

2021 UN COUNTRY ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT IN ANGOLA

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GOVERNO DE
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PREFACE

As the co-chair of the Joint Steering Committee of the United Nations, I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Angola (UNSDCF) 2020-2023. Last year was the second year of implementation of the UNSDCF and saw a reaffirmation of the UN system's commitment along-side the Government of Angola to reach the joint results outlined in the UNSDCF. It also saw a redoubling of the UN system's efforts in Angola to support the Government in responding to the COVID 19 pandemic. The journey has not been an easy one but, as the UN Resident Coordinator, I am proud to present our report which highlights the successes and lessons learned on this shared journey towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This report lays out our accomplishments as well as acknowledges the challenges faced throughout the year. It further presents future opportunities for continuing to work hand in hand with the Government in an effort to reach the Agenda 2030 and leave no one behind. The report is an opportunity not only to celebrate successes, but to also highlight lessons learned, which can inform and improve our future efforts as we define our actions and priorities for 2022.

One of the greatest challenges faced in 2021, was, as we are all acutely aware, the Covid-19 pandemic, which did not simply manifest itself as a health crisis but quickly evolved into a worldwide socioeconomic crisis, exacerbating inequalities, and exposing vulnerabilities. However, 2021 also marks the year where progress was possible due to a strong desire and related efforts to contain the pandemic, all the while keeping our eyes on the ultimate goals of the Agenda 2030.

The UN System spared no efforts in supporting the Government and other partners in responding to the pandemic. From promoting prevention education campaigns, to supporting the procurement, storage and distribution of vaccines, the UN's support Angola's fight to contain the pandemic remained unwavering.



Furthermore, UN agencies, programmes and funds stepped in quickly to support socioeconomic activities – be they social protection measures for the most vulnerable, to supporting markets reach biosafety measures to allow much needed economic activity to continue safely during the pandemic. Angola can count itself as one of the successes in containing and mitigating the effects of Covid 19, and the UN in Angola is proud to have supported the country in this regard in 2021.

In spite of the difficulties of implementing programs and activities during the pandemic, significant progress was made in various key areas related to the work of the UN in the country, as outlined in the UNSDCF 2020-2023. Maintaining the UN Charter as our guide, we worked in close coordination and cooperation with the Government to achieve progress in the areas of justice, human rights, and humanitarian and development assistance, always with an eye to leaving no one behind. Initiatives, programmes and actions implemented by the different UN entities, in collaboration with the Government and development partners, strengthened cooperation and moved us one step closer to achieving the fulfilment of the SDGs.

On behalf of the United Nations Country Team in Angola, I express my appreciation to the Government of Angola and all our partners without whom the UN system would not be able to meaningfully carry out our mandate to work in service of the people of Angola and ensure sustainable, equitable, inclusive growth, leaving no one behind.

Zahira Virani
UN Resident Coordinator in Angola

THE UN COUNTRY TEAM IN ANGOLA



OTHER DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS



KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS OF THE UN SYSTEM IN ANGOLA

- African Development Bank (ADB)
- Centre for Disease Control (CDC)
- CG International
- 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 United States of America
- French Development Agency (FDA)
- Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance
- Global Fund
- 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)
- World Bank

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY




6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



CHAPTER 1:

MAIN DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN THE COUNTRY AND THE REGIONAL CONTEXT

ECONOMY

After a prolonged economic recession that started in 2014 -2015 with the fall in the oil prices, culminating in 2020 with the lowest performance in the growth of the GDP at -5.4%, which was aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic, and the reduction in the oil production, it appears that Angola is finally emerging from the crisis. The projections of the General State Budget (OGE) for 2022 show that the Gross National Product registers a 0.2% growth in 2021. The recuperation was principally driven by growth in the non-oil sector (+5.1%) and by the increase in the oil price.

The latest forecasts (WB¹ and IMF) agree that Angola should continue with this positive tendency in 2022-2023, on the growth of the GNP above 2% in 2022, driven also by the increase in private consumption and the gross investment in fixed capital.

With the impact of the positive projections for the growth of the GNP over the next few years and by extending the initiative of the debt suspension service (DSSI) of the G20 at least until December 2021, the tendency for the deterioration of the Angolan debt points to a projected reversal in 2021, from a peak of 136.5% of the GNP in 2020 to 103.7% in 2021 and under 100% in 2022 (GSB 2022).

However, from the macroeconomic and stabilising perspective, inflation continues to be the main challenge, reaching almost 27% in October 2021, on an annual basis at the national level, driven by the increase in food prices (rise of 33.55% compared to the previous year) weighting of over 50% in the

consumer price index.² As a result of the prolonged economic crisis and the structural challenges of Angola, the unemployment rate reached nearly 33% in the fourth quarter of 2021, in particular in the urban areas (almost 43%), and was further affected by the unemployment of the youth (ages 15 to 24) which reached almost 60%. The high number of women employed in the agricultural sector, less formalised and productive, reflects the gap between occupation with 90% of women in informal jobs compared to 72% of men.³

While the PRODESI, which is the Government Programme for Support to Production, Diversification of Exports and Substitution Imports, continues to be implemented, the Government launched the Programme for Reconversion of the Informal Economy (PREI), with the purpose of changing the present framework of the economy with its high level of informal activity.

According to the forecasts of the World Bank,⁴ in 2018, almost half of the population of Angola was living below the international level for extreme poverty of USD 1.90 per day per person (2011 PPP). On the other hand, the Survey of Expenditure, Incomes and Employment IDREA) 2018- 2019 showed that 32.3% of the population was living below the national poverty line. The recent macroeconomic and stabilising context as well as the optimism regarding efforts for diversification reveal the first indications of a reverse in poverty levels in 2023.

1. World Bank (2021a) Angola Macro poverty outlook (October 2021)

2. INE, Folha de Informação Rápida – Índice Preços no Consumidor Nacional IPCN

3. INE, Folha de Informação Rápida – Inquérito ao Emprego em Angola (IV Trimestre 2021)

4. World Bank (2021a) Angola Macro poverty outlook (October 2021)

POLITICS

The holding of the fourth general elections in 2022 is part of the revitalisation of the democratic process in Angola which during the past five years has been characterised by a more participatory governance.

The political liberalisation has been encouraged by policies of transferring competencies from the central power to local power within the framework of decentralisation as well as the fight against corruption and increased transparency in public management, economic diversification and the promotion of the private sector, the prioritisation of human rights as a matter for national security and the empowerment of civil society.

As far as civil society is concerned, various efforts of the country in 2021 can be highlighted. As per for example, the invitation to five new members civil society to the Council of the Republic, as well as the recurring conferences of press of the President of the Republic with the media on the state of the nation.

It is noteworthy to refer as well the creation of the Council Economic and Social Affairs, consisting of 45 members of the business community, cooperatives, the scientific community and social associations, as a platform of auscultation and interaction between the Holder of the Executive Power and civil society in aspects of programming and implementation of national development tasks.



UNFPA/Karlos César

CHAPTER 2:

THE SUPPORT OF THE UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM TO THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES THROUGH THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

2.1 GENERAL VISION OF THE RESULTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK 2020-2023

The support of the UN in 2021 contributed towards the progress of the Government of Angola's efforts in the sectors of health, economic diversification and the promotion of the productive sector, financial decentralisation, as well as the management of the effects of climate change. This contribution is characterised by the capacity to quantify the medical products for COVID-19, sanitary security and control of the spread of Covid-19 at the institutional and local levels. The launch of the New Global Fund grant with a total of 103.2 million USD, a grant to national health system came to support the fight against AIDS, Malaria, Tuberculosis and COVID-19.

