

2020 UN COUNTRY ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT



NAÇÕES UNIDAS
ANGOLA



March 2021





TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword.....	3
UN Country Team	5
Key Development Partners of the UN Development System in the Country.....	6
Overview: Cooperation Framework Priority Areas	7
Chapter 1: Key Developments in the Country and Regional context	9
Chapter 2: UN Socio-economic Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic.....	11
Overview	11
Socio-economic Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic.....	11
Chapter 3: UN Development System Support to National Development Priorities through the Cooperation Framework	15
3.1. Overview of Cooperation Framework Results.....	15
3.2. Cooperation Framework Priorities, outcomes and outputs	16
3.3. Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda	32
3.4. Results of the UN working more and better together: UN coherence, effectiveness and efficiency	34
3.5. Evaluations and Lessons Learned	35
3.6. Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization	37
Chapter 4: UNCT Key Focus for Next Year	40
Acronyms	42



FOREWORD

2020 marks the first year of implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2020-2022. In our capacity as the Co-Chair of the Steering Committee, together with the Government of Angola, we are pleased to present the Annual Results Report of the Joint work plan for Sustainable Development for 2020.

While we present the achievements made, recognize the challenges, identify future joint programmes and other opportunities that will support the Government of Angola in the achievement of the 2030 agenda; this occasion also represents an opportunity to reflect on how we did things and what could be done differently to improve the results achieved. The year 2020 has been very challenging for the Government of Angola and for the UN system, amid the pandemic COVID-19 that affected and delayed the development opportunities in the country. It was also the year where the UN organization has celebrated its 75th anniversary in the middle of great challenges, such as climate changes and other exacerbated by the pandemic.

Despite the difficulties imposed by the pandemic, the UN organization, has quickly responded and called for an coordinated approach at Global and national levels to protect those most vulnerable and it has reinvigorated its commitment to justice and

adherence of Human Rights, which are the core foundations of the UN charter.

Joint efforts were particularly implemented through a CERF project in the amount of USD 3.5 million to respond to the needs that arose from the drought in the South of the country that affected four provinces, while restrictions measures were imposed countrywide and lockdown was effective in the province of Luanda. Those most vulnerable and at risk could not wait, hence the UN system supported the most vulnerable communities in solidarity and leadership for coordinated, multi-lateral action with government and other partners. On the COVID-19 crisis, the UN system worked closely with the Government of Angola and partners to identify areas of emergency support, aiming at reducing the impact on the poorest and other vulnerable groups, with emphasis on the women and children. WHO played an important role in assisting the Angolan Government and leading the health first component of the response to COVID-19, case management and infection prevention, which includes the elaboration of guidance for operating procedures. Social protection measures, targeting women and children, such as the cash transfers were implemented in some provinces of the country, which allowed to reduce the impact of the pandemic in the families covered by the programme.



The UNCT has prepared its Socioeconomic Response Plan for COVID-19 (SERP), a two years plan, 2020-2021, with the budget of USD 13.2 million, which was informed by socioeconomic impact assessments conducted by the UN. It is also worth to mention that the World Bank has participated and co-led the fourth edition of the socioeconomic impact assessment. The UN system continues to work together with government on how to overcome the socioeconomic impact of the pandemic and to support to recover better.

The UN system continues to implement the promises of the reform, aiming to continue delivering as one. Joint initiatives to support the Government to achieve the SDGs, in areas aligned with the four outcome groups: i) Economic and social transformation, ii) Adolescents, youth and women empowerment, iii) Environment and

resilience of the vulnerable population, iv) Democracy and stability, were developed, targeting the youth unemployment, sustaining adolescents and young people's engagement in the response to COVID-19 and people with disability. Some are already being implemented with the support of key development partners, while others are pending for funds availability.

Initiatives linked to recover better are currently being developed by the Angolan Government with the UN support, in education, economic recovery and resilience, including agriculture, community infrastructure, cultural heritage, child protection, social protection, gender equality, and disaster risk reduction, while seeking to integrate humanitarian and development programming where feasible. We hope this report informs on the comprehensive work we do in the country and inspires more development actors to join forces together to shape a better future for the population of Angola.



Zahira Virani

United Nations Resident Coordinator
Angola





UN COUNTRY TEAM



NAÇÕES UNIDAS
ANGOLA



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



IFAD
INTERNATIONAL
FUND FOR
AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT



IOM • OIM



OCHA



UNAIDS



UNITED NATIONS
UNCTAD



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

UN
environment
programme



UN HABITAT
UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

unicef



UNODC



UNREC



World Health
Organization

OTHER DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS



THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP





KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS OF THE UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY

- African Development Bank (AfDB)
- Brazilian Embassy
- British Embassy
- Center for Disease Control (CDC)
- Chinese Embassy
- Embassy of Spain
- Embassy of Turkey
- Embassy of UK
- European Investment Bank (EIB)
- European Union Delegation (EU)
- French Development Agency (FDA)
- The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
- International GC
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) Japan
- Royal Embassy of Norway
- United States Embassy
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance
- World Bank





OVERVIEW: COOPERATION FRAMEWORK PRIORITY AREAS

The UNSDCF 2020-2022 stems from a long-term orientation towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, but also addresses a medium-term scenario for 2022, with a progressive realignment of existing plans with focus on public policies and budget allocations: the process known as mainstreaming by the UN. A set of strategies known as SDG accelerators were designed to orientate efforts which permit for greater impact using fewer resources increasing the efficiency and integration across spheres of activity. Thus, the accelerators are cross cutting instruments to break down silos and build sustainable development to connect different agents, sectors and policies in a common vision with the objective of maximizing results.

Promote Human Rights. A Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) is designed to support better and more sustainable development results, through an analysis and focus on inequalities and discriminatory practices. At the national level, the HRBA derives from the commitments of the Angolan Government based on the important Human Rights conventions that were ratified and treaties signed. It functions to ensure that the standards and principles of Human Rights guide

cooperation for development focused on capacity building of the “duty bearers”, principally the Government, to comply with their obligations, in turn to empower vulnerable groups, to be able to claim and guarantee their rights. Whilst the legislative and institutional framework for the compliance of the current international law on Human Rights exists, the implementation is underfinanced and still inconsistent. The support of the UN will help to reinforce and institutionalize new capacities to implement the recommendations of both Human Rights mechanisms.

1. Economic and social transformation

2. Adolescents, youth and women empowerment

3. Environment and resilience of the vulnerable population

4. Democracy and stability

Promote gender equality and women’s empowerment. The objective of gender equality is the integration of gender as essential in public policy. In the benchmark of this UNSDCF, the objective is to identify societal behavior and structures which maintain gender inequalities and to make the required changes in institutions and systems. Angola is a signatory of various important and binding international documents, which guarantee equality between men and women and prohibit gender-based discrimination. Gender equality also occupies a leading place in the National Development Plan (NDP 2018-



2022). However, despite the progress that has been made in establishing a legal and political structure for advancing the rights of women and gender equality, inequalities persist and are particularly evident in rural areas. Traditional patriarchal attitudes are still prominent and violence against women and girls remains prevalent with one in three women affected. The UN will continue to work with the Government of Angola to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, especially for the most vulnerable including migrants and refugees, and in humanitarian contexts, as the active subjects of policies and programmes in all sectors. The UN will also support the integration of gender sensitive analyses, indicators and monitoring instruments in legislation, policies and programmes.

Promote the potential of youth and adolescents. The 2030 UN Agenda establishes various objectives in which adolescents and youth are key actors. With around two thirds of the Angolan population under 25 years old, the UN and the Government of Angola are cognizant to prioritize the youth and adolescent sector acknowledging the importance of the youth as a strategic asset of the country, with their social, cultural, political and economic dynamics fundamental for the necessary modernization and development of the country. Moreover, in order to reap the benefits of the demographic dividend, the

UN is working to promote quality adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) services, in accessible and youth-friendly settings, while promoting ASRH information and rights. Actions for the benefit of young people will be aimed at establishing partnerships and increasing the awareness of public institutions to better integrate the needs of youth and adolescents across sectors including housing, nutrition, sexual and reproductive health, formal and informal education, technical training, employment and income, as well as culture.

Promote environmental resilience and sustainability. Significant supplementary efforts are necessary to make required progress in the areas of the environment and climate change and align with the SDGs and regional policies in areas such as water, waste disposal, air quality, the protection of biodiversity and the prevention, mitigation and management of natural disasters. Angola is vulnerable to climate change, as it has been seen over the past few years with cyclical droughts and floods which have severely affected local populations, in addition to energy generation, the use of existing water resources (surface and subterranean) and agriculture.

