



# INTEGRATED SDG INSIGHTS ANGOLA

This initiative supports the articulation of national commitments to SDG transformation, towards accelerated SDG action in the second half of the 2030 Agenda.

# HOW TO READ THIS REPORT



Integrated SDG Insights provides an overview of a country's economic growth trajectory, highlighting potential conflicts between growth, environmental concerns, and societal well-being (referred to as the **SDG Moment**).



It builds from the foundation of national SDG progress through the lens of the 5Ps and uses machine learning to analyse national development ambition with an SDG lens (**SDG Trends & Priorities**).



Combined, these insights are mapped against SDG interlinkages to define policy choices that accelerate SDG progress, tailored to national context (**SDG Interlinkages**).



These policy choices are made against fiscal constraints and opportunities for stimulus to ensure choices translate to development impact and leave no one behind (**Finance & Stimulus**).

# SDG MOMENT: ANGOLA

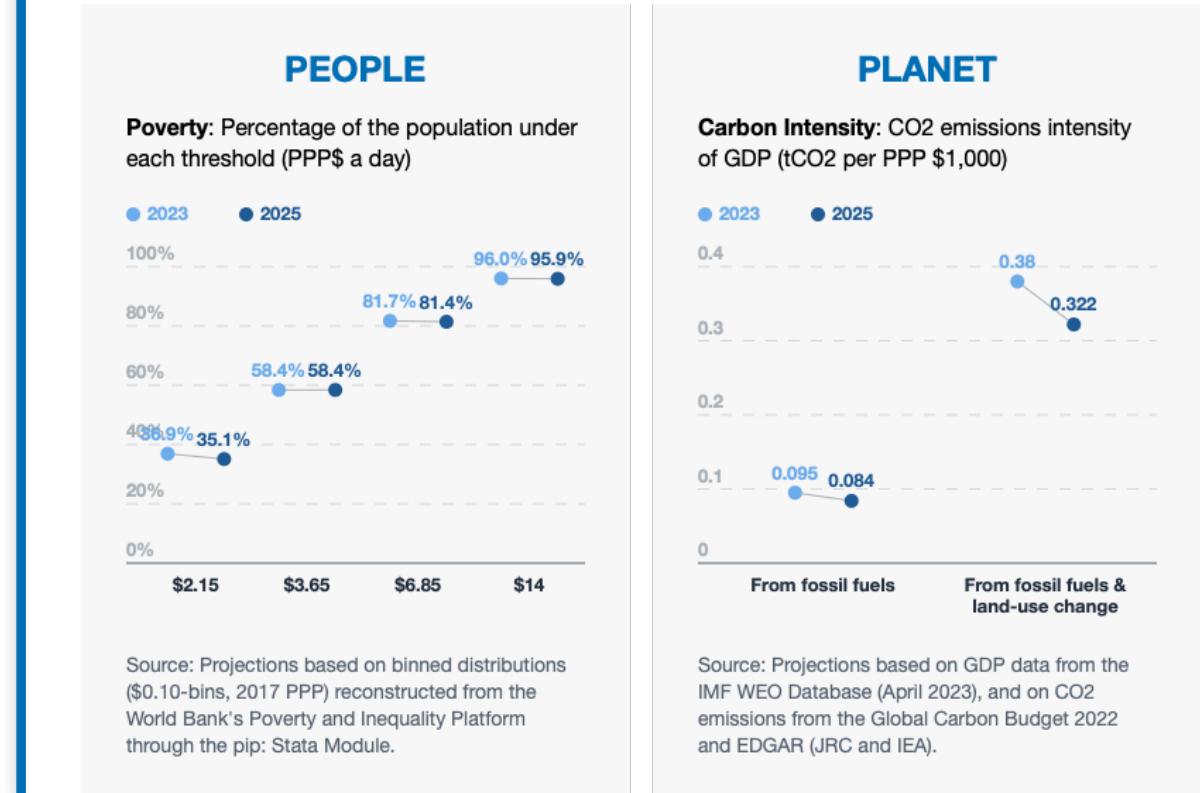
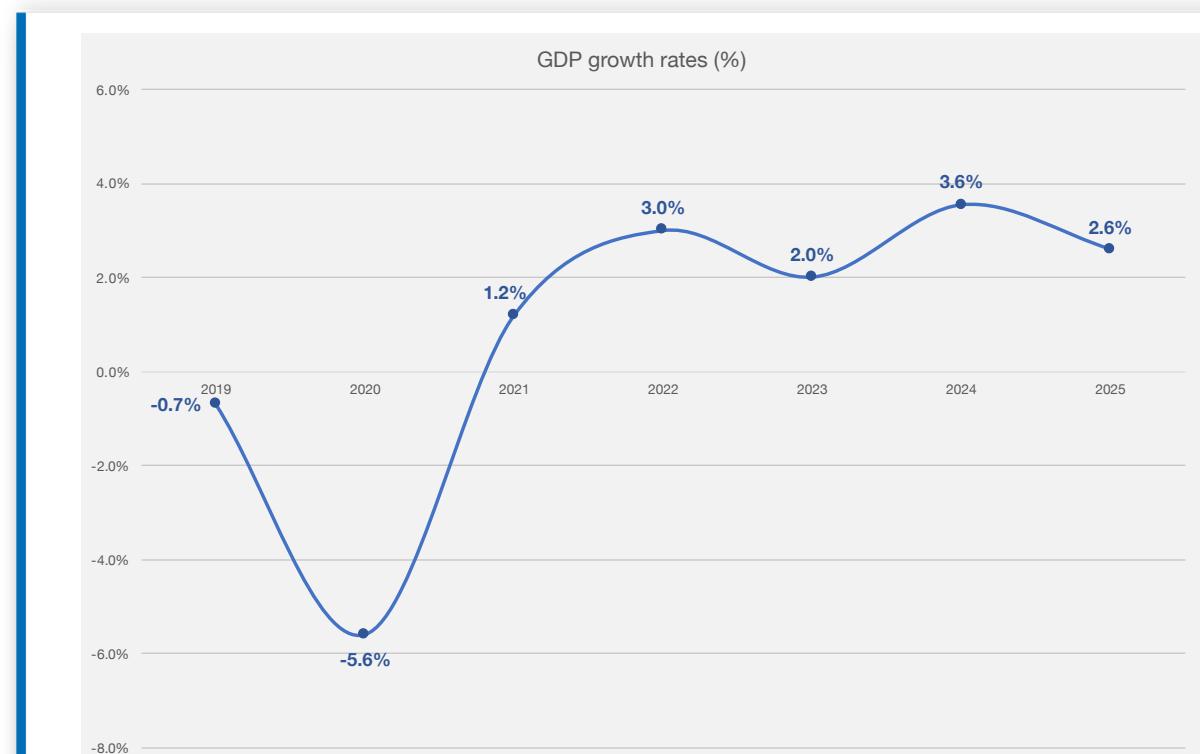
While economic growth is a key element in achieving the SDGs, many countries are intent on moving beyond growth as a yardstick for progress. In the short run, growth enables the SDGs; but in the long run, the SDGs aim to transform the pattern of growth itself.

