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**LAUNCH OF THE COMMODITIES AND DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2019:
COMMODITY DEPENDENCE, CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE PARIS AGREEMENT**

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Adaptation to climate change in CDDCs: The experience of Angola

By

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The views expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of UNCTAD.

**STATEMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA ON THE UNCTAD
ROUNDTABLE ON COMMODITIES DEPENDENCY**

Thanks,

I Thank the UNCTAD for inviting me to this Forum....

Colleagues,

This discussion will certainly give us the opportunity to look, with a closer lens, into the current challenges that developing countries, particularly those considered LDC, face when dealing with the issue of Climate Change and Commodities Dependency. We will look into these countries' realities and capacity to commit to the Internationally Agreed Goals and Targets, including Agenda 2030 for sustainable development not only at national but also at regional and international levels.

Colleagues

That is the real challenge! Needless to say that the LDC's dependency on commodities, combined with the current uncertainty of the international trade markets and given the unknown impact of climate change, makes for the perfect recipe for any LDC failure.

Having that in mind, the Angolan Government will adopt a Plan of Action to meet the needs for implementing the sustainable development goals which fall into the framework of climate change. Angola as a Commodity-Dependent Least Developed Country, has contributed modestly to greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) since its economy relies mainly on oil export, which accounts for about a third of GDP and representing over 95 per cent of the country's exports. The oil sector is also the main destination of foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows to Angola, **clearly a Dutch Disease Phenomenon victim.**

For that reason, Angola's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) encompasses for Mitigation purposes both unconditional and conditional measures for the reduction of GHG. The country is committed to stabilize its emissions, and contribute to climate change mitigation by 2030, targeting particularly the following sectors: i)Power generation from renewable sources; and ii)Reforestation.

Given to its extreme vulnerability to Climate Change impacts in some key economic sectors, Angola's INDC also includes priority Adaptation actions that will enable the strengthening of the resilience of the country towards the attainment of the Long Term Strategy for Development of Angola (2025).

Colleagues

Angola acknowledges that climate change adaptation requires unconditional as well as conditional actions in order to reduce the vulnerability of communities against the expected Climate Change impacts.

As we speak, The Southern Africa region is going through the severest drought in decades. This natural disaster began in late October 2018, and is negatively affecting food security in the region. As of mid-August 2019, the drought has been classified as a level 2 Red-Class event by the Global Disaster Alert and Coordination.

In Angola, the current drought is impacting the southern provinces of Cunene, Huila, Namibe and Cuando Cubango and has caused the loss of livestock, has diminished the availability of water and grass, and has affected the movement of cattle. It is estimated that **1.2 million people are affected by drought in Angola**.

In order to mitigate this natural disaster, the Government has approved an Emergency Program to deal with the consequences of the drought and in long run create resilience capabilities to face future natural disasters. The Emergency Program also includes the distribution of humanitarian assistance like food and water, water containers, water tanker trucks, opening of wells, to alleviate the suffering of the affected people.

Colleagues

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the United Nations and other relevant Partners for working with the Government in the process of mobilizing USD 465 million for the implementation of projects, designed to mitigate the effects of the drought. These funds will enhance the Government emergency program to prevent more losses of human lives and cattle in those areas affected by the drought, and more importantly prepare resilience capacity for the future.

Thank You.