

ANGOLA

UN COUNTRY RESULTS REPORT 2023



UNITED NATIONS
ANGOLA





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Foreword



Zahira Virani
UN Resident Coordinator



On behalf of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Angola, I am pleased to present the 2023 UN country results report of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Angola (UNSDCF) 2020- 2023. This report reflects our strong commitment and collective efforts in supporting the Government of Angola to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

2023 was the last year of implementation of the UNSDCF 2020-2023 and closes the programmatic cycle of four years. During that programmatic cycle, we made the necessary adjustments informed by monitoring and evaluation processes, including lessons learned, which enable to better direct our interventions in the Strategic Priority Areas of i. Economic and Social Transformation; ii. Adolescents, Youth and Women Empowerment; iii. Environment and Resilience of Vulnerable Populations; and iv. Democracy and Stability.

The journey has not been an easy one, nevertheless as the UN Resident Coordinator in Angola, I am proud to share with you this report, which shows our contributions to the countries' priorities. I invite you to go through this report, not only to celebrate accomplishments and milestones attained on our path to sustainable development, but to acknowledge the challenges faced throughout 2023.

The UN System, composed of 22 entities, among physically and not physically present agencies, funds and programmes, worked hand in hand with other

development partners and the Government to improve the lives of the people of Angola, therefore spared no efforts in delivering on the four outcome areas.

Despite the existing challenges, the UN partners contributed to areas, not limited to education, health, women's empowerment, youth employment, policy formulation, social protection measures, climate resilience, as well as food and agriculture. The UN support to the Angolan people has remained unwavering.

During the year in reference, the UN system, together with Government, developed and signed the new UNSDCF 2024-2028. The document comprises four Strategic Priority Areas, namely: i. People-Human Capital Development, ii. Peace-Democratic governance and human rights, iii. Prosperity- Economic diversification and sustainable food systems, and iv. Planet-Climate resilience and sustainable natural resources, which is aimed at contributing to strengthening Government's efforts to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

On behalf of the UN team in the country, I express my appreciation to the Government of Angola and all our development partners, without whom the UN system would not be able to meaningfully carry out our mandate to ensure sustainable, equitable, inclusive growth, leaving no Angolan behind.

UN Country Team Angola



Partners of the UN development system in Angola

-  The African Development Bank (AfDB)
-  Centre for Disease Control (CDC)
-  Delegation of the European Union (EU)
-  European Investment Bank (EIB)
-  Embassy of Brazil
-  Embassy of the Kingdom of Spain
-  Embassy of the People's Republic of China
-  Embassy of Turkey
-  Embassy of the United Kingdom
-  Embassy of the Republic of France
-  Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia
-  Embassy of the United States of America
-  French Development Agency (FDA)
-  Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance
-  Global Fund (GF)
-  International Monetary Fund (IMF)
-  Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
-  Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (MOFA)
-  Royal Norwegian Embassy
-  United States International Development Agency (USAID)
-  The World Bank

Other development partners

Chapter

1

Key developments within the country and the regional context

In 2023 Angola launched its long-term strategy, “Angola 2050,” and the National Development Plan 2023-2027, emphasizing the centrality of people and sustainability in the country’s development vision. The long-term strategy calls for accelerating reforms, promoting inclusive socio-economic transformation towards diversification, empowering youth and women through better access to quality social services in order to reap a demographic dividend in the future.

Despite these aspirations, Angola faced significant economic headwinds in 2023. Lower-than-expected oil production, coupled with the partial lifting of oil subsidies, led to a downturn in the macroeconomic outlook. Real GDP

growth projections were revised downward below one per cent for 2023 and three per cent in 2024, with the national budget allocating a substantial portion of resources to debt service. Inflation surged to 20 percent annually by the end of 2023, accompanied by a sharp devaluation of the local currency and concerns about debt sustainability. Economic diversification efforts are not yielding yet the desired results, and FDI in non-oil sectors remains still remains very low, while expecting to reap the results of the national efforts on improving the business environment and combating corruption. Of note, Angola withdrew its membership from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in December, citing diverging national interests.



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In this deteriorated macroeconomic context, unemployment rates soared back to nearly 32 percent, especially among youth (almost 60 percent), and with high informality rates particularly among women (almost 90%), exacerbating social and economic challenges. Investments in education and skills development need to address the persistent gender inequality starting from primary school, gradually widening to secondary and tertiary education, including technical and vocational training, and especially affecting rural areas, where basic school infrastructure and cultural norms represent significant obstacles to girls' education.

In the health sector, Angola has made some progress, particularly in terms of reducing child mortality rates. However, access to primary health care remains limited and constrained by the socioeconomic determinants of health, which particularly affects vulnerable populations. Malaria continues to be one of the leading causes of mortality in Angola, one of the most-affected countries in the world.

As a result of latest developments, Angola faced obstacles to meeting graduation criteria from its LDC status, with declining Gross National Income per capita and minimal improvements in human assets and economic vulnerability indices, in line with its stagnant HDI of recent years. In December 2023, a General Assembly resolution deferred Angola's graduation from the list of least developed countries (LDCs), underscoring ongoing developmental challenges.

Amid these socio-economic pressures, Angola's governance indicators showed mixed results. While progress was made in improving access to justice and increasing women's political participation, concerns persisted regarding corruption, press freedom, and political rights. The country's rankings in various governance and transparency indices reflected these challenges. According to the 2022 Ibrahim Index for African Governance, Angola scored lower than the African average and the average for countries in the Southern African Development Community, (41.5 Angola, 48.9 African average and 53.9 SADC) raking 40th out of 54 countries for 2021. The Transparency International Corruption Perception Index

for 2023 indicated that Angola stagnated at 33 points since 2022 ending an upward trend since 2018. The 2023 World Press Freedom Index indicated that Angola fell from the 99th position in 2022 to 125th. The 2023 Freedom House Index, which ranks access to political rights and civil liberties, also captured a downward trend; Angola's score fell from 30 to 28 (out of 100).

Internationally, Angola continued to assert its role as a regional leader, assuming chairmanship positions in organizations such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and playing a mediation role in conflict resolution efforts, notably related to eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The southern region of Angola experienced severe food insecurity due to consecutive drought cycles, exacerbating household vulnerabilities. International humanitarian organizations highlighted Angola's plight as the first among the top-ten forgotten humanitarian crises that received the least media attention in 2024, underscoring the urgency of addressing food insecurity and climate-related vulnerabilities.



Climate change emerged as a pressing concern, with recurring drought cycles and coastal erosion posing significant risks to food security, livelihoods, and infrastructure. Angola ratified the Paris Agreement, developed a National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy, and invested in renewable energy initiatives. However, challenges persisted, including reliance on combustible firewood in rural areas and deforestation contributing to carbon emissions.

In response to the multifaceted challenges, Angola outlined a strategic vision focused on economic diversification, human capital development, and climate resilience. The "Angola 2050" long-term strategy and the National Development Plan 2023-2027 prioritize governance reforms, gender empowerment, and access to quality socio-economic services. Plans such as Planagrão, Planapecuaria, and Planapescas aimed to bolster food security and agricultural development, signaling a shift away from oil-driven growth. The global decarbonisation agenda, depletion of oil fields, and increasing youth population entering the workforce make diversification even more urgent.

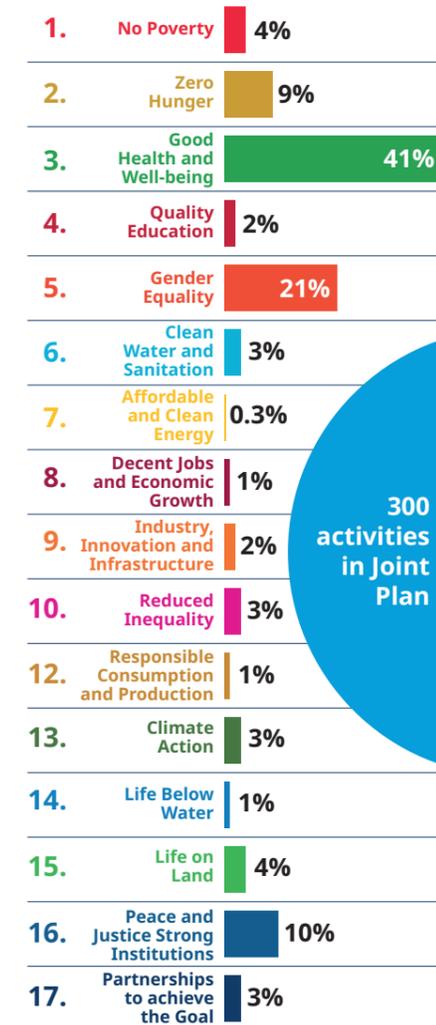
In summary, Angola faced significant challenges in 2023, characterized by economic volatility, social vulnerabilities, and environmental risks. Despite these hurdles, the country articulated a vision for sustainable development, underpinned by economic diversification, governance reforms, and climate resilience. The path ahead requires concerted efforts to address systemic challenges and unlock the potential for inclusive and sustainable development in Angola.

Chapter 2

UN development system support to national development priorities through the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

Overview of Cooperation Framework-priority areas

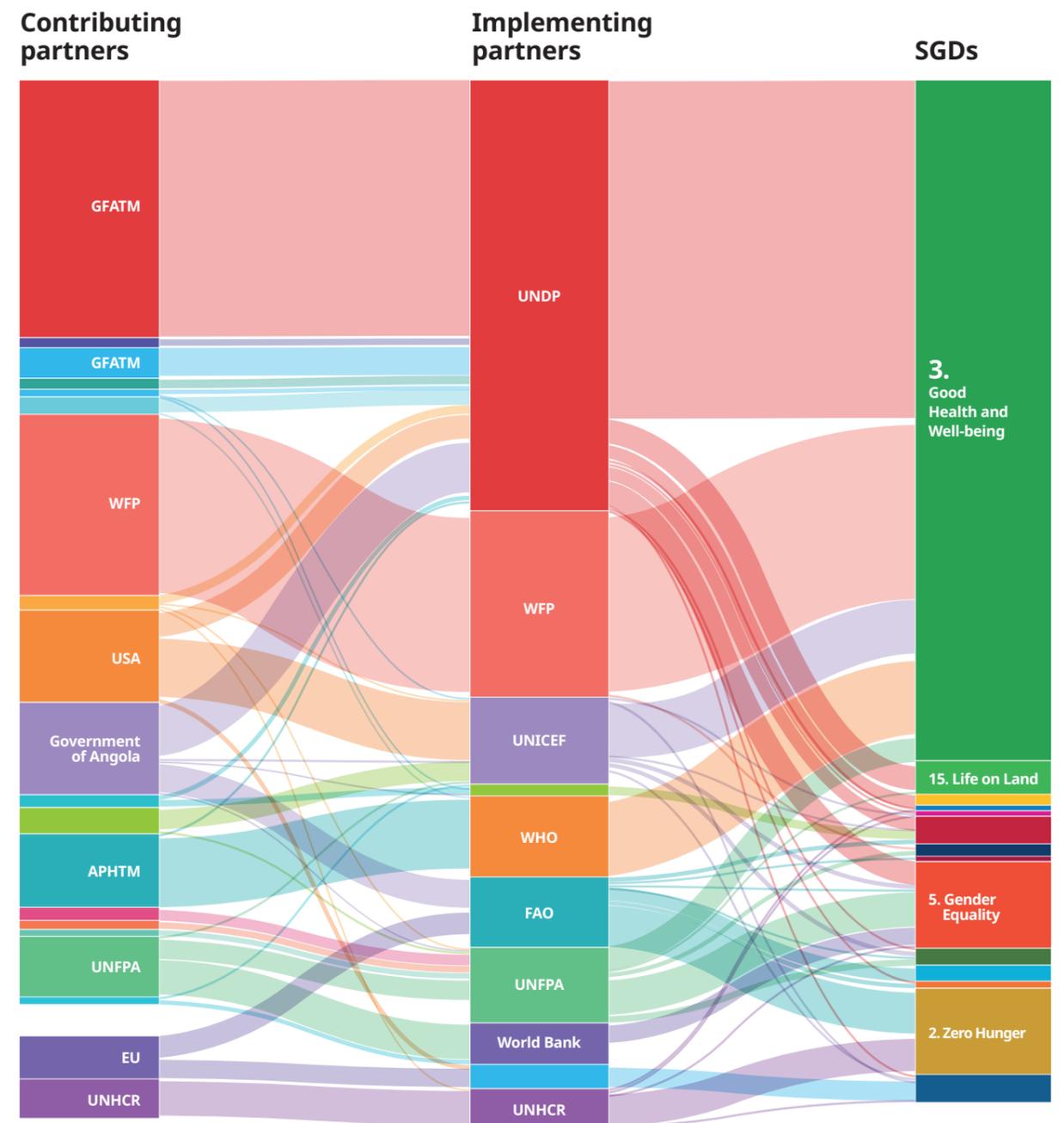
Activities in the Joint Workplan by SDG



Leveraging UN investments to advance the Sustainable Development Goals in Angola

This graphic shows how UN funding is contributing to the work of different agencies and partners to advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The width of the lines represents the relative amount of resources being contributed.

