

# HABITAT-MINOTH COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT FOR ANGOLA

2018-2022



Revision of the Version endorsed by  
President of the Republic in May 2017  
for strategic alignment with the new  
legislature.



**UN HABITAT**

FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

United Nations Human Settlements Programme

Regional Office for Africa (ROAf)

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# **HABITAT-MINOTH COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT FOR ANGOLA**

2018-2022



Minister of Land Planning and Housing of Angola with Executive Director of UN-Habitat, WUF 9 (Feb. 2018- Malaysia)  
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**Foreword**  
**UN-Habitat Executive Director**



Luanda, Angola  
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## **Preface**

### **Minister of Territorial Planning and Housing of Angola**

Since the end of the armed conflict, in 2002, housing and urban development are important topics in the development agenda of the Republic of Angola. The goals of this process are the promulgation of the Land Planning and Urbanization Law (LOTU) and the Land Law in 2004, the Housing Development Law, in 2007, and the launch of the National Urbanism and Housing Program, in 2008. These initiatives, led by the President of the Republic, Eng. José Eduardo dos Santos, with the technical lead of Territorial Planning and Housing (MINOTH), are part of the national development and contributed for a more sustainable and territorial balance to promote the well-being of the population.

In 2011, The Government of Angola, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, signed a Cooperation Agreement with the United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT) to establish a national UN-Habitat in Luanda. On October 30, 2015, one day before the World Cities Day, the office was officially inaugurated within the framework of the MINOTH Contribution Agreement with UN-Habitat for the elaboration of the National Urban and Territorial Development Policy (PNOTU).

The perspective of collaboration between UN-HABITAT and the Government of Angola is long-term. For this reason, Angola is a member of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat and, from this perspective, the HABITAT-MINOTH Country Program Document for Sustainable Urban Development of Angola 2018-2022 was prepared.. This document presents a catalogue of projects and programs aligned with the Angola-United Nations Framework Partnership (UNPAF) 2015-2019, the Long-term Development Strategy for Angola 2025, the National Development Plan (NDP) 2018-2019 and the UN-HABITAT 2014-2019 Strategic Plan, in order to link UN-HABITAT's actions to national development strategies, and in particular to the strategies defined by MINOTH, especially with regard to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, including the number 11 that aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, and to fulfil the commitments established in the Declaration of Quito on Cities and Sustainable Settlements for All, also known as New Urban Agenda, adopted in October 2016 at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Urban Development, (Habitat III), in Quito, with intense and productive participation of the delegation of the Republic of Angola.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the efforts of the United Nations System and in particular UN-HABITAT to support the Government of Angola in implementing the Habitat Agenda and now the New Urban Agenda, and to emphasize the commitment of the Ministry of Planning Territory and Housing to support and monitor the mobilization of resources for the successful implementation of this Country Program with a view to sustainable urban development in Angola and the well-being of all Angolans.

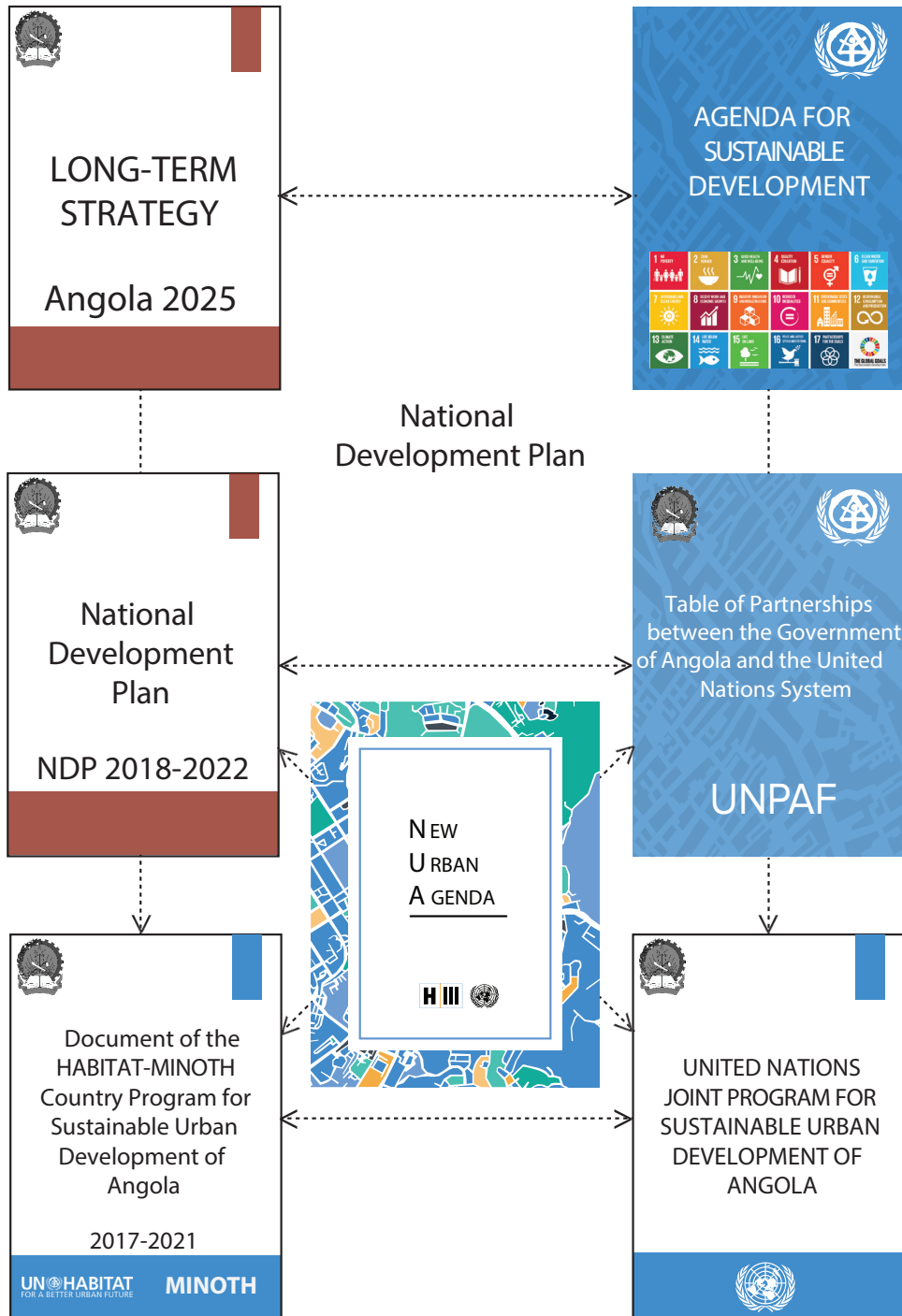




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Articulation of general and national strategies for Sustainable Urbanization of Angola



## Introduction

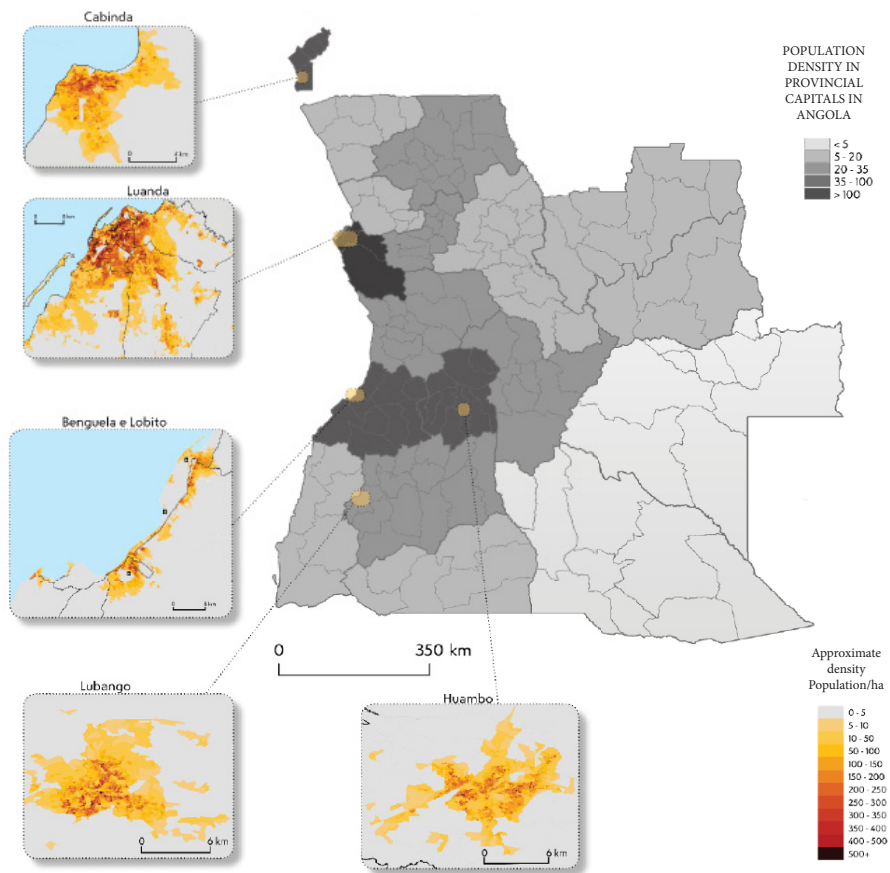
The HABITAT-MINOTH Country Program Document for Sustainable Urban Development of Angola (HCPD) aims to create a strategic framework for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in Angola during the 2018-2022 cycle. Along with this development process based on the documents for the National Strategy, namely: the Constitution of the Republic of Angola enacted in 2010, the Long-term Development Strategy for Angola (Angola 2025), the National Development Program (PDN) 2018-2022, between the Government of Angola and the United Nations System (UNPAF) 2015-2019, signed by the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the Government of Angola, and finally the United Nations Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.