Within the context of the Cooperation Framework 2020-2023, the contribution of the UN in supporting the efforts of Angola was based on various relevant actions. They included the implementation of the Programme for the Reconversion of the Informal Economy (PREI), with the registration of sales persons in urban markets; as well as the launch of the digital database of the Informal Economy. There was also the extension of the Field Agricultural Schools (ECAs), whether accompanied with a launch fund or with the training of facilitators and technicians. Also noteworthy were the development and remission by Angola of the original version of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC) and also the introduction of the Participatory Budget in 100 municipalities, the practice of public consultations for the preparation of the budgets of the Municipal Administrations and the introduction of gender markers in financial planning.



In line with the initiative of the Secretary General of the United Nations supporting the Government in convening the Food Systems Summit on the 23rd of September 2021, the UN also supported the Government of Angola in the organisation and establishment of regional dialogues before the Summit mentioned above.

The dialogues occurred during the period between July and August 2021, and the participants identified: i) the need to establish the National System for Food and Nutritional Security (SINASAN); ii) decentralised governance to guarantee an environment for laws and policies favourable to Food and Nutritional Security (SAN); iii) sustainable and decentralised food systems to ensure a more efficient implementation of action plans, effective monitoring and evaluation of the different plans and programmes of all the relevant government entities involved in Food and Nutritional Security.

The participants identified the means to transform food systems and a vision for the future. In this context they indicated four fundamental aspects to overcome the hurdles: i) The establishment of the National Food and Nutritional Security System (SINASAN) with its coordinating agencies at the national and local levels; ii) Accelerate the compliance with the Malabo Declaration on the Programme of Comprehensive African Agricultural Development (CAADP); iii) Promotion and protection of the use and consumption of diversified local, regional and traditional foodstuffs and, iv) Promotion and the inclusion of research and innovation to support the transformation of sustainable food systems.

In the strategic area of Population Dynamics, the UN supported the Government through the MEP, the implementation of the Nairobi Commitments, which were presented at the International Conference on Population and Development in Nairobi where multi sectoral round tables were held in 2019.

Three provincial workshops in Angola served as means to disseminate the results of the National Study on the Demographic Dividend, which constituted the basis for the development of the revised project for the National Population Policy (PNP). The draft of the PNP was presented to the interested

parties in July 2021, including those at the highest level. The approval of the PNP and the respective Action Plan, elaborated in 2021 with the support of the UN, is expected in 2022 by the National Population Council .

In the context of the preparation for the Housing and Population Census in 2024, the UN supported critical training initiatives, including South-South cooperation and the sharing of experiences, the provision of a consultancy for the area of cartography and the acquisition of 8-year licenses for a data updating package.

KEY INDICATORS WHICH SHOW THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT

1.6
Million
people

In 5 target provinces
contacted regarding the risk
of COVID-19



84
Benefiting
institutions

on best practice
instruction in the
COVID-19 pandemic



9,546
Primary
schoolchildren

of which 4,631 girls
benefited from teaching
in safe learning spaces





WHO/Angola

RESPONSE TO COVID-19

In the context of the effort to respond to the pandemic, the additional financing by the Global Fund of 4 million USD was guaranteed for activities to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 at the community level. Additionally various initiatives were developed, with particular focus on the support given to the Provincial Government of Luanda for the development of the Strategy for the Involvement of the Community in the Provincial Health Authority of Luanda, when 285 community agents were trained by the Angolan Network of Organisations providing AIDS Services (ANASO). Additional actions were carried out regarding the communication of risk and the involvement of the community (RCCE) to prevent the spread of COVID-19. These actions reached out to 1.6 million people in 5 target provinces with services for the promotion of hygiene, essential supplies, and psychosocial support.

The UN reinforced the technical support for strengthening the capacity of 20 national

rapid response teams, as well as the respective logistical component for contact tracing operations and epidemiological research. Specialised technical assistance was also given to the National Directorate of Public Health through the supply of consultancy in the prevention and control of infection, the management and analysis of data.

Through the project financed by the Office for Humanitarian Aid of the European Commission (ECHO), technical support was supplied, including material for the control of the spread of COVID-19 in 5 municipalities in Luanda: Cazenga, Belas, Maianga, Sambizanga and Talatona. A total of 84 institutions were beneficiaries (schools, Health Centres and neighbouring communities) and were taught best practices based on the standards of the WHO, and given supplies as well as equipment for the prevention and control of infections.

As a result of the first event involving COVID-19, to secure and uninterrupted opening of schools for the school year 2020-2021 in the African region, it was produced a National Action Plan Angola to strengthen the coordination between education sectors health, in order to maintain schools safe and open. This action was a joint collaboration, Global Partnership for Education (GPE) and with the Technical Group, consisting of Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and the UN.

The institutional capacities for the management of the epidemiological risk of COVID-19 in the provinces of Huíla and Cunene, were reinforced by the training of 24 provincial and municipal education workers (amongst whom 3 women), 569 school directors (including 104 women) and 872 teachers (including 378 women). The capacity building focusses on the safe reopening of schools, biosecurity measures, response to and preparation for emergencies and “multiclass” teaching, TIC and school management.

More than 57,000 students from primary schools (49% were girls) in Viana and Cacuaco, benefitted from a more secure school environment through the training of teachers on COVID-19 prevention, stigmas and discrimination, as well as the distribution of cleaning and hygiene products and awareness training through educational theatre. With the objective of supporting the opening of schools in 2021, supplies were purchased and distributed. In this way, 52 tents were supplied to the municipalities of Ombadja, Cahama, and Namibe; and 30,000 kits with teaching materials were distributed in the provinces of Huíla, Namibe and Cunene.

Within the framework of the National Vaccination Plan, the ramping up of the information campaigns on vaccination and

registration on the web page of the Ministry of health was supported. This support was extended to the refugees in the Lôvua settlement where 2,884 refugees (including 581 with two doses) up to the 30th of October 2021.

In partnership with the authorities of Lunda Norte and the Centre for Diagnostics and Clinical Analyses of Dundo (CDLD), the mass testing in the Lôvua settlement was conducted which made it possible to make treatments available and follow up on positive cases, following the protocols of the Angolan sanitary authorities in line with international procedures. In total 4,381 refugees were tested.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Technical assistance was provided for the installation, configuration and start up of 29 cold chain units Ultra-freeze (refrigerators), acquired by the Angolan Government for the conservation of Pfizer COVID-19 vaccines which need very low temperatures for their storage (-70°C). A total of 12 were installed in the Vaccine Centre in Luanda and one in each of the 17 provinces.



UNHCR/Manuel Mbunga



239

SIM Cards



39

Printers



20

Barcode readers



200

Smartphones



53

NetCasa Modems

**TIC Equipment
supplied for the
registration of the
users of the
vaccination services**



25

Pills



39

Computers

Logistical support for the launch of the vaccination campaign was supplied, including TIC equipment to register the users of the vaccination services, and human resources support for the expansion of the vaccination centres in all of the country. As a member of the COVAX initiative, Angola benefitted from facilitation in the acquisition and timely delivery of the different vaccines and supplies of COVID-19 vaccines including donations and allocations. More than 36 million doses of COVID-19 vaccine (Pfizer, AstraZeneca, Johnson & Johnson, Sputnik and Sinopharm) Were delivered up to the end of 2021.

Around 11 million doses of vaccine were used up to the end of the year which allowed more than 7 million of the eligible population to be vaccinated.

