



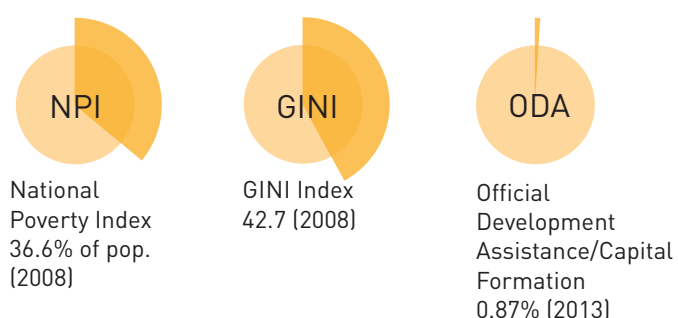
## 1. Country Context

Angola has enjoyed a rapid economic growth that has outpaced human development. The oil-based economy produced growth rates above 8%, but recently suffered from falling global oil prices and rates fell from 4.8% in 2014 to 3.0% in 2015. With a GDP of US\$3,874. Angola is an upper middle-income country. It is committed to transforming its economy by diversifying from oil into agriculture, industry, tourism and fisheries. The country is categorized as a low human development country, with an HDI of 0.532. Angola made relevant progress toward Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8, but more efforts are needed on Goals 4, 5 and 6. The national poverty rate was estimated in the IBEP (Population Welfare Survey) 2008/09 at 36.6%, with wide disparities between urban (18.7%) and rural (58.3%). With sustained high growth rates, the country gained access to private international finance and is now facing declining levels of ODA. Currently, total ODA is estimated at US\$231 million, or around 0.2% of GNP or 0.5% of the national budget. The largest development partners are the World Bank, the United States, the EU, the African Development Bank, the United Kingdom, Japan and Spain. Development partners are focusing on providing strategic up-stream policy advice, capacity strengthening and technical assistance.

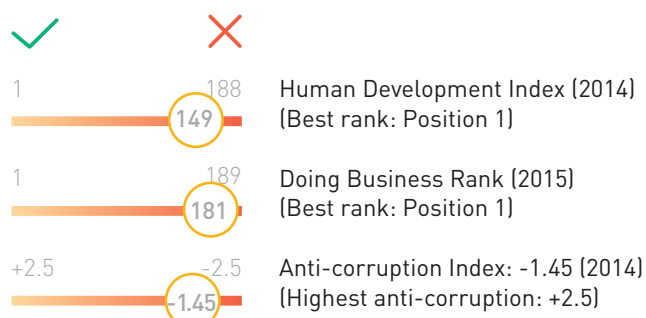
### Quick Facts



### Key Development Indices:

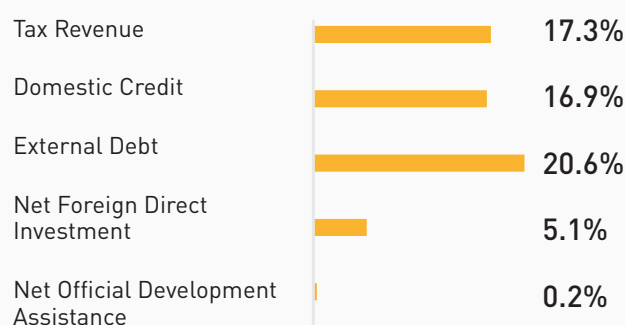


ODA per Capita US\$9.5 (2014)



### Inflows (% Gross Domestic Product)

LATEST YEAR AVAILABLE



### Key Development Challenges

Richly endowed with natural resources, Angola is a major producer of oil and diamonds. Natural resources are key drivers of economic growth, but the country produces too little internally and has a high level of imports, which makes life extremely expensive for the majority of the population. Major challenges remain in combating poverty and promoting infrastructure recovery. It experiences persistent floods and drought, the adverse economic and social impact of which is compounded by weak disaster preparedness and response. Poverty and inequality vary considerably between provinces.

## 2. Efforts to Implement the Effectiveness Principles

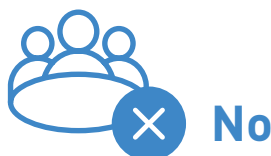
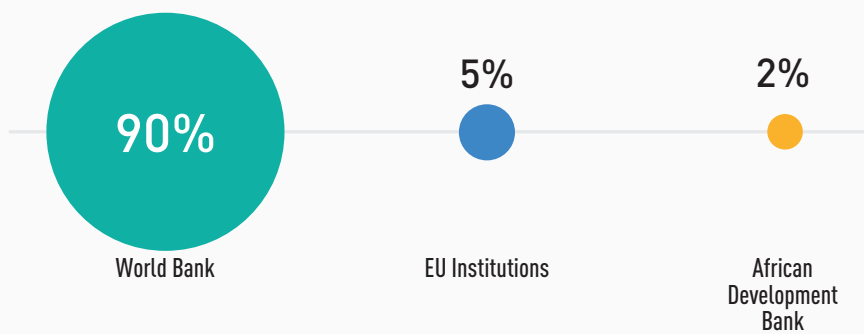
### A. Policies and Tools for Partners' Alignment