The HCPD reflects the seven programmatic areas of intervention that resulted from PNOTU and its recommendations in order to give coherence to the Agency's work in the country. The National Urban Policy (PNOTU), and the National Housing Policy (PNH) are the two fundamental documents to initiate the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in the country during the coming 20 years. The seven pillars of PNOTU are: territorial and urban planning; land management; territorial and urban legislation; territorial and urban governance and management; municipal finances and prosperity of cities; social inclusion and poverty eradication in cities, and territorial and urban sustainability and resilience. These are the thematic areas of cooperation under the HCDP and the Joint United Nations Program.

This document assesses Angola's existing policies and institutional, legal and programmatic frameworks in the light of the new 2010 Constitution, that identify the country's main challenges and opportunities at the moment. Following a description of UN-Habitat's current activities in Angola, a set of possible interventions through pilot projects proposed by UN-HABITAT for 2018-2022 are listed to support the United Nations and the Government of Angola in achieving objectives agreed in UNPAF. Finally, the HCPD is a guide to the United Nations Joint Program for Sustainable Urban Development in Angola, a program proposed by MINOTH and serviced by the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Angola, which is based on the recommendations of PNOTU and to which they have already acceded, in addition to UN-Habitat and other agencies such as UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNEP and FAO, diversifying the opportunities for channeling resources to Angola's sustainable urban development.

Based on HCPD, UN-HABITAT in Angola, in partnership with the Ministry of Territorial Planning and Housing (MINOTH), will continue to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) n. 11, which seeks to promote inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements, as well as other SDG's related to land use planning and urban planning.

POPULATION DENSITY IN ANGOLA'S PROVINCIAL CAPITALS



UN-Habitat Angola scheme - INE data

## 2. Urban Development in Angola

Angola has a total area of 1,246,700 km<sup>2</sup>. It is located on the South Atlantic coast of West Africa and borders Namibia to the South, the Democratic Republic of Congo to the North and Zambia to the east. According to data from the National Statistics Institute of Angola (INE), the total population at the census moment in 2014 was 25,789,024 inhabitants and the projection of the population for 2018 is 29,250,009 inhabitants.

Angola is composed of various ethnic groups that result from different migratory flows, with the first evidence of human occupation in fifteenth century, when the Portuguese settled in the democratic republic of Congo. During the colonial period, Angola was an important commercial port for the Portuguese Empire, first providing slaves to the Portuguese colonies in America and later as a major exporter of agricultural products, especially coffee. Currently, the country's economy is heavily based on oil and mineral resources production and therefore, the Angolan Government (GdA) has made efforts to diversify the economy.

According to INE data, the current urbanization rate in Angola is 62.3%. Most of the urban population is concentrated in coastal cities, especially in Luanda, Benguela-Lobito and Cabinda, places with high exposure to the effects of climate change. Although GdA's investments in housing and urbanization projects after the end of the armed conflict, the urbanization process manifested itself through informal occupation. Most of the country's urban population is concentrated in some urban areas, namely: Luanda, with 6.760.444 inhabitants (41.9% of the total urban population); With a population of 1,083,417 inhabitants (6.70%), Lubango, with 600.751 inhabitants (3.72%), Huambo, with 595.304 inhabitants (3.69%) and Cabinda, with 516,711 inhabitants (3, 20%). These cities therefore concentrate almost 60% of Angola's urban population, equivalent to 37.1% of the total population.

According to the findings of the General Population and Housing Census of Angola in 2014, 87.2% of the dwellings whose occupancy regime is proper are self-constructions, 57.0% of households in urban areas have access to an appropriate source of water 81.8% have access to adequate sanitary facilities, 50.9% have access to electricity and only 37.5% have an appropriate solid waste management system.

Table 3.1 - Territorial Megasytem	(2000) Angola 2025	(2014) Census 2014	(2025) Angola 2025
Demographic Concentration Coefficient (Luanda + Huambo + Benguela / total population)	41,4	31,9	30-35
Urbanization Rate	44,0	62,0	50,7
Index of Negative Asymmetry of Access to Appropriate Water	63,0	44,0	85-90
Index of Negative Asymmetry of Access to Latrines	49,0	60,0	80-85



Luanda, Angola  
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### 3. Existing policies; institutional, legal and programmatic framework.

#### 3.1. Angola 2025 and PDN 2018-2022

The articulation of the Angola 2025 program with HCPD is set out in Chapter X (Volume III): The General Strategy for the Territorial Mega System. Therefore, four key indicators were considered in this context, as described in **Table 3.1** (NB: data are percentages).

Angola 2025 aims to achieve: a harmonious human occupation of the territory and a balanced spatial distribution of economic and social activities, based on development strategies and policies.

Based on Angola 2025, the GdA formulated the National Development Plan under the leadership of the Ministry of Planning and Economy (MPE) and its result is a sequence of consultative meetings with different ministries, civil society, private sector and other development partners.

The PDN 2018-2022 defined a series of National Policies for Development, which are related to urban and territorial development:

##### A. Population Policy

Local Development and Combating Poverty;  
Gender Promotion and Women's Empowerment;  
Integral Development of Youth.

##### B. Housing Policy

National Urbanism and Housing Program;  
Implement the United Nations Agenda 2030, particularly ODS No 11;  
Access of families to adequate housing conditions.

##### C. Sustainability Policy

Climate change  
Biodiversity and Conservation Areas  
Risk Prevention and Environmental Protection

##### D. Water and Sanitation Policy

Expansion of Water Supply in Urban Areas, municipalities and rural areas  
Basic sanitation

##### E. Development and Consolidation of the Water Sector

Good Governance Policy, State Reform and Modernization of Public Administration  
Deepening Public Administration Reform  
Institutional Capacity Building and Valorization of Public Administration Human Resources



Luanda, Angola  
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F. Good Governance Policy, State Reform and Modernization of Public Administration

Deepening Public Administration Reform

Institutional Capacity Building and Valorization of Public Administration Human Resources

G. Territorial Development Policy

To promote the harmonious development of the territory

Implement a United Nations Agenda 2030 and related development projects of the territory.

H. Territorial Planning and Urban Planning Policy

Improvement of the National Geographic System

Construction and Rehabilitation of Road Infrastructure

Construction and Rehabilitation of Public Buildings and Social Equipments Urban Network

Development

I. National and Citizens Security Policy

Improvement of the National Capacity for Prevention and Relief of Populations

The PDN 2018-2022 continues the implementation of the strategies for the provincial territorial development of the previous PDN 2013-2017 through the following guidelines:

- **Luanda:** metropolis of international business / urbanization of informal settlements / renovation of the city;
- **Benguela Lobito:** second national metropolis / internationalization / tourism platform;
- **Lubango:** logistical platform / ICT center / higher education and tertiary center;
- **Huambo:** development pole of the south central region based on the Huambo-Caála axis / urban transport system / Integrated sanitation.



## Partnership Framework between the Government of Angola and the United Nations System (UNPAF)

2015 - 2019



Cover "Partnership Framework between the Government of Angola and the United Nations System" (UNPAF)  
2015-2019

### 3.2. UNPAF 2015-2019

This Framework for Partnership between the Government of Angola and the United Nations System (UNPAF) 2015-2019 forms the basis for the contribution of the United Nations Agencies to the priorities for Angola 2025 and the PDN 2018-2022.

The signatories, including UN-Habitat endorsed UNPAF and pledged to promote effective and efficient cooperation to achieve the objectives of promotion of sustainable and inclusive development for all Angolans.

With a shared understanding of the country's situation and challenges, UNPAF identified a group of priority objectives that have been designated to contribute to the consolidation of the equitable, inclusive and integrated development of the country, whose legitimate ambition is to graduate from a least middle-income country. These priorities are three strategic areas of partnership:

#### A. Equitable Human and Social Development

- Health
- Education
- Social protection

#### B. Rule of Law and National Cohesion

- Good governance, participation, decentralization and democratic institutions
- Human Rights and access to Justice

#### C. Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development

- Inclusive growth, diversification of the economy, production and job creation.
- Environmental sustainability, climate change and reduction of risks and disasters.