Top 20 contributors.

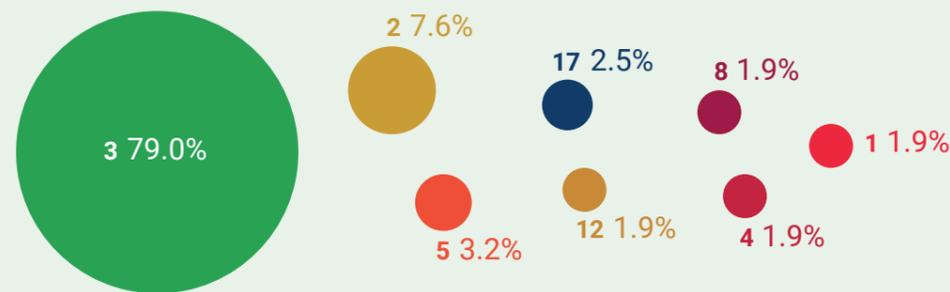


2.1 Cooperation Framework priorities, outcomes and outputs

I. Economic and social transformation



Programing Activities in Joint Workplan by SDG



Funding Available resources \$55.7 million



Health

The UN and key development partners supported the Ministry of Health to strengthen Angola's immunisation programme through a massive vaccination campaign. As of 30 October 2023, at least 80 per cent of children under the age of one year, in 60 out of 164 Angolan municipalities (36.5 per cent) were vaccinated with three doses of the DTP vaccine. A total of 933,450 children received a first dose of the DTP vaccine (84.6 per cent), and 757,618 children under one year of age received a third dose of the DTP vaccine (66.8 per cent). In addition, a total of 83,195 zero-dose children aged 12-59 months received their first dose of the DTP vaccine.

The UN system supported the Government of Angola to conduct two rounds of polio immunisation, integrating Vitamin A supplementation (VAS). The second polio campaign had a coverage rate of 112 per cent (6,093,290 children) and the integrated VAS reached 4,087,018 children (75 per cent) in all provinces.

For the first time ever, evidence on zero-dose children was generated through the polio campaign itself, with a total of 45,092 zero-dose

children aged 12- 59 months from nine provinces successfully mapped. This exercise helped raise the significance of zero-dose children at the provincial and municipal levels and demonstrated the feasibility of engaging health authorities and community leaders in generating local data for decision-making.

The Government of Angola developed a costed community health policy, which includes integrated community case management of childhood illnesses and nutrition, and a community digital health roadmap to boost its immunisation program. The UN supported the Government of Angola with advocacy for increased funding for immunisation and primary health care (PHC) through continued follow up on the Luanda Declaration on Immunisation and PHC. UN technical support to develop the Zero Dose plan secured funding from various sources including Gavi and the Government of Korea. Leveraging Gavi funding and due to UN facilitating extensive outreach vaccination campaigns across provinces, significant progress was made in vaccinating zero-dose children. Additionally, innovative approaches were implemented including: zero- dose mapping were pioneered during polio campaigns;



routine immunisation monitoring tools were adapted; and essential equipment was procured, including 280 solar direct refrigerators to address cold chain challenges in hard-to-reach areas, ensuring the success and sustainability of immunisation efforts.

The Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative in Angola was reinvigorated, through health staff training. This initiative promotes breastfeeding and improves key practices from the initial prenatal consultation through to the newborn's birth and beyond, protecting children in their early years with impacts that last a lifetime. A total of 120 health staff acquired new skills in the national protocol for management of childhood illness, and 30 acquired skills in the use of the health management and information system platform (DHIS2). The number of children aged 0-59 months adequately treated in health facilities increased, and the data reporting and completeness rate of maternal and child health, immunisation and nutrition in 566 health facilities increased from 70 per cent in 2022 to 82.5 per cent in 2023.

In 2023, the Global Fund (GF) allocation for GC7 implementation period 2024-2027 (HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria) reached US\$126 million. This represents a 53 per cent increase, the largest in the Global Fund Middle East and Africa region. In addition to the GC6 (HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria) grant in the amount of US\$82 million, a US\$22.6 million award was also made by the GF, through its C19 RM mechanism with an additional amount approved to the award in November 2023 in the amount of US\$1.8 million (sample transportation and waste management). This brought forward a total amount of US\$24.6 million to support the national COVID-19 response for the 2021-2024 period. Therefore, by June 2024 a total of US\$231 million will have been approved for Angola, including the new allocation.

Angola is one of the few remaining countries in Africa that has not yet implemented regular Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccination to protect its population from cervical cancer.

After more than three years of negotiation and coordination, the Health Resilience Project (HRP) started in January 2023. A partnership between the Government of Angola, the European Investment Bank and UN, the HRP has US\$55 million over two years to address public health actions identified within government health systems to benefit people in need

Through the HRP, priority activities include focussing on the rights of women and young girls to access reproductive and maternal health services as well as preventive health interventions, health commodities, and health technology and innovation. As such, the UN will support the introduction of HPV vaccination in the country with technical and financial support. The target is to help with the purchase, distribution, and administration of four million doses of vaccines, protecting 2.1 million young Angolan girls.

Coordination meetings with other partners have been important in placing this multi-institutional initiative in the country's public health ecosystem. The European Investment Bank (EIB) and UN joint mission supported national health priorities, the work plan and budget modalities, and EIB funds were finally released to the country in December 2023.

In addition, a series of technical and strategic meetings were conducted with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Finance, and partners that operate in the country including UN, European Union, World Bank, Global Fund, Gavi, USAID, and JICA. Those meetings allowed the HRP to harmonise health activities and obtain synchrony and complementarity in the supportive actions of the counterpart machinery (MINSA, MINFIN and other government agencies). Finally, the UN was able to support the launch and continuity of the HRP Steering Committee sessions in 2023, which have been successful in integrating government authorities and partners involved in HRP management and implementation.



933,450

Children who received a first dose of the DTP vaccine



6,093,290

Children covered in 2nd polio campaign



4,087,018

Children administered with Vitamin A supplementation



102,561

Pregnant women who knew their HIV status

HIV prevention and treatment

A total of 102,561 pregnant women who knew their HIV status (PMTCT-1), and 1,364 HIV positive pregnant women, received treatment for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT-2.1). A total of 47,330 out of school adolescent girls and young women aged 10 – 24 years old were offered HIV prevention services, using youth leadership, empowerment, and life-skills-based outreach strategies (YP-1b). A total of 6,797 Female Sex Workers received a package of HIV prevention services, which includes response strategies for gender-based violence. A total of 1,970 men who have sex with other men were provided with HIV prevention services.

TB treatment

A total of 8,295 cases of all forms of TB were notified. 6,001 TB cases were successfully treated. Of the 311 cases of drug-resistant TB were notified (the target was 306). 301 cases of drug-resistant TB started treatment (the target was 306). Regarding the TB/HIV co-infection indicators, 7,433 TB patients have their HIV status documented (the target was 7,835) and 347 (99.4 per cent) co-infected patients were on ART and TB treatment during the reporting period.

Malaria prevention and treatment

A total of 1,446,478 (94 per cent) of suspected malaria cases received a parasitological test at public sector health facilities (the target was 100 per cent). A total of 15,620 (99 per cent) suspected malaria cases received a parasitological test in the community, which resulted in 607,676 (89 per cent) confirmed malaria cases receiving a first-line antimalarial treatment in a public health facility (the target was 96 per cent). A total of 5,588 (81 per cent) confirmed malaria cases received a first-line antimalarial treatment in the community (the target was 100 per cent). By 30 June 2023, US\$63,955,008 of the US\$80,055,058 approved budget had been delivered (80 per cent).

The UN purchased 1 million vials of the contraceptive Sayana, which will support nearly 250,000 Angolan couples from unplanned pregnancy. This support was delivered through the Global Reproductive Health Supplies Programme.

Nutrition

The Government of Angola procured essential nutrition supplies valued at almost US\$1,000,000. A total of 610,619 children aged 6-59 months were screened for wasting and 72,899 with severe acute malnutrition were admitted to a treatment programme. Through engagement with local communities, 89,134 caregivers were reached with counselling on maternal, infant and young child nutrition. Furthermore, a total of 508 health staff were trained on the national protocol for the integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM), which helped strengthen capacity of healthcare facilities in IMAM.

In collaboration with the MINSA, the UN scaled up its targeted supplementary feeding and integrated nutrition programme, reaching around 135,000 children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and their families with treatment for moderate acute malnutrition and commodity vouchers. Nutrition was also integrated into all WFP's activities to address the underlying causes of malnutrition and improve access to, and consumption of, healthy and nutritious diets.

A total of 9,390 primary-aged children and their families were provided with nutrition-sensitive school meals and take-home rations during the lean season. Support was provided to the emergency school feeding programme in Huíla province to keep children in school and improve learning outcomes, providing a critical safety net for vulnerable populations. In the targeted schools, the programme contributed to retention rates of 94 per cent and a 28 per cent increase in enrolment. WFP sourced 30 per cent of the food for the preparation of meals from local farmer associations, which helped boost agricultural production and stimulate the local economy.

The UN strengthened the capacity in nutrition, school feeding and vulnerability assessment and analysis. In line with national development priorities, the UN contributed to the development of food security policies and strategies, assisted



in the establishment of provincial food security coordination mechanisms, trained government staff, and facilitated South-South Cooperation with Brazil to support the establishment of a sustainable, nationally-owned home-grown school feeding programme in Angola.

Under the refugee response, the UN continued to provide unconditional food assistance to around 7,200 refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo residing in the Lóvuá refugeesettlement. Although the number of

refugees living in the settlement has decreased significantly since the start of the violent conflict in the greater Kasai region in 2017, the majority continue to rely solely on food assistance from WFP to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. Livelihood support activities for 770 people (83 per cent refugees and 17 per cent from host communities), were implemented to decrease refugees' dependency on food assistance, enhance self-reliance, and promote social cohesion resilience to shocks.