Technical and material support, financed by ECHO, was supplied to 52 health units to strengthen their capacity, and enable them to offer essential maternal, neonatal infant and adolescent health services to the population. A total of 20 provincial and municipal health providers in the chosen health centres were trained on the correct use of the equipment for the prevention of infection and practices for the prevention and control of infections whilst providing health services.

A total of 239 nutrition technicians in 49 sanitation units in the province of Luanda were trained in the management of acute malnutrition (SAM), and centres for nutritional rehabilitation were opened in each of these sanitary units.

An evaluation was carried out of the quality of maternal, neonatal and paediatric care in the municipal sanitary units (hospitals and health centres) in Luanda province with the purpose of improving the quality of the services provided to pregnant women, mothers, the newborn babies and children in the primary care units and municipal hospitals.

A total of 7,433 health workers were trained in measuring the mid upper arm circumference (MUAC), early screening and the identification of malnutrition in children. Shipments of personal protection equipment, essential medicines and 6,700 kits (1 kit per child with SAM) of therapeutic nutritional ready to use foodstuffs UTF) were given to the 52 health units to cover the needs identified for a period of 9 months.

150 professional health workers were trained in 6 of the 18 provinces to handle severe cases of malnutrition with complications, and 9,819 units of therapeutic milk were acquired and delivered.

30 health professionals in the province of Huíla were trained as trainers of Community Health Agents in order to integrate essential nutritional actions in the community and promote healthy practices, ranging from the promotion of exclusive mothers' milk to the diversification of food in an emergency situation. 60 community health agents in the provinces of Benguela and Cuanza trained in awareness raising in order to promote the correct utilisation of the Mother and Child Health Booklet (CSMI) in the community.

With help from the UN, it was possible to maintain the provision of health and nutrition services, with 77,323 pregnant women attended in pre-natal clinics, 27,741 during their births and 34,266 children who received amongst others, the third dose of the "Pentavalente" vaccine. Additionally, 6,445 children with acute malnutrition were treated.

A component of the social monetary transfer given to families of children suffering from SAM benefitted 2,267 children.

21 health activists from the Youth Support Centre of civil society were trained in techniques for communication and nutritional content, the prevention of COVID-19 and the continuity of anti-retroviral treatment financed by Canada. This training had as its objective, the transfer of skills to inform, educate and mobilise the population to respond to the emergency of the pandemic, within the framework of the project for Social Monetary Transfers for children exposed to or living with AIDS. This project initiated in 15 health units in the Luanda Province benefitted 996 children under 5 years old with 4 cycles of social monetary transfers.

In the context of the partnership between the Ministry of Health and the World Bank, the UN implemented the Project for the Response to Sexual and Reproductive Health in the areas affected by draught in the south of Angola in the provinces of Cuando Cubango, Cunene, Huíla and Namibe. In this initiative, 240 health professionals were trained in an integrated package of sexual and reproductive health, as well as 50,000 dignity kits which were given to girls and young women in 22 municipalities in the area included in the project. In Luanda, Cuanza Norte and Uíge, the UN provided technical support to the DNSP in the implementation of 60 health services directed towards young people and adolescents.



UNICEF/Angola

COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

The UN extended its support in the area of communication for development through the implementation of rapid community evaluations on local perceptions regarding COVID-19 in order to guide the national communication strategy and the commitment of the community in the promotion of how to protect against the virus. There was also research regarding vaccination in the 18 provinces in the country in order to make possible adjustments in the vaccination strategy and the approach to communication.

Communication materials were also developed and made available (posters, leaflets, radio spots, social media products) to promote the vaccination of the eligible population and crisis communication training for key national actors in the different sectors (health, education,

MAFAMU, among others). This was intended to reinforce coordination and the communication of risk in the community.

Support was also provided in training of 143 members of community platforms on COVID-19, best practices for nutrition and mother and child health in the context of COVID-19, as well as communication between persons. They are now involved in making people aware of and preventing COVID-19 and the promotion of vaccination in 5 municipalities of Luanda.

Up to October 2021, 71,229 people were contacted with theatre performances in schools' markets, communal meeting places and talks.



UN/Omotola Akindipe

2.2 PROGRESS, PRIORITIES AND RESULTS OF THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

I. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

In partnership with the International Training Centre of the International Labour Organization (ILO), the national capacity for technical training to expand the workforce was reinforced, with the provision of advanced training in the management of professional training centres, and the development of distance-learning professional training courses for the National Institute for Employment and Professional Training (INEFOP) and the National Centre for Training the Trainers (CENFOR).

In partnership with INEFOP and the financial support of the Republic of Turkey, the employability of young persons and women was strengthened.

A total of 100 young people and women benefitted from professional internships in the province of Huíla

In collaboration with and with the financial support of the Kingdom of Norway, 300 scholarships for professional training in different fields were provided to young people and women in the municipality of Cazenga in Luanda.

In partnership with the Ministry of Territorial Administration (MAT), Provincial Governments, Municipal administrations, and Market administration, a contribution was

made to the improvement of the physical structures in three pilot markets, namely, Asa Branca and Trinta in Luanda and Mutundo in Lubango. In the Asa Branca market this contribution consisted of the paving of the passages in the interior of the market and the supply of biosecurity materials. In the Trinta market, the contribution consisted of the construction of an aisle, a water tank and the acquisition of biosecurity materials. In the Mutundo market, the support consisted of the installation of a water tank, the organisation of market stalls, the installation of verandas and metalwork projects.

A joint analysis of the situation of the AIDS epidemic was carried out with the INLS which produced a structure to face the challenges of achieving the global and national goals of reaching 90% of the people living with AIDS who are in TARV, and 90% of those with the viral load removed by 2030. On the basis of the analysis of the situation, the Provincial Government of Luanda and the INLS developed a 5-year strategic plan for AIDS in the city of Luanda. The signing of the Paris Declaration on the “Fast Track Cities” Initiative by the Government of Luanda on the 10th of November 2021 was facilitated, with the involvement of the principal actors in the response to AIDS, including civil servants, representatives of the municipalities, development partners and civil society organisations.



72 community agents were trained in strategies for responding to AIDS, with the lead of the community for monitoring and evaluation in the province of Cuanza Sul. Training was also given to 50 educators of community couples on strategies to accelerate the prevention of AIDS, social and gender violence and the promotion of the vertical prevention programme (PTV), and the adherence to the antiretroviral treatment for people living with AIDS in Benguela and Cuanza Sul.

60 adolescents and young people living with AIDS were trained, in partnership with the INLS, as educators of couples in the provinces of Benguela, Huila, Cunene and Luanda and 3 mutual aid groups were created.

Two consultants (national and international) were recruited to develop the Operation Plan of the POC.

In partnership with the MINSA, the new grant of the Global Fund was launched for the period 2021-2024, which will invest USD 103.2 million in the national health system to

help the fight against AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and COVID-19 in Angola and which will benefit the provinces of Cuanza-Sul and Benguela.

Technical support was given for guidance on the prevention of AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (ITS) through the dissemination of information, education and communication to 214 men who have sexual activity with people of the same sex in the province of Benguela; as well as guidance on the prevention of AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (DTS), through information, education and communication with 1,588 women sex workers in the provinces of Benguela and Cuanza-Sul. A total of 37 technicians from six health units in the province of Benguela were trained in management of cases of AIDS, tuberculosis and microscopy.

The epidemiologic surveillance system for TB, malaria and AIDS was strengthened in the provinces of Benguela, Namibe, Bié, Cuanza Sul and Cunene with the training of 197 technicians in the Management of Health Information Systems (DHIT S2).



UNDP/Angola

In the framework of the testing and treatment of AIDS, 340 health professionals in 14 of the 18 provinces of the country were trained in the new policy for treatment with “Dolutegravir”.