The UN will continue to support the efforts of the Government of Angola to strengthen capacity in the areas of environment, resilience, sustainable development and efficiency in the energy sector.



CHAPTER 1: KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COUNTRY AND REGIONAL CONTEXT

Support was provided to MINSA and the multisectoral Commission against COVID-19 to develop a vaccination strategy and plan to purchase vaccines under COVAX-Facility Initiative to facilitate access to vaccines for developing countries. Priority will be given to the groups most affected and with high mortality, representing at least 20% of the population at greatest risk.

The graduation of Angola initially set for February 2021 by Resolution A/Res/70/253, adopted by the General Assembly, has been postponed to 2024 due to negative social vulnerability indicators resulting from 5 consecutive years of economic recession further exacerbated by the impact of Covid-19. Angola's economy since 2016 due to negative effects of the drop in oil prices on the global market, starting from the second half of 2014. Between 2014 and 2020, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) registered a negative real annual average of around 1%, including in the years 2016 (-2.6%), 2017 (-0.1%), 2018 (-2%) and 2019 (-0.6%), with a fifth consecutive yearly recession of about 4% expected for 2020, also largely determined by the pandemic of COVID-19.

Nevertheless, according to the Human Assets Index Angola has made remarkable progress due to the special attention that the Government has devoted to the social sector. The mortality rate of children under five years of age fell from nearly 300 per



100,000 live births at the beginning of the century to about 68, in 2020.

In 2020 the vulnerable communities continued to suffer from the effects of the 2019-2020 drought which exacerbated the food security situation, restricting access to food and clean water. Temperatures in 2019 were the highest in 45 years, and were driving increased hunger and malnutrition, especially in Cunene, Huila, Cuando Cubango and Namibe provinces. Assessments indicate that between October 2019 and February 2020, an estimated 562,000 people were in IPC 3 or higher in the southern drought-affected provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe. As per satellite imagery, about 1.7 million people were exposed to drought/lack of rain in Angola.

With the new government from the 2017 general elections, Angola made fight against corruption a flagship policy, which has seen the adoption of legislations for voluntary and coercive repatriation of illicit assets, active action on the moralization of society, and the empowerment of relevant institutions to lead the efforts, including the



Office of the High Level Working Group led by Casa Civil of the President, the Attorney-General, the General Inspections Services, Parliament, outsourcing of public service contracts to the Public Policy Institute (ENAPP), among other public institutions.

Health Directorate and the Brazilian National Agency of Cooperation (ABC) with support of the UN Angola for the implementation of the Reference Center for Maternal Health of the International Conference on Population and Development in Angola, which will benefit an expected 7 million Angolan women¹.

The South-South Cooperation initiative was established between the National Public



¹ Source: Synthesis Report on the state of food and nutrition and vulnerability in Southern Africa 2020



CHAPTER 2: UN SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESPONSE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

13.0% in 2019
9.3% in 2020

oil revenues
projections as
percentage of GDP



15.4%

of businesses temporarily
suspended activities



59.7%

overall employment rate of
the population aged 15 years
or above (III quarter)



OVERVIEW

The country continues under the state of public calamity, nevertheless, the government has been reducing security-related measures accordingly with the evolution of the pandemic in the country.

The clear decrease in the trend experienced over the last months contributes to expected reduction of transit restrictions and more flexibility in cross-provincial travel. The decrease in the positivity rate indicates that the lower transmission measure is not affected by the lower sampling rate.

The province of Luanda continued restriction of passengers arriving to the country from South Africa, Brazil and Portugal due to the risk of introductions of the new high-risk variants (South African, United Kingdom and Japan/Brazil). No implementation of sanitary lock down, continuing the restriction in operation of commercial and social activities (reduced working hours the maximum number of people being attended) and maintaining all the preventive measures. Source of figures above²

SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESPONSE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

PILLAR 1 HEALTH FIRST

Technical support was provided to Ministry of Health to develop strategies and guidance for delivery essential health services with focus on children and pregnant women. Assistance included adoption on Ministry of Health COVID 19 flowcharts and protocols for Mother and child services during the pandemic.

Effective contribution was also provided on strengthening surveillance systems for continuous monitoring of epidemic and other health emergencies following international health regulation, including capacity building for health professionals. Support was provided to the Ministry of Health, to issue its first Quantification Report for the COVID-19 response and received by the World Bank as the basis for the procurement of COVID-19 health products and equipment. In addition, Angola's Country Coordination Mechanism (CCM) was able to mobilize USD 3.3 million from the Global Fund's COVID-19 response

² WB & UNDP socioeconomic impact assessment
"confronting the socioeconomic consequences of
COVID-19 in Angola"



resource mobilization mechanism. Of this amount, USD 2.85 million was managed by UN system for the procurement of COVID-19 diagnostic tests and Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) for health professionals and community health workers.

Improved Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) and pediatric antiretroviral policy and programming informed by data (District Health Information System-DHS2 implemented at districts levels, 5 provincials free to shine plans developed). 1448 health units (US) with TA services; 650 with Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) services and 735 with Antiretroviral services were supported.

From April to September the UN system provided technical assistance to the Public Health National Directorate on Quantification & Forecasting of Health Products: COVID-19 Essential Supplies for the country, HIV Commodities (ARVs, HIV Tests and Reagents), TB drugs, Nutritional medicines and supplements, and Vaccines.

PILLAR 2 PROTECTING PEOPLE

Almost 20,000 children of over 10,000 households were covered by Social Protection Programmes implemented by 9 municipal administrations in Moxico, Bie, Uíge and Luanda provinces. Payments followed extensive remote capacity building efforts covering cash transfers in the context

Over 100
Health units
received
PPEs

of COVID-19 for over 300 integrated social assistance centres (CASIs) staff, civil servants and CSOs

personnel. Supplementary information on the Covid-19 impact was collected to supplement the cash transfer baseline study. The Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women (MASFAMU) with the UN support, launched the hotlines 145 and 146 for gender-based violence support in the context of COVID-19.

Education

Technical assistance was provided to the Ministry of Education (MED) to lead and coordinate the education sector response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including technical and financial support for the development of TV and radio distance learning classes, which have reached approximately 395,600 children from grade 0 - to 9th grade nationwide. In addition, the UN system provided support to the development of safe school reopening guidelines.

The UN system in collaboration with MINAGRIP and MASFAMU deployed a campaign, aimed for contributing to food safety from production, through marketing, to consumption. Several visibility materials were produced, including the production of a video broadcast through public television and radio, awareness raising actions included the training of 82 workers (84% women) from Mercado do 30 (Viana, Luanda).



PILLAR 3 ECONOMIC RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

The UN system delivered the socio-economic impact assessment of the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, it carried out specific surveys in informal settlements in Cunene, Huambo and Luanda to close the information gap on the impact of the pandemic and associated policies in this context.

In partnership with the Ministry of Territory Administration (MAT) the UN Accelerator Lab (AccLab) designed the questionnaire for registry of market vendors in 24 markets. To support the fight against COVID 19 and mitigate the risk of infections, the AccLab with local and market administrators carried out needs assessment to improve biosecurity measures in the three major markets (ASA Branca, Mercado do 30 in Luanda and Mutundo in Lubango).

Employment



The UN system signed a joint programme on “Building back better” post COVID-19. Enhancing skill development and job creation for the youth in Angola” funded by the Royal Norwegian Embassy to promote youth and women’s skill development and entrepreneurship, and youth engagement in the municipality of Cazenga.

PILLAR 4 MACRO-ECONOMIC RESPONSE AND MULTILATERAL COLLABORATION

UN joint programme supported the elaboration of Sanitary Safety along Productivity Chain and Food Distribution requested by the COVID-19 Inter-Ministerial

Commission to enable the restoration of food (agriculture and livestock) production and the whole productivity chain including the transport and commerce to the main cities in the settings of the COVID-19 restriction of transport of goods and persons countrywide due to COVID-19;

The UN system supported preparedness activities to provide safety protocols with a humanitarian approach for the migrant population at Points of Entry. In this regard technical assistance was provided at Central and field levels to the Migration, Customs, Fiscal Police and other Governmental Agencies in training to identify and manage suspected COVID-19 cases while respecting the human rights of the migrant population.