Woman and children, Angola  
© Manuel Correia

### 3.3. Legal Framework and Existing Policies

Law of Bases of the Environment - Law no. 5/98, of 19 of June and its Regulations;  
 Land and Urban Planning Law (LOTU) - Law no. 3/04, of 25 June;  
 Law of Land - Law no. 9/04, of 9 of November;  
 Basic Law of Housing Development - Law no. 3/07, of September 3;  
 Basic Law of the Administrative Organization of the Territory - Law no. 13/16, of 12 of September;  
 Law of Bases of Toponymy - Law no. 14/16, of 12 of September;  
 Law of the Local Administration of the State - Law no. 15/16, of 12 September;  
 Basic Law of the General Regime of the National System of Planning - Law no. 1/11, of January 14;  
 National Land Policy - Decree No. 216/11, of 8 August;  
 National Urbanism and Housing Program - Resolution No. 20/09, of March 11;  
 National Policy for Spatial Planning and Urban Planning (PNOTU, 2016): UN-Habitat is currently supporting the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Housing (MINOTH) at the finalization of PNOTU for Angola, which, in addition to other aspects, is aimed at strengthen the capacity of central and local State administration as protagonists in promoting sustainable urban development and balanced territorial development of Angola.

### 3.4. Institutional Framework

Ministry of Planning and Housing (MINOTH)  
 Ministry of Planning and Economy (MPE)  
 Ministry of Territorial Administration and State Reform (MATRE)  
 Ministry of the Environment (MINAMB)  
 Ministry of Construction and Public Works (MINCOP)  
 Provincial Governments: Luanda, Benguela, Huambo, Huila, Cabinda, Bié, Cunene and Namibe  
 Municipal Administrations: Luanda, Kilamba, Cazenga, Viana, Cacuaco, Benguela, Lobito, Catumbela, Farta Bay, Huambo, Lubango and Cabinda.  
 International Organizations and Donors: UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, World Bank (WB), European Union Agency for Development Cooperation (SIDA), Norwegian Agency for Cooperation and Development (Norad), Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), USAID, CETIC.br  
 Universities: Agostinho Neto University (UAN), Eduardo dos Santos University (UES), Methodist University of Angola (UMA) and Universidade Lusíada de Angola (ULA)  
 NGO / CBO: Development Workshop (DW), ADRA, LVIA, Earh Network, Network of Fight Against Urban Poverty and SOS Habitat.

### 3.5. Strategic and Programmatic Instruments

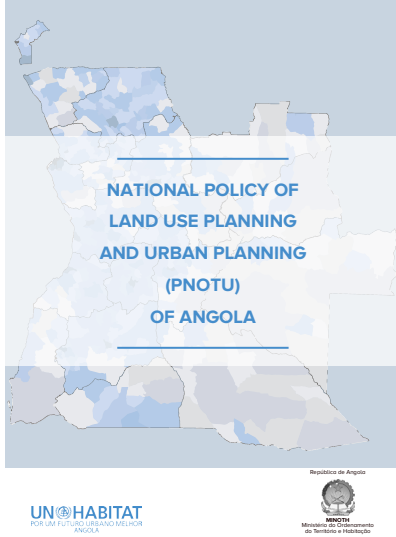
International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning - UN-Habitat  
 International Guidelines on Decentralization - UN-Habitat  
 Prosperity Index of the Cities (CPI) and Initiative for the Prosperity of the Cities  
 The Resilient Cities Action Plan (RAP)  
 Matrix of Functions (MoF) and Spatial Development Framework (SDF)  
 Principles of the PSUP (Participative Program for Requalification of Musseques)  
 AFINUA (Framework for Action for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda).



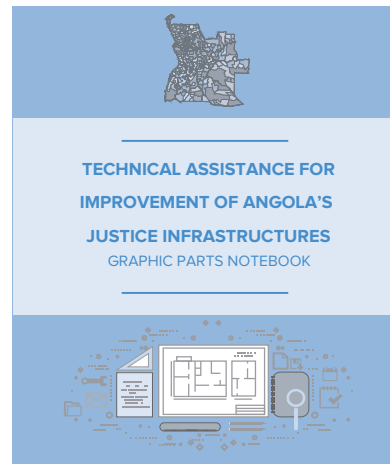
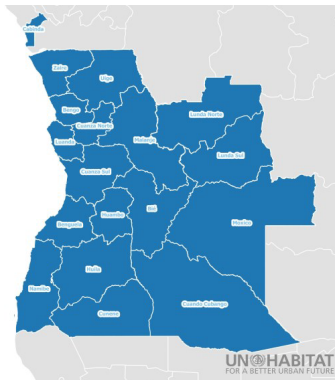
Kilamba New City, Angola  
© Unknown Author

## 4. Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges	Opportunities
Low population density and urban macrocephaly (Luanda)	Development of an urban network of secondary and tertiary cities based on a coherent spatial development framework (SDF)
Large housing deficit and prevalence of informal occupation in the urban fabric	Development of a National Housing Policy, which originally integrates the urbanization of sectors of informal occupation as one of the solutions to combat the current housing deficit
Formal system of poorly accessible housing provision and over-reliance on public housing production	Development of social housing programs through adequate political, institutional and financial mechanisms (self-construction, incremental housing, etc.)
	Promotion of a legal, institutional and financial framework to enable mortgage loans for housing finance
Inefficient institutional coordination and lack of political decentralization Municipal administrations lacking financial and human resources	Harmonization of the current institutional and legal structure, promoting a greater role of local governments. Capacity building of local authorities and civil servants in urban planning and management Support for the creation of local taxation and revenue generation mechanisms and effective financial decentralization
Strong rural-urban migration, leading to a growing demand for housing and land in urban areas, especially among low-income groups	Need to manage the land in an efficient, decentralized way, with agile systems of conflict resolution, and optimization of its use
Inadequate access to basic services and infrastructure (including transport, water, sanitation, energy, solid waste management)	Promoting the redevelopment of in-situ musseques and the provision of inclusive and labor-intensive urban services
Unemployment is predominantly an urban phenomenon, especially among young people.	Promoting local economic development opportunities and employment opportunities through urban development and infrastructure
Inadequate urban planning and urban resilience and population concentration in vulnerable urban areas	Promoting greater involvement of human settlements and cities in the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change
Non-inclusion and lack of participation of civil society in urban planning processes	Civil society empowerment, inclusion of minorities and vulnerable people in participatory mechanisms



Atlas of the Urbanization of Angola



UN-Habitat portfolio in Angola



## 5. Current UN-Habitat Portfolio in Angola

In 2011, UN-HABITAT and the Government of Angola (GoA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the establishment of a UN-HABITAT National Office in Luanda, in which the Angolan Government pledged to cover the costs of functioning of the Office for an initial period of five years and to continue with annual investments for projects and programs deriving from the national budget.

Thanks to a financial contribution from MINOTH to UN-HABITAT at the end of 2014, it was possible to officially open the office on 30 October 2015. The Terms of Reference for the financial contribution was approved by MINOTH, defining UN technical assistance - Habitat to the Government of Angola in the development of a National Policy for Spatial and Urban Planning (PNOTU).

The diagnosis of PNOTU and its recommendations, the pillars of the policy, were finalized and after a wide debate promoted by MINOTH with the institutions and the civil society, concluded that the PNOTU should be integrated in the Legal Order of Angola. By 2018, the HABITAT-MINOTH Country Program for Sustainable Urban Development of Angola was considered in the General Budget of the State of the Government of the Republic of Angola, demonstrating the importance of the theme and thus reinforcing UN-HABITAT's collaboration in the country.

In addition to the installation of the Office in Luanda and the development of PNOTU, UN-Habitat supported the United Nations System and the Government of Angola in the Universal Periodic Review process for the United Nations Human Rights Council, promoted training lectures on Sustainable Development Objective no. 11, issued the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development and drafted the Portuguese version of the Quito Declaration on Cities and Sustainable Human Settlements for All, also known as New Urban Agenda, as well as writing projects to raise funds for financing, such as the Angolan Cities Prosperity Project and the project for the Insertion of Climate Change into Metropolitan and Regional Planning in Angola.

In 2018, UN-Habitat selected Angola among the five priority countries, at the global level, alongside Paraguay, Malaysia, Bulgaria and Qatar for the Development of Innovative Housing Policies.