85 technicians were trained in the diagnosis and treatment of malaria, and 15 statisticians trained in the correct completion of epidemiologic reports. Also 24 computers were acquired, and support was given to the training of technicians in two provinces for the implementation of the AIDS information System.

Technical support was supplied for the preparation of epidemiologic reports with an emphasis on the pre and post COVID-19 epidemic period.

45,000 leaflets were produced on:

- I. National response to AIDS by key populations and young people
- II. Healthcare, social services and AIDS
- III. Institutions and community participation
- IV. No to stigma and discrimination

The National Directorate for Public health (DNSP) updated the “Score Card” relating to the Strategy for Reproductive Health of the SADC, which also included the regional consultation on the Inter-ministerial Commitment of East and West Africa on Comprehensive Sexual Education by 2030.

The Strategy for Reproductive Health of Women, Children and Adolescents through the launching of the Project for the Response to Sexual and Reproductive Health of the MINSA, was implemented in 22 municipalities in the provinces of Cuando Cubango, Cunene, Huíla and Namibe. 50,000 adolescents and young women were given dignity kits to

enable them to maintain menstrual health and hygiene.

The mapping of the health units which offer Urgent Obstetric and Neonatal Care was carried out and the preparation of the online course on the Integrated Package of Sexual and Reproductive Health Services.

The Friends of Adolescents and Young People Health Services were revitalised (SAAJ) in partnership with the National Directorate for Public Health in 60 health units in Luanda, Uíge and Malange, through the training of 80 health technicians to supply the above-mentioned services. USD 70,000 were invested in equipment and basic supplies for the functioning of 20 SAAJ in the province of Luanda.

Around 27 social mobilisers, Government representatives and civil society organisations from the provinces of Benguela, Cuanza Sul, Lunda Sul and Moxico were trained in the management of Menstrual Health and the promotion of gender equality and equity. Seminars at the community level were carried out for the dissemination of reliable information on menstruation in order to clarify this question for 2,000 girls and 2,000 boys



WHO/Angola

FOOD SECURITY

Jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, reliable and comprehensive evaluations of food and nutritional security were carried out as well as the drafting and dissemination of the reports. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries carried out the evaluation of food and nutritional security in the South of Angola, in Cunene, Huíla, Namibe. The IPC analysis was carried out in 17 municipalities within the FRESAN programme (Strengthening of Resilience and Food and Nutritional Security in Angola) financed by the European Union. The results indicated that in the period from October 2021 to March 2022, the number of people affected by acute food insecurity would have reached 1.58 million. Along with other partners, The Second National Strategy for Food and Nutritional Security (ENSAN II, Angola 2030), was developed as well as the establishment of the coordination mechanisms between the institutions which

work in the areas of food and nutritional security.

With the objective of strengthening the capacity of the provinces, support was given to the Provincial Health Office of Luanda to improve the quality and cover of the screening, early detection, referral, prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition in children under five years old. This support covered 5 municipalities in the Province of Luanda, Viana, Cacuaco, Cazenga, Talatona and Kilamba Kixi. More than 500 community health agents and 120 health professionals were given training on the management of moderate acute malnutrition. As part of this project, more than 845,000 children were screened, of whom more than 15,000 received nutritional supplements at the community level, and round 3,000 cases were referred to the health units to receive the appropriate treatment.



FAO/B. Adrien



WHO/Angola

HEALTH

In partnership with the GEPE and GTI of the Ministry of Health (MINSA), a platform for the Community System of Health Information (CHIS) was developed and linked to the National System of Information on Health Management (DHIS2). The inoperability of the two platforms meant that the data on various community-based interventions which up to now were not captured, from now can gain direct access to the DHIS2. For this reason, the CHIS was developed and its ability to operate with the DHIS2; in addition to the training of 22 workers of the MINSA (GEPE/GTI), involved in the programmes for combatting TB, Malaria and AIDS, OSC and partner agencies and participants in the health system at the community level. 128 first line health professionals were trained in pre-natal care, monitoring of the growth, registration and analysis of the data of the health services for action to be taken.

Contribution was given to the national programme for routine immunisation, the management of the logistic chain and the warehousing of the equipment of the cold chain financed by "Vaccine Alliance". In this way, three cold stores of 30 cubic metre equipped with remote temperature control systems which can set off alarms 24 hours a day were installed and put into operation in the provincial vaccine warehouses in Bié, Cunene and Moxico. This resulted in a ten-fold increase in the storage capacity for vaccines in these provinces. This in turn led to the freeing up and redistribution of dozens of vaccine refrigerators up to now used in these provincial vaccine warehouses to municipal warehouses and sanitary units, which widened the access of the population to immunisation services.

67 of the 100 solar powered vaccine refrigerators directly financed by the Vaccine Alliance (GAVI) were installed, and 57 of the 150 financed by the China Merchant Group (CMG) through GAVI, and whose selection and purchase were facilitated by the UN. All these refrigerators and others already in use are being equipped with temperature monitoring devices, 3,400 of which were acquired through a Grant from the Government of Japan. Technical assistance was also given in the practical training of the logistic workers of the Ministry of Health at the central and provincial levels on the installation of the refrigerators and follow up during the initial installation process, in this way the capacity of the ministry was strengthened to take care of the installation of similar equipment in the future.

Besides this, a contribution was made to the acquisition and delivery of 19 million doses for routine vaccination acquired using government funds. The support included the management of their distribution throughout the country. The vaccinators and logistic workers were trained in the central and provincial vaccination posts in vaccine management and were supported in the development a participatory approach, SOPs to their tasks.

A contribution was made to the training of health professionals from 7 provinces on the use of the platform for the management and supply of vaccines (IOTA), 297 health professionals in Huíla, 91 in Cunene, 45 in Malanje, 30 in Bié, 18 in Namibe, 15 in Lunda- Sul and 30 in the province of Moxico. The total number of health professionals already trained in the use of the platform in 11 provinces reached 1,167. The use of this platform improved the management of vaccines and their supply seeing that it allowed for a reserve stock of vaccines and supplies in real time on the internet. Other

benefits of the system include a significant reduction in the waiting time for the replenishing of vaccines to the sanitary installations throughout the country, as well as the permanent remote control of the temperature of the vaccines with alarm systems to give alerts in the case of any problem.

Support was also given to the development and implementation of mini-immunisation plans in 20 municipalities in the provinces of Huíla and Cunene, and in the municipality of Quiçama in the province of Luanda. This initiative included technical, logistic, and material support for the national immunisation programme, and contributed to the vaccination of 574,645 children from 0-11 months with the third dose of the Pentavalente vaccine and 489,689 pregnant women against tetanus.

215,407 children under five to detect malnutrition in the provinces of Huíla, Cunene, Namibe and Cuando Cubango. Of these children, 35,720 were diagnosed with acute malnutrition and admitted for treatment in nutrition rehabilitation centres. 65 nutrition technicians and supervisors were trained in the integrated management of acute malnutrition in the provinces of Huíla, Cunene, Bié, Uíge e Moxico with the objective of improving the nutritional level of the children.



WHO/Angola

At the community level, more than 10,000 providers of childcare in the provinces of Huíla and Cunene were given training on the approach to nutritional screening through the upper arm method (MUAC) to support the early identification of acute malnutrition in children in relation to the prevention measures recommended for COVID-19

On the basis of reinforcing the capacity for the management of acute malnutrition, 53 logistic workers were trained in the provinces of Huíla and Cunene on the management of the nutrition supply chain to ensure the timely ordering for the replenishment of stocks, secure warehousing and rapid distribution of the supplies to avoid any break in the stocks in the treatment centres. Essential therapeutic Nutritional supplies, 21,198 "RUTF" kits to treat a similar number of children with SAM, 3,013 kits of F-75 and 1,506 kits of F-100 therapeutic milk for health institutions in the provinces of Huíla, Cunene, Cuando Cubango, Namibe and Bié were made available.