Angola's economy is projected to grow by 2% in 2023 and between 2.6% and 3.6% in the next couple of years.<sup>1</sup> Accordingly, Angola's commitments to achieving the SDGs are focused on increasing people's well-being and prosperity.

Angola's economic growth cycle would be less dependent on carbon emissions as the country's carbon emissions intensity of GDP is projected to decrease at annual rates of 5.5%-7.5% under current conditions.<sup>2</sup> This pace of economic growth, however, is not expected to exert a noticeable effect on lowering the incidence of poverty in the short-term. Hence, significant distributional challenges remain.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Government of Angola. National Institute of Statistics (INE) Angola for the period 2019-2022 and estimates by the Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP) for the period 2023-2025.

<sup>2</sup> CO2 emissions intensity of GDP is computed as tonnes of CO2 per \$1,000 (2017 PPP).



# SDG TRENDS

Understanding how Angola performs against the SDG targets provides a baseline landscape against which to build integrated SDG pathways. SDG progress tracking follows UN Stats standards and methodology, and is aligned with country profiles.



# SDG PRIORITIES

Angola's national priorities are analysed using machine learning to reveal the most prominent SDGs referenced in national policy documents. This analysis uses a custom-built model for SDG classification. It considers 100k+ terms, including phrases and expressions.



Key documents for analysis:

1. Angola 2050

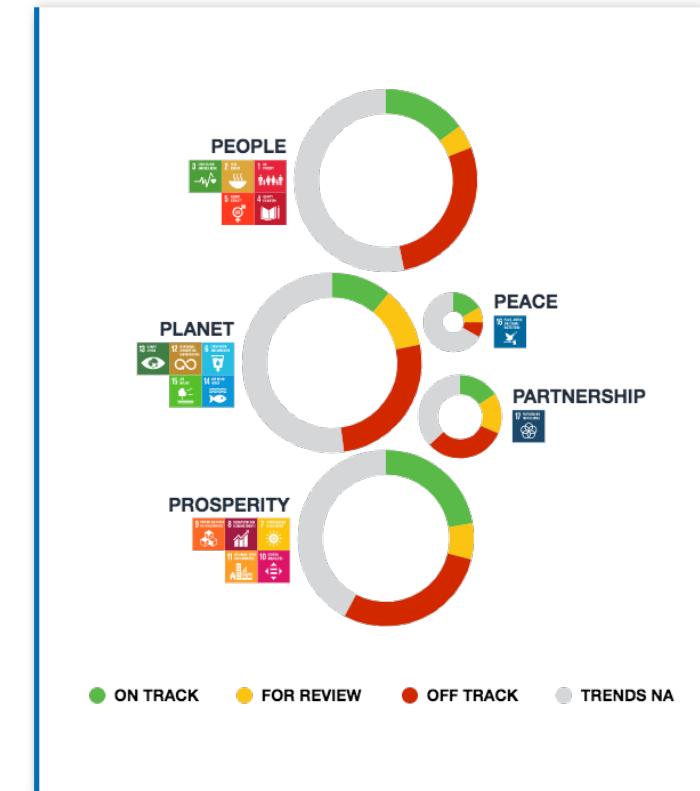
# SDG INTERLINKAGES

SDG interlinkages reveal how actions directed towards one SDG can impact others. Uncovering and understanding these interactions can help Angola to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to navigate trade-offs.

Based on a global framework for interlinkages, Angola's SDG progress is colour-coded at the target level.

Building from national trends and priorities, the following integrated SDG pathways reflect policy choices with the most potential to accelerate the SDGs for Angola:

- Target 3.3: End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases, and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
- Target 8.5: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men
- Target 15.1: Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services