Social protection

The impact assessment of Angola's first cash transfer program, Valor Criança was published. It provided substantive evidence of the positive results and benefits of cash transfers for children zero to five years of age, contributing to the advocacy for the institutionalisation of the nationwide cash transfer programme valued at US\$420 million. The Government's commitment to the continuation of cash transfers for children, was made through its National Development Plan 2023-2027.

Through a South-South Cooperation study mission to Mozambique, Angola renewed its commitment to review the Social Protection Law and to secure a functioning multi-sectoral coordination mechanism at the national level to continue to support convergent and integrated social service delivery.

Considering that social protection remains a strategic priority for the Government to achieve its development priorities, the UN conducted a scoping study focused on strengthening the shock-responsive social protection system in Angola. Building on expertise at the global, regional, and national levels, the study aims to provide insights on the key challenges and opportunities to address multidimensional vulnerability and identify which elements of programming could effectively contribute to strengthening national systems towards more adaptable, shock-responsive, food and nutrition-sensitive and inclusive social protection. The study will be finalized in 2024 and discussed with key stakeholders and partners. Its contributions will strengthen the Government of Angola's efforts to improve the relevance of the national social protection system to address the population's recurring vulnerability through core social assistance and protection from predictable and unpredictable shocks and stressors.

Strengthening Institutional capacity: Data

Technical and financial support was provided to the Ministry of Economy and Planning, the Ministry of Finance, and the National Statistics Institute (INE) to develop and establish the iSDG model. The model enables comprehensive understanding of the Stella® Architect software, enhances skills for modifying the iSDG Angola, and increases knowledge about configuring iSDG Angola for scenario simulations. The competencies acquired will lead to better understanding and use of the iSDG model to analyse and develop national policies, aimed at achieving the SDGs. Comprehensive national data were gathered to ensure that the iSDG model's simulations were relevant, realistic, and valuable for decision-makers. The strength of the iSDG model's simulations heavily depends on the quality of data input into the system. Comprehensive data collection at the national level was analysed to provide an accurate snapshot of the country's current status concerning each SDG. The data includes a range of diverse information from economic performance to education and environment levels and health statistics and serves as the baseline for the iSDG model's simulations for the country.

UN support to the Angolan Institute for Small and Medium Enterprises (INAPEM) regarding the formalisation process for informal microentrepreneurs has led to boosted operational capacities, the creation of 1,414 new microenterprises, establishment of four digital PREI shops in Luanda for online registration, and formalisation of informal operators in local markets.

The UN in partnership with the INE published a study on the status of the informal economy in Luanda. The study reveals gender related inequalities within the informal economy and recommends greater institutional coordination, integration of gender equality principles, and creation of incentives for formalised microentrepreneurs be addressed by the Ministry of Economy and Planning in the new policy and programme on the formalisation process. As part of implementation of the Future of Work



(FoW) portfolio, the UN in collaboration with the Provincial Government of Benguela and Huila, is piloting a digital inclusion, future skills and entrepreneurship training program, tailor-made for youth and especially young women in rural areas, and/or connected to the agriculture/food systems value chain. By January 2024, 20 trainees were on track to complete the train the trainer program.

Technical assistance was provided to the INE to include an Early Childhood Development Index Module and two internationally accepted modules on disability (Washington Group Short Set on Functioning and Child Functioning Module) in the Demographic and Health Survey, which is

expected to be conducted mid-2024. This will allow for an in-depth understanding of the prevalence of disabilities in Angola and will enable the country to measure SDG Indicator 4.2.1. Technical support to the INE included the drafting of the 2024 Census questionnaire, which led to the inclusion of key questions related to WASH, social protection, albinism, child protection and disabilities.

Technical support was provided to the Agency for Private Investment and Promotion of Exports of Angola to develop the SDG Investor Map. This has led to an in-depth analysis of key sectors and subsectors for sustainable investment, aligning with both economic viability

and social impact. The sectors identified include food and beverage; healthcare; renewable resources and alternative energy; infrastructure; financial sector; and services (tourism). Each offer unique investment opportunities. More than 30 institutions including business associations, investors, firms, community service organisations (CSOs) and institutions of higher education were consulted to explore the existing potential for alignment between capital investments and SDGs.

Under the initiative for developing member country's National Agricultural Statistics Development Strategy 2022-2025, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, within the Global



Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics (GSARS), updated the country's National Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Rural Statistics (SPARS). The SPARS assesses the current configuration of the national agricultural statistics system, priority actions and respective strategic plan. Extensive UN support was provided to the INE, to update food product prices using FAO's Food Product Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool (FPMA). This has enabled Angola to conduct monthly analysis on the variation in average national food product prices across different markets. Eight national statistics officers from the Agricultural and Fisheries Statistics division were trained in price statistics development using the FAO Producer Price Index for Agriculture (PPI-A) Methodology.

Technical Assistance was provided to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Agrarian Development Institute, the Ministry of Social Action and Women Affairs, and the Ministry of Maritime Resources and Fishery to improve agrifood system public policies. The national capacity of those in-

stitutions was strengthened to ensure policy development on social inclusion, poverty reduction and income generation for small farmers. As a result, four project and programme initiatives were developed: i) Rural Extension Development Programme (PEDR II) and Family Farming Policy; ii) Blue Economy Investment Platform "Blue Invest Platform"; iii) Socio-Inclusive Production; and iv) Fish Processing Farms Programme "Escomar".

The UN provided technical assistance and facilitated the participation of the Angolan delegation in FAO's Hand in Hand Investment Forum, which took place in Rome, Italy in September 2023. The Angolan delegation comprised the Secretary of State for the Economy, the Secretary of State for Agriculture and Livestock, the Secretary of State for Industry, and the Secretary of State for Fisheries and Marine Resources, who presented the country's Poultry and Grain investment plans, aimed at attracting foreign investment for the three National Strategic Plans (Planagrão, Planapescaria and the Planapescas). The Angola

showroom provided the Government's vision for reducing imports, promoting domestic production and investment opportunities, both domestic and foreign. It also highlighted Angola's potential in agricultural production.

Through the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Angola joined the One Country, One Priority Product global initiative, seeking to facilitate the development of sustainable and inclusive value chains for agricultural products, particularly in the family farming sector. The cassava value chain was chosen as a priority product. Within this framework, at the request of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, a Strategy Cassava Value-chain Industrialization and Marketing Programme was developed, focusing on four strategic pillars: (i) stimulating and incubating small operators in the cassava processing sector, (ii) replacing wheat and malt imports: semi-industrial cassava flour for the bread and beer industry; (iii) establishing a tapioca starch factory; and (iv) creating support structures.

The UN supported the Food Security Department (DSA) in the development of the National Food Security and Nutrition Information System (SINSAN) under the Strengthening Food and Nutrition Resilience and Security in Angola (FRESAN) project, funded by the European Union. The UN also provided technical support to the Agrarian Development Institute (IDA), developing a food and agriculture input price data collection system. The UN trained 34 officials from IDA in Huambo province on price data collection, the use of tablets and the management of the price database. The price data collection system will provide data to SINSAN for food security trend analysis and inform the design of agriculture programmes.

The UN and partners provided technical support and capacity development to the MINSA to strengthen local governance, leadership and management of the National Nutrition Programme. A scoping study focused on how to strengthen national systems that can be more adaptable, shock-responsive, food and nutrition-sensitive and inclusive was conducted.

Fostering employment

The UN implemented a portfolio approach for dynamic management of Future of Work (FoW). This enhanced coordination, proposal design, and systemic thinking. Three strategic experimental options were launched, including a pilot program focusing on future skills and digital inclusion in rural areas for 20 young participants, with a 50 per cent representation of females. The digital inclusion aspect aimed at providing basic digital skills, tools for digital business, and e-commerce solutions to young people, particularly girls in peri-urban and rural regions, enhancing their operational abilities. A coordination platform was established, forming a working group to address youth unemployment. A monitoring, evaluation, and learning roadmap was introduced, engaging external partners. The portfolio, utilising existing funds and Accelerator Lab resources, shows potential for expansion through alternative funding sources. Ongoing dialogue with potential donors like AfDB, BADEA, World Bank, and EU is in progress. The Deep Demonstration program, guided by the Strategic Innovation Unit, facilitated a collective learning innovation network, contributing to tool and approach design.

In partnership with the Government, the UN provided resources to create two sewing rooms equipped with 15 semi-industrial machines in the provinces of Luanda and Lunda Sul, for training in entrepreneurship and menstrual health management for adolescents and young women. A total of 65 adolescents and young women acquired cutting and sewing skills, which will enable them to become self-employed. They have also become more aware of their bodies, how to make informed decisions about their sexual, reproductive and menstrual health.

A Joint Meeting of Ministers of Health and those responsible for HIV/AIDS in the SADC region was held in Luanda, where one of the panels served to launch the 2nd SADC Results Framework on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), under the responsibility of UN-FPA.



Capacity strengthening

Technical assistance was provided to the Ministry of Economy and Planning to support its AgroPRODESI initiative. The assistance strengthened the capacity of key players in the agri-food system and agribusiness eco-system in five main areas: i) value chain development; ii) capacity building with agriculture cooperative managers iii) capacity building and business plan development with business development service providers iv) youth and women's agribusiness mentoring; and v) academic extension on good practices in agriculture. In total, 521 cooperative managers and 24 public technical producers support services (IDA & INAPEM) were trained on fundamental principles of agricultural cooperatives management using FAO's My.Coop (My Cooperative) methodology, aimed at improving the capacity of cooperatives' financial management and market access. To facilitate access to credit for agricultural cooperatives under the Credit Support Programme, 56 service providers, INAPEM scholarship trainers and banking institution

technicians were trained with the "Rural Invest" Business Plan Development tool, promoted by the FAO Investment Centre.

The UN strengthened the capacity in nutrition, school feeding and vulnerability assessment and analysis. In line with national development priorities, contributed to the development of food security policies and strategies, assisted in the establishment of provincial food security coordination mechanisms, and trained government staff and facilitated South-South Cooperation with Brazil to support the establishment of a sustainable, nationally owned home-grown school feeding programme in Angola.

The Government's capacity for food and nutrition security was strengthened in line with the second National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (ENSAN-II). In collaboration with the food security department (DSA) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 84 government staff from Cunene and Namibe provinces were



1,041

Re-registered
refugees

Social inclusion of refugees

The country resumed refugee registration in August 2023, focusing on individuals with expired documents. By year-end, Luanda authorities had re-registered 1,041 refugees. Additionally, authorities announced that all asylum seekers processed pre-2015 would be automatically recognised. For cessation declarations, residence permits are now provided to all affected individuals. Documented refugees have access to health care, education, social assistance, and opportunities to establish sustainable livelihoods, aligning with the privileges of Angolan nationals. This reduces the risks of detention, deportation, and exploitation.

Angola played a pivotal role in supporting refugees, asylum seekers, and addressing statelessness by securing a permanent position on the UNHCR ExCom and financially contributing to UNHCR in 2023. The country sent a high-profile 19-member delegation to the Global Refugee Forum (GRF), reaffirming its commitments made in the 2019 GRF.

