



Republic of Angola Ministry of Environment

Presentation to UNFCCC national communications side-event

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Outline of the presentation

Introduction;

National Communication Process;

Experiences within NC;

Stockholders involvement;

Training opportunities;

Conclusions.

Introduction

Angola population: 20 million;

The demographic density: 13,2 people/km²;

The economy is characterized by high levels of growth, but also by an essential dependence the oil sector, which represents 55% of the GDP and 95% of all exports;

General Reference Framework

The National Strategy for Climate Change and the National Adaptation Plan;

- * **2000:**
 - * The country adopted the UNFCCC and in 2007 the Kyoto Protocol;
- * **September 2007:**
 - * The country published its National Strategy for the effective implementation of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol;
- * **2004:**
 - * The country regulated the terms for Environmental Impact Assessment;
- * **November 2009:**
 - * Instituted the National Designated Authority (DNA) – Appointed the DNA;
- * **2011:**
 - * The country completes its Initial National Communication.

National Communication Process

- * The process of elaboration of the national communication in Angola started in 2009;
- * The project created an inter-ministerial steering committee;
- * Around 23 institutions (government, universities, private sector and civil society) participated in the project;
- * More than 200 people directly involved;
- * The project was completed within the 3 years as planned.

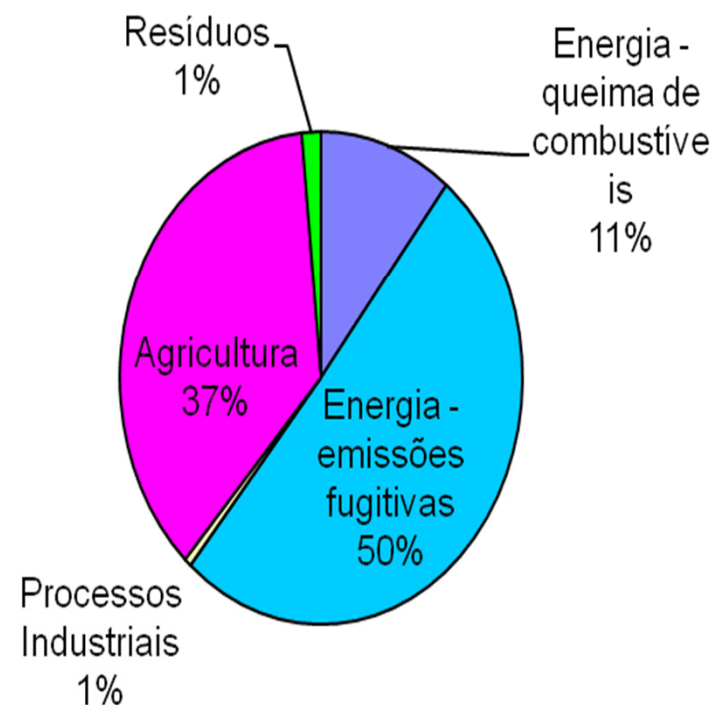
Components of National Communication

**National Circumstances chapter;
Green House gases Inventory chapter;
Adaptation Chapter chapter;
Mitigation Chapter chapter;
Technology Transfer Chapter;
Education and Public Awareness chapter;
Capacity Building Chapter
Research and systematic observation chapter
Integration of Climate change Consideration in different sectors chapter;
Networking Chapter, and;
Constrains and Difficulties chapter.**

Greenhouse gases inventory

Fontes de Emissão de Gases de Efeito Estufa, 2005	Total (CO ₂ eq, Gg)
Energia – Queima de Combustíveis	6.583
Energia – Emissões Fugitivas	31.148
Processos Industriais	352
Agricultura	22.574
Mudança no uso da Terra e Florestas	1.907
Resíduos	953
Total	63.517

**Emissões de GEE - GgCO₂eq
sem Mudança do Uso da Terra e Florestas 2005**



Cooperation and partnerships

- * **Cooperation among different institutions in the country;**
- * **Exchange of knowledge between countries that did not complete their NC - explore challenges and opportunities, from those countries experiences help to understand the context, magnitude and importance of the NC;**
- * **Other developing countries like Brazil, Cuba, Namibia, Mozambique in terms of process, lessons, training, steps, methodology.**

Stockholder Involvement

- * Frequent dialog with different institutions in terms of data acquisition and management;
- * Involvement of institutions according to the level of expertise and experience;
- * Diversification in terms of Government institutions, civil society, private sector.

Training Opportunities Lessons and Challenges

- * Received training outside of the country;
- * In-country support called in to provide capacity for Angolans;
- * More responsibility and ownership of the Process;
- * New areas of improvement;
- * On job trading provide better and efficient results;
- * Involvement of more than one person;
- * On the other and getting proper information and appropriate people was always a challenge;
- * Language barriers.

Conclusion

- * The initial national communication was a good experience for Angola in terms of one of the steps in the implementation of the Convention;
- * Allowed us to understand the need of integration of climate change into different institutions;
- * Contributed a lot to improve the human capacity to undertake the NC process;
- * The involvement of different institutions in the NC process is a key element to obtain good and credible results within the process of reporting.

Conclusion

- * Training is a key element, to maximize its opportunities, it is good to involve more than one person in the training sessions;
- * NC is a learning process;
- * To gain the ability to do more and better there is a need for engagement and commitment; and time allocation for people involved different components of the NC.



Thank you