## ACCELERATION PATHWAYS



# SDG INTERLINKAGES

ON TRACK

FOR REVIEW

OFF TRACK

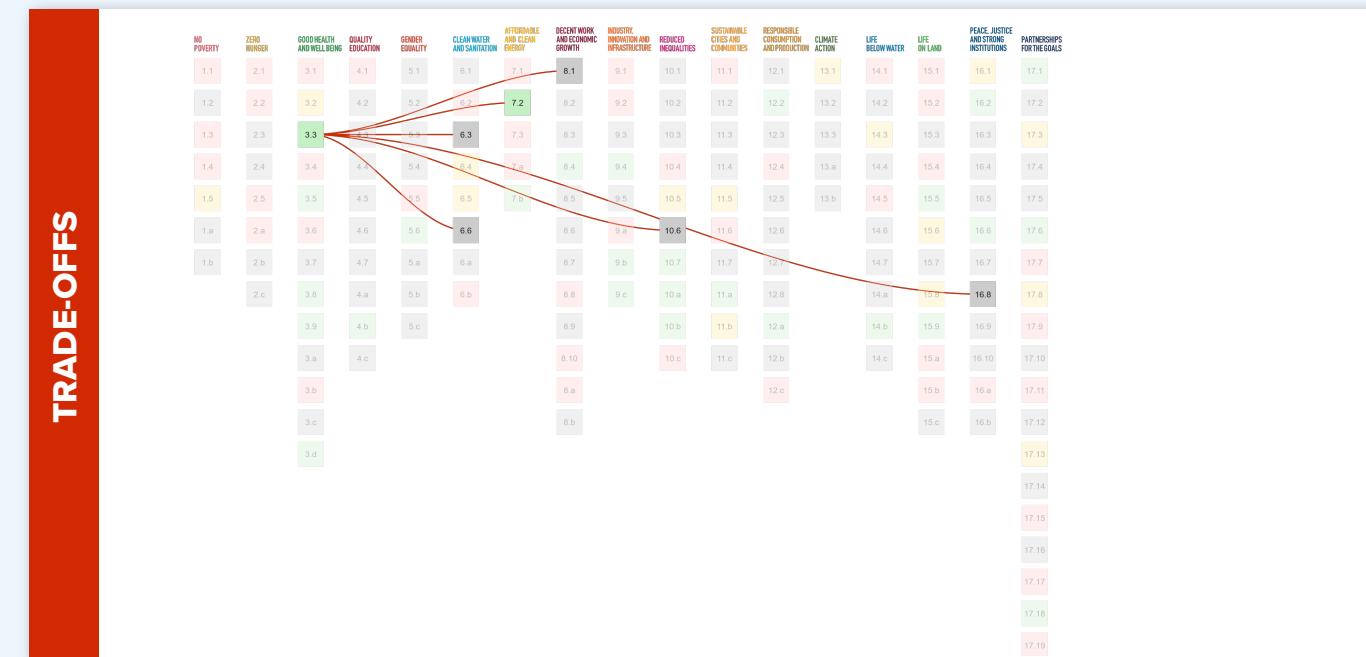
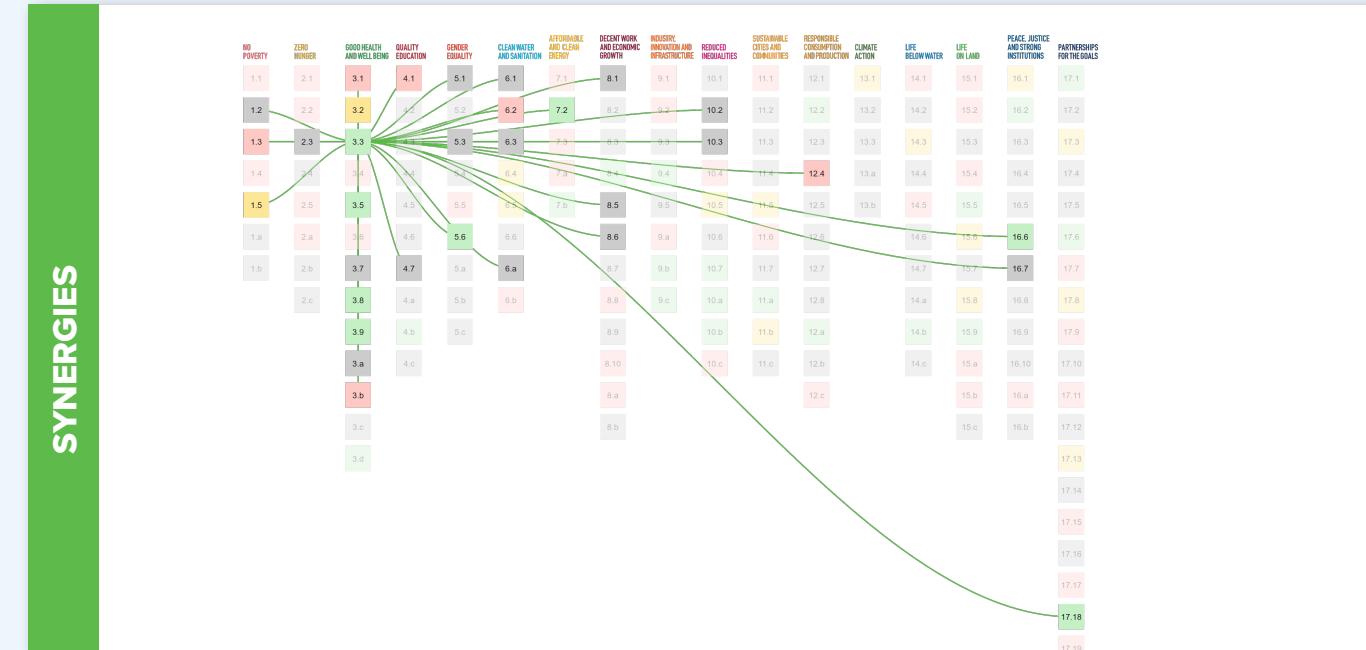
TRENDS NA

## 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases, and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

The National Development Plan (NDP) 2023-2027 considers human capital development as a key priority, including health and well-being.

Policies and programmes aimed at ending the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases trigger several interlinkages across the SDGs. For example, advancing on SDG Target 3.3 may positively contribute to reduce multidimensional poverty and inequalities, including gender inequalities.

The interlinkages critical for Angola's development emphasize that progress in this area helps tackle the socio-economic determinants of health, especially for poverty (Target 1.2), social protection (Target 1.3), education (Target 4.1), inclusion and opportunity (Target 10.2) for all.



# SDG INTERLINKAGES

**8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.**

Promoting economic diversification is one of the three major priority of NDP 2023-2027. The aim is to tackle the overdependence on the oil sector and to reduce the high youth unemployment.

Owing to the relevance of employment and decent work, SDG Target 8.5 shows 55 synergies across several SDGs.

