

**Disability**

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this Action is labelled as D0. Nevertheless the Action, which supports the implementation of SDG 10 (Reduced Inequality), attempts to mainstream inclusiveness, special needs and provision of appropriate treatments across all activities and to provide appropriate treatment in all relevant aspects. Disability is well integrated in the Angolan Constitution and law. Based on the 2014 census, the persons with disability in Angola are estimated to be 2.5% of the population. 70% of this large number is a result of the effects of over four decades of armed conflict and in particular of the number of left-over landmines.

**Democracy**

The Action will support the basic pillars of a democratic state such as decent work, reduction of inequalities, and delivery of services to citizens, sound PFM, budget transparency, and accountability measures.

**Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience**

Decent work and social protection, to be addressed by the Action, are powerful socio-economic stabilisers as they strengthen socio-economic systems and people's resilience.

**Disaster Risk Reduction**

Angola is extremely vulnerable to climate change impacts such as drought and floods particularly in the southern regions. The major climate change threats and impacts are floods, soil erosion, drought episodes, and rise in sea level. The Action does not target disaster risk reduction. This aspect will be addressed through complementary programmes supported by the 2021-2027 MIP for Angola.

### 3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating measures
		High/Medium/Low		
External environment	Macroeconomic shocks, fiscal risks and corruption	H	H	Support to stabilise macroeconomic indicators and to implement key PFM reforms to improve DRM and expenditure efficiency including planning and budgeting. Enhanced transparency in policy dialogue and administrative processes.
Planning, processes and systems	Limited fiscal space to adapt social security schemes that appeal to formalised economic operators and retain them as contributors over time	H	H	Support to the elaboration of the Mid-term Expenditure Framework Policy-based budgeting. Support to improve planning and programming. Continued coordination with supporting projects and development partners.
People and organisation	Weak coordination between line ministries involved in the formalisation of the economy and low registration to contributory social security	H	M	Policy dialogue and leveraging of technical support from the complementary support and other EU-funded projects (PFM and governance) via inter-ministerial mechanisms such as the Budget Support Steering Committee, the Multisectoral Commission and the Observatory of Informal Economy.
	Legal and bureaucratic constraints hampering PREI's rapid expansion and a more equitable coverage of	M	M	Complementary Support activities aiming, among others, at the introduction of simplification measures and a better-suited legal framework, coupled with policy dialogue.