In August 2021, the final report of the National Research on Iodine carried out in 2019 with questions identified, lessons learned and recommendations, was approved and this allowed for advice to and development of the National Strategic Action Plano for Universal Preventative Iodisation of Salt (USI), and the Prevention of Disorders due to Iodine Deficiency (IDD) 2022-2026, and this was presented and approved in a two-day workshop with the participation of the main actors of the sector.

In the framework of sexual and reproductive health and feminine hygiene 4,000 menstruation waterproof and reusable pants with a two-year timeline were distributed and the boys received 2,000 biological watches to understand the menstrual cycle. Following on from this theme, 30 young women from the Centre for Support to Young People (CAJ) and the Council for Christian Churches of Angola (CICA) were trained in digital entrepreneurship, brand creation and the manufacture of watertight and reusable sanitary towels.



UNICEF/Angola

EDUCATION

The Child Friendly Schools project was implemented (EAC) in 17 schools in the Huila province. In this school year 2020-2021, 8,284 students in primary education of whom 4,242 were girls benefitted from quality education in secure learning spaces. Personnel from the education sector took advantage of three courses offered by the International Institute of Education Planning (IIEP-UNESCO) of Buenos Aires in three areas: (1) Education Planning for Crises; (2) Digital Policies in Education; and (3) Planning and management of Education Policies. In addition, a five-day course was given on results-based management with 30 participants from the Ministry of Education.

SOCIAL POLICY

The pilot programme for the social monetary transfers "Valor Criança" financed by the EU which covers the provinces of Moxico, Bie and Uíge, was expanded in 2021. In addition, two emergency projects for social monetary transfers were implemented in Luanda. In total 40,000 children from around 20,000 households benefitted from the Social Protection Programmes implemented by 9 municipal administrations in the provinces of Moxico, Bie, Uíge and Luanda.



For the first time in Angola, a budget line for Social Monetary Transfers to children under 5 was included in the General State Budget for 2022.

“TRANSFORM” programme, a Package of Learning and Transformation for the Construction and Management of Social Protection Systems in Africa, was carried out in coordination with academies and other partners with the participation of representatives from various social sectors as well as the Civil Office and parliamentarians.

Several events were held at the national level (in person and on line) to increase the awareness of the new National Social Action Policy (PNAS), approved by presidential decree n°37/21 of the 8th of February 2021 in coordination with the MASFAMU. In November 2021 a National Workshop was held on Social Action under the leadership of the MASFAMU. The Manual which systematises the practice of integration between the OSC and the Municipal Administrations was also finished and presented in regional workshops as well as in the National Technical Social Action workshop. It was based on the pilot programme as part of the "Valor Criança" programme jointly with the NGO World Vision.

As part of the management of the Public Finances, the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Finance (MINFIN) was reinforced by a number of events to promote dialogue and awareness of the cycle of the General State Budget (OGE). In this framework, various workshops in universities and two round tables on the participatory budget and the impact of COVID-19, were held with the participation of the International Budget Partnership (IBP) and the World Bank.

The National Housing Policy and the National Strategy for the Prevention and Improvement of Informal Settlements for Angola were finalised under the leadership of the Ministry of Public Works and

Territorial Planning (MINOPOT). The documents are based on processes highly collaborative, which included a series of consultations with government agencies, civil society and private sector; and a comprehensive study of diagnosis of the housing sector.

COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Support is being given to the pilot project to investigate whether the vaccine warning system by SMS contributes so that mothers and care takers take their children to be vaccinated, thus helping to reduce abandonment and to improve demand for vaccination. The project is being implemented in Luanda province, in the municipalities of Cacuaco and Viana. In 2021, 15,600 care takers were registered on the platform. From July to October 2021, 13,207 children were registered on the application out of a target of 15,000, and 77% were given the first dose of the polio vaccine at the age of 2 months.

198 refugee families involved in horticulture were supported in efforts to improve family food security. The support consisted of the introduction of agribusiness techniques for farmers in the province of Lunda Norte. A shed was constructed to house maize and rice milling machines to allow the refugees to process and sell their crops. 200 farmers received practical training in practical agriculture through a model farm.

Food was distributed to refugees in different areas in 34 neighbourhoods, in the first semester of 2021. In total 26,260 tons of dried foodstuffs were distributed to a total of 630 refugee families, benefiting 3,200 people.



UNHCR/Flavia Faria

II. ADOLESCENTS, YOUTH AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMAN

Angola ratified the CEDAW convention in 1986 and submitted its seventh periodic report in 2018. The final observations issued by the committee in 2019 underline the progress of Angola in improving the rights of women and the implementation of the Convention, highlighting the legislative reforms and the efforts made by the Government to improve its institutional and political framework to accelerate the elimination of discrimination against women and promote gender equality. In this context, in 2021 the Ministry of Social Action, Family and the promotion of Women was supported in the creation of the Gender Observatory of Angola (OGA), a fundamental resource to collect and provide quantitative information, as well as qualitative information and the results of research.

The support to the MASFAMU was also focused on the updating of the National Action Plan for Gender Equality and Equity (PNIEG) and the strengthening of the institutional capacity for the care and response to gender based violence (VBG). 47 midwives were trained in 10 municipalities of Angola and 81 in the Lôvua refugee camp in the Province of Lunda Norte to improve the quality of the response in the fight against domestic violence through service providers and the improvement in technical competence.

The direct call lines for VBG 145 and 146 received 240 notifications of domestic violence.

Through the MASFAMU, the Provincial Commissions for Audit and Prevention of Maternal and Neonatal Deaths of Cabinda, Lunda Norte, Cuando Cubango, Uíge, Cuanza Sul and Cuanza Norte were monitored. During these visits the main causes of maternal deaths were identified, and corrective measures were discussed and suggested.

Training sessions were conducted on the prevention of exploitation and sexual abuse (PEAS) for government and civil society partners, refugees and frontier officers. Up to now, more than 55 workers of the UN partners and volunteers of the refugee host community of Lôvua were trained and designated Champions in PEAS for prevention and response support.

110 authorities of the educational system of Lunda Norte were trained on the International Protection of Refugees and this allowed for the validity of the administrative circular on this subject to be reinforced. A total of 100 people, including health professionals and refugee women from the community leadership of the Lôvua settlement participated in the two-day training sessions to increase awareness of the repair of the feminine fistula. On that occasion some women were given consultations and those diagnosed with the need for surgery will be operated early in 2022.

4,000 young people from the provinces of Cuanza Sul, Moxico and Huambo were trained as trainers in the management of menstrual health which included key instructions on sexual and reproductive rights, and the prevention of early pregnancy, VGB, AIDS and other ITS. 30 young girls were trained in the management of menstrual health, the creation of businesses, brand management and production of reusable sanitary towels in partnership with the Council of Christian Churches in Angola, the MINJUD, the Support Centre for Youth and Afri Yan.