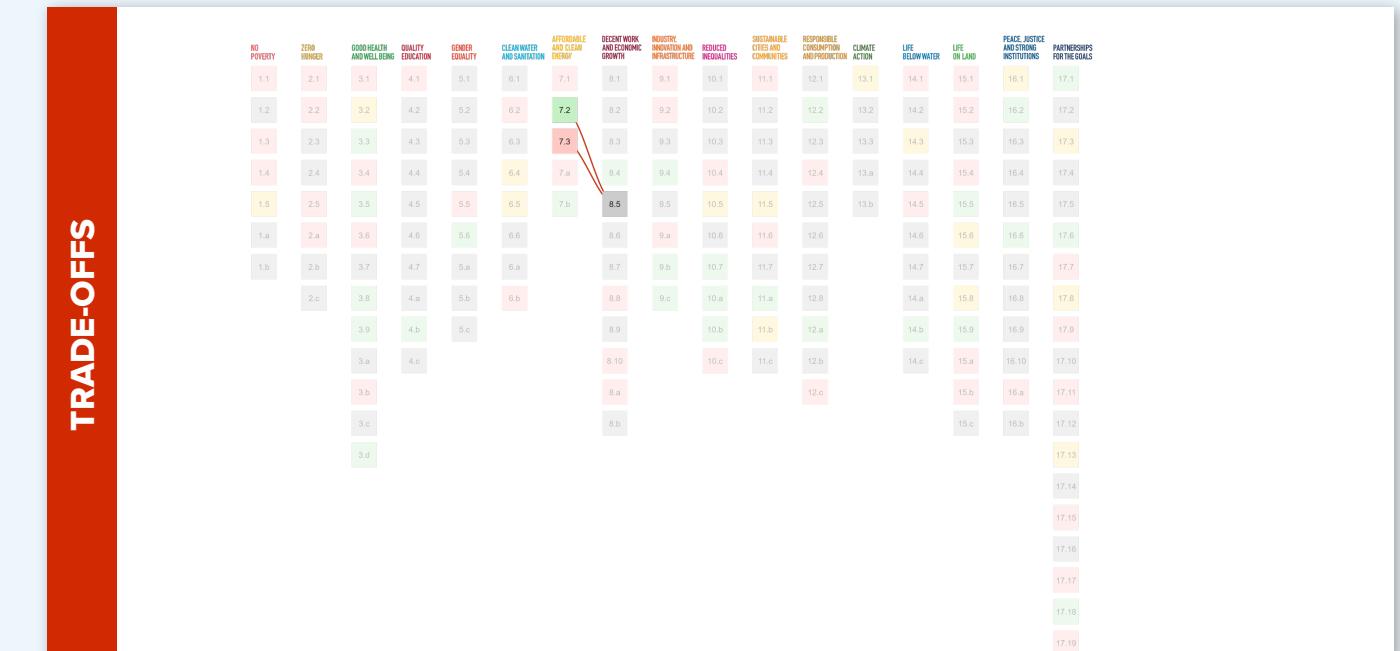
The interlinkages are notable to accelerate Angola's SDG ambition include co-investment with both the social sectors (health, education, water and sanitation) and economic sectors (industry, energy and infrastructure). Potential synergies also exist with environmental protection and climate action through the generation of employment opportunities arising from renewable energy, the blue economy and forestry services.

● ON TRACK

● FOR REVIEW

● OFF TRACK

● TRENDS NA



Explore the interlinkages at:

<https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/AGO/synergies-and-tradeoffs>

# SDG INTERLINKAGES

**15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements**

Environmental protection and climate action is crucial to accelerate the SDGs in Angola. SDG Target 15.1 shows 56 synergies across several SDGs.

Climate action needs to be integrated in the NDP 2023-2027 as a crucial factor affecting both human capital development and economic diversification.

