be placed on promoting Sustainable Development Goal mainstreaming in development planning and financing. UNDP and the government are responsible for the timely set-up of the country programme board, inclusive and portfolio-project boards. UNDP will ensure human capacities, management and oversight mechanisms are adequate for achieving programme aims.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

41. UNDP will pursue an inclusive approach to monitoring and evaluation, working alongside United Nations organizations, the government, development partners and CSOs through Outcome Monitoring and Evaluation Results groups, adopting mixed data collection, analysis methods and upholding a human rights-based approach. Support to the government and national priorities is evidence-based and results-driven, and relies on the strengthened implementation of effective results-based management, monitoring and evaluation systems that inform decision-making, enhance effectiveness and ensure sustainable results.

42. Evaluations at programme and project levels will be executed as outlined in the monitoring and evaluation plan for learning, knowledge management, adaptive programming, quality assurance and as agreed with development partners. The evaluation plan covers all four outcomes, as well as projects that meet corporate evaluation requirements. The evaluation plan will be reviewed annually, and evaluations of new projects will be considered as needed. Project quality assessments, including the adoption of a gender marker and a commitment of at least fifteen per cent of programme resources to GEWE, improving gender-based planning and decision-making will continue to be undertaken using corporate quality programming standards.

43. UNDP will strengthen the technical capacities of the INE on the quality of disaggregated data collection, mining and analysis for the Sustainable Development Goals, including multidimensional poverty, gender equality and informality. Evaluations will support the identification of potential data gaps, notably in the health sector, for enhanced quality programming, tracking progress on results, managing change through oversight bodies and informing successor programming. Recommendations will be used for designing new initiatives, updating ongoing activities and incorporating lessons learned.

44. UNDP will work with partners to strengthen capacities for research and analysis, including through innovative and digital tools. UNDP will allocate at least five per cent of resources to improving oversight and quality assurance, digitalization, monitoring and evaluation, capacity

strengthening of staff, implementing partners and government. UNDP will enhance policy advice and advocacy through a systematic approach to knowledge management, involving communities, target groups and partners in monitoring and learning processes. UNDP will promote digital platforms with INE to strengthen transparency and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals.

45. UNDP will use several communications strategies and tools to provide information not only about results but to also augment advocacy efforts around key development issues. As such, UNDP will develop an associated 2024-2028 Partnership and Communication Actions Plan (PCAP) to guide strategic partnerships and communication. Traditional and social media platforms will be used to tailor communication to specific audiences with costs covered by programme and project budgets.

Annex - Results and resources framework for Angola (2024-2028)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: National Development Plan (NDP) 2023-2027 Priority 2: Economic diversification				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: Outcome 3: By 2028, more people, especially women, youth and the most vulnerable, participate in and benefit from more inclusive, diversified and sustainable economic growth.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1. Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions.				
SCF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE, FREQUENCY & RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (thousands of United States dollars)
<p>Indicator 1.1. Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex. Baseline (2022): 80.5% (87.9% for females, 72.3% for males, 95.2% for young females, and 91.3% for young males; 68.3% in urban areas; 96.2% in rural areas) Target (2028): 76.0% (national)</p> <p>Indicator 1.2. Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider. Baseline (2015): 40% Target (2028): 44%</p>	<p>Source: Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP) Frequency: Annual Responsible: UNDP</p> <p>Source: INAPEM, INEFOP Frequency: Annual Responsible: UNDP</p>	<p>Output 1.1. Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted for enhanced employment opportunities and productivity of young and female informal workers and MSMEs.</p> <p>1.1.1. Number of informal actors accessing inclusive and gender-responsive business development services. Baseline (2022): 0; Target (2028): 5,000 (2,500 young females, 500 adult females, 1,500 young males, 450 adult males, 50 people with disabilities) Data Source: BNA Frequency: Annual</p> <p>1.1.2. Number of informal actors accessing inclusive and gender-responsive financial services. Baseline (2022): 0; Target (2028): 2,000 (700 young females, 500 adult females, 500 young males, 270 adult males, 30 people with disabilities) Data Source: MEP, BNA Frequency: Annual</p> <p>1.1.3. Number of informal actors accessing inclusive, digital and innovative services leading to skills upgrading. Baseline (2022): 0; Target (2028): 15,000 (6,000 young females, 2,500 adult females, 4,000 young males, 2,450 adult males, 50 people with disabilities) Data Source: MEP Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>MEP, Ministry of Finance (MINFIN), AGT, Ministry of Labour, Public Administration and Social Security (MAPTSS), Ministry of Agriculture and Forests (MINAGRIF), Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MINDCOM), INAPEM, INE, AfDB, EU, BADEA, World Bank, private sector.</p>	<p>Regular: 5,099</p> <p>Other: 30,723</p>