Implementing the Strategic Vision Angola 2025, Angola adopted the National Development Plan (NDP) for 2013-2017 in December 2012. The Plan focuses on economic growth and diversification, graduating from least-developed country status, bridging inequities and improving

service delivery. The national development objectives and priorities are well-defined and provide a clear direction, including for development partners. The Plan embodies a change of focus from a project approach to a programme approach, indicating Angola's entry into the phase of transition

from rehabilitation to modernization and economic sustainability. With regards to SDGs, Angola is taking actions towards the integration and harmonization of agendas 2030 and 2063 into and with the national planning and budget instruments.

#### Major Development Partners of this Round (by Reported Disbursements)



**Participation in 2014 Monitoring**



**Existence of a National Co-operation Policy**

### B. Governance and Management of Development Finance and Co-operation

The Ministry of Planning is responsible for negotiating, coordinating, implementing and monitoring Angolan co-operation programmes. The country is yet to establish an institutional framework and a formal mechanism for coordination of aid. Coordination of development assistance is currently done by development partners. There is no formal partner coordination system, except in sectors such as health and education, but the UN has used its convening role to maintain periodic partners' meetings. Presently, the major comprehensive sources of data on official development assistance are being prepared by the UN System. There has been South-South co-operation in the area of decentralization and local

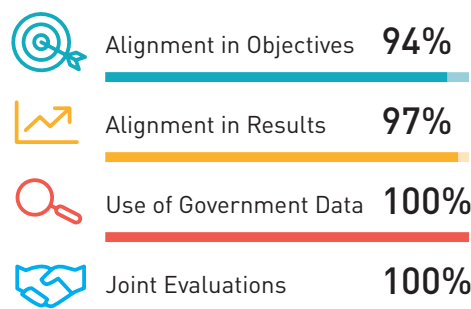
governance, where best practices from countries such as Brazil were shared. The result has been a broadening of policy debate on decentralization, gender-responsive budgeting and the participation of communities in local decision-making. There is also growing Angolan participation in regional frameworks. The national co-operation policy that is in the National Development Plan (NDP) 2013-2017 contains three programmes: 'Consolidation of Relationships with International Financial Institutions'; 'Reinforcement of Angola's role in the International and the Regional Context'; and 'Reinforcement and Broadening of Bilateral and Multilateral Relationships'.

## 3. Country Ownership

### Indicator 1: Partners' Alignment and Use of Country-Led Results Frameworks

The alignment of partners' interventions with national country frameworks is remarkably high, from objective identification to monitoring and evaluation undertakings. The strong participation of development partners in the national planning and monitoring exercises

provides a first set of explanations of such positive results. The second set is likely to be linked to the fact that the great majority of respondents to the survey are multilateral institutions and the EU, which have strong policies to align their operations to national country systems.

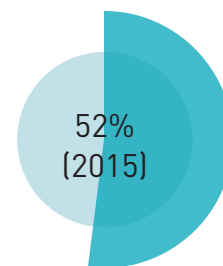


## Indicator 6. Development Co-operation is on Budget (Subject to Parliamentary Scrutiny)

Fifty-two percent of official development assistance is recorded in the government's annual budget. Development partners in Angola have increasingly moved to aid on budget. The scheduled amount for the year in analysis (2015) was US\$650

million. However, from that amount, a total of US\$450 million has been disbursed, under the co-operation agreement with the World Bank, as the remaining US\$200 million correspond to a guarantee.

### Percentage on Budget



## Indicators 9 and 10. Use of Country Systems

Fifty-two percent of development co-operation makes use of the country's procurement and financial management systems. This represents an average of the four elements indicated in the table with indicator 9B: budget, financial reporting, auditing and procurement. The very high rates recorded for the use of

country budget and procurement systems contrast with the very low one observed for reporting and auditing matters. This would suggest room for improvement in these systems on the part of national authorities. Institutional and human capacities, as well as heavy bureaucracy, represent the main challenges to

overcome in this respect. Angola has maintained its low CPIA score of 2.5 over the years, confirming the need to reinforce the performance and reliability of public systems, so that their full operation cycle becomes more completely owned by national authorities.