UNPAF RESULTS	INDICATORS	GOALS
OUTCOME 2.1: Good governance, participation, decentralization and democratic institutions.	Indicator 1: Review policies and laws on decentralization and capacity building of local governments.	Laws and policies for local governance and urban development drawn up and approved for the implementation of local authorities.
		Public policies on the decentralization of strengthened social services.
		Training for national, provincial and municipal institutions.
	Indicator 2: National Statistical System strengthened to contribute to planning, implementation and monitoring, based on statistical data	National Statistics Strategy implemented to ensure the provision of up-to-date and reliable data for decision-making at central, provincial and local levels.
	Indicator 3: Existence of functional mechanisms for the democratic participation of youth and women in institutions and for the development of the country.	Effective functioning of CACs, CPAC and other mechanisms that contribute to participatory decision making.
RESULT 3.1: Inclusive growth, economic diversification, production and job creation	Indicator 1: Non-oil GDP growth rate	At least 10.4% in 2019 (baseline: 9.0%)
	Indicator 3: Increased use of the banking system.	75% (baseline: 53%)
	Indicator 4: Improvement of the Human Development Index of Angola (HDI).	Country with average HDI, above 0.54 (2019).
	Indicator 5: Increase in the number and quality of research on hunger, poverty and national inequalities carried out by Angolan universities.	At least four national institutions produce periodic studies that help in making decisions.
RESULT 3.2: Environmental sustainability, climate change and risk and disaster reduction	Indicator 1: Number of security initiatives related to climate change, biodiversity, desertification, green economy and energy security.	At least 5 initiatives.
	Indicator 2: Number of national and provincial institutions capable of identifying and monitoring disasters, risks and implementation of the National Contingency Plan 2014-2019.	At least 10 have provincial contingency plans

## **6. Proposed interventions by UN-HABITAT 2018-2022**

The work of UN-HABITAT in Angola for the period 2018-2022 is perfectly aligned with the United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) 2015-2019, in agreement with the Government of Angola, and in full compliance with the documents and plans strategies, in particular with the 2018-2022 NDP, as well as Angola 2025. UNPAF is structured in three strategic areas of partnership (AEP) containing a total of seven results, in which UN-Habitat is listed as a contributing agency in three outcomes of two ESAs, namely:

2 - Rule of Law and National Cohesion;

Good Governance, Participation, Decentralization and Democratic Institutions

3 - Economic, Inclusive and Sustainable Development

Inclusive growth, economic diversification, production and job creation;

Environmental sustainability, climate change and risk and disaster reduction;

In these results areas, UN-HABITAT interventions will support UNPAF to achieve its objectives monitored by the following indicators (see box).

UNPAF RESULTS	INDICATORS	GOALS
RESULT 1.1: HEALTH (With UNICEF, UNDP and WHO)	Indicator 3: Provision of services: number of provinces to implement the policy of revitalizing municipal health services, including integrated health, nutrition, water and sanitation and HIV / AIDS services	10 provinces by 2019.
RESULT 1.2: EDUCATION (with UNICEF)	Indicator 1: Policy development and implementation: number of updated / prepared national policies / plans and / or directives to promote and strengthen the education system in terms of equal access and quality.	Policy for Early Childhood, Special Education, Education in Emergencies, and free education regulations elaborated.
RESULT 1.3: SOCIAL PROTECTION (With UNICEF and UNDP)	Indicator 1: Policy Development and Implementation: the social assistance policy and law, with complementary legislative measures established.	Adequate and inclusive policy for social security and the legal framework available.
	Indicator 2: Training and training: management structure and operational mechanisms for implementation in the field of social assistance programs.	Strengthened structural and management mechanisms
OUTCOME 2.2: ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS (With OHCHR)	Indicator 2: Increase in quality and quantity	Strengthen the capacity of stakeholders to promote and defend human rights in the country.
	Indicator 3: Improving compliance with international conventions and treaties, through strengthening national accountability mechanisms.	The reports on the main instruments presented systematically and in real time with the required level of quality.

In addition, within its mandate, UN-HABITAT may also provide technical assistance and expertise for the following UNPAF results. (Picture attached).

Under the UNPAF Strategic Areas for Partnership and Results 2015-2019, to which UN-HABITAT needs to be aligned at the country level, a set of possible UN-HABITAT interventions in Angola for the 2018-2022 cycle was developed, described below, based on the UN-HABITAT Strategic Plan for 2014-2019, which lists seven thematic areas:

- FA1: Urban, Land and Governance Legislation
- FA2: Planning and Urban Design
- FA3: Urban Economics
- FA4: Basic Urban Services
- FA5: Housing and Urbanization of Informal Settlements
- FA6: Rehabilitation and Risk Reduction
- FA7: Research and Capacity Development

Table 1: Catalogue of possible UN-Habitat projects, programs and activities in Angola (2018-2022) in alignment with UN-Habitat Strategic Plan (2014-2019), ODS, UNPAF (2015-2019), 6P's of Sustainable Development, the 7 Pillars of the National Policy for Territorial Planning and Urban Planning (PNOTU) and the National Development Plan 2018-2022.

Pillars of PNOTU

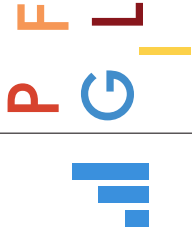



The 6P's of Sustainable Urban Development





Status of project development










Thematic Area of the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan	SDG Contribution	UN-Habitat proposals for intervention for 2018-2022			6P's	Pilar PNEU	UNPAF 2015-2019		PDN 2018-2022
		Objective / Goal / Indicator	Program / Project	Main Activities			Results	Goals	
HOUSING AND URBANIZATION OF INFORMATIVE SETTINGS (Urban, Land and Governance Legislation) (Legislação Urbana, Terra e Governação)	11.1.1 17.14.1	National Policy Housing (NPH) In progress	<p>Support to the National Housing Directorate of MINOTH, the National Housing Institute (INH) and the Housing Development Fund (FFH) in the elaboration of a National Housing Policy (HNP), as part of the UN-Habitat Global Strategy for Housing GHS) to optimize the impact of the National Housing and Urbanization Program (PNUH) in light of the new international economic situation and Angola.</p>		Adequate and inclusive policy of the legal framework for Social Security	1.3 SOCIAL PROTECTION	1.6. Housing Policy: 1.6.1: Housing	Promote subdivision, infrastructure, social housing and self-directed construction and improve housing patrimonial management.	
	11.1.1 1.4.2 6.1.1 6.2.1 6.a.1	Participation Program for the Urbanization of Musseques (PSUP)	<p>Introduction of the PSUP principles in the Program for the Reduction of Urban Poverty in Luanda (LUPP);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of a national urban profile on informal settlements in Angola;</li> <li>Development of a national strategy for the urbanization of musseques to support the implementation of PNOTU;</li> <li>Development of a Regulation on periurban land, as part of the Land Law revision process, and support to the implementation of PNOTU;</li> <li>Development of the "Manual for Safe Self-Managed Construction" using PSUP minimum standards, in association with urbanization and requalification of informal settlements.</li> </ul>			1.6. Housing Policy: 1.6.1: Housing  5.2. Territory and Urban Planning Policy: 5.2.5: Urban Network Development	<p>Assist and monitor self-construction;</p> <p>Proceed with legal regularization of real estate assets;</p> <p>Priority urban redevelopment operations.</p>		






Thematic Area of the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan	SDG Contribution / Goal / Indicator	UN-Habitat proposals for intervention for 2018-2022	6P's	Pilar PNOTU	UNPAF 2015-2019	PDN 2018-2022	Objective / priority actions		
MAIN AREA (other areas)	Objective / Goal / Indicator	Program/ Project	Main Activities		Results	Goals	Policy: Program		
URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN AND URBAN LEGISLATION (Earth and Governance)	11.3.1 11.a.1 15.6.1 17.14.1	National Urban and Territorial Development Policy (PNOTU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of PNOTU, which places Municipal Master Plans at the center of the legal and planning framework, and municipal governments at the center of the institutional framework for urban management and development, as well as promoting the necessary inter-ministerial coordination for balanced territorial development;</li> <li>Review of the selected Master Plans for the inventory of the plans with the objective of developing alternative and participatory proposals, integrated approaches throughout the city and planning mechanisms;</li> <li>The institutional capacity of INOTU as the main supporter of PNOTU through the creation of a UN-Habitat technical unit to connect, design, legislation and economy at different scales (national, regional, city and (Water, Energy, Waste, Sanitation, Mobility) and priorities (Redevelopment of Informal Settlements, Climate Change, Housing, urban regeneration of the patrimonial zones, reduction of environmental risks) of the socioeconomic strategy of PNOTU.</li> </ul>			Legal and institutional framework for local governance and urban development	2.1 GOVERNANCE PARTICIPATION AND DECENTRALIZATION	5.2. Territory and Urban Planning Policy: 5.2.5: Urban Network Development	Prepare and enforce the Municipal Master Plans.