PILLAR 5 SOCIAL COHESION AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

With UN support, Angola is introducing e-services in the penitentiary services to enhance the capacity of the justice system to administer faster services for detainees, especially in the current context of COVID-19. This is being achieved through the launch of virtual court service rooms in 10 penitentiary services across the country, as



well as the training of 35 penitentiary officers on their functioning of these virtual service facilities and services, in partnership with the Ministries of Interior, Justice and Human Rights, MASFAMU and civil society. Jointly with the provincial governments of Huila, Namibe and Cunene, and the National Civil Protection Commission of the Ministry of Interior of Angola, the UN system and the EU are supporting the development of a COVID-19 Monitor using technologies such

as Power Business Intelligence (BI) and Geographic Information System (GIS) maps. The Monitor will count daily cases of COVID-19 showing the figures in panels, tables, maps and graphs for quick analysis.



**\$13.2
MILLION**

Figure 1: Total budget for the SERP for COVID-19, USD million, 2020



CHAPTER 3: UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES THROUGH THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK



3.1. OVERVIEW OF COOPERATION FRAMEWORK RESULTS

The UN system is fully committed to support the government in the area of SDG Monitoring. In fact, it has been supporting the Government of Angola in several ways, such as supporting the Integrated Rapid Assessment (RIA), planning the general SDG monitoring with the Ministry of Economy and Planning, and through support to the

National Institute of Statistics to introduce the FIES (Food Insecurity Experience Scale) into the regular government's population surveys, in order to measure the Food insecurity, which is the approach used to measure SDG 2.

Angola began ongoing monitoring of SDG 2 with UN support for measuring Food Security and Nutrition with the implementation of the FIES, which is the official global indicator for SDG 2.1.2.



Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity, (based on the FIES) in the Employment Survey (ES), is at a crucial time for the process of preparing the Voluntary National Report on SDGs.

National COVID-19 protection campaigns implemented with family farmers and traders: a) 1,000,000 family farmers in the country's 18 provinces were served with the National Campaign of Rural Families Awareness on COVID-19 with safety and protection materials designed in 7 national

languages: Kimbundu, Umbundu, Kikongo, Chokwe, Nganguela, Oshiwambo (Kwanyama) and Ibinda (Fyoti), b) 300 sellers from the Asa Branca and 30 Markets were trained in Food Hygiene and Safety for prevention COVID-19.

3.2. COOPERATION FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

i. Economic and social transformation

The first national report on the Multidimensional Poverty Index of Angola (MPI-A), which established the baseline for SDG 1, was elaborated by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) elaborated, in partnership with the UN and support from the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI).

In addition, the President of the Republic's Office with UN support and in partnership with the IPC-IG center conducted a mapping and diagnostic of 36 key national programs focused to end poverty, created a dedicated unit for monitoring and evaluation of the major social programs.

As part of Public Finance Management, Rapid Assessment of the 2021 state budget (OGE) was finalized. In addition, a historic Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with the Ministry of Finance (MINFIN) focusing on budget literacy as well as communication for citizens (Citizen budget). Further to this, national capacities have been strengthened to develop, implement, monitor and budget strategies and programs to end poverty in all its forms in a multisectoral manner. Budgets for social services and economic diversification based on increased, available, implemented and monitored at the municipal, provincial and national levels.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MINSA), the UN facilitated the procurement of life-saving vaccines and other supplies valued at over USD 24 million. The UN supported the training of 39 health officers and technicians through the Strategic



Training Executive Programme within the immunization supply chain management, and 641 health professionals from 428 health facilities trained on the Supply Chain Management Technological Platform (Logistimo). 32 cold chain equipment sets were installed in Huila, Lunda-Norte and Cunene provinces and a National Vaccine Logistics Working Group was established.

With UN support, the Ministry of Health in carrying out a national, integrated campaign of Inactivated Polio (IPV), Oral Polio (bOPV), Measles & Rubella (MR) and Vitamin A supplementation, covering 5,000,000 children under five. With UN support, biosafety material for individual and collective protection were made available during vaccination campaigns.

In order to enhance strategic information, the knowledge and skills of provincial supervisors, health technicians and statisticians at provincial, district and health facility levels in Huila and Cunene were enhanced in the use of the district health information system (DHIS2) platform, supported Significant improvement reporting rates were seen from 2019 to 2020 51.6 per cent to 60.2 per cent in Huila and from 39.8 per cent to 44.1 per cent in Cunene.

The National Strategic Plan for Malaria Control 2016-2020 was assessed, revealed a decrease in the number of deaths from malaria deaths by about 53%, as well as an increase in the availability of insecticide-treated mosquito nets (10,695,915 long lasting insecticide treated nets were distributed from 2016-2019) and an improvement in the coverage of

Intermittent Preventive Treatment for pregnant women. Following this assessment, the new Strategic Malaria Control Plan (PEN) 2021-2025 has been drafted and with the overall objective of “By 2025, reduce malaria morbidity and mortality by 40% in the country compared to the 2019 baseline.

With the Ministry of Health and the Luanda Provincial Health Directorate, WFP launched a 12-month project on the community management of acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months old. A community engagement strategy was developed together with partners to enforce the prevention of acute malnutrition through relevant messaging. To enable timely and adequate treatment, the UN system procured 98 metric tons of ready-to-use-supplementary-food (RUSF) for the Provincial Health Directorate. The distribution of RUSF to health facilities started in December accompanied by the relevant trainings for staff on the treatment of acute malnutrition. By the end of 2020 53 health staff in 7 health facilities were trained (83% female and 17% male).

295,187 children under five were screened for malnutrition, of whom 26,166 were diagnosed with severe acute malnutrition and admitted for treatment. More than 100 nutrition supervisors and 120 community health workers from Huila, Cunene, Bié and Luanda Provinces received training and personal protective equipment (PPE) to mobilize communities for mother/caregiver-led, mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening of children, address malnutrition, promote exclusive breastfeeding and food diversification.



In order to support evidence-based planning and programming, technical assistance was provided to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, including the trainings for Government Officials on food security and nutrition assessment (survey design, data collection, data analysis and reporting). With UN support, the first post-independence Agricultural and Fisheries Census (RAPP) was launched, training programme of 1,179 national surveyors and technicians in applying the technical and operational guidelines of the World Census Programme 2020.

Social behavior change communication is one of the key strategies. The UN is using for reaching the Organization's goals in humanitarian and development contexts. This uses mainly a mix of communication channels and approaches such as mass communication, interpersonal communication, social mobilization, community engagement and advocacy.

10,568,005 people were reached with lifesaving messages around Polio, measles vaccines, Vitamin A, COVID-19, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), health and/or hygiene practices. To reach this realization, 10,080 social mobilizers/community activists were locally recruited and trained to conduct interpersonal communication (IPC) activities and 5,000 religious and traditional leaders were engaged through advocacy meetings. In addition, 28,175 caregivers of children under five of 138 communities from drought-affected provinces (Huila, Cunene, Cuando Cubango, Namibe and Bie) were reached with social and behavior change communication interventions on positive IYCF, health and hygiene practices with

counseling and support. This strategy included a job aid to be used by social mobilizers to facilitate the house-to-house visits and community dialogues. A KAP survey recorded an increased percentage of people aware of the importance of exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months from 32 to 46%.

The SMS vaccine reminder pilot project to improve the utilization of immunization services and decrease dropout rates in 20 health facilities in the municipalities of Cacuaco and Viana in Luanda province, targeting 15,000 caregivers. Involved health staff and social mobilizers have been selected, focus groups discussions have been conducted to guide the design of the project and the registration electronic platform has been developed.

The social mobilization "Responsible fatherhood" campaign reached more than 15 million people – 50% of the Angolan population, 55% of younger parents aged 18-24 who recalled the campaign said it made them change or consider changing the way they care for their children. Of younger parents reached, 93% said they would register their children, demonstrating that social norms around responsible fatherhood and birth registration could be positively impacted.

28,000 youth were reached in 3 municipalities of Luanda Province with quality information on HIV and COVID-19 prevention during the Community Engagement Campaign. This campaign was carried out in partnership with Centro de Apoio ao Jovem and Angolan Network of AIDS Services Organisations (ANASO) with



Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) country funds.

Additionally, the campaign supported the distribution of 170,000 condoms to targeted beneficiaries.



ii. Adolescents, youth and women empowerment

The UN system supported the Ministry of Health in the adaptation of norms and guidelines for the continuity of essential reproductive, maternal, neonatal, infantile and adolescent health services (SRMNIA) in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. This contributed to continuous provision of essential services in health units after an interruption during the state of emergency period of 15 days to limit the spread of COVID-19.

Considering that 66% of the population in Angola is under 25 years old and 50% of the Angolan population has access to a mobile phone, a joint initiative of UN agencies and the Ministry of Youth and Sports, launched the youth engagement platform SMS-Jovem/U-Report platform.