UNFPA/Angola

AWARENESS RAISING

In partnership with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, (MINJUD), the SMS Jovem Initiative, a platform which promotes the participation of young people, was expanded to allow them to express their worries and opinions. In 2021. The platform was used by more than 78,000 young people, 30% of whom were of the feminine sex and 83% were in the 15 to 30 age group. 7 surveys were carried out on well-being in the time of COVID-19, the impact of COVID-19 on diets, vaccination against COVID-19, the reopening of schools, menstrual health, and Agenda 2030. A total of 284 young people completed the Digital Career Challenge, a regional initiative designed to promote the acquisition of skills and tools to permit young people to transform an idea into a business.



UNDP/Angola



FAO/Catia Marinheiro

A contribution was made to the launch of the national campaign to combat alcoholism and other drugs amongst young people, under the leadership of the MINJUD. The juvenile leaders were of the opinion that parents need to take urgent action with advice on what to do, seeing that adolescents and young people need to be aware of the consequences of the consumption of alcohol and other drugs.

In November the Programme to Safeguard Youth (SYP) was implemented – a regional programme intended to empower young people between the ages of 10 and 24 to protect themselves against sexually transmitted diseases (ITs), including AIDS, early and unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions, premature weddings, prejudicial cultural practices and gender based violence (VBG). In Angola the SVP, financed by the Government of the Netherlands up to 2026, is being implemented in 5 provinces, namely Luanda, Cuando Cubango, Huila, Namibe and Cunene, in order to reach 60,000 young people.

STRATEGIES, PROGRAMMES AND TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL COURSES

Support was given to the first step of the Government programme for the Reconversion of the informal economy, through the Conversion Programme of the Informal Economy (PREI). 81% of the informal economic actors are women.

30,113 informal salespersons were registered (of the Government target of 100 thousand in 2021) and 45,162 were introduced to the formal markets

A Digital Database of the informal economy was developed linked to the database of the social protection. The conditions of hygiene, sanitation and structures were improved in three pilot markets which guaranteed the livelihood of 13,000 salespersons.

The Gender Observatory, which involves a national system of gender indicators, was designed and is being implemented and this will allow for the evaluation of the state of gender equality, progress and provide advice for the drafting of gender sensitive programmes and policies to ensure sustainable and equitable development. The Gender Sensitive Budget was approved for inclusion in the General State Budget for 2022 through the Presidential Decree 95/21 of August 18 on instructions for the elaboration of the General State Budget for the economic financial year 2022 and the framework for medium term expenditure 2023-2025. For the first time in Angola, Gender Markers were introduced in the State Integrated Financial Management System (SIGFE), with 3 programmes classified as G3 (focused on gender), 10 programmes classified as G2 (gender relevant) and 74 programmes classified as G0 (without direct gender relevance).

300 young people (of whom 210 girls) from the municipality of Cazenga in Luanda attended professional training courses arranged in partnership with the Ministry of Public Administration and Social Security and the Ministry of Education with financing from the Embassy of the Kingdom of Norway. Of this total, 93 (including 52 girls) come from the specialties of Accelerated Education of the National Directorate for the Education of Young People and Adults up to the date of the 23rd of October 2021 584 applications (of which 150 girls) were received and 17 young people (including 2 girls) were placed in two companies.

With the objective of preparing young people for the transition to the employment market, the following are being developed: i) a manual and training programme on skills for life, work and entrepreneurship for teachers and trainers from secondary technical and professional , education, the education of young people and adults and professional training; ii) a community strategy to respond

to the barriers faced by girls in accessing opportunities for education, training and employment; and iii) an alternative digital learning initiative which is intended to promote life skills, employment and digital skills.

A joint action plan was developed by the Ministries of Education and Health with the objective of keeping schools safe, open, and preventing the spread of COVID-19 in schools. A contribution was made to the improvement of the document of the National Policy on School Food and Health, through the introduction of the WHO directives on the educational dietary and health system. Rapid evaluation was developed to allow for the follow up of the continuity of essential health services in the country with the participation of the UN system, including attention to adolescents (4 rounds). The WHO generic documents were adapted to the national context to evaluate the quality of maternal, neonatal, pediatric, and adolescent care in health Units.

In coordination with the MEP and in partnership with the MINAGRIP, MINDCOM, MESCTI e MASFAMU, through the Agro-Prodesi project, the main actors in the agribusiness systems and value chains were trained. The training benefitted 800 key actors from the public sector (IDA, ISV, INAPEM, Provincial Agriculture Offices) the family sector, commerce and industry, farming associations, cooperatives, individual producers, and service providers.

Within the AgroProdesi (MEP) framework, a programme for the mentoring and follow-up of initiatives of agri-entrepreneurs was implemented. This consisted of bootcamps for women and young people through an incubation programme of agribusiness initiatives. The programme included the training of 174 young people and women agri-entrepreneurs from the 18 provinces with 68% women (young and adult) and 32% men.

Work is being carried out with the MINAGRIP in order to boost new forms of entrepreneurship of the workers in artisanal fishing promote the sustainability of the national fish production, agribusiness, the development of the value chain of fisheries, support for training and capacity building in cooperatives as well as business models and fish processing covering 9 Artisanal maritime fishing cooperatives located in the fishing community of Yembe in the province of Bengo.

66 operators benefitted from the training including young fishermen and 17 women who process and market the fish. A capacity

building programme was developed within the framework of AgroProdesi (MEP) on agri-entrepreneurship for 300 women in partnership with the National Institute for Support to Micro and Medium Sized Businesses (INAPEM) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries as well as a programme of practical internship on management and agribusiness production techniques, in coordination with 6 large producing companies, with the objective of promoting practical internships to increase the experience of 100 young people and women in business management and production techniques in Agribusiness.



FAO/B. Adrien

Actions were developed to promote the UNI-AgroProdesi platform in partnership with MESCTI, MEP. 5 agreements were signed with the Kimpa Vita University (Uíge), Katyavala Buila (Benguela), University Mandume Ya ndemufayo/ Superior Polytechnic Institute of Huíla (Huíla), University 11 de Novembro and the University José Eduardo dos Santos (Huambo). for the promotion of the linkage and encouragement of scientific research in order to introduce innovative solutions and knowledge of good agricultural practices, mechanisation and agribusiness in the selected value chains. This allows for the technical follow-up of 150 agricultural, livestock and fishing cooperatives with the objective of improving production techniques and productivity.

III. ENVIRONMENT AND THE RESILIENCE OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

PRESERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY

The implementation of the project to support the fight against poaching in Angola was started with finance from the Global Fund for the Environment (GEF) in the value of USD 4.1 million. It was implemented by the National Institute for Biodiversity and Conservation (INBC). Still within the framework of the GEF the



FAO/Catia Marinheiro

project for sustainable access to renewable energy in the value of USD 3.5 million was approved and its implementation is planned for early 2022.

With is the framework for support for the process of fiscalization of the system of conservation áreas in Angola, 250 former soldiers were trained in intelligence gathering and fiscalization, and distributed in the national reserves and parks as inspectors under the guidance of INBAC. Two VHF radio systems were installed in the national parks of Bicular and Iona to contribute to the improvement of the management and fiscalization process of these parks. Still within the framework of the project for the Expansion of the Conservation Areas in Angola, the creation and implementation of a community beekeeping and environmental awareness programme was approved for the communities around the National Parks of Cangandala and Bicular.

In partnership with the INBC, work is being done to establish the first marine conservation area in Angola. To this Effect, a multisectoral coordination mechanism was created under the leadership of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment MINAGRIP, The Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP), the Ministry of Defence and other relevant partners who are involved in the development of the National Strategy and Implementation Plan for Marine and Coastal Conservation in Angola.