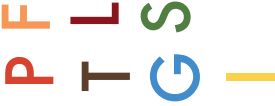
Thematic Area of the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan MAIN AREA (other areas)	SDG Contribution Objective / Target / Indicator	UN-Habitat proposals for intervention for 2018-2022		6P's	Pillar PNOTU	UNPAF 2015-2019		PDN 2018-2022	
		Program / Project	Main Activities			Results	Goals	Policy: Program	Objective / priority actions
ALL THEMATIC AREAS	ALL INDICATORS ODS11	New Urban Agenda for Angola In progress	<p>In the framework of the Declaration of Quito for Cities and Sustainable Human Settlements for All:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translate the New Urban Agenda into Portuguese;</li> <li>• Support MINOTH in the adaptation and internationalization of the New Urban Agenda and its relation to PNOTU;</li> <li>• Promote Conferences and Lectures for Government institutions, civil society, Organizations, Academic Institutions, etc. on the New Urban Agenda and its main objectives and recommendations;</li> <li>• Support MINOTH in the elaboration of the national strategy for its implementation and participation.</li> </ul>			<p>Legal and institutional framework for local governance and urban development</p>	<p>2.1 GOVERNANCE PARTICIPATION &amp; DECENTRALIZATION</p>	<p>5.2. Territorial Planning and Urban Planning Policy: 5.2.5: Urban Network Development</p>	<p>To define procedures of access to the soil for urban uses and to make them effective;</p> <p>Provide solo order for self-construction;</p> <p>Alternatives to an innovative model of financing urban development;</p> <p>Promote the creation of smart cities;</p> <p>Prepare Integrated Urban Development Action Programs urban requalification.</p>








Thematic Areas of the UN- Habitat Strategic Plan	SDG Contribution	UN- Habitat proposals for intervention for 2018-2022	6P's	Pillar PNOTU	UNPAF 2015-2019	PDN 2018-2022	Objective / priority actions
MAIN AREA (other areas)	Objective / Target / Indicator	Program / Project	Main Activities	Results	Goals	Policy: Program	
ALL THEMATIC AREAS	ALL INDICATORS ODS11	National Strategic Plan for Urbanism and Housing (PLANEUHA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In line with the long-term development strategies already developed in Angola, such as Angola 2025 and the National Strategic Plan for Territorial Administration (PLANEAT), to support MINOTH in developing its long-term the areas of sustainable urban development and housing, which should take into account the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (2036) and the Sustainable Development Objectives No. 11 (2030). PLANEUHA will be the integrative strategy for PNOTU (2.1a) and PNH (1.3a).</li> </ul> <p>Objective: To demonstrate the correlation between urbanization and development to create a favorable environment for the launching of a Joint United Nations Urbanization Program to be included in the next UNPAF.</p>	 		<p>Legal and institutional framework for local governance and urban development</p> <p>2.1 GOVERNANCE PARTICIPATION &amp; DECENTRALIZATION</p>	<p>5.2. Territorial Planning and Urban Planning Policy: 5.2.5: Urban Network Development</p> <p>To define procedures of access to the soil for urban uses and to make them effective;</p> <p>Provide solo order for self-construction;</p> <p>Alternatives to an innovative model of financing urban development;</p> <p>Promote the creation of smart cities;</p> <p>Prepare Integrated Urban Development Action Programs urban requalification.</p>





Thematic Areas of the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan		SDG Contribution	UN-Habitat proposals for intervention for 2018-2022		6P's	Pillar PNOTU	UNPAF 2015-2019	PDN 2018-2022	Objective/ priority actions	
MAIN AREA (other areas)	Objective/Target/Indicator	Program/Project	Main Activities				Results	Goals	Policy: Program	
URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN (Urban, Land and Governance, Basic Urban Services, Research and Capacity Building)	11.2.1 11.4.1 11.7.1	Low Living Project	In collaboration with the Provincial Government of Luanda (GPL) and the Administrative Commission of the City of Luanda (CACL), provide support to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of an urbanization plan for the lower area of Luanda stimulating mixed use, public space, the city for people and innovative solutions for public transportation;</li> <li>Creation of mechanisms to capture land value for the financing of urban development in Baixa;</li> <li>Promotion of the preservation of the architectural and cultural heritage of Baixa, associated with a strategy for the rehabilitation of public spaces (UN-Habitat Public Space Program).</li> </ul>				Legal and institutional framework for local governance and urban development	2.1 GOVERNANCE PARTICIPATION & DECENTRALIZATION	5.2. Territory and Urban Planning Policy: 5.2.5: Urban Network Development	Construction and / or rehabilitation of social facilities and public buildings;  Maintenance and conservation of social equipment and buildings.
										

Thematic Areas of the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan MAIN AREA (other areas)	SDG Contribution Objective/ Target/ Indicator	UN-Habitat Proposals for Intervention for 2018-2022		6P's	Pillar PNOTU	UNPAF 2015-2019		PDN 2018-2022	
		Program/ Project	Main Activities			Results	Goals	Policy: Program	Objective/ priority actions
EARTH AND GOVERNANCE (Urban Legislation, Urban Planning and Design, Urban Economics, Basic Urban Services and Research and Capacity Development)	16.6.1 16.6.2 17.14.1	Participative Local Governance in the Kilamba Urban District (with UNDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In collaboration with MATRE, the Provincial Government of Luanda and the support of the UN-Habitat office (INOTU), to promote a pilot project for decentralization in the Kilamba Urban District, including urban planning, financial and municipal fiscal and participatory local governance;</li> <li>Develop a strategy at the municipal level to prioritize key interventions and anticipate key strategies that the urban typology of Kilamba could generate (promotion of mixed uses, public transportation and alternative mobility, development of economic activities close to residential areas, location of commercial buildings, etc.);</li> <li>To enable the Kilamba Administration in the management of municipal services and in the effective implementation of the urbanization rate, based on Presidential Decree 62/11;</li> <li>Based on Kilamba's experience, support MATRE in the implementation of PLANEAT, more specifically in PROPPAL and PNAD;</li> <li>Promote a pilot of a more inclusive Council of Audit Counseling (CAC / CPAC), based on previous experiences of municipal forums.</li> </ul>	  	 	Public policies for the decentralization of social services  Effective functioning of CACs, CPACs and other mechanisms for participation	2.1 GOVERNANCE PARTICIPATION & DECENTRALIZATION	5.2. Territorial Planning and Urban Planning Policy 4.3 Policy 20: Decentralization and Strengthening Local Power	Implement the administrative and financial deconcentration process and the respective schedule;





Thematic Area of the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan	SDG Contribution	UN-Habitat proposals for intervention for 2018-2022		6P's	Pillar PNOTU	UNPAF 2015-2019	PDN 2018-2022	
MAIN AREA (other areas)	Objective/Target/Indicator	Program/Project	Main Activities			Results	Policy: Program	
EARTH AND GOVERNANCE (Urban Legislation, Urban Planning and Design, Basic Urban Services, Housing and Urbanization of Informal Settlements, Research and Capacity Development)	1.4.2 5.a.1 5.a.2	Dissemination of the concept of the right to adequate housing and women's right to land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Translate to Portuguese and widely disseminate fact sheet n. 21 on "The Right to Adequate Housing";</li> <li>Promote seminars at Angolan universities to discuss these issues, involving government officials;</li> <li>Provide technical assistance for the Universal Periodic Review under the right to adequate housing;</li> <li>To promote research on the subject of the Right to Adequate Housing and Women's Right to Land in the "Center for the Study of Habitat Musseques" (see 3.1.c);</li> <li>Dissemination of the Portuguese version of the International Guidelines for Urban and Territorial Planning, which emphasize that planning activities should promote human rights (page 5), gender equality and secure and equal access to land, among other priorities.</li> </ul>	   	  	Improved compliance with international conventions and treaties	1.6. Housing Policy: 1.6.1: Housing 5.2. Territorial Planning and Urban Planning Policy	Promoting social housing and self-construction aimed primarily at people of lower purchasing power


Thematic Areas of the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan	SDG Contribution	UN-Habitat proposals for intervention for 2018-2022	6P's	Pillar PNOTU	UNPAF 2015-2019	PDN 2018-2022	Objective/priority actions		
MAIN AREA (other areas)	Objective/Target/Indicator	Program/Project	Main Activities		Results	Goals	Policy: Program		
RESEARCH AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT (All other thematic areas are also part of this project)	4.3.1	IFAL participatory local governance training package (with UNDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In partnership with IFAL / MATRE, organize a training package for local authorities in participatory budgeting, strategic planning, local development, municipal finance and public service management;</li> <li>Organizing an Advanced Local Leadership Course (City Leaders) for municipal administrators, including ODS and New Urban Agenda recommendations;</li> <li>Organize a seminar and planning workshop for nationals and local authorities on territorial and urban planning, global principles and global applications (based on the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning and Urban Planning for Municipal Leaders).</li> </ul>			Training for national, provincial and municipal institutions.	2.1 GOVERNANCE PARTICIPATION & DECENTRALIZATION	5.2. Territorial planning and urban policy. 4.3 Policy 20: Decentralization and Strengthening of Local Power	Carry out training and capacity-building actions for Local Administration managers