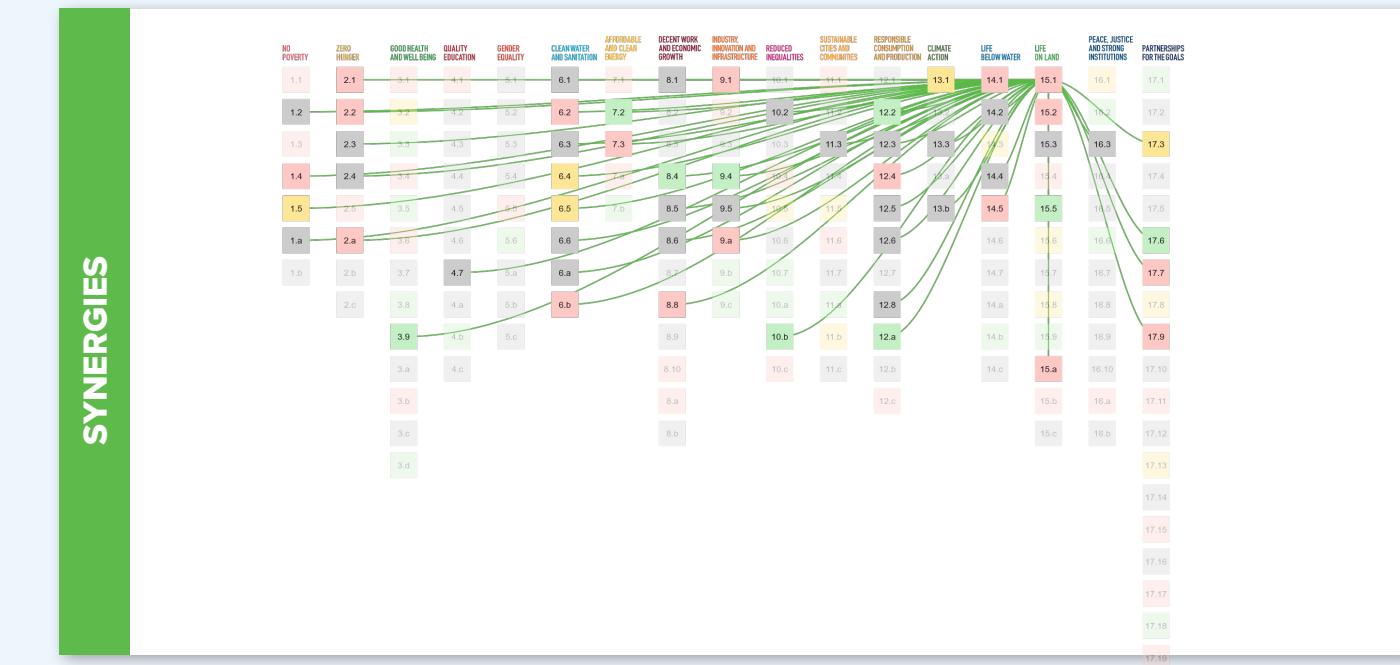
The most notable synergies are with other targets under the SDGs 13, 14 and 15, but the positive interlinkages goes beyond the environmental dimension to include food and agriculture, water and health, owing to the effects of climate change.