UNHCR/Manuel Mbunga



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CONTINUOUS CAPACITY BUILDING FOR RESILIENT PRODUCTION

In the context of capacity building, support was given to the INAMET for the training of 39 public officials in level III meteorology (according to the classification of the World Meteorological Organization) with 3 women and 36 men from 17 provinces covering the INAMET, SPCB, the Food Security Office and the Cunene Provincial Government, in an in-person course with a workload of 1,180 hours distributed over 8 months. 30 government officials (4 women and 26 men from the INRH, GABHIC and INAMET) were also trained in advanced hydrology

The government acquired meteorological and hydrometric stations for the hydrographic basin of the river Cuvelai. The process of the installation of 5 hydrometric stations finished in November 2021.

In the framework of the strengthening of the Programme for Resilience and Food and Nutritional Security in Angola (FRESAN),

support is being given to the Services of Civil Protection and the Fire Department (SPCBs) and the Provincial Civil Protection Commissions (CPPCs) in disaster risk management (DRM) in the provinces of Huíla, Namibe and Cunene. The provincial coordination, communication and contingency planning is at the moment helping the necessary response to the drought and the COVID-19 emergency. 7 Civil Protection technicians benefitted from online training from the international training centre of the ILO (ITCILO) in Local Development and the Reduction of Disaster Risks. Civil servants from the National Civil Protection Commission and the Provincial Environment Directorates in the provinces of Huíla, Namibe and Cunene were trained in the Introduction to Geographic Information Systems (SIG) in partnership with the Tundavela Institute of Lubango. The training was designed to strengthen the forecasting and planning for extreme climatic events.



OMS/Angola



UN/Omotola Akindipe

FOOD SECURITY WITHIN THE MOST VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES

The impact of the dietary assistance program at the family level continues to be monitored through quarterly surveys of Ost Distribution Monitoring (PDM). The Civil Protection Services is reinforcing its national capacity in the areas of logistics and operational management to ensure a comprehensive response by national partners. To this end, the coordination mechanism for food security and nutrition was established at the provincial level, and other possibilities of support are being discussed, including dietary assistance.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, dietary assistance to the refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), located in the North-East part of the country was provided every two months, to mitigate the risks of transmission of the virus. Prevention measures were visible in all distribution points, including multiple hand washing points, obligatory use of facial coverings, and social distancing in the waiting rooms and food distribution points.

REINFORCEMENT OF TECHNICAL CAPACITIES

Angola was admitted as the 120th country in the global programme “Climate Promise” of UNDP which aims to support countries to make bold pledges related to the Paris Agreement to reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GEE).

The government is being supported to develop nationally determined contributions within the framework (NDC) of the implementation of the Paris Agreement, ratified by Angola in November 2020. The initial proposal of NDC submitted to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is still in a process of data harmonization before the submission of a final version.

Together with the Ministry of Culture, Tourism, and Environment (MCTA), a methodological guide was developed, for the Evaluation of the Climate Vulnerability (CVA), followed by the elaboration of 2 pilot CVAs for the provinces of Benguela and Namibe.



UN/Omotola Akindipe

Furthermore, within the framework of the analysis of climate vulnerability a risk mapping and vulnerability analysis was done for the Angolan region of the hydrographic basin of the Cuvelai river.

Policy briefs on the impact and adaptation to climate change were elaborated for the strategic development sectors of Angola, namely: i) housing and urbanism, ii) transport, iii) energy, iv) water and sanitation, v) agriculture and livestock, vi) fisheries and aquaculture, vii) tourism, and viii) health. In partnership with the MINAGRIP rural extension services were reinforced with the implementation of a total of 4,417 Rural Agricultural Colleges (ECAs), of which 593 were part of the MOSAP Project for Development and Marketing of the Agriculture of Small Farmers and 3,824 part of MOSAP II; a start-up fund for 1,728 new ECAs was disbursed and 348 ECAs from the 3rd cycle were graduated within the framework of technical assistance for the reinforcement of the institutional capacity of the technicians from the rural extension services, 1,406 facilitators and 246 technicians were trained on the ECA methodology.

Within the Project SAMAP for Technical Support for capacity building and creation of Rural Agricultural Colleges the capacity of small holder farmers and farmer's associations was reinforced using the ECAs focusing on marketing, through the organization of the first validation process of the groups for the creation of ECAs. 253 ECAs were created with the participation of 40 trainers in the 10 municipalities of intervention. This action has benefitted 8,600 producers who were trained in good agricultural practices through ECAs, of which 46% were women and 54% men, with youth under 35 constituting 31%. Similarly, the capacities of 56 trainers, 468 facilitators, 12 focal points of the IDA, and 67 Economic Agricultural Agents, in value chains were reinforced, in terms of transformation and business skills, as well as in ECAs monitoring systems.

INAMET's historic archive is being put together, to reinforce the capacity for modelling weather forecasts in Angola. The transformation of data from the periods 1971-2000 and 2005-2015, from INAMET's meteorological and climate records, was undertaken, from the analogue to the digital format.



FAO/Angola

With a view to intensifying and improving adaptation to Climate Change and Sustainable Management of Resources, 88 farmer's families benefited from 3 training sessions on ECAs' methodologies to enhance their knowledge on: a) community seed banks and b) propagating materials for food security and diverse agro bio crops, both strategies based on agroecological practices and c) prevention of disease and treatment of farm animals. Skills in agroecology were also provided to 6 extension technicians of the Agricultural Development Stations of the Agricultural Development Institute (IDA) in the areas of intervention of the Project. Climate resilience measures were implemented in a pilot area of the Agricultural Field School Cecilia Tcha Mundele, involving 40 women.

In the context of environmental monitoring for the sustainable management of land, a

technical unit of agroecological design (ZAE) and special analysis at the Centre for Tropical Ecology and Climate Change (CETAC) was established. A capacity-building plan was developed, where 56 technicians of 14 partner institutions were trained in SIG (System of Geographical Information) and Remote Sensing, applied to natural resources. 25 young people, of whom 40% were women, were trained in the methodology for agroecological design.

In the framework of the GEF project, the African Development Bank, Agroecological Centres (CAE), the Ministry of Culture Tourism and Environment (MCTA), (MCTA), practices for the sustainable management of land were promoted in 4 agroecological centres located in the Provinces of Cabinda, Namibe, Huambo e Cuando Cubango.

Four sustainability strategies for the implementation of the CAE and the Project (in Cabinda, Namibe, Huambo, Cuando Cubango) were developed, 45 technicians, (Local Government IDA and IDF) were trained in the identification and mapping of stakeholders, 15 technicians (Local Government, IDA and IDF) were trained on the introduction of the ECA methodology for the drafting of implementation roadmaps.

An exercise for the evaluation of the food and nutritional security of the provinces in the South of Angola, most affected by drought was prepared (Cunene, Huila e Namibe). This was coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries with the participation of technicians from the UN and other humanitarian actors. In the framework of this evaluation an analysis which allowed for the integrated classification of food security in phases in 19 municipalities of the 3 abovementioned provinces covered by the FRESAN (Strengthening of Resilience and Food and Nutritional Security in Angola) was carried out. This analysis was financed by the European Union.

The results of this analysis, drew attention to the fact that in the period from October 2021 to March 2022, the number of people in a situation of acute dietary insecurity (Phase 3 and 4) could affect nearly 1,58 million

Training sessions were undertaken in the provinces of Huila, Cunene, and Namibe to train 54 technicians from IDA and the department of food security about the elaboration of questionnaires, methodologies, and sampling requirements for IPC analysis, calculation and interpretation of food security and nutrition indicators.

To facilitate the data collection process in order to monitor the food security and nutrition situation through the Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) platform, 30 Tables were acquired and provided to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.