Thematic Area of UN-Habitat Strategic Plan MAIN AREA (other areas)	SDG Contribution Objective/ Target/ Indicator	UN- Habitat proposals for intervention for 2018-2022		6P's	Pillar PNOTU	UNPAF 2015-2019		PDN 2018-2022	
		Program/ Project	Main Activities			Results	Goals	Policy: Program	Objective/ priority areas
RESEARCH AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT (All other thematic areas are also part of this project)	17.18.1	The Prosperity State of Angolan Cities	<p>Based on the Cities Prosperity Index (CPI):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publish the report on the prosperity of cities in Angola, including the 28 most important cities in the country;</li> <li>• Introduce the CPI as the mechanism for monitoring the implementation of ODS (especially paragraph 11) at city level;</li> <li>• Support the MPE in the design of the Territorial Development Index (RTD) in line with the CPI and the ODS;</li> <li>• Advocate and promote the concept of "prosperity of the Cities" in line with the New Urban Agenda, the City's Prosperity Initiative and ODS;</li> <li>• Aligned with the indicators for selecting and collecting data on the prosperity of cities, ODS and the New Urban Agenda in order to facilitate the implementation, monitoring and periodic review of PNOTU.</li> </ul>	  	 	National Statistical System contributing to the planning based on statistical data	2.1 GOVERNANCE PARTICIPATION & DECENTRALIZATION	5.2. Territory and Urban Planning Policy	Actions aimed at the direct contribution of SDG 10 and 11
	11.3.1	Atlas of Urbanization of Angola In progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare, publish and disseminate the Urbanization Atlas of Angola, based on data from the General Census of Population and Housing;</li> <li>• Promote seminars at Angolan universities (UAN, UMA and ULA) to discuss the results of the Urbanization Atlas.</li> </ul>					5.2. Territory and Urban Planning Policy: 5.2.1: Improvement of the National Geodetic and Cartographic System	Provide reference cartography for all public and private actors








Thematic Area of UN-Habitat Strategic Plan		SDG Contribution		UN-Habitat proposals for intervention for 2018-2022		Pillar PNOTU		UNPAF 2015-2019		PDN 2018-2022	
MAIN AREA (other areas)	Objective/Target/Indicator	Program/Project	Main Activities	6P's	Results	Goals	Policy: Program	Objective/ priority action			
EARTH AND GOVERNANCE (Urban Legislation, Urban Planning and Design, Basic Urban Services, Housing and Urbanization of Informal Settlements, Research and Capacity Development)	1.4.2 1.4.1 5.a.2 6.1.1 6.2.1 6.a.1 11.1.1 11.7.1	Initiative for Security of Tenure and Land Readjustment	<p>Within the framework of GLTN (Global Land Tool Network) and based on the experience of two readjustment projects financed by GLTN and implemented in Huambo by Development Workshop Angola:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a Land Tenure and Resettlement Security Project in the provinces of Bié and Benguela with the objective of formalizing the land ownership of periurban inhabitants and enabling the implementation of public spaces, infrastructure and basic services after a readjustment project Lands led by municipal governments taking into account the private sector, community organizations and public institutions involved in land issues.</li> <li>Create a National Legal Framework and a National Strategy for Land Readjustment Projects that can be one of the solutions for the regeneration and requalification of the urban informal settlements of Angola.</li> <li>Raise awareness of the relationship between land tenure security and local development and land and housing rights at the municipal and provincial levels.</li> </ul>	  		Increase the quality and quantity of legal protection for citizens.	2.2 ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS	5.2. Territorial Planning and Urban Planning Policy: 5.2.5: Urban Network Development  1. Population Policy: 1.1.1: Local Development and Combating Poverty	Innovative financing model for urban development  Reducing urban poverty levels by improving the housing conditions of the population		













Thematic Area of the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan	SDG Contribution	UN-Habitat proposals for intervention for 2018-2022			6P's	Pillar PNOTU	UNPAF 2015-2019		PDN 2018-2022
		Objective/Target/Indicator	Program/Project	Main Activities			Results	Goals	
MAIN AREA (other areas)  URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN (Urban, Land and Governance Legislation)	11.3.1 11.a.1 15.6.1 17.14.1	National Plan of Spatial Planning (PNOT)	<p>Development of a Space Strategy as part of PNOTU to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening the diversification of the economy through a more articulated and balanced occupation of the territory;</li> <li>Creation of an appropriate institutional, legal, financial and spatial framework to promote sustainable urban development, which will have a positive impact on HDI indicators (income, health and education).</li> </ul>	 	<p><b>F</b></p> <p><b>P</b></p>	<p>Improvement in HDI for Angola</p> <p>Non-oil GDP growth rate</p>	<p>3.1 INCLUSIVE GROWTH, DIVERSIFICATION OF THE ECONOMY, PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT CREATION</p>	<p>1.6. Housing Policy: 1.6.1: Housing</p> <p>5.2. Territorial Planning and Urban Planning Policy</p>	<p>Innovative model of urban development financing</p> <p>Developing an urban economy.</p>
HOUSING AND URBANIZATION OF INFORMATIVE SETTINGS AND RESEARCH AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	9.5.2	Center for the Study of Habitat Musseques, focusing on informal occupations, musseques and the right to adequate housing in Angola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partnership with CEICA / ULA (Center for Research and Architecture Studies of the Lusíada University of Angola) to create a Center for Habitat Studies on informal occupations, musseques and adequate housing, which aims to promote:</li> <li>Research initiatives on the themes;</li> <li>The promotion / defense of the requalification and urbanization of zones of informal occupation, with the principles of the PSUP in Angola;</li> <li>The publication of articles on informal occupation, right to adequate housing, musseques, etc.;</li> <li>Monitoring the achievement of ODS 11.1 target 11.</li> </ul>	 	<p><b>I</b></p>	<p>Increasing the number / quality of research on poverty and the nation</p>			

Thematic Area of the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan	SDG Contribution	UN-Habitat proposals for intervention for 2018-2022		6P's	Pillar PNOTU	UNPAF 2015-2019		PDN 2018-2022	Objective/primary actions
		Program/Project	Main Activities			Results	Goals		
<p>MAIN AREA (other areas)</p> <p>BASIC URBAN SERVICES</p> <p>(Urban Law, Land &amp; Governance, Urban Economics, Rehabilitation and Risk Reduction, Research and Capacity Development)</p>	<p>Objective/Target/Indicator</p> <p>8.6.1 8.b.1 9.3.2 11.6.1 12.5.1 11.c.1 17.14.1</p> <p>Indirect: 11.1.1</p>	<p>Promotion of urban and peri-urban resilience through condominium sanitation and waste management (with UNICEF)</p> <p>In progress</p>	<p>Main Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening of social entrepreneurship and formation of garbage collectors' cooperatives to collect and recycle solid waste in major Angolan cities;</li> <li>• Acquisition of low cost equipment for garbage collection and transportation;</li> <li>• Construction of low-cost and labor-intensive recycling plants;</li> <li>• Acquisition of basic tools for garbage collection and recycling;</li> <li>• Capacity building of institutions to provide sustainable microcredit services that promote solidarity and social capital (example of Grameen Bank);</li> <li>• Awareness campaigns for solid waste sorting and promotion of the 3Rs principle (reduce, reuse and recycle);</li> </ul> <p>Revision and updating of the legal framework on solid waste management and preparation of municipal recycling strategy.</p>	   	<p>S</p> <p>I</p>	<p>Results</p> <p>Provision of municipal sanitation services in 10 provinces</p> <p>Number of security initiatives related to climate change, biodiversity, desertification, green economy and energy security</p>	<p>Goals</p> <p>1.1 HEALTH</p>	<p>Policy: Program</p> <p>12. Environmental Sustainability Policy</p> <p>3. Water and Sanitation Policy: 3.3.3: Basic sanitation</p>	<p>Involve the population in the improvement of basic sanitation and reduce the incidence of waterborne diseases</p> <p>Improve the integrated management of solid waste through the expansion of systems for the collection and treatment of municipal solid waste</p>