	Budget (ideal: 100%)	Financial Reporting (ideal: 100%)	Auditing (ideal: 100%)	Procurement (ideal: 100%)	CPIA* (maximum: 6)	Untying (ideal: 100%)
<b>INDICATOR 9B.</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>97%</b>		
<b>INDICATORS 9A &amp; 10.</b>					<b>2.5 (2012)</b>	<b>84%</b> ▲

\* Country Policy and Institutional Assessment

## 4. Inclusive Partnerships for Development

### Indicators 2 and 3. Fostering Inclusive Partnerships for Development

Civil society organizations, including NGOs, have played a highly visible role in the development of the country. CSOs are participants in the definition of the country's development priorities. The Government of Angola has shown interest in accelerating the participation of non-state actors in the management of national development. Country studies, lectures, seminars as well as some training activities with civil society actors have been organized in order to enhance their role. There is no mechanism for CSOs to report annually to the government on their

finances, operations and involvement in development. However, there are CSO-initiated coordination processes to facilitate consolidated and inclusive CSO representation in policy dialogue. Development partners consult with CSOs on their development policy/programming. The legal and regulatory environment facilitates the financing or access to resources by civil society organizations. The private sector has expressed interest in regular dialogue with the government to facilitate the dynamics of economic activity. There are organized business

associations and agricultural cooperatives by provinces throughout the country. The government has been allocating some funds to empower the private sector. In line with government strategies and programmes, the government has paid attention to the private sector when preparing its development policy. The policy of promoting private investment – foreign and domestic – focuses primarily on fostering conditions that are conducive to reinforce the sustainability of new and existing investment.

### Indicator 8. Gender Empowerment

There is a system in place for tracking allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment. This is undertaken under the leadership and oversight of the central government unit

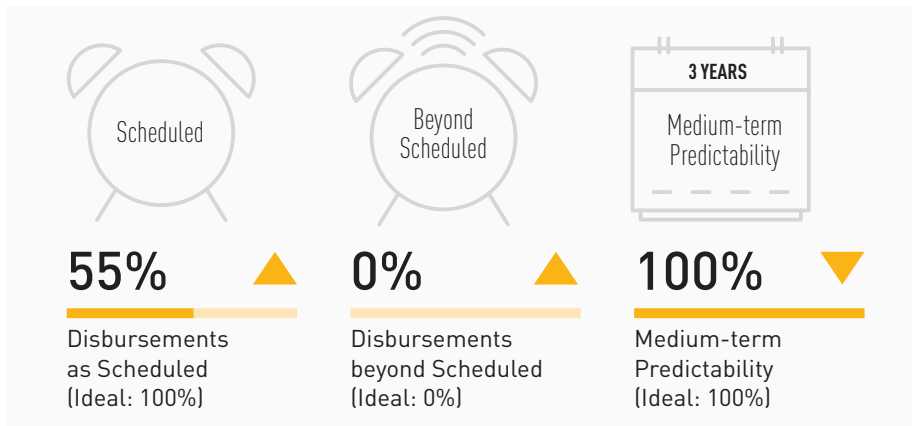
in charge of public expenditures. Budget information focused on gender equality is publicly available. Gender indicators also inform local budget allocations. The National Policy for Equality and

Gender Equity has deeply helped the establishment of this gender-focused budgeting system in the country.

## 5. Transparency and Accountability

### Indicator 5. Development Co-operation is More Predictable

The annual predictability rate is found at 55% of funds disbursed as planned. This rate varies among partners, between 10% (EU) and 73% (African Development Bank). The very positive 100% rate for the three-year predictability dimension might be a consequence of the exclusive presence of multilateral institutions in the survey that have progressively, from an institutional point of view, drastically improved their multi-year financing capacity.



### Indicator 7. Mutual Accountability

An aid policy or partnership policy defines the country's development co-operation priorities. Country-level targets are set in the aid policy and development partners

and government undertake joint reviews of progress. CSOs and other private stakeholders are involved in such reviews, but results of such exercises have not been

promptly publicized. Angola participated in the Mutual Accountability Survey (MAS 2015), jointly organized by UNDP and UNDESA, and provided additional details.

## National Priorities Going Forward

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With respect to monitoring, the national priorities in line with processes are as follows: to elevate the relations of Angola with international financial institutions, creating better financing conditions as well as economic management capabilities; to establish and strengthen bilateral and multilateral relationships with the estates and institutions based on mutual respect and in the interest of mutual benefit; and to ensure sound macroeconomic management, keeping strict control of public finances, particularly debt sustainability. The existence of a consolidated mechanism for harmonization and coordination of a large number of relevant partners/development partners (Budget Support Partner of the Group) allows international processes of monitoring and evaluation to be carried out without imposing significant additional transaction costs to governments and permits the sustainable continuity of such processes. However, the engagement of emerging partners in the collection, consolidation and validation of the data will continue to be a major challenge.

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**Disclaimer** This document was prepared based on data collected from voluntary reporting to the Second Monitoring Round of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation and, for Country Context, other open source information available online. The views presented cannot be used or cited as an official UNDP source of information.

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