The platform provides an avenue for increased youth participation, and access to a forum where youth not only express their



concerns, but also seek help and services, with the aim of improving access to quality services. This is particularly important at a time when youth are feeling disempowered, set aside, and unengaged to due job loss and/schools closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and its drastic impact on the country. The platform will continue to contribute to promote COVID-19 awareness, positive practices related to adolescent health and nutrition, gender-based violence (GBV), gender roles, access to education and return to school, and demand for essential services. By the end of December, 3,377 U-reporters had registered: 55% under the age of 24 years old. 6,000 messages/queries were received through the UPARTNERS (counsellors) platform on themes such as HIV, sexuality and COVID-19. The platform plans to reach 30,000 U-reporters in 2021.

The UN system trained and supported the initiative of collecting sanitary pads with the motto of 2 in 1, of AfriYAN (Angola Network of Adolescents and Youth in Population and Development), which contributed to supporting girls' menstrual hygiene during COVID-19 pandemic. The project reached 4,000 adolescent and young girls and was implemented in the Municipalities of Cacauco, Viana and Belas in Luanda Province.

The UN agencies promoted the Menstrual Hygiene Management initiatives to raise awareness on women's health and menstruation and to bring light to the stigma that continues to pose obstacles for the

empowerment of girls and women. In Angola, with UN support, the campaign the Menstruation Bracelet campaign was carried out through videos and clips with partners involving high-level decision makers from the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women Promotion - MASFAMU and the Ministry of Justice and of Human Rights, who used the menstruation bracelet to make a statement and show that we are working to, by 2030, create a world where menstruation is accepted as a normal fact of life, with stigmas and prejudices lifted. Menstrual hygiene management was included as a priority area of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) in 2021. A five-day online Training of Trainees on Menstrual Management was carried out from 23- 27 November for 26 participants in partnership with the organization Be Girl. The participants increased raised capacity and knowledge of how to use Period Panties and Smart Cycle tools as well to be able to promote within their network's menstrual hygiene management and reproductive health through an age-appropriate approach. With the skills acquired and materials provided the facilitators were able to reach 1,000 girls and 1,000 boys with comprehensive menstrual and reproductive health education. These actions will contribute to reducing stigma around menstruation, which can affect girls' livelihoods and access to education, while establishing the basis for adolescents to embrace their menstrual functions and reproductive health and make informed decisions throughout their lives, aiming to promote gender equality.



In 2020, nearly 90,000 adolescents and youth were reached with quality information on early pregnancy, Sexual Transmitted Infections (STIs) and HIV prevention, as well as life-skills interventions. Of which 17,500 across 18 provinces of Angola were reached with key information on COVID-19 through the Project “Patrulha Stop COVID-19” led by the National Youth Council (CNJ), with support of the UN. This national community awareness campaign promoted prevention, security and combat measures against the COVID-19 pandemic across the nation.

The UN contributed to the strengthening and operationalization of the National Youth Policy by promoting and supporting the participation of youth in decentralized planning processes. In Bié Province support was given for the elaboration of a provincial action plan, based on a consultative process on youth priorities, where 63 adolescents and young people participated, representing 36 youth associations of Bié’s nine municipalities.

The UN launched an online survey via youth platforms, networks and partners to explore and learn about the challenges and experiences of adolescents and young people in the context of COVID – 19, and to better understand their eagerness to contribute to the humanitarian response. Preliminary results collected on 30 May revealed that the survey had covered 7 of the 18 provinces of Angola and reached 270 young people on topics including physical and mental health (66%), online courses (64.8%), COVID-19 (41%), Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) (18%) and gender equality issues (8.8%). Findings concluded that young people are strongly affected by COVID-19, particularly job and opportunity loss, and are reverting

to alcohol and other violent practices; youth stress and anxiety has increased exponentially which could be mitigated by taking online courses and creating new skills; some Youth Associations are taking the opportunity to engage in activities of solidarity and philanthropy and creating opportunities for new learning; the pandemic is increasing needs for improved provision of basic social services, particularly health.

15 million individuals (i.e. nearly 50% of the Angolan population) have been reached by the UN system through a mass media campaign on responsible fatherhood. In order to get a deeper understanding of the dynamics of gender and paternity and to promote positive social norms, the UN conducted a Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) study on responsible fatherhood and non-violent practices and developed two manuals on responsible fatherhood, targeting health professionals and civil society organizations.

The UN supported several capacity building opportunities which empowered young people and women, enabling them to seek better employment and economic opportunities, leading to increased and sustainable livelihoods. Support for the study on skills supply and demand was jointly conducted with ILO and the Universidade Mandume Ya Ndefayo. As a direct result, the Government established the Professional Internship Programme, based on a new presidential decree approved in 2020 to facilitate linkages between TVET centers and the private sector, and to strengthen youth entrepreneurial spirit and employability prospects. With financial support from Turkey partnership, 100 young people in



Huíla province from local Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) benefited with scholarships to participate in training related to mechanics, electricity, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), sewing, welding, carpentry and decoration with local companies. In partnership with the National Institute for Development of Small and Medium Enterprises, 130 people in Lunda-Norte Province were trained in business planning and grouped by business segment through incubation and development of small businesses. 18 Micro, Small and Medium-sized enterprises (MSME) were constituted and start business kits were distributed in the sectors of sewing, food entrepreneurship, ICT and agribusiness. In Luanda, in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Welfare, 120 women were trained on how to form business associations and cooperatives and have access to legal and funding support.

The UN supported the AgroPRODESI programme for Accelerating Inclusive and Sustainable Agribusiness Investment in the Economic Growth Corridors, an agribusiness programme for 600 young people and women, which was successfully launched in all 18 provinces in partnership with the Academia and implemented by the Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP), Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MINAGRIP), Ministry of Industry and Trade (MINDCOM), Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESCTI) and Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women's Promotion (MASFAMU).

As per the women's empowerment interventions, a Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) Implementation

Guide was developed and disseminated to increase visibility on the CEDAW and the Final Observations prepared by the Committee after analyzing the 7th Periodic Report of Angola, in March 2019. The implementation guide supports Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and women's groups in Angola to carryout CEDAW recommendations, as well as the institutional actors responsible for its implementation, leading to increased visibility and awareness on forms of violence against women and subsequent actions to be taken.

The UN is working to address gender-based violence (GBV), taking into account that in times of crisis, including the COVID-19 pandemic, women and girls may face a greater risk of intimate partner violence and other forms of GBV and domestic violence. In Angola, in non-crises times, one in three women aged between 15 and 49 years old, according to the 2015-2016 Multiple Indicators and Health Survey (IIMS), from the National Statistics Institute (INE), has suffered some form of physical violence since the age of 15. Given the growing trend of acts of violence against women in times of crises, the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women (MASFAMU) with the UN support, launched the hotlines 145 and 146 for GBV support in the context of COVID-19.

For the areas affected by the drought in southern Angola, the UN system produced, printed and distributed 30,000 brochures containing key GBV prevention messages and COVID-19 prevention measures, during efforts to share and disseminate knowledge in target communities. The distribution was led by the local project coordinators of the humanitarian response in southern Angola,



who were kept abreast of the new guidelines and operational restrictions under the state of disaster due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In Huíla Province, 40 police officers were trained on PSEA (Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse) and children's rights. In 14 provinces (Moxico, Cuando Cubango, Namibe, Cunene, Luanda, Cabinda, Bié, Cabinda, Zaire, Uíge, Lunda Norte, Huambo, Huíla and Bengo), 527 local actors were reached by training sessions on the referral system for the provision of assistance to children victim of violence (including GBV survivors). In Cunene Province, 373 people (182 men and 191 women) were trained on the prevention of Child Protection (CP) and Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) incidents, referral pathways, stress management against COVID-19, among other topics. 8 trainings with a total of 15 sessions were carried out in 2020, empowering participants with increased knowledge and critical awareness of resources available for their wellbeing and safety. As part of the same programme, 3,097 indirect beneficiaries benefitted from awareness-raising initiatives.

In partnership with the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women's Promotion (MASFAMU) and the Centre for Human Rights and Citizenship (CDHC) free legal aid for survivors of Domestic Violence, in the context of COVID-19, was provided to more than 2,000 families from 3 municipalities (Viana, Cacuaco and Talatona) of Luanda Province.

105,923 People living with HIV received antiretroviral treatment out of whom 5,879 were pregnant women. 38,499 adolescent girls and young women, and 3,673 members of Key Populations received a comprehensive package of HIV prevention

services. 8,528 Peer Educators were enrolled from the "bancadas femininas" project participants and supported the Activistas in outreach sessions. These Adolescent Girls and Young Women (AGYW) aged 10 – 24 years old, from five provinces, received accurate, gender-sensitive, sexual and reproductive health (SRH) information through the "bancadas femininas" initiative. 285 Community workers were trained to deliver psychosocial and nutritional support to families affected by HIV and COVID-19.

