



Overview

Background

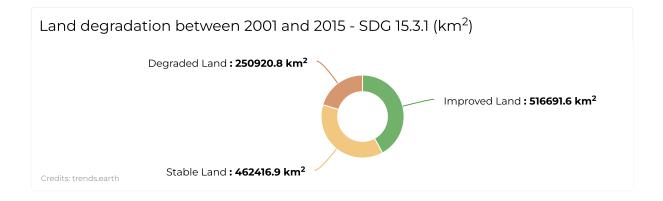
Angola, the second largest country on the African Continent with a population of over 32.8 million people (2020), is located on the western coast of Africa in the Southern Hemisphere. The oil sector comprises the largest economic sector, accounting for more than onethird of the gross domestic product (GDP) and over 90% of exports (2020). The rural sector (farming, fisheries, and forestry) is the second largest contributor to Angola's GDP at 9.4% (2020). Around 85% of Angolans are employed by the agriculture sector, which is primarily in the form of subsistence farming. The country's development efforts have been significantly hindered by war, creating a state where a substantial portion of the population is still without adequate access to food, potable water, sanitation, education, healthcare, electricity, and other basic services. Natural hazards in

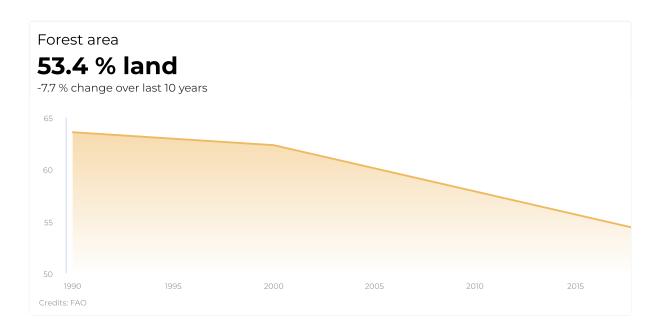
the form of flooding, erosion, droughts, and epidemics impede development as well, and are expected to become worse as the climate changes. Additionally, sea level rise poses a major threat to its coastal population, where it is estimated that 50% of Angolans reside. The main climate change forum for Angola is the National Committee on Climate Change and Biodiversity, which was created in 2012 under the Minister of Environment. The Committee has a number of responsibilities that include: harmonizing programs and policies and creating the necessary conditions for the implementation of a National Climate Change Plan. It has also begun to integrate climate change into broad national strategies through a 2013-2017 National Development Plan that was drafted within the framework of the new Constitution of Angola.

Credits: World Bank

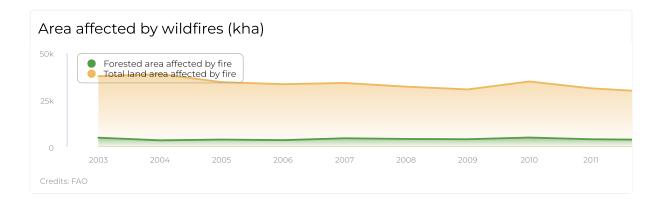


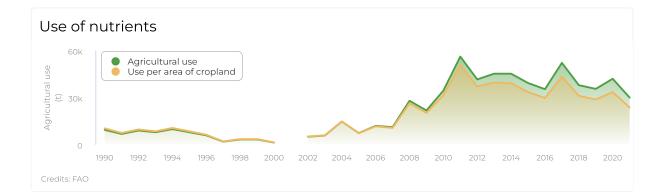










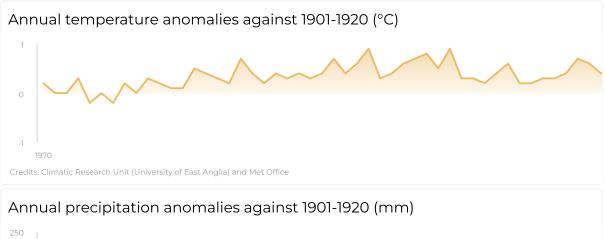


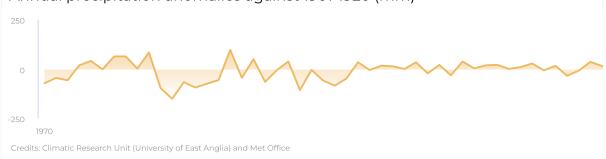
o00 Trends

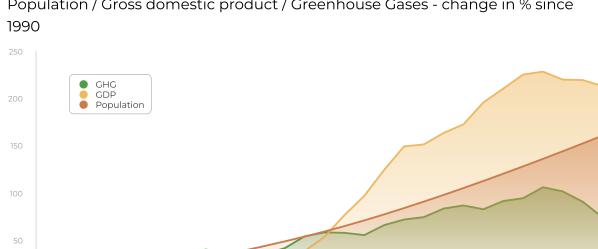
0

-50

1990



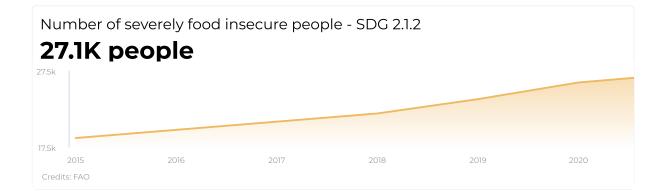




Population / Gross domestic product / Greenhouse Gases - change in % since

Impacts





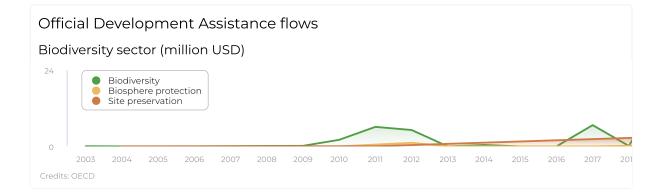


Proportion of terrestrial protected areas

10.8 % of total land area

2024

Credits: UNEP-WCMC



Commitments

LDN No data available

NBSAP

No data
availableNational Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
under the Convention on Biological Diversity

No data available	NDC Nationally Determined Contributions embody efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.
	Bonn Challenge

No data	Bring 150 million hectares of degraded and
available	deforested landscapes into restoration by 2020
	and 350 million hectares by 2030

Treaties

Treaty	Signature	Ratification	Party status
Paris Agreement	2016-04-22	2020-11-16	Ratification
Basel Convention		2017-02-06	Accession
Nagoya Protocol		2017-02-06	Accession
Bamako Convention	2016-11-15	2016-08-17	Ratification
Convention on International Trade in Enda ngered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	2013-12-31	2013-10-02	Ratification
Cartagena Protocol		2009-02-27	Accession
Kyoto Protocol		2007-05-08	Accession
Convention on Migratory Species	2006-12-01	2006-12-01	Ratification
Stockholm Convention		2006-10-23	Accession
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Reso urces for Food and Agriculture	2002-10-10	2006-03-14	Ratification
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	1992-06-14	2000-05-17	Ratification
Convention on Biological Diversity	1992-06-12	1998-04-01	Ratification
United Nations Convention to Combat Des ertification	1994-10-14	1997-06-30	Ratification
Ramsar Convention	2021-10-10		Signatory
Rotterdam Convention	1998-09-11		Signatory
Minamata Convention on Mercury	2013-10-11		Signatory