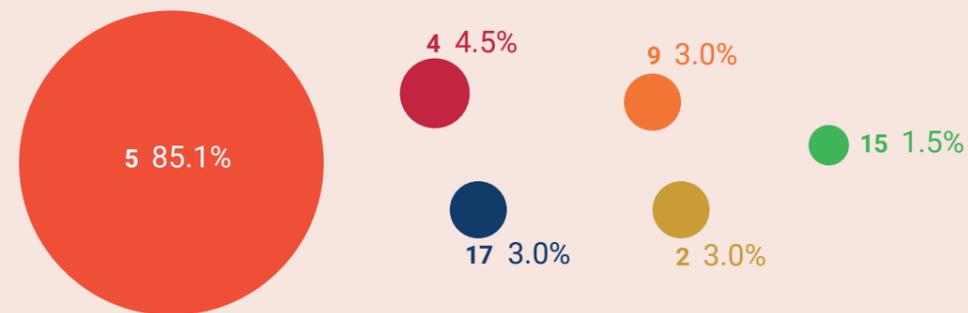
trained and assisted in the set-up of provincial food security working groups (FSWG). These groups are composed of provincial and municipal public officials from the departments of agriculture, health, civil protection, social affairs, education, planning and statistics. The FSWGs will collect data and, with technical assistance from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and UN, analyze and produce assessments on food security trends in the respective provinces to inform decision-making at the local level.

The UN supported the Ministry of Health in fostering an enabling environment for mandatory food fortification in Angola by advocating around pertinent foundational issues such as the establishment of a micronutrient technical group, the development of a national food fortification strategy, and a surveillance system for monitoring micronutrient deficiencies in the country with the involvement of government bodies, the private sector, and international partners.

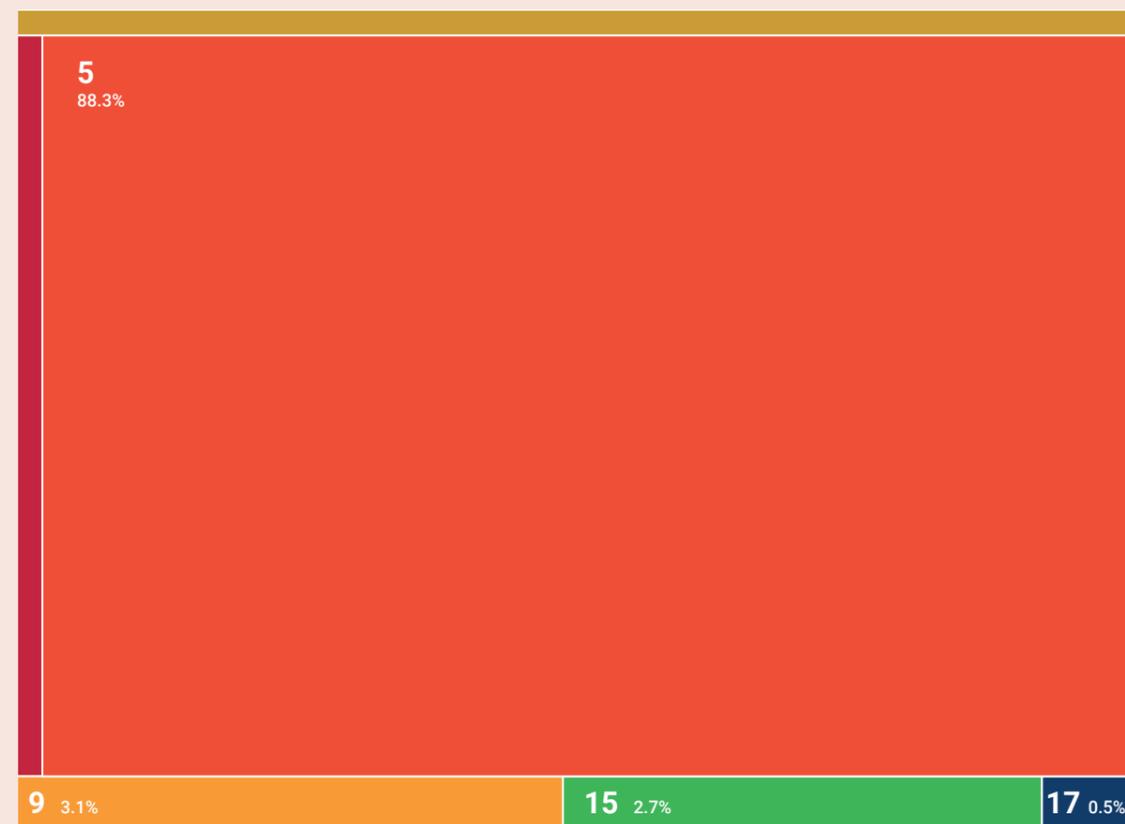
II. Adolescents, youth and women empowerment



Programing Activities in Joint Workplan by SDG



Funding Available resources \$1.8 million



Education

A comprehensive review of the National Framework to Prevent Adolescent Pregnancy in Angola was completed. This provides more programmatic direction and supports the national campaign on teenage pregnancy to enhance demand and access among adolescents for sexual reproductive health information and services. Gender-related interventions were increased and an advocacy group of young mothers was created in Luanda to guide interventions and support the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women's Promotion (MASFAMU) to plan a national conference on violence against women and girls during the 16 Days of Activism.

The UN helped establish the first Local Education Group (LEG) in Angola in February 2023. The LEG plays a key coordination role within the education sector, helping to enhance policy dialogue, mobilise resources, advocate for and influence policy decisions to transform education in Angola. With UN support, a multiplier grant concept note for US\$50 million was endorsed by the LEG and submitted to the Global Partnerships for Education (GPE). Funding from the GPE System Capacity Grant was received, ensuring technical assistance for sector coordination within the Ministry of Education. Additionally, the LEG completed the enabling factors analysis report that will allow the Government of Angola to benefit from further funding from the Global Partnership.





Under the leadership of the Ministry of Education and with the support of the organisation Teaching at the Right Level Africa (TaRL), UN Angola supported the development of a Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) programme model for remedial education to respond to the learning crisis, which will be piloted in 65 schools reaching approximately 22,000 children. The model was developed through a highly participatory and iterative process involving education stakeholders at the central, province,

municipality and school level, which aims to adapt TaRL methodology to the national context and foster ownership from the onset. To ensure systemic integration, the model leverages existing supervision and monitoring mechanisms and structures. With advocacy efforts supported by a learning exchange mission to Zambia, there is a strong commitment from the Ministry of Education for a gradual scale-up of the FLN programme model nationwide. A total of 50,868 children (27,064 girls) in drought af-

 **22,000**
Children reached by the Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) programme

 **38,533**
Young people Safeguard Young People Programme

 **10,500 girls and 3,000 boys**
reached with key messages on SRH and GBV prevention

ected provinces of southern Angola benefited from continued opportunities for quality learning through ONU's support to distribute learning kits and empower education stakeholders of disaster-prone areas to implement a remedial education methodology.

A gender-lens was integrated across national school regulations, guidelines and student-centred pedagogy documents and WASH programmes in school manuals for teachers and school managers. Additionally, by looking into the allocation of female teachers across the country, the Teachers For All research aims to generate meaningful evidence to address gender inequities in learning outcomes.

The Safeguard Young People Programme (SYP) reached more than 38,533 young people in Angola, providing information and employment skills through community-led behaviour change interventions, empowering adolescents to lead healthy lives, protect themselves from STIs (including HIV), prevent unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortions, early marriage, gender-based violence (GBV), and harmful cultural practices.

A total of 90 Social Mobilizers from youth CSOs were trained on Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH), GBV, STI prevention including HIV and life skills to allow them to empower groups of adolescents and youth. These activists led community benches in five provinces (Luanda, Cunene, Namibe, Huila and Cuando Cubango), including community engagement and peer-to-peer behaviour change activities, reaching 10,265 youth.

A total of 126 teachers in the provinces of Luanda and Namibe were trained on Sexual Education, Menstrual Health and SRH for in-school classes for girls and boys. The teachers reached 6,220 students in 40 schools with inclusive and quality in-school SRH classes.

A total of 10,500 girls and 3,000 boys were reached with key messages on SRH and GBV prevention, including the usage of the SmartCycle® Educational Methodology to improve their knowledge and attitudes about menstruation, early pregnancy and GBV prevention. A total of 4,500 dignity kits were delivered to girls aged 10 to 19, 55 trainers were trained and certified in menstrual health management, and clean delivery kits for safe deliveries and the prevention of sexual infections were distributed in hospital units in Cunene and Namibe. A total of 2,850 internally displaced girls and young women received quality prevention information and were equipped with dignity kits (including two-year reusable sanitary pads) to support them in preserving their rights during menstruation.

Youth participation and engagement of young people (including vulnerable groups such as refugees, persons with disabilities, out-of-school youth, adolescent girls, LGBTQIA+, and others) was strengthened through the organisation of Generation Unlimited youth forums in Luanda, Huila, Benguela and Lunda Norte. A total of 164 young people, including 85 girls, participated and amplified their voices on issues that directly affect their lives such as education, employment, environmental protection and digital connectivity, including gender-related barriers to access and resources.



Capacity strengthening

Within the Programme for the Reconversion of Informal Economy (PREI), led by the Ministry of Economy and Planning, the Government developed the AgriPREI Initiative, to promote the development of skills for the transition from the informal economy to the formal economy for economic operators in agriculture.

An Analysis of the National Agricultural Sector to define the transition path from the informal to formal economy was conducted through the realisation of three provincial workshops on economic formalisation (Benguela, Huíla and Namibe). More than 150 agri-food system players including academic service providers, individual producers, producer associations, cooperatives, public and private institutions, NGOs and civil society, participated in the strategic discussions.

Six Integrated Primary Production Centres “Chitaka” and Small-scale Agro-processing Units “Ochitanda” were established in Luanda and Benguela. An Agro-processing Training Centre was established in the largest informal market in the country “KM 30 Market”. Around 143 young

and female farmers and vendors improved their skills in agro-processing as an agribusiness to reduce post-harvest losses. Six simple, accessible and sustainable agro-processing products were developed: i) jams, jellies and sweets; ii) seasoning pastes; iii) ground seasonings; iv) dried and dehydrated fruit; v) banana and cassava chips; and vi) cereal and dried fruit nutrition bars. These are in the process of acquiring the “Made in Angola” stamp.

A total of 160 smart phones with the KoBoCollect App were provided and more than 160 Peer Educators were trained to support better data collection. The tool will collect data from 60,000 beneficiaries in the provinces covered by the Safeguard Young People Programme (SYP).

The Information Platform on Gender-Based Domestic Violence, was launched. The platform is a digital tool to support domestic violence prevention and victim protection services in Angola to improve the recording and processing of statistical data about domestic violence. The development of the digital platform was supported by UN and is accessible at: www.violenciadomestica.ao.

Building resilience

A training and solar panel installation for water usage and field irrigation were delivered to 11 female-led farming cooperatives and communities representing more than 500 households, which will help empower and build the resilience of rural women and girls in Benguela and Huíla provinces. HIV prevention services were provided to 47,330 adolescent girls and young women as well as 6,797 female sex workers in Benguela and Cuanza Sul provinces.

A total of 740 women acquired new skills in sustainable forest management and charcoal technology. This enhances their abilities to foster meaningful engagement in sustainable charcoal activities and contribute to their economic empowerment.

The first Angolan National Youth Climate Forum, held in Luanda, gathered 550 participants and more than 700 online viewers. The event focused on climate change education and fostered dialogue, including on critical themes such as the gendered impacts of climate change. Participants also provided inputs to the Angolan delegation for their participation in COP28. Youth contributions during the national forum led to the ministries’ commitment to develop an action plan for 2024-2025 to encourage further youth engagement in climate-related issues, empowering young girls and boys to have increased agency to act against climate change.

A total of 208 women (177 refugees and 31 host community) benefited from livelihood activities in Lunda Norte and Luanda. Out of 177 refugee women supported in Luanda and Dundo, 86 young refugees and vulnerable women were trained and supported in vocational skills, enabling them to start their own businesses for self-employment and self-reliance.