Thematic Area of UN-Habitat Strategic Plan	SDG Contribution	UN-Habitat proposals for interventions for 2018-2022		6P's	Pillar PNOTU	UNPAF 2015-2019		PDN 2018-2022	
		Objective/Target/Indicator	Program/Project			Main Activities	Results	Goals	Policy: Program
MAIN REA (other areas)  URBAN LEGISLATION AND HOUSING AND ORGANIZATION OF INFORMATIVE SETTLEMENTS  (Land & Governance, Research and Capacity Development)	11.c.1 17.14.1  Indirect: 11.1.1	Key Urban Interventions through Sustainable Social Housing (KUISHI)	Within the framework of the Global Network for Sustainable Housing, KUISHI aims to introduce sustainable, incremental and assisted civil construction practices in social housing programs in four sub-Saharan countries, including Angola.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequate and effective sustainability measures integrated into the regulatory framework of social housing programs that are widely applied, enabling more sustainable lifestyles;</li> <li>Project results are disseminated to a wide range of countries through co-learning activities and updating of existing guidelines to include lessons learned in the sub-Saharan context;</li> <li>Increased financial capacity of municipalities to include sustainable buildings and sustainable design approaches to development control and to provide adequate infrastructure for housing development;</li> <li>Promotion of the use of sustainable materials and design.</li> </ul>	  		Number of security initiatives related to climate change, biodiversity, desertification, green economy and energy security	3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND RISK AND DISASTER REDUCTION	1.6. Housing Policy: 1.6.1: Housing:	Promotion of social housing  Developing infrastructural land reserves  Innovative financing model for urban development

Thematic Area of UN-Habitat Strategic Plan	SDG Contribution	UN-Habitat proposals for intervention for 2018-2022		6P's	Pillar PNOTU	UNPAF 2015-2019		PDN 2018-2022	Objective/ primary action
		Program/ Project	Main Activities			Results	Goals		
MAIN REA (other areas)	1.5.3 11.b.1 11.b.2 13.1.1 13.3.2	Implementing the City RAP Action Plan in disaster-prone cities in Angola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In partnership with MINAMB, MATRE and the Civil Protection Authority, some intermediate cities prone to natural disasters (sea erosion, floods, landslides, etc.) will be selected for the implementation of the City RAP tool developed by UN-HABITAT, resulting in capacity building for local authorities and a concrete action plan to build urban resilience in the short, medium and long term.</li> </ul>	   	  	Number of security initiatives related to climate change, biodiversity, desertification, green economy and energy security	3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND RISK AND DISASTER REDUCTION	12.Environmental Sustainability Policy: 2.4.1: Climate Change 2.4.4: Risk Prevention and Environmental Protection	Establish a mapping mechanism for land use, including risk areas  Reducing the risk of catastrophe due to landslides and floods, through coastal protection actions and recovery of ravines
		Adapt "RAP toolkit" to territorial planning (metropolitan and provincial scale)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advocate for climate change in Angola's Regional and Metropolitan Planning through these activities:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a concept note, case studies and training manual emphasizing climate change at regional and metropolitan level;</li> <li>Provide training for local authorities in the province of Luanda on the importance of taking climate change into account in Regional and Metropolitan Planning.</li> <li>Implementation of the climate change project in the different scales of plan by the UN-HABITAT technical office.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	National and provincial institutions capable of identifying and monitoring disasters; risks and implementation of the 2014-2019 National Contingency Plan.		3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND RISK AND DISASTER REDUCTION	Establish a mapping mechanism for land use, including risk areas  Reducing the risk of catastrophe due to landslides and floods, through coastal protection actions and recovery of ravines  Rapid response in disaster situations through an integrated disaster warning system		

Thematic Area of UN-Habitat Strategic Plan	SDG Contribution	UN-Habitat proposals for intervention for 2018-2022	6P's	Pillar PNOTU	UNPAF 2015-2019	PDN 2018-2022	Objective/ primary action	
MAIN AREA (other areas)	1.5.3 11.b.1 11.b.2 13.1.1 13.3.2	<p>Program/ Project</p> <p>Atlas of Environmental Risks of Angola for Climate Change</p>	  	  	<p>Results</p> <p>National and provincial institutions capable of identifying and monitoring disasters, risks and implementation of the 2014-2019 National Contingency Plan.</p>	<p>Goals</p> <p>3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND RISK AND DISASTER REDUCTION</p>	<p>Policy: Program</p> <p>6. National and Citizen Security Policy: 6.2.3: Improvement of the National Capacity for Prevention and Relief of Populations</p>	<p>Objective/ primary action</p> <p>Establish a mapping mechanism for land use, including risk areas  Reducing the risk of catastrophe due to landslides and floods, through coastal protection actions and recovery of ravines  Rapid response in disaster situations through an integrated disaster warning system</p>
		<p>Main Activities</p> <p>In partnership with the Ministry of the Environment and the National Directorate for Climate Change, to promote the preparation, publication and dissemination of the Atlas of Environmental Risks of Angola for Climate Change, as well as a mechanism for its periodic review based on the RAP methodology.</p> <p>Develop a joint program with FAO, UNDP and UNICEF to contribute to the planning and territorial development components for building resilience in Southern Angola, with the aim of mitigating or preventing future catastrophes in the provinces of Cunene, Namibe, Benguela, Huíla, When Cubango, Cuanza Sul, Huambo and Bié.</p> <p>Southern Angola Resilience Action Plan</p>						
REHABILITATION AND RISK REDUCTION (Research and Capacity Development, Urban Planning and Design, Urban Legislation, Basic Urban Services)	4.a.1 11.c.1 Indirect: 1.5.1	<p>Program/ Project</p> <p>Resilient Schools (with UNICEF, FAO and DW)</p>	 	 	<p>Policy on Education in Emergencies</p>	<p>1.2 EDUCATION</p> <p>12. Environmental Sustainability Policy: 2.4.1: Climate Change 2.4.4: Risk Prevention and Environmental Protection</p>	<p>Mapping of Zones with Land Degradation Elaborate structural projects to combat drought in the provinces of Cunene, Cuanza Sul and Namibe</p>	



Luanda, Angola  
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## 7. Implementation Model

### **The National Level:**

UN-Habitat interventions are aligned with the priorities identified by the Government and the UN System in Angola. The implementation of the UNPAF will be monitored and evaluated by the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee of each strategic area, with the support of the Monitoring and Evaluation team of the United Nations / INE. This task will be guided by the principles of results-based management (RBM) and human rights based approach (HRBA) in relation to programming.

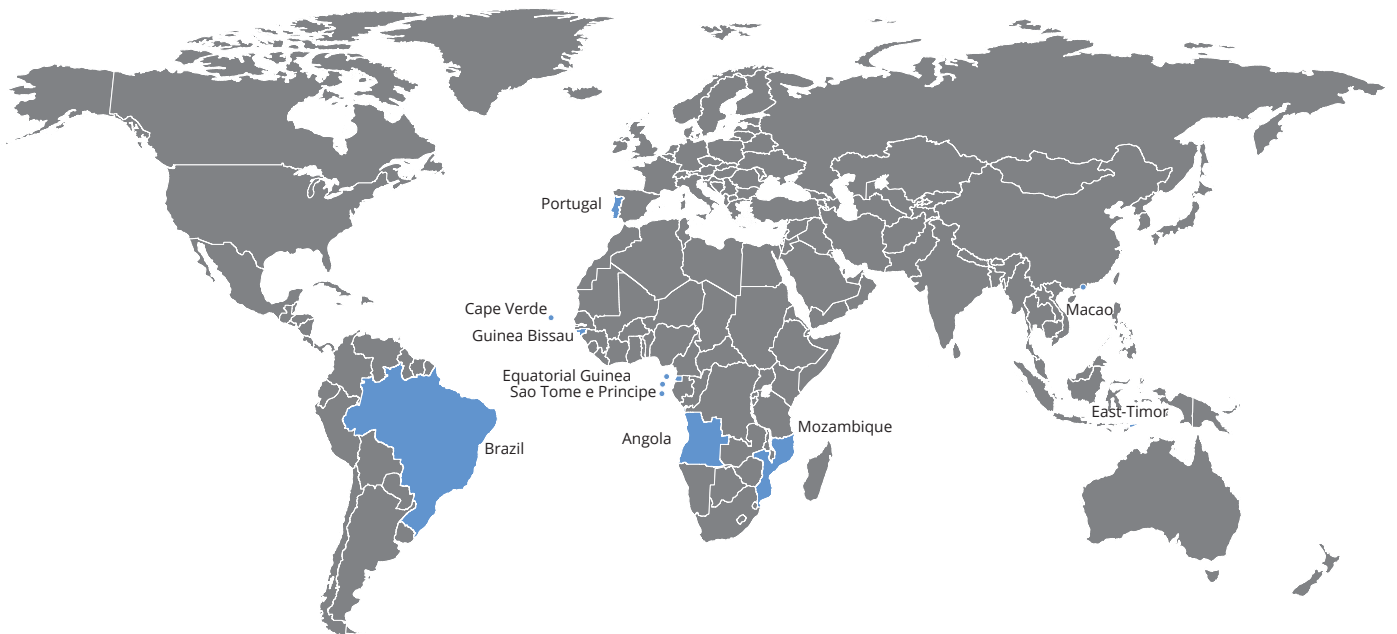
The UNCT, where UN-HABITAT is represented by its Program Manager (COP), will oversee the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the progress of different UNPAF projects and programs.

The Program Manager (COP), with the support of the project team responsible and country level managers, will also be part of the different coordination mechanisms for UNPAF implementation, such as UNCT working groups, composed of technical experts from different United Nations agencies, Government officials, donors and representatives of civil society.