		<p>Output 1.2. Institutional and technical capacities and skills strengthened for sustainable and resilient agricultural value chains.</p> <p>1.2.1. Number of MSMEs that joined upgraded, inclusive and resilient agribusiness value chains. Baseline (2022): 0; Target (2028): 5,000 (2,500 young female-led, 500 adult female-led, 1,500 young male-led, 500 adult male-led) Data Source: MEP, INAPEM Frequency: Annual</p> <p>1.2.2. Number of MSMEs adopting upgraded and innovative skills that promote a more resilient and climate-smart agriculture. Baseline (2022): 0; Target (2028): 18,000 (8,000 young female-led, 2,000 adult female-led, 6,000 young male-led, 2,000 adult male-led) Data Source: INEFOP Frequency: Annual</p>		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: National Development Plan (NDP) 2023-2027 Priority 1: Human capital development				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2: Outcome 1. By 2028, more people, especially women, youth and the most vulnerable, use and have equitable access to quality social services delivered by effective institutions.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2. No one left behind centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development.				
<p>Indicator 2.1. Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected populations by sex, age, and key populations. Baseline (2021): 0.52 Target (2028): 0.28</p> <p>Indicator 2.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population. Baseline (2022): 196.4 Target (2028): TBD</p>	<p>Source: MINSA, INE, UNDP, sub-recipients Frequency: Annual Responsible: UNDP</p> <p>Source: MINSA, INE, UNDP, sub-recipients Frequency: Annual Responsible: UNDP</p>	<p>Output 2.1. Access to HIV, tuberculosis, malaria and COVID-19-related services improved in selected provinces.</p> <p>2.1.1. Number of people, including key populations, receiving free preventive measures to access treatment for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria and COVID-19. Baseline (2022): 6,316; Target (2028): 26,148 (10,982 women, 4,707 adolescent girls, 7,322 men, 3,137 adolescent boys) Data Source: MINSA, UNDP; Frequency: Annual</p> <p>2.1.2. Number of health facilities with tracer medicines for HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, and COVID-19 available. Baseline (2022): 4,102; Target (2028): 5,428 Data Source: MINSA and sub-recipients Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>The Global Fund, National AIDS Council, Ministry of Health (MINSA), Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (MINJUSDH), provincial governments, National Institute to Fight AIDS (INLS), EIB, World Bank, UNAIDS, WHO, CSOs.</p>	<p>Regular: 600 Other: 173,893</p>

<p>Indicator 2.3. Malaria incidence per 1,000 population. Baseline (2022): 279 Target (2028): 215</p> <p>Indicator 2.4. Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions. Baseline (2016²¹): 54%, national level (urban areas: 35.0%; rural areas: 87.8%; male-headed households: 53.5%; female-headed households: 55.2%) Target (2030): 27% (national level)</p>	<p>Source: MINS Frequency: Annual Responsible: UNDP</p> <p>Source: MINS Frequency: Annual Responsible: UNDP</p>	<p>Output 2.2. Technical and human capacity of national and local institutions enhanced to provide efficient, innovative and inclusive health services and health digital solutions.</p> <p>2.2.1. Number of health personnel, including community health workers, with enhanced skills to improve HIV, tuberculosis, malaria and COVID-19-related services management. Baseline (2022): 3,064; Target (2028): 5,819 (3,492 women, 2,327 men)</p> <p>2.2.2. Extent to which an online logistics information management platform is functional for the effective management of the health products supply chain. Baseline (2022): 1. Not established; Target (2028): 3. Fully functional. Data Source: MINS Frequency: Annual</p>		
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: National Development Plan (NDP) 2023-2027, priority 2: Economic diversification</p>				
<p>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3: Outcome 4: By 2028, more people, especially women, youth and the most vulnerable, benefit from sustainable management of the environment and natural resources and are resilient to disasters and climate change.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3. Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.</p>				
<p>Indicator 3.1. Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption Baseline (2022): 64% Target (2028): 73%</p> <p>Indicator 3.2. Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type. Baseline (2020): 12.6% Target (2028): 19.8%</p>	<p>Source: Ministry of Energy and Water (MINEA), Ministry of Environment (MINAMB) Frequency: Annual Responsible: UNDP</p> <p>Source: Ministry of Energy and Water (MINEA), Ministry of Environment (MINAMB) Frequency: Annual Responsible: UNDP</p>	<p>Output 3.1. Innovative solutions developed and scaled up to foster inclusive access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy.</p> <p>3.1.1. Number of people who gained access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy. Baseline (2022): 0; Target (2028): 550,000 (247,500 males, 302,500 females) Data Source: MINEA Frequency: Annual</p> <p>3.1.2. Extent to which innovative solutions are developed to improve access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy. Baseline (2022): Low²²; Target (2028): High Data Source: MINEA Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>MINAMB, MINFIN, MINEA, MINAGRIF, Ministry of Interior (MININT), European Union, FAO, GEF, GCF, LDCF Development Partners, Communities, CSOs.</p>	<p>Regular: 4,069 Other: 37,753</p>

²¹ Latest available data. The indicator is expected to be updated by 2025.