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● TRENDS NA

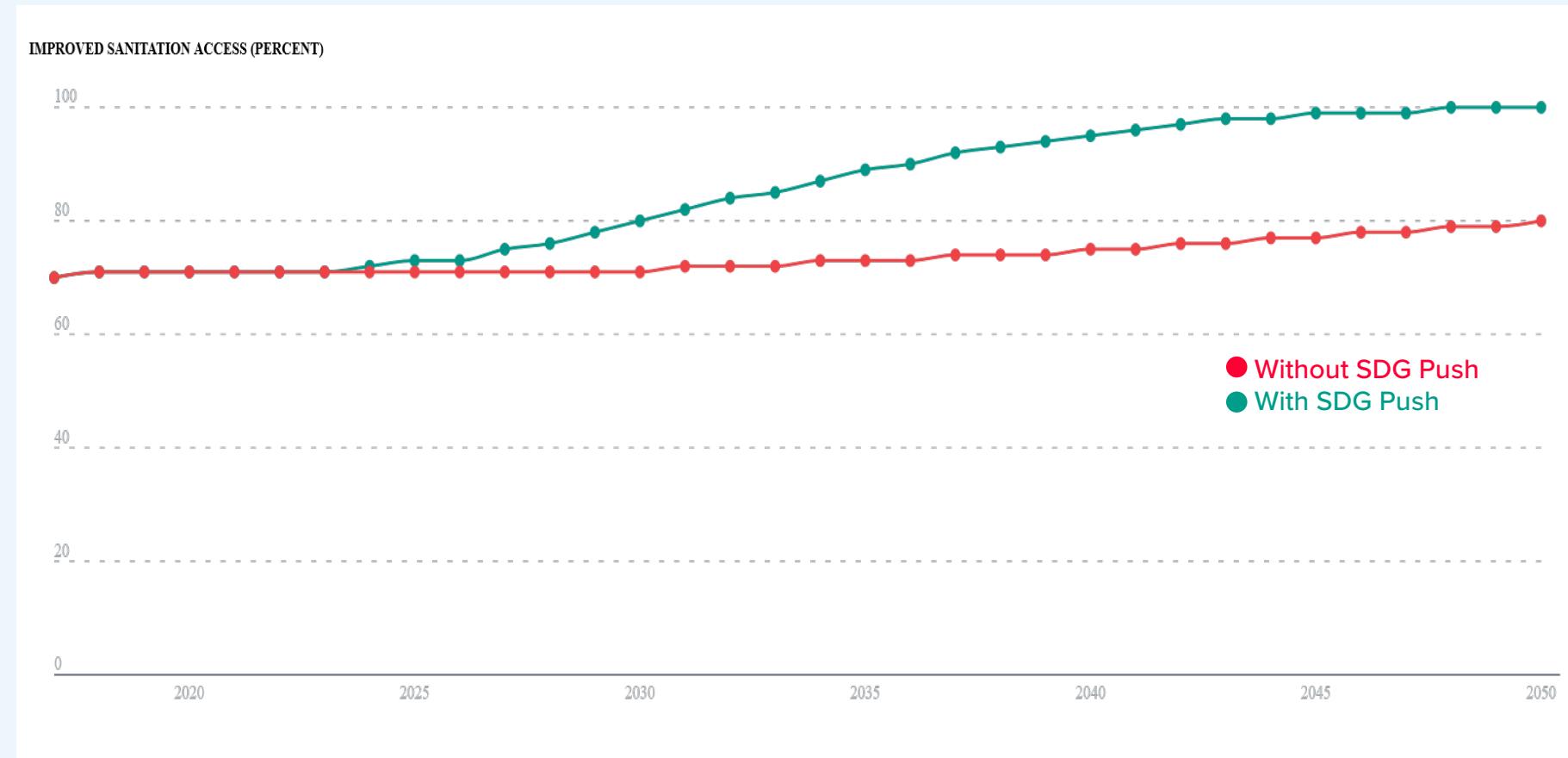


# FUTURES SCENARIOS

## Achieving the SDG is possible

The 'SDG Push' is a futures scenario based on 48 integrated accelerators in the areas of Governance, Social Protection, the Green Economy and Digital Disruption. It uses national data to explore the impact on human development by 2030 and by 2050 across key SDG indicators.

Incorporating 'SDG Push' accelerators into development interventions in Angola shows that the proportion of people with access to improved sanitation will reach 100% by 2050 under the "SDG Push" scenario vis-a-vis an 80% proportion under the "No-SDG Push" scenario.



Explore SDG Futures Scenarios at:  
<https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/AGO/future-scenarios>