The main coordination mechanism for the implementation of HCPD is the Joint United Nations Program for Sustainable Urban Development of Angola, which was endorsed by the UNCT in October 2017 and formally launched by the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the Minister for Spatial Planning and Housing in February 2018. Two joint projects have already been written: one between UN-HABITAT and UNICEF on housing sanitation, and another between UN-HABITAT and UNEP on the inclusion of resilience in urban planning in the cities of Huambo, Benguela, Lubango and Luanda.

### **Support to UN-Habitat Angola by the Regional Office for Africa and Headquarters thematic units:**

The COP for Angola has a proper representation of the agency at the country level as it is a (P3) of the Regional Office for Africa (ROAf) and has a position at the UNCT. He/She should be directly supervised by the UN-HABITAT Coordinator for Angola based in Nairobi, a Human Settlement Officer (P4), responsible for all African Lusophone countries, responsible for ensuring the coherence of the Agency's involvement and its thematic branches at the country level, considering its non-resident status.



Lusophone countries map  
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The Thematic Units of UN-Habitat (HQ) support the implementation of the Country Program in coordination with ROAf, in conjunction with the CoP. It is important to note that global projects and programs (eg GHS, GLTN, PSUP, CPI) that include Angola and are managed by the Agencies need to be implemented in full synchronization and coordination with other ongoing UN- Habitat and activities at national level. This can only be possible if good communication between the Thematic Units and ROAf has been ensured. In particular, missions in Angola should be communicated in a timely manner to the ROAf and the CoP so that they can be implemented properly.

**The integration and exchange of best practices among Lusophone Africa:**

Due to Angola's natural leadership in the West African countries and its strategic location, the UN-HABITAT office in Luanda will certainly have the role of Lusophone integration hub in Africa, especially with regard to the exchange of best practices and the promotion of South-South cooperation with Brazil.

Description (ammounts in USD - US dollars)	Estimate (year)	Total (Until Dez/2022)
<b>Personal</b>		
UN-HABITAT coordinator for Lusophone countries (P5)	Provided by UN-Habitat	0,00
Head of Program (CoP) (P3)	240.000,00	1 200 000,00
Suppor Staff (Program and Operations)	60.000,00	300.000,00
Project Manager, consultants and technicians involved in ongoing projects in Angola	Provided by each Project	0,00
ROAf program support for the Office in Angola	Provided by UN-Habitat	0,00
<b>PERSONAL TOTAL</b>	<b>300 000,00</b>	<b>1 500 000,00</b>
<b>OPERATIONAL COSTS</b>		
Office facilities and accomodation for internacional staff	Provided by MINOTH	0,00
Security services	Provided by MINOTH	0,00
Consumables and office maintenance	20.000,00	100.000,00
Communications and ICT	15.000,00	75.000,00
Vehicle, Fuel and Maintenance	15.000,00	75.000,00
<b>TOTAL OPERATIONAL COSTS</b>	<b>50.000,00</b>	<b>250.000,00</b>
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>350.000,00</b>	<b>1 750 000,00</b>
UN_Habitat - administrative costs (10%)	35.000,00	175 000,00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>385.000,00</b>	<b>1 925 000,00</b>

## **8. Estimate of Minimum Operating Budget:**

Maintaining a minimum structure for UN-HABITAT in Angola will require the continued support of MINOTH in terms of financial resources and the National Housing Institute (INH) in terms of logistical support in the installation of the office and accommodation for UN-Habitat staff. The operational costs of United Nations offices in Angola are very high and can not be borne exclusively through some projects with a limited budget.

The table below details the estimated budget required to cover the minimum operating costs of the office and staff (other staff costs will be paid through projects or programs funded in Angola) for the period from January 2018 to December 2022.

On the other hand, the team described will have to provide technical assistance and training in urban planning and housing to the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Housing and will be responsible for the secretariat of the Joint United Nations Program on Sustainable Urban Development of Angola.



REPÚBLICA DE ANGOLA  
 ORGÃOS AUXILIARES DO PRESIDENTE DA REPÚBLICA  
 CHEFE DA CASA CIVIL

Exma Senhora  
**Branca Manuel da Costa Neto do Espírito Santo**  
 Ministro do Urbanismo e Habitação

**LUANDA**

Nº 1187 /GAB. CHEFE CASA CIVIL/PR/ 019

AO  
 Gb. Int.  
 P/  
 - Comencamento  
 - Dar a conhecer  
 ao UN-Habitat  
 - Incluído no  
 OGE 2018, o  
 encargos financeiros  
 da decorrente  
 - Elaborar plan  
 de actividades para  
 C.C. e DNH  
 = G.E.H.  
 S.E.U.  
 /2017  
 S.S.E.H

Os meus melhores cumprimentos.

Pelo presente somos a transcrever o despacho de Sua Excelência, o Vice Presidente da República, recaído à margem do vosso ofício com a referência n.º 318/01.03/GAB.MINUHA/2017, de 20 de Fevereiro, relacionado com o Programa País do UN-HABITAT Para o Apoio ao Desenvolvimento Urbano Sustentável, cujo teor é o seguinte:

"Aprovado  
 Ass: Manuel Domingos Vicente  
 09.05.2017"

Cordiais saudações

GABINETE DO MINISTRO E CHEFE DA CASA CIVIL DO PRESIDENTE DA REPÚBLICA, em Luanda aos 12 de Maio de 2017.

O MINISTRO E CHEFE DA CASA CIVIL

*Manuel*  
 MANUEL DA CRUZ NETO

## 9. Conclusion

The document of the HABITAT-MINOTH Country Program for Sustainable Urban Development of Angola establishes an integrated framework of intervention between MINOTH and UN-Habitat at the national level, according to the National Development Plan 2018-2022, the Strategic Plan 2014-2019 of UN-Habitat and UNPAF 2015-2019 signed between the Government of Angola and the United Nations System in Angola. It is the result of internal and external consultations within the team and partners at the country level, as well as UN-Habitat colleagues at the Regional Office for Africa level and the thematic units at Headquarters. The HCPD also has the formal approval of the competent national authorities, in particular MINOTH, and was endorsed by the President of the Republic of Angola on May 9, 2017.

HCPD is expected to be instrumental in supporting the implementation of the Angolan Government's policy and strategy for sustainable urban development, contributing to poverty alleviation and regional asymmetries, but also to the diversification of the economy the country is aiming for. For this purpose, the continuous mobilization of resources will be fundamental. UN-HABITAT is supported by the Government for this purpose, especially in relation to what has been agreed as annual funding for the maintenance of the Office, ensuring the presence of a substantive UN-HABITAT representative in the country to provide high-level technical assistance to the Government of Angola.

## List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AEP	Strategic Partnership Areas of UNPAF
Angola 2025	Long-term Development Strategy for Angola 2025
AfDB	African Development Bank
BNA	National Bank of Angola
CoP	Program Manager
CAC / CPAC	Council for Audit and Social Concertation
CPI	Prosperity Index of the IPC
FA	Thematic Area (of the UN-HABITAT Strategic Plan)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GdA	Government of Angola
GHS	Global Strategy for Housing
GLTN	Global Land Tool Network
Habitat III	3rd United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development
HCPD	Habitat-MINOTH Country Program Document for the Sustainable Urban Development of Angola
HQ	UN-Habitat Headquarters in Nairobi
HDI	Human Development Index
IFAL	Institute for the Training of Local Authorities
INE	National Institute of Statistics
INOTU	National Institute for Spatial Planning and Urban Development
LOTU	Law on Spatial Planning and Urban Planning
MATRE	Ministry of Territorial Administration and State Reform
MINCOP	Ministry of Construction and Public Works
MINAMB	Ministry of the Environment
MINOTH	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Housing
MIREX	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoF	Functions Matrix
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPE	Ministry of Planning and Economics
NRA	Non-Resident Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
ODS	Sustainable Development Goals
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
WHO	World Health Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
PLANEAT	Territorial Administration Strategic Plan
PND	National Development Plan 2018-2022
PNOTU	National Policy of Spatial Planning and Urban Planning
PNAD	National Decentralization Program
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
PROPPAL	Support Program for the Preparation of Local Authorities
PSUP	Participative Program for Requalification of Musseques

RAP	Resilient Cities Action Plan
ROAf	Regional Office for Africa
SDF	Space Development Board
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Agencies Team
UNPAF	Partnership Framework between the Government of Angola and the United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN-Habitat	United Nations Program on Human Settlements
UNHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
WASH	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene



**UN HABITAT**

FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

United Nations Human Settlements Programme

Regional Office for Africa (ROAf)

UN-Habitat Country Office - Angola

Street Ndunduma, n#9 - Miramar - Luanda - Angola

[www.facebook.com/UNHabitatAngola](http://www.facebook.com/UNHabitatAngola)