In the area of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, technical assistance was provided to develop viral load and sample transport plans, including those for pregnant women, to be followed by development of an action plan.

To improve management of HIV and TB co infections, the UN in partnership with the eNational Institute for the Fight Against AIDS (INLS) trained 27 health workers from private and public Health Facilities on management of HIV-Tuberculosis co-infection cases and referral system to ensure retention in care programs. The UN and Civil Society led a virtual conversation on the Role of Churches in the Fight against AIDS in Angola, with attendance of 20 representatives of faith-based organizations which concluded with the rise for action to accelerate prevention of HIV and GBV as twin epidemics. To strengthen the national reporting system, UN sister agencies donated 16 computers to selected health facilities and data managers were trained on data collection and timely reporting. In addition, the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for HIV response (NSP 2018 – 2022) was developed, with a database for NSP indicators created to facilitate implementation of activities.



A virtual capacity building for dissemination and use of the Accelerated action for the health of adolescents Accelerated Action for the Health of Adolescents (AA-HA) Guide for the development of the National Adolescent Health Plan was supported with about 30 professionals from the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education. The UN and NGOs working in the health sector including Center of Support to Youth (CAJ), Population Services International (PSI), Informed, Responsible and Organized Youth (JIRO), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MINJUD) and ONG GPSL attended the workshop. In follow up, Angola intends to establish a group of national experts to lead programming adolescent health in key sectors, using the AA - HA guidelines for the definition of national priorities, programming, monitoring, evaluation and the implementation of interventions for youth and adolescents.

In order to promote better alignment of Angola's juvenile justice system with international standards, the UN facilitated the signature of a protocol between the Court of Luanda and the international NGO Salesianos de Dom Bosco, to support a pilot model for a community sentencing and probation that offers non-custodial alternatives to sentencing adolescents in conflict with the law; reaching 113 children in 2020. The best practices and lessons learned developed through this model will inform a national policy on alternative measures for children in conflict with the law.

In order to minimize the impact of the outbreak of COVID-19, psychological consultations for refugees were maintained during the pandemic, including referral services and access to essential drugs from a

fully equipped pharmacy. Refugees and asylum-seekers in Angola also benefited from health services, including antenatal and postnatal services delivered by specialized staff who receive regular training on general health and sexual reproductive health (SRH). A team of community health workers led education and awareness campaigns on HIV/AIDS & SGBV for this population, and communities received information on STIs, preventive measures and reproductive health.

With the support of UN agencies, cases of unaccompanied, separated children and other children at risk were managed in foster care and in child-safe spaces. As a result, they received direct support and were referred to specific services, which strengthened existing community mechanisms and structures to protect them. Moreover, capacity building on life skills was also promoted through specific training for refugee children and adolescents.

Support to the Ministry of Education (MED) was provided to lead and coordinate the education sector response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including technical and financial support for the development of TV and radio distance learning classes, which have reached approximately 395,600 children from grade 0 (beginners) to 9th grade nationwide. In addition to supporting development of safe school reopening guidelines. The UN is also conducting a desk review on strategies for access, retention and transition from primary to secondary education, including alternative education, for students suffering from prolonged closure of schools and children currently out of the formal system, particularly girls. This review will support MED to develop comprehensive proposals on education



modalities such as distance education, blended learning, and formal and non-formal alternative education.

7
PROVINCES COVERED BY A SURVEY ON YOUTH
CHALLENGES AND EXPERIENCES

270
YOUNG PEOPLE REACHED ON TOPICS OF PHYSICAL
AND MENTAL HEALTH



iii. Environment and resilience of the vulnerable population

The UN supported Angola for strengthened commitment to the environment, resilience and climate change, which shone true when Angola ratified the Paris Agreement at the end of 2020. With UN support, the Government of Angola is also revising its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and intends to submit the revised version at the end of January 2021. These changes reflect an increasing awareness of climate change in the country which was clearly visible at the 3rd UN-supported climate

change round table meeting in September 2020, chaired by the MCTA with attendance by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and representatives of UN Agencies, IFIs, EU and foreign Embassies.

A very positive development was also the approval by Parliament of the new Protected Areas law in April 2020 that is modeled on IUCN protected areas categories for a new protected area in Floresta da Cumbira, Cuanza Sul. In 2020, the Government took



the first concrete steps towards creating its first marine protected area with support of the UN system.

The UN system launched the Hand in Hand Initiative for the digital transformation of family farming and fisheries launched in the country with the holding of the Webinar on Digitization of Agriculture and Fisheries, with the participation of more than 246 key actors of agriculture at national level. This initiative will ensure technical assistance to MINAGRIP, MCTA, MEP (INE) and INAMET in strengthening the digital transformation of production and commercialization systems in agriculture and fisheries by promoting market access and market information to create links between producers and the market. At the level of agricultural extension services, the ECA 1.0 Platform has been developed for the management of activities and monitoring of Field Schools with about 93,082 registered of 3,013 FFSs entered into an online database with information on the development cycle based on the Agroecological Systems Analysis approach and the introduction of the Open Artfish Software for the efficient management of catch information based on and registration of species and catch estimates for the sustainable management of Artisanal Fisheries. The staff of the Institute for Artisanal Fisheries (IPA) was trained in the operation and sustainability of this software, as well as facilitating the delivery of 14 computers (two per province) with the software installed.

Technical assistance was provided under Support project for capacity building and implementation of Farmers' Field Schools, which aims to increase productivity,

production and marketing in family agriculture by addressing critical constraints to agricultural development in Angola, 80 Master trainers from the country's agricultural extension service were trained in the implementation of the Field School methodology (ECAs).

With the objective to increase the productivity, production and marketing of family farming in Huambo, Bié and Malanje, in 2020, 3,989 Field Schools (ECAs) were implemented with the participation of, 119,670 family farmers trained in agronomic, natural resource management and agribusiness areas, and 1,016 ECAs, composed by 30,480 family farmers, received Field School Strengthening Funds (FFSs) to support the implementation of good production practices, land and water management, financial management, agribusiness entrepreneurship capacity and the promotion of producer associations.

The Management Model and the Environmental and Social Management Plan of the Support Centers for Artisanal Fisheries (CAPAs) were drawn up in order to improve MINAGRIP's capacity to organize and provide technical support for the management of fisheries support infrastructures, built and rehabilitated within the scope of the project, as well as to minimize the environmental impacts on fish landing sites. In the training component, it must be emphasized the implementation of the Training of Trainers in food security "Good Hygiene and Fish Processing Practices" in six (6) coastal provinces (Bengo, Zaire, Kwanza Sul, Benguela and Namibe), thus improving MINAGRIP's capacity to support small-scale fishing communities to



maintain the quality and food safety of fisheries products. A total of 46 members of IPA, INAIP and Municipal Administrators were trained.

4,188 people participated in 75 training actions in the Competence Development Plan (PDC) in the categories: Contract Agriculture, Agriculture Digitization, and Agribusiness Development Plans, Financial Mechanisms for Agriculture implemented through various modalities (Workshops, Webinar, Community Meetings, Seminar and others).

The first draft of ENSAN II 2030 was elaborated and defined its vision "An Angola free from poverty and malnutrition, with a view to the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food, without leaving anyone behind" with the proposal to create a National Food Security System (SINASAN) that aims to improve FNS through consultation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation.

The UN system, along with a local NGO, have provided technical assistance on the updating of the Land Law, with a particular focus on mechanisms to delimit and manage community land, improving administrative procedures, and introduction of land-based financing mechanisms. It is still unclear, however, if contributions were reflected in final review.

The UN supported the conducting of the socio-economic impact assessment of the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, it carried out specific surveys in informal settlements in Cunene, Huambo and Lunda to close the information gap on the impact of the pandemic and associated policies in this

context. The survey aimed at providing the Government of Angola with an incrementally built platform to monitor current policies, provide evidence-based policy recommendations and generate targeted awareness campaign in the volatile COVID-19 crisis environment.

A total of 30,500 people were reached with the critical Minimum Initial Services Package (MISP) for Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) in crisis situations including 20,000 women and girls in the drought-affected provinces of Cunene, Namibe, Huíla and Cuando Cubango and 5,000 men and boys were reached with key information on GBV, SRH, STIs, and COVID-19. The UN supported MASFAMU, to procure and deliver feminine hygiene kits to 5,500 vulnerable women in Luanda.

