

Outcome of the CRA (Climate Risk Assessment) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) screening concluded that this action is no or low risk (no need for further assessment).

The formalisation drive started in markets which are characterised by poor infrastructure including access roads, access to water and sanitation and cold chains. Climate change is resulting in increasingly heavier rains, in some areas, and drier climates in others contributing to a quicker degradation of the already paltry services. In the long run, the formalisation can expand the Government's fiscal space to invest in better infrastructures with a lower environmental impact and more resilient services. In the short run, the formalisation provides information on the number of people working in the markets, and this allows for an estimation of the revenues earned by the markets' private operators. Local government may tax the private operators appropriately and request them to improve the quality of infrastructures and services in the markets. As the formalisation expands to more rural areas, through programs focusing on agro-business, the EU will support green entrepreneurship. In addition, the EU is designing an intervention on circular economy which will support the extension of the Government's formalisation programme to include informal economic operators working in the solid waste value chain (as garbage pickers and aggregators among others) as well as upscaling their role in recycling solid waste in line with best practices.

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

As per the OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G1. This implies that Gender will be mainstreamed across all aforementioned actions in support of SDG 5 (Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment) through a mainstreamed and prioritised gender approach (considering the high share of women in the informal sector).

Angola has subscribed to the main international and regional commitments to promote gender equality. However, the country ranked 149 out of 189 in the 2019 Gender Inequality Index (GII) and 119 out of 156 in the 2021 Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI). Only 23% of adult women have at least a secondary level of education (compared to 38% of men). Due to the low level of education, unemployment rates are higher among women and girls (32%) and those with jobs work mostly in the informal sector. Therefore, their inclusion in the social protection services (right to maternity leave, social security, etc.) is more limited. In the informal sector, men and women undertake differentiated activities and the result is a prolonged gender-based division of labour at home. Women are generally concentrated in sectors that require less capital or training. In addition, for most women in the informal sector, the resources for survival are gathered day by day and the earnings need to be split between maintaining the family and replenishing the stock for work for the next day. Given the fragility of social protection policies and programs (security and assistance) and the difficulty in accessing formal credit lines, women and vulnerable people working in the informal sector have survived thanks to their own initiatives. The family and churches are the main support. The government launched a Gender Equality Strategy in 2020, but its rate of implementation remains low despite the efforts and should be revised soon. The Action aims to mainstream and prioritise gender approach within the formalisation process. It will contribute to the implementation of the EU's Gender Action Plan III, in particular to its thematic objective of ensuring that women, men, girls and boys, in all their diversity, fully enjoy and exercise their equal economic, labour and social rights. Sex-disaggregated data and gender-sensitive indicators will be privileged.

Human Rights

The Action is based on mutual commitment to fundamental values of human rights, democracy and the rule of law. Taking into account the current political and socio-economic context, the Action' goals may contribute to addressing a growing popular discontent, and reinforce the values of democracy and human rights. Indeed, through the Action aims at reducing poverty (SDG1) and inequalities (SDG10) and increasing the access to decent jobs (SDG 8), which are basic human rights. One of the outputs is to adapt the social protection schemes and the social benefits are adequate to the needs of the newly formalised economic operators (low income self-employed). Social protection is a human right, a major tool to tackle poverty and social exclusion, reduce inequalities (including gender inequalities), and promote human development. The Action will apply, at all stages, the human rights-based approach and its working principles. In particular, it will contribute to the principle of non-discrimination and the application of all human rights for all, considering how social protection and decent work impacts a variety of basic human rights. The Budget Support component will also contribute to improved duty-bearers' accountability and more transparent access to information.