Social inclusion of refugees

A Participatory Assessment revealed that GBV, including physical, psychological, sexual, and economic harm, as well as threats, coercion, and manipulation of women and girls in Angola occurs daily. Forcibly displaced populations are further affected due to a lack of documentation and limited access to formal employment and education opportunities. To address gender inequality and mitigate the risk of GBV, the UN implemented monthly sensitisation and information sessions, observed Orange Days, and actively participated in the 16 Days of Activism in the Women’s Center as well as other community centres in Luanda and Dundo.

The campaign focused on various aspects related to GBV, such as its causes, consequences, and prevention, as well as promoting peaceful coexistence, understanding gender roles, masculinity, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and the legal framework surrounding gender-based violence. Emphasis was placed on encouraging meaningful participation of women and girls in decision-making processes.

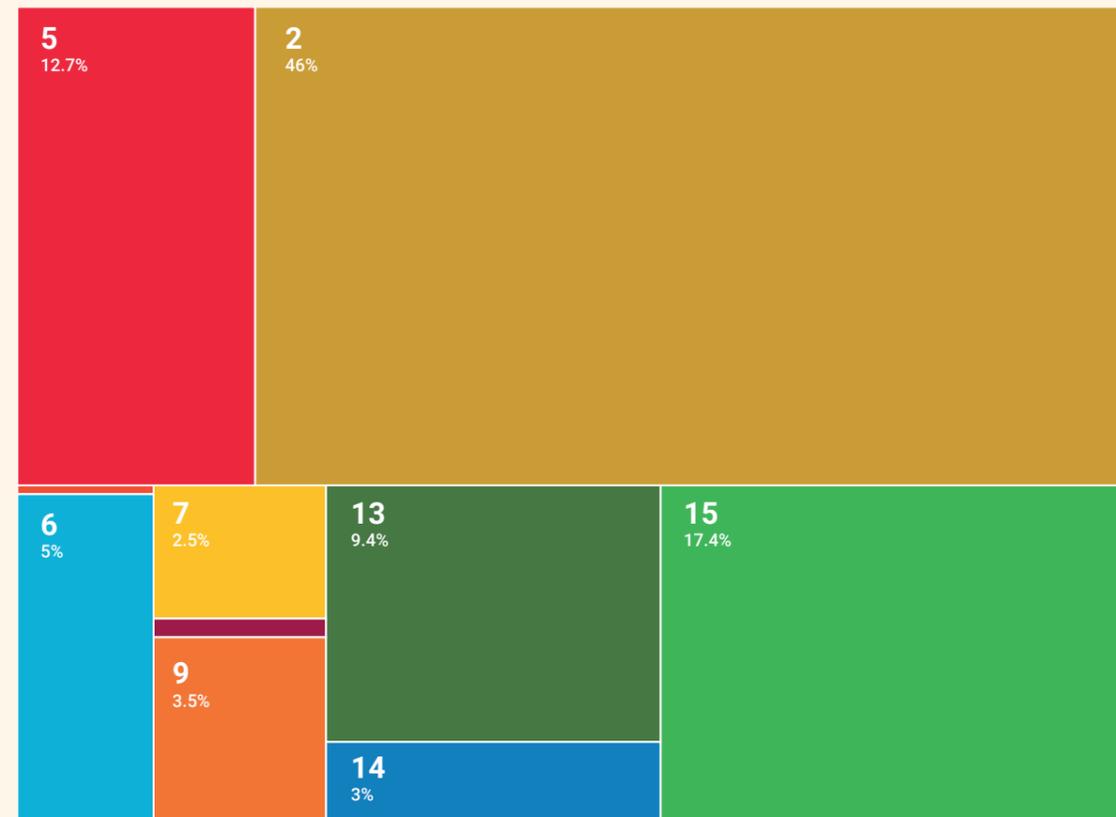
III. Environment and resilience of the vulnerable population



Programing Activities in Joint Workplan by SDG



Funding Available resources \$8 million



Building resilience

A total of 173 Agriculture Extension Services technicians from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's Agrarian Development Institute, and 1124 community farmer field schools facilitators were trained in the provinces of Cuanza Sul and Huila, covering 115 farmer field schools (FFS). Overall, 865 FFSs were implemented, 15 per cent above the initial target. Around 3,450 small farmers were trained, reaching 31,505 direct beneficiaries (51 per cent women and 34 per cent youth). Technical assistance was provided to the International Development Association (IDA) to develop 20 investment plans for FFSs organised in cooperatives (10 in Cuanza Sul and 10 in Huila).

The Government, through its Ministry of Environment, is implementing the Green Climate Fund Readiness Project, which aims to draw up a programme to strengthen institutional information

services in the Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use sector, generating data and evidence for the implementation of the National Climate Change Strategy 2018-2030. Under this initiative, the National Institute for Agrometeorology developed an Agricultural Drought Monitoring Tool "ASIS". Four INAMET technicians gained new skills to administer and ensure the sustainability of the tool's operation. The ASIS tool ensures the integration of timely agricultural drought information by partners involved in managing extreme weather events and climate variability. A National Agricultural Drought Monitoring System has also been established, calibrated at the level of the 164 municipalities, with an analysis period of 10 days and a resolution of one kilometre for maize and bean crops.

Technical assistance was provided to the Ministry of Agriculture to develop local capacities to reverse the negative trends of land degradation





865

Farmer Field Schools Implemented



31,505

Farmers beneficiaries of technical assistance



8,737

Hectares of restored degraded areas



333

Farmers who acquired new skills in sustainable land management

in selected landscapes in the localities of Chipipa, Alto Hama in Huambo Province, and Chongoroi in Benguela Province, combining sustainable and participatory planning approaches. Around 357,200 hectares of experimental landscapes and 8,737 hectares of degraded areas were restored by trained communities with the introduction of environmentally- friendly agriculture practices, such as the use of organic fertilisers and biochar, agroforestry and water resource management, and conversion of exclusive pasture areas to agricultural areas. A report was drawn up on land degradation in the Chongoroi locality in Benguela province, using the LADA methodology with remote sensing and the Atlas of Land Cover and Land Degradation. Two Sustainable Land Management Plans aimed at recovering degraded land and monitoring sustainable land management practices were developed in the localities of Chipipa and Chongoroi, which benefited around 287 farmers.

The Ministry of Environment implemented 95 FFSs focused on increasing the resilience of 2,275 small farmers by developing their capacity in soil diagnosis, management and conservation. Two community seed banks were also installed in the municipalities of Caluquembe and Caconda (Huila), along with

the distribution of inputs such as small animals, poultry, micro- silos and chicken coops construction.

A total of 450 persons (including refugees, asylum seekers and host community) located in Dundo and Luanda, were trained in crop production and provided with startup kits to enable them to start or develop their businesses. Those who benefited from vocational skills were awarded certificates from INEFOP, which is fully recognized by the Government, to enable them to find jobs. These livelihood interventions increased incomes for the targeted population and reduced the gap of unemployment, as many beneficiaries were able to start some income generation in business and farming activities, using environmentally- friendly practices, and increase household food security, thus enabling them to gain self-employment in those livelihood areas.

Nearly 5,010 small farmers were supported through 167 FFSs and 31 organised farmers' groups have been validated and are part of the validation process. Of these FFSs, 85 have received reinforcement funds and 142 have benefited from the delivery of agricultural inputs such as seeds, motorised and solar water pumps, drip irrigation systems, chickens, fruit



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seedlings and various agricultural tools. A total of 505 community leaders (95 per cent% women) were trained as nutrition facilitators able to identify, prevent and treat malnutrition using local and easily accessible products. They were also trained in water treatment methods; infant feeding practices; dietary diversification and the prevention and treatment of diarrhoea and malaria.

The Ministry of Environment Agroecological Zoning Centres mapped six eco-regions of drought-affected provinces in Angola, covering 3.7 million people through the Participatory Survey with agro-ecological approach (SPAA) to define technologies adapted to their socio-productive and environmental context for improved policymaking and interventions.

Climate adaptation

Per its National Forest Monitoring Strategy, the Ministry of Environment conducted an assessment of the national context for implementing the National Forest Monitoring System using the OPEN FORIS tool (data analysis and processing platform linked to land use) with UN support. The assessment involved a legal analysis of the institutional and legal challenges for the establishment of the National Forest Monitoring System and its link to the Greenhouse Gas Inventory, Monitoring and Verification System, and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions for emissions reduction in the forestry sector and the respective Nationally Determined Contributions, including the legal reforms recommendations report.

The Ministry of Environment, under the four agroecological centres (Namibe, Huambo, Cuando Cubango and Cabinda), trained around 333 small farmers (46 per cent women) in sustainable land management and climate change adaptation practices and techniques aimed at the agroecological transition. The trainees acquired knowledge about production planning and management, water use, irrigation and watering techniques, minimum soil preparation techniques for sowing, crop management, soil cover techniques, the production of soil-improving plants and native plants, vertical planting, permanent vegetable gardens, organic fertilisation with biological compost, combating pests with biofertilizers, crop rotation and intercropping.

In an effort to make Angola's agri-food system more resilient and competitive, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry implemented the National Control Plan for Fall Armyworm, in response to the Global Action for Fall Armyworm Control (FAW/ *Spodoptera Fugiperda*). As a result, 111 extension services technicians and 112 community facilitators were trained as trainers in sustainable integrated management and monitoring FAW, using the FAMEWs application in 34 municipalities in the provinces of Huambo, Bié and Malanje. Fifteen farmer Field schools covering 525 small farmers were equipped with standardised pheromone traps to monitor the pest. A total of 450 beneficiaries of the FFS were also trained in FAW invasion risk and chemical control practices, which resulted in reduced agricultural production and income losses for rural families.

The Ministry of Environment established a certification scheme for the sustainable charcoal value-chain and conducted a series of trainings on baseline greenhouse gas emission tools that covered some aspects of measurement, reporting and verification mechanisms. A total of 770 enhanced kilns and 59 briquetting machines were successfully provided to the communities in Cuanza Sul and Huambo provinces. Across these regions, the project endorsed the



adoption of two distinct types of charcoal kilns jointly with sustainable forest management (SFM) practices. These kiln variants, namely "Casamance" and "Terra Melhorada," not only yield superior quality charcoal compared to conventional kilns but also exhibit greater efficiency in terms of charcoal production from the same number of trees while reducing the level of emissions. Trainings in forestry and sustainable charcoal production have reflected on inclusion of women in more activities, such as briquetting production. A total of 1,233 individuals (60 per cent women) participated directly in diverse SFM and charcoal

technology training sessions held at the project's primary sites: Huambo and Cuanza Sul provinces.

The formulation of a National Strategy for Sustainable Charcoal and the development of a white paper on Sustainable Charcoal in Angola was completed, which will support the development of a robust institutional framework and governance sustainability. The Environmental Crime Unit (ECU) was revitalised at all levels (national, provincial, municipal, and local) with provision of equipment (six vehicles, five motorcycles, two boats, and a tractor with

two implements). This will lead to greater operational, information gathering and forensic capabilities addressing Illegal wildlife crimes in Angola, provide a foundation for developing the National Strategy for Law Enforcement against Wildlife Crimes, and support updating selected legislation. The UN is supporting INBC and partner institutions to put together training programme content and an orientation course on criminal investigation, information gathering, and forensic expertise for the ECU. The Project Management Unit is developing national awareness campaigns regarding illegal wildlife crimes in Angola.