During 2020, eight community-level disaster management groups were set up and trained by the Civil Protection of Cunene Province, resulting in increased disaster preparedness for over 55,000 people in this most vulnerable province of Angola. 20,632 people, of which 11,106 women, in the same province benefited from improved sanitation with the construction of 1,128 latrines and 1,027 hand washing devices in their communities, of which 6 were certified "open air defecation free" and 5 are awaiting certification.

Over 300,000 rural people were reached through a radio program in two local languages (Otchivambo and Nhaneca-Humbe) on topics related to vulnerability to drought and flooding, climate change, sustainable agriculture, and COVID-19 related issues, with three weekly



transmissions by Radio Cunene. Over 95,000 rural people in the provinces of Huambo and Cuanza Sul received training in sustainable forest management, including COVID-19 related topics such as handwashing and distancing with installation of simple hand-washing equipment in the communities.

In Cunene province 10 community groups were created and trained in Disaster Risk Reduction/Disaster Risk Management (DRR/DRM) and a radio communication system was established in SPCB Cunene (municipal headquarters), and 11 vehicles were procured in 12 isolated communities to improve internal communications with and for target communities.

With UN assistance, Provincial Contingency Plans for COVID-19 (one in each target province) were developed with the respective Special Operating Procedures (SOPs) in January/February 2020 based on the National Contingency Plan for Covid-19. Overall, 5 provincial plans and 1 national

plan were produced. Jointly with the provincial governments of Huila, Namibe and Cunene, and the National Civil Protection Commission of the Ministry of Interior of Angola, the UN system and the EU are developing a COVID-19 Monitor using technologies such as Power Business Intelligence and Geographic Information System maps. The monitor will count daily cases of COVID-19, showing the numbers in panels, tables, maps and graphs for quick analysis.

Continued assistance was provided to refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo located in the North-East part of the country, providing critical food assistance to 6,698 beneficiaries (51% female, 49% male) in 2020 (including 31 persons with disabilities). In close collaboration with its cooperating partner World Vision International and other humanitarian and development agencies. The work aimed to ensure that all beneficiaries, irrespective of their race, gender, and age, have access to protection and complaints and feedback mechanisms.





iv. Democracy and stability

The UN contributed to the advancement of participatory governance, betterment of human rights and access to justice with the support provided for the establishment of Municipal Participatory Budgeting Committees (MPBCs) in 61 municipalities, the revitalization of 3,213 Residence Committees (RCs) and the creation of a RCs' database. This support has enabled steps towards the achievement of the National Development Plan 2018-2022 target 2.4 of Program 4.1.2 that envisages the introduction of participatory budgeting in all the 164 municipalities by 2022.

With UN support, the General Inspections Services (IGAE) is establishing Local Facility of trainers to lead preventive action against corruption at sectoral level. This facility will lead to the adoption of sector-tailored standard operating procedures to enhance transparency and accountability in public administration.

Support has been provided in introducing e-services in penitentiary services with UN support to enhance the capacity of the justice system to administer services faster for detainees, especially in the current context of COVID-19. This is being achieved through the establishment of virtual court rooms in 10 penitentiary services across the country, accompanied by training of 35 penitentiary officers on the functioning of these service facilities.

Support was provided to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights for the elaboration of a National Human Rights

Education Plan, based on the National Human Rights Strategy, which is a critical instrument in the efforts to protect and fulfil human rights in the lives of citizens in line with the country's regional and international human rights obligations. Additionally, 18 local human rights committees have been technically equipped to function and attend to citizens' petitions. With UN support, a Local Facility of trainers on human rights and law enforcement has also been established with the Ministry of Interior to facilitate human rights training within the law enforcement to enhance the protection of human rights in the context of law and order.

The UN has supported the dissemination of the national demographic dividend study (2018) findings and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD+25) National Nairobi Commitments to enhance political decision-making processes and influence the respective planning instruments, by providing technical support to the new Population Policy Office (GPP) colleagues.

Support to the elaboration of Sanitary Safety along Productivity Chain and Food Distribution was provided, upon requested by the COVID-19 Inter-Ministerial Commission to enable the restoration of food (agriculture and livestock) production and the whole productivity chain including the transport and commerce to the main cities in the settings of the COVID-19 restriction of transport of goods and persons countrywide due to COVID-19. The



outcome was technical support to mitigate the impact in the economy of the poorest population in agriculture dedicated areas as well as those population dedicated to economic activities in transport and commerce of agriculture and livestock products in the main markets at the most important areas.

With the UN technical support to the Government, the National Population Policy (NPP) was revised, integrating key findings from the national demographic dividend study; Angola will be the first country in the region to incorporate the recommendations of the Demographic Dividend in its national policy. An action and monitoring plan were developed and both the NPP and the action plan will be presented at a national multisectoral workshop with key actors and members of the National Population Council in 2021

The UN supported capacity building in the area of population and development through sharing of experiences in the region of the census planning preparatory documents and trainings for National Institute of Statistics (INE) and the Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP) in population dynamics, with particular attention to increasing capacity of new Population Policy Cabinet (GPP) members. The UN provided technical support to the preparation and development of Multiple Indicators and Health Survey (IIMS) 2020, through equipment acquisition and an extensive training on Maternal Mortality Ratio data for INE staff and key partners, resulting in increased capacity in the area of Maternal Mortality to inform the IIMS 2020 data analysis. A follow up training on

Maternal Mortality, General Mortality and Fertility has been requested for 2021.

Support to the elaboration of Sanitary Safety along Productivity Chain and Food Distribution was provided, upon request by the COVID-19 Inter-Ministerial Commission to enable the restoration of food (agriculture and livestock) production and the whole productivity chain including the transport and commerce to the main cities in the settings of the COVID-19 restriction of transport of goods and persons countrywide. The outcome was technical support to mitigate the impact in the economy of the poorest population in agriculture dedicated areas as well as the population dedicated to economic activities in transport and commerce of agriculture and livestock products in the main markets in critical areas.

Support was provided in safety protocols to ensure a humanitarian approach for the migrant population at Points of Entry. In this regard technical assistance at Central and field levels to the Migration, Customs, Fiscal Police and other Governmental Agencies was provided via training to identify and manage suspected COVID-19 cases with respect to human rights of the migrant population.

Human rights legislation and institutions at national and local levels were strengthened in relation to child rights. With UN support, the hotline SOS Criança was activated in partnership with National Child Institute (INAC) as an accessible mechanism to report cases of violence against children, also in response to Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) related recommendations to the Government. The



line has witnessed an immediate uptake by almost 15,000 underage clients, subsequently referred to relevant services (health, social work/social services or justice/law enforcement services) by recently trained front-liners.

In order to increase the Government and civil society's efficiency and effectiveness to identify and address cases of violence against children in an integrated, sustainable and multi-sectoral way, in collaboration with the International Bureau of Children Rights, Standard Operating Procedures were developed that highlight roles and accountabilities of each of the sectors that intervene in the child protection response. These were endorsed by Executive Decree; co-signed by five Ministries of Justice, Interior, Social Affairs, Health and Education. This is a milestone in the government's efforts and commitment to advance child friendly service delivery and to break the cycle of violence in the Angolan society.

Support was provided to the government to operationalize a child friendly one-stop-shop model for children in conflict with the law in the Provinces of Luanda, Huila, Malanje and Moxico. The model integrates

the Juvenile Court and the Guardianship Commission for Minors into a single physical space, adapted to ensure child friendly service delivery, including an Integrated Information Management system.

In order to foster rule of law and the empowerment of adolescents in the context of children in conflict with the law, the UN has continued to support non-custodial sentencing for children in Luanda. The model aimed at reducing the rates of deprivation of liberty for children and was supported for 113 new children in 2020, through a partnership with Salesianos Dom Bosco.

The UN supported the Ministry of Justice in mainstreaming routine registration of newborns in hospital maternity wards, and deployment of mobile brigades for late birth registration, covering 134,442 children from 8 provinces. A Manual of Procedures for Registration has been developed and presents the legislation and procedures in a user-friendly manner and is an important tool to clarify and facilitate services for birth registration. A Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) study was also conducted to promote responsible fatherhood, including father involvement in newborn registration.





3.3. SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA

The UN promoted a multi-sectorial collaboration involving the Judiciary (Public Prosecution Services), the Executive, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, responsible for police, and the Ministry of Interior, responsible for internal security and penitentiary services, and civil society that led to the adoption of e-services in the administration of justice services in prison, increasing accessibility and speed of these services. This initiative was a response to COVID-19 restrictions and to address issues of excessive imprisonment caused mainly by bureaucracy. Under the overall coordination of the Office of the Resident Coordinator, supported the Government of Angola, through the Ministry of Social Action Family and Women's Affairs (MASFAMU) a nationwide campaign and subsequent activities for the 16 Days of Activism on Women's Rights with a focus on Gender-Based Violence was successfully carried out.