²² Rating scale at the country level: 0 = Very low, 1 = Low, 2 = Neither low nor high, 3 = High, 4 = Very high.

<p>Indicator 3.3. Total greenhouse gas emissions per year. Baseline (2015): 99.9 million tons of CO₂e Target (2028): 82.9 million tons of CO₂e</p>	<p>Source: MINAMB, MININT Frequency: Annual Responsible: UNDP</p>	<p>Output 3.2. Institutional and technical capacities enhanced to promote evidence-based, risk-informed planning and sustainable management of resources, including climate change adaptation.</p> <p>3.2.1. Number of people benefiting from new initiatives to protect nature and promote the sustainable use of natural resources. Baseline (2022): 145 (80 males, 65 females); Target (2028): 30,000 (13,500 males, 16,500 females) Data Source: MINAMB Frequency: Annual</p> <p>3.2.2. Area of terrestrial and marine protected areas created or under improved management practices. Baseline (2022): 0; Target (2028): 30,000 hectares Data Source: MINAMB Frequency: Annual</p> <p>3.2.3. Number of local authorities with early warning and preparedness measures in place to prevent and manage the impact of shocks and disasters. Baseline (2022): 9; Target (2028): 100 Source: MININT Frequency: Annual</p>		
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: National Development Plan (NDP) 2023-2027 Priority 1: Human capital development</p>				
<p>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #4: Outcome 2: By 2028, more people, especially women, youth and the most vulnerable, participate in and benefit from more effective and inclusive democratic governance anchored in human rights, strengthening prevention capacities and promoting peace and security in the region.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2. No one left behind centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development.</p>				
<p>Indicator 4.1. Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies. Baseline (2015): 44% Target (2028): 55%</p> <p>Indicator 4.2: The country's legal and institutional framework is in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the bases of sex. Baseline (2022): Low²³ Target (2028): High</p>	<p>Source: MINSA, MINFIN, MINAMB Frequency: Annual Responsible: UNDP</p> <p>Source: MINJUSDH Frequency: Annual Responsible: UNDP</p>	<p>Output 4.1. National and sub-national institutions enabled to design and implement inclusive, gender-responsive policies to enhance participation in decision-making, promote employment and strengthen resilience to climate change.</p> <p>4.1.1. Number of CSOs gaining enhanced participation in decision-making. Baseline (2022): 5; Target (2028): 15 Source: MINJUSDH, Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women Empowerment (MASFAMU), CSOs Frequency: Annual</p> <p>4.1.2. Number of policies and regulatory and institutional frameworks developed and adopted by public and private actors to align public and private finance with the Sustainable Development Goals. Baseline (2022): 0; Target (2028): 3</p>	<p>MINJUSDH, MININT, MINFIN, MASFAMU, MINSA, MINAMB, Ministry of Administration of Territory (MAT), National Assembly, CSOs</p>	<p>Regular: 900 Other: 3,750</p>

²³ Rating scale at the country level: 0 = Very low, 1 = Low, 2 = Neither low nor high, 3 = High, 4 = Very high.

		<p>Source: MINFIN, AGT Frequency: Annual 4.1.3. Number of national and subnational disaster risk reduction strategies, and preparedness, contingency, response and recovery plans adopted, and monitored. Baseline (2022): 0; Target (2028): 5 Source: MININT Frequency: Annual</p> <hr/> <p>Output 4.2. Protection of human rights, access to justice, civic participation and combat against discrimination strengthened, including those based on gender, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression.</p> <p>4.2.1. Number of municipal administrations that regularly publish reports on their legal remits. Baseline (2022): 0; Target (2028): 40 Source: MAT, MINJUSDH Frequency: Annual</p> <p>4.2.2. Number of policies and strategies that mainstream actions to enforce human rights, promote gender equality and women empowerment and protect vulnerable populations and LGBTI people. Baseline (2022): 2; Target (2028): 6 Source: MASFAMU, MINJUSDH, CSOs Frequency: Annual</p>		
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