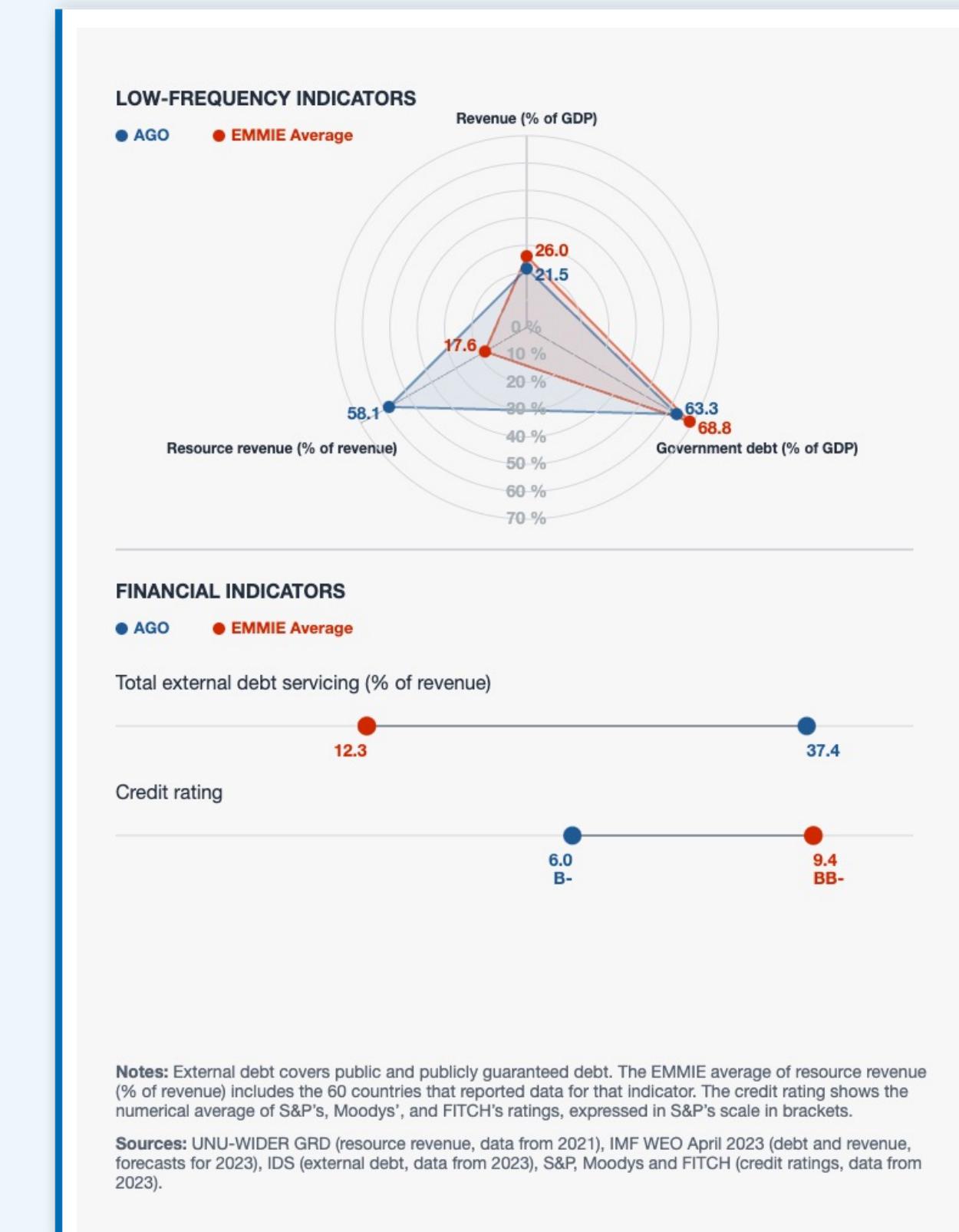
# FINANCE & STIMULUS

Many countries are facing reduced fiscal space, high debt levels, rising interest rates and downgrades on credit ratings. Fiscal and financial constraints tend to slow or even reverse SDG progress.

The radar diagram shows low frequency data points linked to government revenue and debt as a proportion of GDP and the natural resource share of total revenue. The financial indicator graphs show external debt servicing relative to revenue and the sovereign credit rating.

Angola's gross government debt is projected at 63.3% of GDP in 2023 and thus 5.5 percentage points below the emerging market and middle-income economies (EMMIE) average of 68.8%. With a projected 21.5% of GDP this year, Angola collects less revenue than the average EMMIE economy with 26%. Natural resources – mostly oil – account for more than half of the country's revenue.

Angola's public external debt servicing this year is projected to be as high as 37.4% of revenue compared to 12.3% for the EMMIE average. While the country's credit rating remains 'highly speculative' and significantly below the EMMIE average, it was raised from 'extremely speculative' early in 2022 and is credited with a positive outlook.



# SDG STIMULUS

The UN Secretary General's SDG Stimulus Plan lays out a blueprint for action within the existing financial architecture. It includes:

- Providing liquidity to support recovery in the near term
- Enhancing debt relief for vulnerable countries
- Expanding development financing by MDBs
- Aligning financial flows with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, according to country-level priorities and needs, for example through the roll-out of the UN Integrated National Financing Framework (INFFs).

Given the projected fiscal and financial constraints faced by Angola, possible financing options for the investments derived from the identified interlinkages are as follows:

- Tax and revenue reform
- SDG-aligned business environment and investment
- Debt for SDGs
- Climate finance
- Blended and public-private finance
- Accessing financial markets and insurance

**United Nations  
Secretary-General's  
SDG Stimulus  
to Deliver  
Agenda 2030**

FEBRUARY 2023



# METHODOLOGY

Click [here](#) to view the Methodological Note for the Integrated SDG Insights



## SDG MOMENT

### Methodology

Assesses challenges and opportunities in national growth trajectories with insights on environmental sustainability and inclusiveness.

### Data Sources

Future trajectories to 2025 are based on IMF-WEO GDP projections, distributions of per capita income or consumption from the World Bank, and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the Global Carbon Budget 2022 and EDGAR (JRC and IEA).



## TRENDS & PRIORITIES

### Methodology

SDG trends tracks progress from 2015 to date for the 231 indicators. National priorities are analysed using machine learning to reveal the most prominent SDGs referenced in national policy documents.

### Data Source

Trends utilizes official [UN statistics](#) to assess [SDG progress](#), supplemented with national data when available. Priorities uses a custom-built model for SDG classification. The policy documents analyses are provided by Governments.



## INTERLINKAGES

### Methodology

Global target-level interlinkages are drawn from the [KnowSDGs Platform by European Commission](#). SDG interlinkages were retrieved through a structured literature review in Scopus and Google Scholar to tap both grey literature and peer-reviewed publications as a source of information.

### Data Source

The exercise globally considered a total of 454 documents published from 2015 to August 2022. ([Miola et al., 2019](#) updated in [2021-2022](#))



## FINANCE & STIMULUS

### Methodology

Provides insight into indicators of fiscal and financial stress with options (INFF) for stimulus and other means to accelerate progress.

### Data Source

Most recent resource data from UNU-WIDER GRD (between 2018 and 2021), debt and revenue from IMF WEO (between 2020 and forecasts for 2023), external debt from IDS (2023), yields from Haver Analytics (8 June 2023), credit ratings from S&P, Moodys and FITCH (2023), and DSA ratings from World Bank/IMF (31 May 2023).