Capacity strengthening

Through the EU-funded FRESAN project for rural extension services and small farmers' resilience, 42 Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry technicians (IDA and ISV) (20 per cent women) were trained in FFS methodology implementation, specifically on resilience related topics such as livestock management techniques (including animal health), management of agrosilvopastoral systems, climate-smart agriculture and livestock, sustainable agricultural production, soil conservation and improvement, sustainable native forest management, fundamentals of sustainable beekeeping, agro-processing and conservation of agricultural produce, nutrition-sensitive agriculture and value chains.

A total of 78 community facilitators (15 per cent women) in the provinces of Huíla, Namibe and Cunene received FFS training to better facilitate techniques and support methodology,

as well as on sustainable agriculture, livestock management, nutrition practices and gender empowerment.

More than 2,100 households were surveyed for the Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA) in the provinces of Huíla, Cunene and Namibe, following the skills acquired by five technicians from ISCED Huíla (20 per cent women) and 30 surveyors (27 per cent women) from the INE.

A total of 100 refugees and asylum seekers in the Municipalities of Luanda and Dundo underwent training in business and vocational skills, including tailoring, pastry making, and business management and computer science. They were equipped with startup kits, such as tailoring machines and materials comprising equipment and products, empowering them to initiate or expand their businesses.



Disaster prevention

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) groups in 12 communities were created in the municipalities of Cuvelai, Cahama, Cuanhama and Namacunde, in the disaster-prone province of Cunene. These communities, highly exposed to floods and previously without early warning and response capacities and instruments, are now better prepared and equipped to deal with floods. They are also connected to the SPCB (Civil Protection and Firefighters Services) provincial headquarters in Ondjiva (the provincial capital) by an HF radio system, enabling them to directly communicate with the Civil Protection Provincial Coordination Centre. This two-way communication system is a key element of the early warning and disaster risk management by SPCB in Cunene.

The model of Cunene is being followed in Huíla and Namibe, where DRR groups in another 12 communities are being created. A HF radio

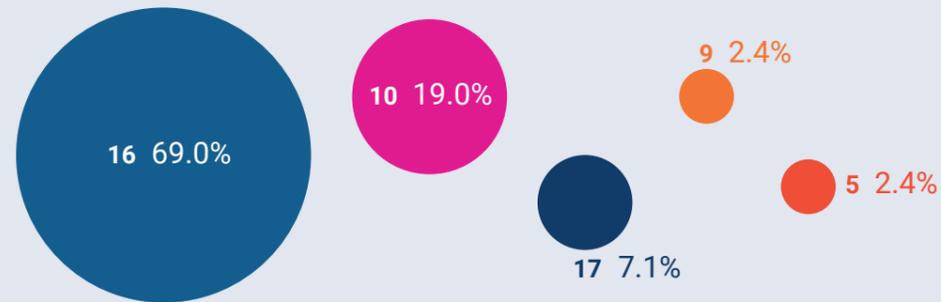
system was procured for these groups in Huíla and Namibe. A local company was hired for the installation and awaits official assignment of the HF frequencies to format the equipment and proceed with installation.

The capacity of the SPCB was strengthened at subnational level in the three target provinces, as 17 technical staff (13 men and 4 women) acquired new skills on Provincial Risk Information Systems with Geographical Information Systems capacity. A total of 32 SPCB staff (28 men and 4 women) were trained on data collection, data entry and analysis using DesInventar global platform using the established Multi-Sectorial Rapid Assessment Form for data collection and analysis, to orient the generation and use of unified and reliable national data to assess disaster impact. The SPCB provincial Operational Coordination Centre in Cunene province was equipped with both hardware and software.

IV. Democracy and stability



Programing Activities in Joint Workplan by SDG



Funding Available resources \$2.3 million



Participatory and Inclusive Governance

The Forum of Citizen Contributions was launched with the participation of 20 CSOs, 164 municipalities and 5 line Ministries as part of an effective implementation of participatory budgeting (PB) and increased mechanisms for local governance, therefore strengthening of democratic institutions and the initial process of creating a citizen responsive local governance model alongside the Ministry of Territorial Administration (MAT). The country continued small, yet innovative steps to increase citizen participation in local governance with all 164 municipalities participating for the 2nd time in the history of Angola UN sponsored national forum of PB, where citizen recommendations for use of public funds are recorded. This complete change in the local governance model, enabled effective

participation of individuals, women and youth, as more than 20 inclusive CSO's were involved in oversight.

A total of 461 PB actors including provincial technical teams, municipal PB technical committees, and CSOs from all 18 provinces were trained, appropriation open PB digital platform, using digitalisation as a transformational tool, the first digital PB for good governance. The PB tool directly contributes to state budget allocation, and in 2023, collected citizen contributions will feed into the state budget.

Participatory Budgeting was institutionalised and launched in 2019 without key guidance notes from the central Government of Angola. The Ministry of Administration and Territory (MAT) is reviewing Presidential Decree 234



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and 235/19, which institutionalises PB. These changes considered the need for gender mainstreaming through governance, including higher participation of women as members of local committees that manage PB funds. Although the review is ongoing since late 2022, Ministerial approval of each step led to postponement from 2022 to 2023.

MAT is developing strategies to create a participatory and inclusive Local Authority and local organs system. The UN supported the Government to create an internal “think tank” composed of Ministry teams to consider innovative ways to create engagement between citizens and local government. The innovative “Idea Laboratory” for MAT, called MATLab, is the first internal Government laboratory within an Angolan public institution designed to map solutions for local governance and different local development issues in Angola. Capacity-building of central MAT teams will commence early 2024, with design of the structure, organisation and guidelines for MATLab.

The UN provided technical assistance to the Inter-sectorial Commission for the Elaboration of National Human Rights Reports. This resulted in increased national capacity to monitor citizen protection and produce timely reports complying with international human rights standards. The Government made significant progress in expanding Local Human Rights Committees, and boosting capacity of key institutions to monitor and realise human rights at the local level.

The coordination mechanism between National Police and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights to prevent and protect human rights was reinforced. This important relationship was more deeply enabled through regional human rights training of trainees, covering 11 provinces with more than 1000 police officers (22 per cent women). The UN continues to support the Human Rights Centre from the Catholic University of Luanda, one of the key academic institutions in the country researching and promoting human rights issues in Angola. The UN supported the Human Rights Centre to provide free legal support for vulnerable communities.

Capacity strengthening: Legal system

In partnership with the Government, the UN organised the “Conference on Combating Corruption: The Challenges of Regional Cooperation in the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in SADC countries”. It was attended by approximately 120 participants from SADC countries, civil society and academia, international organisations, and development partners. Of the 87 participants whose details were captured, 35 were females and 49 were males.

One outcome from the conference was the agreement on a common roadmap for SADC Member States on two anti-corruption priorities: national and regional coordination; and public procurement. The conference underlined the importance for this roadmap to be integrated in the SADC Strategic Anti-Corruption Plan 2023-2027, which is coordinated by the SADC Anti-Corruption Committee. The conference also recognized whistle-blower protection as a cross-cutting area and a necessary element to fully implement the roadmap.

A total of 37 Angolan experts involved in the State Action at Sea attended training in theoretical legal and forensic operational sea exercises, which included a mock trial. The training provided beneficiaries with operational knowledge to efficiently handle emergency maritime crime situations and identify existing gaps in the national response capacity to provide more adequate and specific support in order to overcome them. The training enabled relevant national officials (prosecutors, judges, magistrates, judicial police officers, maritime law enforcement officers, etc) to understand better the need for coordination among relevant criminal justice actors while following adequate procedures, including collection of evidence, and drafting of statements and investigation reports.

In terms of illicit financial flows, the UN provided technical assistance and support to the development of an effective system to counter money laundering and illicit financial flows through 12 capacity-building activities. This assistance targeted financial and criminal investigators, magistrates, prosecutors and supervisors included: awareness-raising on AML/TF international legal instruments; provision of support to relevant agencies in outlining strategic actions to improve internal processes; parallel financial investigations, money laundering investigations and prosecutions; assisting the revision of the AML/CFT/PF national legislation; and increasing the supervisors and justice professionals’ skills on non-profit organisation (NPO) sector and beneficial ownership. A total of 403 practitioners (190 women) including judges, financial and criminal investigators, magistrates and supervisors were engaged.

The Eastern and Southern Africa Anti Money Laundering Group, which is the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) regional body, concluded the Angola mutual evaluation. The country report was endorsed and published in June 2023. The report analyses the level of compliance with the 40 FATF recommendations, the level of effectiveness of Angola’s AML/CFT system, and provides recommendations on how

the system could be strengthened. The Angola mutual evaluation report highlighted that the country's efforts to combat money laundering and terrorist financing are relatively recent. Although some technical compliance requirements remain, the legal framework underpinning Angola's AML/CFT system is generally solid.

The UN assisted the country in the FATF mutual evaluation exercise and in its period of observation by providing technical and operational support in the implementation of the FATF recommendations in particular assisting the revision of the AML/CFT/PF national legislation and increasing magistrates investigator skills on parallel financial investigations, combating money laundering and related offences, asset confiscation standards and procedures, NPO sector and beneficial ownership.

A working group on data collection and statistics regarding illicit financial flows among key institutions was established among key institutions such as the revenue authority, criminal police, Financial Intelligence Unit, the judiciary, INE, Market Commission, Intelligence Services and National Inspection of the State, aimed at strengthening coordination and improving information and/or data.

A total of 49 officers from local authorities working at ports acquired new skills and competencies to counter maritime crime and terrorism, and better perform the multifaceted role played by seaports in regional and national economies to tackle maritime crime, focusing on the link between port law enforcement and prosecution, waterside security, and emergency response preparedness in Angola. The Government of Angola has maintained its position to lead the anti-corruption agenda, having established a High-Level Working Group led by the Presidency. There have been no significant UN interventions or investments in this portfolio, and lack of funds have created obstacles to responding to General Authority activity requests, the main institution previously supported in the anti-corruption portfolio.



Promoting and protecting human rights

Through the Regional Office for Southern Africa (ROSA), technical support was provided to the Government with the aim of advancing the promotion and protection of human rights. The Government, in collaboration with the OHCHR ROSA, organised a five-day workshop in Luanda from 16-21 July aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Government to foster effective engagement with international Human Rights Mechanisms, including reporting and implementation of recommendations with specific focus on the realisation of economic, social and cultural rights. The workshop also commemorated the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The workshop was attended by members of the Angolan Intersectoral Commission for Reporting on Human Rights, which serves as a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up. The workshop was attended by 78 participants (42 female, 36 male) and was an opportunity to show the linkages between the SDGs, human rights and international human rights mechanisms with a view to strengthening the implementation of recommendations and contributing to achieving the SDGs.

In partnership with the Lutheran World Federation and the Centre for Human Rights of the Catholic University of Angola, UN ROSA enhanced the capacity of 28 civil society representatives in Angola on how to use the UN human rights mechanisms to reinforce national advocacy to foster the promotion and protection of human rights.

Capacity strengthening: Data

Technological equipment was provided to the MINSA to improve health information systems as part of a broader strategy to enhance the health information system and planning capabilities, ensuring effective resource allocation and monitoring progress toward health objectives.

The completion of the voluntary Joint External Evaluation highlighted the role of the UN in enhancing Angola's health preparedness and security. This comprehensive assessment, part of the International Health Regulations framework, showed significant improvements in Angola's health security capabilities.