In regard to gender-sensitive budgeting, the UN facilitated a positive technical collaboration between Angola (through MASFAMU, Parliament and other Executive sectors e.g. Ministries of Finance, Justice, Youth, etc.) and Cabo Verde with south-south exchange of expertise that led to the development of the proposal for the revision of the Law 15/10 on the State

Budget, drawing on expertise and experiences accumulated through the multi-country project for the PALOP countries and Timor-Leste for the strengthening of the Public Financial Management Systems (PFMs) in the PALOP countries and Timor-Leste. There were also experience exchanges between public officials from Cabo Verde and Angola on views and

perspectives from both countries during high-level dialogues. As a result, Angola is on the verge of revising the Law 15/10 to render it gender-sensitive and thereby establish the legal basis for gender sensitive budgeting at all levels of planning i.e. national and local and sectoral.

In 2020, the UN system continued its contribution alongside MCTA toward the approval of new projects. For instance, two additional projects are in the pipeline for the overall environment funding pool focusing on Renewable Energy and Persistent Organic Pollutants, to move forward the achievement of SDG 7 Sustainable Energy for All.

Several Hand in Hand partnerships will be strategic to implement the priorities defined in this document. From the Government of Angola, various Ministries and Institutes are involved and Provincial Governments and Municipal Administrations, also other stakeholders as Academia, private sector, NGOs, farmers, women, and youth organizations, Civil society, international cooperation, faith-based organizations, development partners among others.

Innovative and Standardized Methods were integrated for Data collection and Management processes. A new generation of survey and processing technologies were tested and deployed for the largest statistical operation for the Agricultural and Fishery sector. These innovations and improvements consist of: 1) Adherence to World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020 standards, 2) Survey Digitalized Survey solution tested and implemented to replace paper-based processes, and 3) Compliance to SDG monitoring



methodologies to address indicators from 7 SDGs. In the Fisheries sector Innovative activities have been implemented to improve artisanal fisheries in Angola in terms of data management, collection and analysis based on the OpenArtfish platform. This allows the digitization of the sector.

In terms of South-South Cooperation, the UN continues to be involved in the implementation of sub-regional, regional and international projects closely related to South-South cooperation in the period between 2015 and the present. At the sub-regional level, through one of its AFPs, it is in the process of finalizing the implementation of the TCP project on support to national capacity building for the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, and has just launched the start of the GCP project on the operationalization of the regional agricultural policy, as well as the implementation of the Cold Current of Benguela project. At the regional level, the office is developing the GCP project on the strengthening of tilapia virus control and provided technical support to SADC countries for the training of MINAGRIP technicians and the development of strategies and plans for monitoring and control of transboundary crop and animal pests and diseases, with a view to facilitating their integration into the market. To respond to the invasion of the locust plague that is ravaging the region, a National Contingency Plan was drawn up and presented to MINAGRIP.

At the international level, the office has just concluded the implementation of the project entitled Development of innovation capacities of agricultural systems, and has just finalized the implementation of the TCP project on the

elaboration of strategies for the promotion and inclusion of fish in school snacks and stews for young children.



3.4. RESULTS OF THE UN WORKING MORE AND BETTER TOGETHER: UN COHERENCE, EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY

The UN in Angola and implementing partners worked collaboratively to deliver a comprehensive, coordinated and consolidated emergency response humanitarian assistance (through CERF) which impacted over 381,871 people from drought prone region in southern Angola. The UN restored agricultural and food production for 32,468 people; reduced Gender Based Violence (GBV) risks and cases, provided appropriate sexual reproductive health, GBV and HIV prevention information to 15,000 women and adolescent girls, including men and boys; provided life-saving nutrition screenings and treatment to 109,084 children with severe and moderate acute malnutrition, and 61,864 caregivers; protection to 42,096 and education assistance to 25,000 vulnerable children; improved access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and promoted hygiene practices to 95,397 people; and provided treatment to 870 severely malnourished children and 92 adults.

Six rounds of vaccination campaigns were carried out in 13 provinces (Bié, Benguela, Cuando Cubango, Cunene, Cuanza Sul, Huambo, Huíla, Lunda Norte, Malanje, Moxico, Namibe, Uíge and Zaire) in response to outbreaks of Polio derived from the vaccine. 2,933,000 children under the age of 5 have been vaccinated and protected. WHO provided technical support

at central and local levels involving nearly 33 technicians. As a result of the interventions made in 2020, the country registered only 3 cases of polio derived from vaccine, against 121 in 2019, and since February 2020 there have been no new cases.

The UN has developed several initiatives for resource mobilization. It has submitted one full proposal and concept notes, aiming at mobilizing funds to allow the implementation of projects aligned with the achievement of the SDGs:

- A joint proposal “Angola Catalytic Finance Initiative (ACFI)” was submitted to the Joint SDG Fund, to leverage an initial SDG Joint Fund grant at a ratio of 1:15, mobilizing US\$95 million of public and private capital targeted to the Poultry Value Chain Development. The first stage appraisal and selection process received 95 concept notes where Angola was selected amongst 28 innovative and impact-driven proposals that were granted with preparatory funding to move forward to full preparation. The preparation process considered a strong leadership from the Ministry of Economy (MEP) who champions the largest Public Policy for Value Chain Development PRODESI. MEP and PUNOs (Participating United Nations Organizations) managed to mobilize National and International financing institutions to either pledge commitment or



express interest to participate in the ACFI as investors, such as National Bank of Angola, Agrarian Development Support Fund (FADA), African Development Bank (AfDB), International Finance Corporation and Millenium Bank.

Additionally the preparation process included experience exchange with regional commercial and financing initiatives, such as Nigeria and Mozambique and Investors Roadshow organized by the SDG Invest Platform, where the Poultry Industry stood out as strategic within the Agricultural sector given the large commercial market. By February 2021, four proposals were

selected for full funding, and 16 where selected for active pipeline pending replenishment and compliance with funding conditions provided by the Evaluation Committee. PUNOs and RCO are preparing the new submission process by November 30th, 2021.

- Two concept notes for developing the Joint programmes, to address issues related to youth and mitigating GBV were submitted to the UN Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS).
- One concept note was submitted to the partnerships of rights of person with disability (UNPRPD) MPTF, aiming at mitigating the barriers encountered by persons with disabilities.





3.5. EVALUATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

The COVID-19 pandemic negatively impacted many actions scheduled for 2020, which forced the United Nations Agencies to reprogram their priorities and resources to accommodate both the new challenges and needs of the country. Possibility of co-financing on the part of the government based on the state budget has become more difficult due to tax restrictions. Some solutions are to obtain external financing lines or loans. The restriction of resources will imply greater efficiency in achieving the results.

Partnerships with central and provincial authorities were strengthened through the distribution of dignity and reproductive health kits. The kits contributed to safe births, treatment of sexually transmitted infections and facilitated the adoption of agreed procedures for the management of rape survivors.

An integrated approach to policies for adolescents and young people based on human rights is a shared responsibility that requires multisectoral responses. Advocacy work at provincial and municipal levels with decision-makers and community leaders informed on the importance of proper sanitation had a major impact on the results obtained. The profile of sanitation and hand hygiene at the most decentralized level has been strengthened due to constant dialogue and training.

Money transfers are key to responding to emergencies such as COVID-19. The

use of technologies is fundamental to reach people in remotes environments. it was possible to estimate the number of people in food insecurity using remote sensing data of precipitation and temperature combined with secondary data, without requiring household surveys. Government refurbishments have caused some delay in the implementation of some programs.

The adjustments to the government's work model, and subsequent format of collaborating with Ministries, adapted to the circumstances imposed by COVID-19, negatively affected the implementation of the programs.

Formulating new partnerships with the media to find alternative ways to disseminate important information was discovered as key. Working with the private sector and maintaining engagement especially during the period of economic recovery is recommended.

The COVID-19 social distancing restrictions call for early planning, innovative ways of working and innovative social and development solutions. This requires closer collaboration and engagement with the government at central and sectoral levels, as well as building linkages with civil and private sector and other development partners. In this process, the UN can effectively enable envisaged and proposed inter-sectorial and inter-institutional coordination.



3.6. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

In strategic planning and resources mobilization, in partnership with the UN, Angola submitted a successful and innovative proposal for funding request to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) for 2021-2024 allocation period, focusing on results-oriented programming, and diffusing limited impact interventions at the national level with a focus on high impact activities at the sub-national level. The Global Fund approved an allocation of USD 82,600,349.00 representing an increase of 56% from the current grants. With UN joint support, 57 health providers were trained in HIV counselling and testing, HIV data information systems and referrals and counter referral system for HIV positive pregnant women and children exposed to HIV in 2 municipalities (Matala and Lubango).