Technical and financial support was provided to the INE to conduct Angola's 2024 National Census, including capacity assessment, cartography training, and information technology, marketing and communications assistance. The UN sponsored the training of two technicians in a Master's programme in Demographic Information Systems in Brazil. The Situation of the World Population Report (SWOP 2023), which aims to highlight the voices of women and girls, was presented at a ceremony attended by Government representatives civil society and other organisations.

A national coordination body to address violence against children was established to strengthen the prevention and response to

violence against children in Angola. Led by the National Institute for Children, it includes key ministries such as health, education, justice, and youth, as well as CSOs. The goal of the body is to better coordinate and integrate actions on case management (Fluxus and SOPs implementation) with a gender lens and to develop a data collection and information management system (PRIMERO).

The year 2023 has been critical in further engaging the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights in the uptake of birth registration and legal identity services using a more inter-ministerial approach on the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS). As a result, the multi-sectoral CRVS Working Group was revitalised and expanded to include members beyond the Ministry of Health and Education, such as the INE, the Ministry of Territorial Administration and State Reform, the Ministry of Interior, and the Department of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, including information technology. A thorough revision and assessment of the CRVS system in Angola will be undertaken in 2024 under the supervision of the CRVS intersectoral working group, and the integrated activities with the MOH will be expanded to fit with the programme developed by the World Bank and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights on the decentralisation of services.

2.2

Support Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

UN analysis of the state budget and advocacy with the National Parliament was effective in influencing the 2023 state budget proposals. Advocacy work enabled increased allocations to key social sectors from 2022 to 2023, particularly health, which saw a 48 per cent increase, and pre-primary education, which had an increase of almost five times the 2022 budget.

The Ministry of Finance worked with the International Budget Partnership on the Open Budget Survey, and developed a plan to improve its 2026 score. Improving the score will make the budgeting process more participatory and transparent. The UN provided programme-based budgeting training sessions to support public financial management reforms are required to strengthen national capacity for public financial management and increase budget literacy, transparency, and participation.

The Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Resources is implementing the EAF-Nansen Programme, supporting the implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management taking into account the impacts of climate and pollution as part of the Small Pelagic Fisheries Management Plan for Angola. As a result, 45 Angolan scientists from the fisheries sector took part in three research campaigns for mesopelagic resources in central Angola, the entire Angolan coast, and northern Namibia. Angola's Blue Economy Strategy, the Angola 2050 Long-Term Plan for the fisheries sector, and the proposal of the Blue Economy Investment Platform "Angola Blue Invest" will help drive work in this sector.

The Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Resources developed a Concept Note for the creation of a Blue Economy Transition Initiative (ITEA). The ITEA proposes the creation of an inter-institutional engagement platform coordinated by the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Resources with technical assistance provided by the UN, involving players from the productive private sectors and development partners.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and with the technical assistance of the FAO, WFP, UNICEF and IFAD, presented its progress towards the 2030 Agenda at the UN 2023 Food Systems Assessment Moment in Rome. Angola's involvement included three main events: (1) a high-level meeting of Secretaries of State from the sectors participating in the food systems; (2) a technical meeting to prepare the voluntary report; and (3) a meeting to validate the country's agenda. This resulted in the adoption of Angola's 10 commitments to the priority areas for action in transforming the country's food systems and the approval of the Voluntary National Report on Angola's Food Systems 2021-2023.

The INAPEM successfully designed a digital SME certification platform, which helped modernise and speed up the certification process, and eliminate certificate forgery. So far, 41,339 SMEs have been certified. An online crowdfunding platform is being developed to facilitate access to capital from micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) operating in the country. Rural women in Benguela and Huila were empowered

through agricultural training and solar panel installations, benefiting over 4,500 people, mostly women and primary school students.

The capacity of the National Institute for Social Security (INSS), through the Department of Prospective Analysis and Statistics, was strengthened with the delivery of an on-the-job online course and presentational trainings on the ILO Actuarial Model of the ILO Pensions: The Future of Actuarial Studies that will lead to bi-annual actuarial valuations of the national Social Security Scheme, specifically the pension system.

A study on Professional Organisations Representing the Informal Economy Actors in Luanda, Angola was formally launched in March 2022, in partnership with the INE. The study was conducted to understand the impact of COVID-19 on the Angolan economy, with the objective to investigate possible solutions to incentivise the transition from the informal economy to the formal economy, and to provide Government with key policy recommendations based on feedback from the informal workers and informal economic units located in Luanda.

The UN facilitated tripartite discussions through a social dialogue approach, amongst government institutions, employers and workers' representatives and civil society organisations. Feedback highlighted that extending social protection coverage in general, accounting for gender equality, and for migrant and refugee workers, can facilitate labour market formalisation and regularisation of migrant and refugee workers.





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Conversely, formalisation and regularisation can also facilitate the extension of social protection to migrant and refugee workers, which may create an incentive to work in the formal economy. The discussions resulted in the National Institute of Social Security (INSS) engaging with social partners to design more flexible schemes better suited to the needs of workers in the informal economy and the recent INSS proposal for the creation of the voluntary insurance scheme.

The Assessment Based National Dialogue process led by MASFAMU, resulted in: i) a comprehensive diagnostic and the development of different scenarios with costing considerations for fiscal space assessment; ii) the costing of benefit packages under different scenarios to fill the identified coverage gaps, using the ILO's Rapid Assessment Protocol (RAP); and ultimately the proposal of priorities to extend the coverage of the Angolan Social Protection Floor, considering

population groups, benefits, fiscal space and their impact on poverty. This will be the basis for the formulation of a new proposal for the Operationalisation Strategy of the National Social Action Policy 2023-2027 and will support the design of programmes and initiatives for social protection in the medium to long-term.

A South-South Cooperation Mission between Angola and Mozambique took place. It served as an advocacy process for strengthening coordination amongst the social protection institutions in Angola. The five day Technical Cooperation Mission brought together representatives of MAPTSS, INSS, MINFIN, MEP, and FAS to focus on coordination and governance of the Mozambique social protection system. The experience served as an important entry point for technical discussions between the Angolan social protection institutions with the perspective of improving the overall governance system and the possibility for the revision of the Basic Law on Social Protection (Law 7/04 of October 15, 2004).

WFP harnessed its comparative advantages and strengthened partnerships with the Government, donors, non-governmental organisations, the private sector, national academic and research institutions, and other UN agencies to contribute towards the SDGs, specifically SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). WFP worked closely with the Government, USAID, the UN Central Emergency Fund (UN CERF), France and others, all of whom played a crucial role in supporting the scale-up of WFP's operations in Angola. In parallel, WFP worked to strengthen partnerships with local actors and communities to build their capacity and identify localized solutions to promote programme sustainability and impact.

A multi-sectoral roadmap for the inclusion of LGBTI+ people from 2023-2026 was created through the support of representatives of four Ministries (Justice, Gender, Youth, and Health) and CSOs. A first national dialogue was convened with 49 participants on structural and legal barriers faced by LGBTI people and key populations (KPs) with specific recommendations to different stakeholders

and presentation of three KP-led CSOs grantees (\$35,000 each), currently under implementation. The capacity of two LGBTI CSOs to tackle stigma and discrimination improved through grants of \$15,000 each, reaching 83 people (44 women, 39 men), including trans people. Activities focused on sensitisation and legal literacy activities in six provinces, and a two-day festival reaching more than 400 people.

As a result of the partnership with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Angola now reports on seven out of nine core Human Rights Instruments (77 per cent). This is an 11 per cent increase from 2022. This year, Government partners have reported that since the 2020 launch of the UN-sponsored National Human Rights Strategy, 80 per cent of the Action Plan has been implemented. Human Rights in Angola have been elevated to a "National Security Matter," and five reports on the Local Human Rights Committees were presented to the National Security Council. UN technical assistance expanded the reporting system through the Inter-sectorial Commission for the Elaboration of National Human Rights Reports; Gender Observatory and coordinating mechanisms between key actors, such as national police, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, and local human rights councils. The UN helped to improve the environment to promote human rights and gender indicators, participatory local governance, and enable a roadmap with Government and CSOs for inclusion of LGBTI+ people and other KPs.

During the 147th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union held in Angola, the UN promoted parliamentary involvement in health issues by organising a field visit to the Dr. Manuel Pedro Azancot de Menezes Maternal and Child Hospital in Luanda, where parliamentarians from Angola and the global Health Advisory Group assessed advancements in sexual and reproductive health and rights. This initiative underscored the importance of parliamentary engagement in health governance, offering parliamentarians first-hand insight into health challenges and successes, thereby reinforcing the democratic process through informed decision-making.

2.3

Results of the UN working more and better together: UN, coherence, effectiveness and efficiency

A study of the informal economy in Luanda was completed in collaboration with **ILO**, and includes recommendations on how to accelerate transition from the informal to the formal economy. Multiple coordination meetings and consultations were held with **WHO** and **UNICEF** for the implementation of the Health Resilience Project, funded by the European Investment Bank.

UNICEF and **ILO** promoted the inaugural Social Protection Week as chair and co-chair of the Development Partners Group on Social Protection. The engagement between the International Training Centre of **ILO** and **UNICEF** resulted in three training events with each addressing the specific needs of the Government and supporting a more in-depth and contextualised understanding of the national institutions responsible for the social protection system.

To address teenage pregnancy and child marriage, **UNICEF** and **UNFPA** jointly supported **MASFAMU** to launch a National Programme to Prevent Teenage Pregnancy and Child Marriage on the International Day of the Girl. This was

followed by the development of a National Strategy and Plan of Action to address child marriage and teenage pregnancy, currently under review by a multi-sectorial platform. **UNICEF** and **UNFPA** developed proposals that tap into global funding and combine the agencies' expertise in coordinated programming for adolescent girls, advancing the agenda of ending child marriage and addressing teenage pregnancy in Angola.

UNDP, in collaboration with **UNICEF**, conducted the first Generation Unlimited model workshop with 42 young participants (22 women and 20 men, ages ranging from 19 to 34 years old). Participants represented 24 different organisations, associations and projects and vulnerabilities (e.g. LGBTQIA+ rights, persons with disabilities) to advocate for youth empowerment. Though awaiting government approval, advocacy with the Government is being done in partnership with the **RCO** and **UNICEF**. **UNICEF** co-facilitated dialogues at the national Youth Climate Forum aimed at educating young Angolans on climate change. The dialogues at this forum contributed to the drafting of Angola's Climate Action Plan 2024-2025.



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A Digital Inclusion and Future Skills pilot training was conducted for rural women in partnership with **FAO**, with 50 per cent female participation, showcasing potential in digital marketing and entrepreneurship within the agricultural sector. The Angola Chapter of the African Women's Leaders Network was organised in close collaboration with the Resident Coordinator's Office with the support of **UN Women**.

Partnership with **WHO** and the **World Bank** bolstered **UNICEF's** nutrition advocacy efforts, and influenced the Government of Angola to increase budget allocation for nutrition supplies. Collaboration with key immunisation stakeholders, including **WHO**, **UNDP**, **USAID**, **World Bank** and **Gavi** optimised support for the immunisation programme in Angola. Action around sexual and reproductive health and rights, and prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV was implemented in collaboration with **WHO**, **UNFPA**, **UNAIDS** and **UNDP** through the United Nations Joint Technical Assessment platform and the Reproductive Health Technical Group.

In line with the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2021, **WFP** and **UNICEF** coordinated their overall response to global acute malnutrition in drought-affected provinces. **WFP** and **UNICEF** jointly implemented a multisectoral emergency response programme funded through the **UN Central Emergency Fund** in Huila province. The two agencies strengthened their referral mechanism for children with acute malnutrition, and joint community feedback mechanisms, to ensure accountability to affected populations.