Within the strategic Public Policy Dialogues mechanism, emerging, and ongoing priorities are being discussed

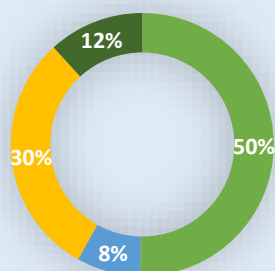
and shaped into programs, such has been the case with PRODESI, PNIASAN, and the FSN Strategy. These processes involve inter-institutional approaches where the UN system continues to contribute.

Partnering with IFIs in an early stage to identify synergies is proving to be an effective mechanism to diversify the range of products and services within projects and a great source of information on the private sector. The UN system presented a joint proposal, including IFC as a key formulator and co-financing, and work is on track to develop two proposals with the World Bank and IFAD, respectively, to support the implementation of ongoing loans.

Some measures to do so, are developing a Full Project Portfolio integrated by friendly leaflets of each ongoing projects.



TOTAL BUDGET INCLUDING SERP FOR COVID-19

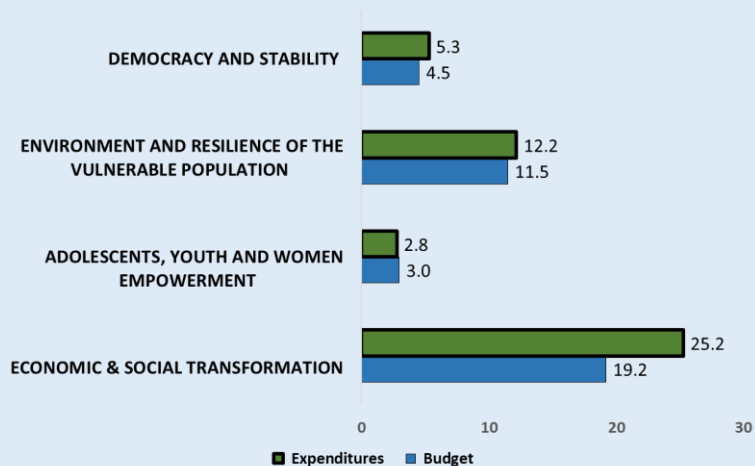


- ECONOMIC & SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION
- ADOLESCENTS, YOUTH & WOMEN EMPOWERMENT
- ENVIROMENT & RESILIENCE OF TE VULNERABLE POPULATION
- DEMOCRACY & STABILITY

TOTAL BUDGET – \$38.1 MILLION

Figure.2 -Total budget including SERP for COVID-19, USD , 2020

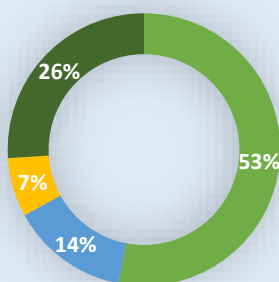
TOTAL EXPENDITURES INCLUDING SERP FOR COVID-19



TOTAL EXPENDITURES – \$45.5 MILLION

Figure.3-Total expenditures including SERP for COVID-19, USD, 2020

FUNDING MODALITY



- VERTICAL FUNDS
- CORE FUNDS
- ONE FUND
- OTHER

Figure.4- Funding modality





CHAPTER 4: UNCT KEY FOCUS FOR NEXT YEAR

The UN system will focus on critical interventions in the area of sexual and reproductive health (SRH), targeting youth and those furthest behind. The UN will implement 42 Youth-Friendly Health Services to improve family planning coverage and reduce early pregnancy as well as maternal and infant mortalities. In addition, the UN will both advocate and provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Education, to include Comprehensive Sexuality Education into primary and secondary school curricula. The UN will focus on key joint interventions to end violence against women and girls, building on lessons learnt and taking into account the context of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the associated heightened risk of GBV.

The UN system will consolidate existing streams of work and best practices in the areas of justice for children and child protection system strengthening. Support will be provided to the Government on the roll out of the national Child Protection SOP endorsed through Executive Decree in 2020. Best practices, such as integrated service delivery for child protection and non-custodial sentencing of children, will be consolidated and documented to inform future programming.

It will foster corruption prevention through corruption risk assessment and management in the health sector in collaboration with IGAE. It will promote the expansion and strengthening of participatory governance at local level, with focus on municipal participatory budgeting and residence committees. It will promote gender mainstreaming with focus on gender-sensitive budgeting, gender statistics and gender-based violence tracking, policy and institutional

response capacity. It will promote the expansion and strengthening of local human rights committees, the development of human rights indicators, the strengthening of human rights in law enforcement, and will promote economic and social rights of citizens in collaboration with the Ombudsman.

The UN will continue to strengthen One Health cooperation, supporting the process to be implemented with corresponding Angolan government sectors with the REDISSE IV Project enabling the capacities to face major Health Emergencies (Ebola, Pandemic Influenza, Marburg, and other high priority Epidemic Prone Zoonosis). Support the Country implementation in International Health Regulations at Points of Entries and in cooperation with it specialized AFPs, using the REDISSE IV funds. Strengthen the role of the DMT group with a more early and participative assessment of humanitarian emergencies, providing evidences to improve the fundraising and resource mobilization and implementing effective life-saving interventions in the epidemic and post COVID-19 periods including strategic partners at country and regional level. In coordination with related agencies to support the Ministry of Health process to implement the Third version of the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response in special in the issues related to the surveillance of epidemic prone diseases, the engagement of the community and the decentralization of the capacities at municipal and local level working with implementing partners working in projects at peripheral level.

The UN will continue working to better support the government to implement the Global



Compact on Refugees through an inclusive approach to protecting, assisting and finding solutions for refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless people, within projects and programmes developed to benefit this population. In the area of population and development, the UN will support continued

capacity building efforts for technical staff at the National Institute for Statistics in the area of data in order to prepare for the IIMS report and 2024 national census, through training with specialists, drawing on experiences and reports from neighboring and Lusophone countries and promoting south-south cooperation and exchanges of experiences.





Acronyms

AFDB	African Development Bank
AFPs	Agencies Funds and Programmes
AfriYAN	Angola Network of Adolescents and Youth in Population and Development
ArtFish	Software Open ArtFish
CAJ	Center of Support to Youth
CAPAs	Support Centers for Artisanal Fisheries
CASIs	Integrated Social Assistance Centres
CDHC	Centre for Human Rights and Citizenship
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CO	Country Office
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DHIS	District Health Information System
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECA	Farmers' Field Schools
ENSAN	National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy
EU	European Union
FES	Fuel-Efficient Stoves
FFSs	Field School Strengthening Funds
FSN	Food Security and Nutrition
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCP	Government Cooperative Programme
GFATM	Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria
GPP	Population Policy Office
ICPT	International Conference on Population and Development
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Cooperation
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
IGAE	National Institute for Management of the State Assets
IIMS	Multiple Indicators and Health Survey
INAC	National Institute for Children
INAMET	National Institute for Meteorology
INE	National Institute for Statistics
INLS	National Institute for Fight against AIDS
IPA	Institute for Artisanal Fisheries



IPC	Conduct interpersonal communication
IPC 3	Integrated Phase Classification
JIRO	Informed, Responsible and Organized Youth
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
MAPTSS	Ministry of Public Administration, Labor and Social Security
MASFAMU	Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women
MCTA	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment
MEP	Ministry of Economy and Planning Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Technology, and Innovation
MESCTI	
MINAGRIP	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
MINDCOM	Ministry of Industry and Commerce
MINFIN	Ministry of Finance
MINJUD	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MPI-A	Multidimensional Poverty Index of Angola
LLITN	Long lasting insecticide treated nets
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPP	National Population Policy
NSP	National Strategic Plan
OGE	National state budget
PALOP	Lusophone African Countries
PDC	Competence Development Plan
PDN	National Development Plan
PFMs	Public Financial Management Systems
PSI	Population Services International
REDISSE	Regional Disease Surveillance Systems Enforcement
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SOP	Standard of Operating Procedures
SPCB	Civil Protection and Firemen Service
SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
STIs	Sexual Transmitted Infections
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
WHO	World Health Organization



NAÇÕES UNIDAS
ANGOLA



CONTACTOS

Resident Coordinator's Office

Rua Direita da Samba, Condomínio Rosalinda

1B, 10º Andar

P.O. Box 910, Luanda, Angola

E-mail: onu.angola@one.un.org

Website: www.onuangola.org

Facebook: @AngolaONU