Under the refugee response operation, **WFP** worked with **UNHCR** to assist refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the Lóvuá settlement and engaged in joint planning, advocacy, and fundraising for livelihood and resilience-building activities.

A new gender working group (GWG) was established to support enhanced collaboration for gender programming and advocacy, and monitor the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2024-2028 cross-cutting theme on gender equality and women's empowerment.

2.4

Evaluations and Lessons Learned

Promote South-South & Triangular cooperation to facilitate partnerships and foster innovation using transfer of knowledge on scalable development solutions to respond to complex development challenges;

Explore partnerships and resource mobilisation opportunities with non-traditional funding sources, with a particular focus on the private sector, in response to the dwindling availability of funds from traditional sources;

Capitalise on the comparative advantage of respective UN Agencies to maximise the benefits of resources through joint programmes/programming;

Integrate upstream policy interventions with downstream community level initiatives to create a more cohesive and effective approach towards achieving sustainable, impactful change;

Strengthen the portfolio approach through systems thinking in programme implementation to reduce fragmentation and promote synergies across programmes and projects.

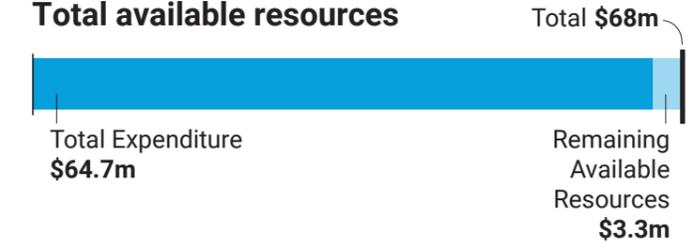


2.5

Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

- Engage in resource mobilisation efforts to secure funding, foster partnerships, and explore innovative financing mechanisms to enhance programme sustainability;
- Embrace innovation and technology to improve efficiency, effectiveness, and scalability in UN development initiatives. Diversification of funding, beyond the large Global Fund portfolio, will remain high on the UNDP CO's agenda in 2024. The CO will support its government counterparts as well as civil society in mobilising and executing resources from Government, International Financing Institutions (World Bank, EIB, AfDB), the European Union, and bilateral development partners;
- Maintain a two-fold approach consisting of continued collaboration with traditional donors, while strengthening engagement with emerging donors, including international financial institutions and partners to diversify donor base to ensure the resources, skills, and solutions are available to scale up footprint and operational scale;
- Develop a resource mobilisation strategy to guide strategic positioning and engagement in support of the implementation, and resourcing of the Interim Country Strategic Plan in Angola.

Total available resources



Planned expenditures vs implemented

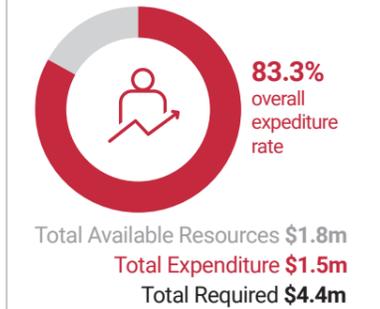


Required and available resources

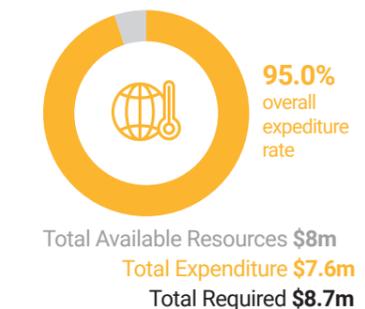
Economic and social transformation



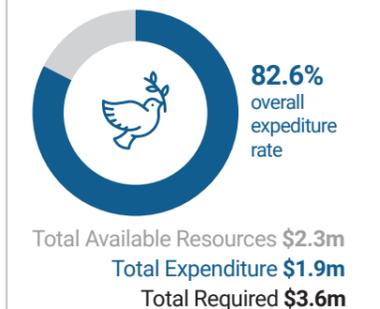
Adolescents, youth and women empowerment



Environment and resilience of the vulnerable population



Democracy and stability



Chapter

3

UNCT key focus areas for 2024

Health

- Support to increase coverage of quality health services for the population, and improve the referral and counter-referral system between the three levels of care in the national health service.
- Support the development of strategies, capacities and frameworks to improve access to primary health care (PHC) services including health financing, community health, health management information system, and integration of services at the PHC level.
- Strengthen the technical and managerial capacities of national and sub-national WASH & climate sectors coordination (FONAS) actors.
- Continue strengthening the policy and strategy environment for primary health care, nutrition, immunisation, community health and forecasting of vaccines and essential medicines.
- Continue supporting evidence-generation in nutrition and health, and advocate for emerging themes such as health financing, early childhood development, newborn health, institutionalisation of community health workers, Community Health Information Systems and introduction of new vaccines and cold chain capacity upgrade.

Education

- Curriculum reform.
- Mainstream Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) into Angola's education system.
- Enhance access to, and quality of, pre-primary, primary and secondary education.
- National Doctoral training programme in science, technology and innovation.
- Ensure that education plans and reform agendas are built on evidence, adequately funded, assessed, and have a broad base of agreement and support.
- Ensure foundational learning to reduce the number of out- of- school children, strengthen productive citizenship, sustainable development, inclusive growth, gender equality, national cohesion, peace and prosperity, and bolster progress on all other SDGs.
- Continue building institutional capacity for foundational learning, promoting the youth participation and skills agenda, social protection system to address vulnerabilities faced by all children, and advocating for citizen participation in budgeting and the Generation Unlimited (GenU) programme.

Food security, biodiversity and conservation

- Support acceleration of livelihood transformation solutions for ecosystem restoration, including the promotion of climate finance and carbon markets.
- Promote the formulation of measures that ensure water security for all, and building systems to strengthen community resilience.
- Empower women in the decision-making process related to national responses on food and nutrition security.
- Advocate with the Government, donors, and partners at the country and regional levels for regular and comprehensive food and nutrition security assessments, especially in the most food-insecure regions of the country, and additional technical and financial support for preparedness/anticipatory actions, and response, to climate shocks and stressors.

Employment

- Promote employment and skills development opportunities for women, youth, people with disabilities and vulnerable populations.
- Contribute to improved access to business, financial and digital services coupled with inclusive access to the market for smallholder farmers and MSMEs.

Social protection

- Ensure institutionalisation of Cash Transfers (Kwenda) and support its evolution to become more child-sensitive, disability-inclusive and gender-transformative (child-sensitivity either through a programme specifically for children aged 0-5 or top-ups for beneficiary families who have children aged 0-5).
- Continue to strengthen national capacities to generate, analyse, disseminate and use high-quality data on children to: inform policies, plans, programmes and budgets; support the development of the social protection system to address vulnerabilities faced by all children and their families and increase access to key social services; and provide technical assistance to enhance the Government's capacities to mobilise, plan, spend, monitor and evaluate social sector resources to maximise investment in children.

Promote Peace

- Co-develop and support the joint implementation of the National Youth and Climate Action Plan 2024-2025, including the "Environment Volunteer Programme" and the national environmental education curriculum.
- Promote access to basic rights that include education, birth certificate, legal support and documentation for refugees and asylum seekers.
- Support the Government to strengthen the Child Protection Information Management System to improve data availability in this area, and improve birth registration and legal identity services using a more inter-ministerial approach.
- Improve sector coordination and technical assistance in WASH and climate, continue the peri-urban sanitation programme, and support the development of the vulnerability-focused information system.



Acronyms

ADPP	Help for Development from People to People	MASFAMU	Ministry of Social Action and Women Affairs
AfDB	African Development Bank	MAT	Ministry of Territorial Administration
AgriPREI	Program for the Conversion of the Informal Economy in the Agriculture Sector	MATLab	Innovation Laboratory of the Ministry of Territorial Administration
AgroPRODESI	Program for Export Diversification and Import Substitution in the Agriculture Sector	MED	Ministry of Education
AIPEX	Agency for Private Investment and Promotion of Exports of Angola	MEP	Ministry of Economy and Planning
AML/CFT/PF	Anti-Money Laundering / Counter Financing of Terrorism / Proliferation Financing	MINAGRIF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
ASIS	Agricultural Drought Monitoring Tool	MINAMB	Ministry of Environment
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa	MINDCOM	Ministry of Industry and Trade
CLDH	Local Human Rights Committees	MINFIN	Ministry of Finance
COP28	The United Nations Climate Change Conference	MINJUDH	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	MINPERMAR	Ministry of Maritime Resources and Fishery
CSO	Civil Society Organizations	MINSAs	Ministry of Health
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey	MIREX	Ministry of External Relations
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus	MOH	Ministry of Health
DRR	Disaster Risk Response	NDP	National Development Plan
EAF-Nansen	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries	NPO	Non-Profit Organization
ECU	Environmental Crime Unit	OACPS	Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States
EIB	European Investment Bank	OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
ESAAMLG	Eastern and Southern Africa Anti Money Laundering Group	OPEC	The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
EU	European Union	PBWG	Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women and Girls
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	PEDR	Rural Extension Development Programme
FAS	Social Support Fund	PHC	Primary Health Care
FARM	Multi-Sectorial Rapid Assessment Form	PLANAGRÃO	Action Plan of the National Plan for the Promotion of Grain Production
FATF	Financial Action Task Force	PLANAPECUÁRIA	National Plan for Livestock Promotion and Development
FAW	Fall Army Worm	PLANAPESCAS	National Fisheries Development Plan
FFSs	Farmer Field Schools	PMTCT	Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission
FLN	Foundational Literacy and Numeracy	PREI	Programme for the Reconversion of the Informal Economy
FPMA	FAO's Food Product Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool	PRODESI	Program for Export Diversification and Import Substitution
FRESAN	Strengthening Resilience and Food and Nutrition Security	PSEA	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
GAVI	Vaccine Alliance	RIMA	Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	ROSA	Regional Office for Southern Africa
GC	Grant Cycle	SADC	Southern African Development Community
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
GF	Global Fund	SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
GHG	Greenhouse Gas	SPAA	Participatory Survey with agro-ecological Approach
GPE	Provincial Office for Education	SPARS	National Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Rural Statistics
GSAR	Global Strategy to improve agricultural and rural statistics	SPCB	Civil Protection and Firefighters Services
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
HLWG	High-Level Working Group	SSC	South-South Cooperation
HPV	Human Papilloma Virus	STD	sexually transmitted diseases
HRP	Health Resilience Project	STI	Sexual Transmitting Infections
ICGLR	International Conference of the Great Lakes Region	SWOP	Situation of the World Population Report
IDA	Agrarian Development Institute	SYP	Safeguard Young People
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	TB	Tuberculosis
ILO	International Labour Organization	UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
IMAM	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
INAPEM	Angolan Institute for Small and Medium Enterprises Small and Medium Enterprises	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
INBC	National Institute for Biodiversity and Conservation	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
INE	National Institute for Statistics	UNWOMEN	The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
INEFOP	National Institute for Employment and Vocational Training	USAID	Agency for International Development
INSS	National Institute for Social Security	UJES	University José Eduardo dos Santos
iSDG model	Program for the Reconversion of Informal Economy	VAS	Vitamin A supplementation
ITEA	Blue Economy Transition Initiative	WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	WB	World Bank
LADA	Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands	WFP	World Food Programme
LEG	Local Education Group	WHO	World Health Organization
LGBTQIA	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, and Asexual	WPFI	World Press Freedom Index
MAPTSS	Ministry of Public Administration, Labour and Social Security		

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UNITED NATIONS
ANGOLA