UNICEF/Angola

REINFORCEMENT OF CAPACITIES IN THE MOST VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES

Within this context of vulnerability and following the drought in the southern provinces of Angola, 25.500 women and girls were supported with dignity kits. Similarly, 113,337 pregnant women were assisted with clean birth kits provided to health centres in the provinces of Cunene, Namibe, Huila, Huambo e Benguela. Moreover, 60 Midwives were equipped with reproductive health kits of type 2B, which allowed for safe births in the communities affected by the drought.

Furthermore, technical and financial support was provided to the Ministry of Health for the drafting of the documents for analysis of the environmental health situation, National Strategic Plan for Environmental Health and National Policy for Environmental Health.



UN/Omotola Akindipe

IV. DEMOCRACY AND STABILITY

REINFORCEMENT OF LAWS, POLICIES, AND JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS

Local Committees of Human Rights were established, as mechanisms that had been included in the National Strategy for Human Rights 2020-2025 to respond to human rights cases presented by the citizens. Throughout the country, a total of 142 committees have been established at the provincial, municipal and community levels.

PARTICIPATORY AND INCLUSIVE LOCAL BODIES

Thirty-seven Technical Committees for the Management of the Municipality Budget were established, one of the mechanisms for Participatory Budgeting, aimed at promoting the transparent and participatory management of public finances at local level. Throughout the country 100 Technical Committees were established, and they received an allocation of USD 2 million in 2021 for the implementation of 54 social projects.

The National digital database is currently functioning on an experimental basis to follow up the Implementation of the Human Rights Recommendations. The basic institutional structure of the Gender Observatory of Angola was also established, to allow the systematic and multidimensional production of gender-disaggregated data, monitoring gender status in Angola and production of specific materials to address challenges as well as solutions for a gender-equitable social, economic and political development in Angola.

Within the framework of the preparation of the 2024 census, more than 50 INE technicians at national and provincial levels were trained in the different areas of the census, cartography, technology, mandatory COVID 19 protocols, including collaboration South-South. Thematic studies of Survey on Expenditure, Income and Employment in Angola (IDREA), about gender themes and youth characteristics were finalized and launched. They show important data trends for the country. The results of the demographic dividends and Nairobi Commitments were divulged at national, provincial, and municipal levels, including through workshops in Luanda, Huambo, Huila and Malanje.

Support was provided for the implementation of the one stop shop model, accessible to children in conflict with the law in the provinces of Luanda, Huila, Malanje e Moxico. The model integrates the Juvenile Court and the Child Protection Commission, in a joint physical space, adapted to ensure services for children, including an Integrated System for Information Management (SIGI). Justice workers, public order agents and social workers were trained in operating SIGI. SIGI aims at improving intersectoral coordination among agents – which is key in child protection, efficiency in case management and production of statistical data on children in conflict with the law in the target provinces.

Contributions were provided for the drafting of Joint Executive Decree No. 455/21 of 24th September 2021, which approves the Standard Operational Procedures for Child Protection (SOPs), within the context of reinforcement of the implementation of the Law on Juvenile Trial (Law 9/96). The SOPs promote the inter-ministerial collaboration among key sectors, involved in child protection systems (social action, home affairs, health and education), given a due clarification of responsibilities of the professionals from the areas of education, health, social services, justice, interior in the identification, registry, referencing and management of cases involving children affected by violence and vulnerability situations.

Contributions were made for the extension of birth registration services for school age children in the province of Cunene through mobile brigades. A monitoring exercise was undertaken for enrolled children registered in 18 primary schools in the rural areas and this reached a student population of 4752 children. Around 17.560 children were able to be registered up to now.

Community agents were trained so that their participation in the birth registration of children could be increased. This action accompanied by the sending of telephone alert messages on birth registration a tool already used in the health sector. This resulted up to now in 973 parents being contacted by telephone or by message, on the importance of the birth registration of their children and the necessary supporting documents.

ENGAGEMENT IN THE CROSS-BORDER CHALLENGES

The Service of Migration and Foreigners (SME) undertook actions related to the termination clause for refugees from Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Ruanda. Assistance was provided for the registration of these three communities with the Government, taking into account the options of voluntary repatriation, local integration (by means of granting nationality or residence) and the renewal of asylum request.



775 refugee children born in Angola were registered in the Lôvua settlement during the first week of June in 2021, with the options with the options of voluntary repatriation, local integration (through the granting of nationality or residence) and the renewal of request for asylum.

Mapping was done of the profiles, needed and intentions of around 389 households, corresponding to 1,470 refugees and asylum seekers of different ages and sex of the three nationalities involved in the implementation of the termination clause for refugees, namely from Sierra Leone, Liberia and Ruanda. This exercise is being continued amongst the communities allowing for the identification of gaps and their presentation to the National Committee for Refugees (CNR) where they were discussed and presented to the Government.

With financing from the Office for Population, Refugees and Migrants of the Government of

the United States of America, the institutional framework was reinforced with the elaboration of the National Reference Mechanism and Standard Operational Procedures for the combat of and assistance to the victims of human traffic in Angola. A contribution was made for advocacy actions aiming to promote the elaboration of the labour policy for migrants as well as the respective recruitment ethic.

The capacity for border control in the area of humanitarian management was reinforced in the provinces of Bengo, Uíge, Zaire and Malanje, through the training of 100 frontline officers, the training of 16 officers of the Ministry of Interior in Luanda, as trainers in humanitarian management and the training of national technicians from the National Directorate of the Service of Migration and Foreigners, National Directorate of Statistics in the area of data collection.



UNHCR/Manuel Mbunga



2.3 SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIPS AND THE FINANCING OF AGENDA 2030

The UN-led the mobilization of USD 5 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to complement Government efforts in combating drought in the South of the country, and to meet vital needs in nutrition, health, protection, and subsistence means/agriculture, aiming to assist 950.000 affected people. Five UN Agencies (namely FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO) participated in the project to mitigate the drought in the south of Angola.

The new allocation grant of the Global Fund for the period 2021-2024, will consist of the injection of 103.2 million US Dollars into the health system as well as in the community systems to combat HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria, and COVID-19 in Angola. It's noteworthy that this allocation will have a special focus on the provinces of Cuanza Sul and Benguela, within the framework of the new sub-national approach of the Global Fund for Angola, and that the results will provide information regarding its possible extension to other provinces.

A USD 2,1 millions, a Government funding were earmarked to accelerate the implementation of the ADB loan in order to promote an inclusive transition of the informal to a formal economy. Furthermore, USD 200.000 from the Danish Government, through the Innovation Mechanism which aims to support the Portfolio approach in the area of the Future of Work, resulting from the engagement and positive results in the Next Gen Cities Programme. In addition, USD 3,5 millions from GEF for the Promotion of Access to Sustainable Energy for Rural

Communities in Southeast Angola 2022 – 2026. Also, a proposal of USD 1.2 millions is being discussed with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce to support Rural Industry, Expansion of parks and related investments.

A donation of 2.5 million Euros for a two-year period has been approved by the European Union to fund a proposal submitted by WHO aims to provide technical support to the Ministry of Health in the implementation of the Investment Bank Loan, within the fight against COVID-19 as well as reinforce the preparation of the national health system in its response to the current pandemic and future outbreaks.

The Japanese Embassy Supplementary Budget (JSB) disbursed an amount of USD 234.000 towards WHO activities in response to mitigate the effects of COVID-19 on health programmes and systems. Current interventions include regulatory activities in Nutrition, Mental Health, information management, and knowledge generation.



UNDP/Angola

2.4 RESULTS OF THE UN JOINT WORK, MORE AND BETTER: UN COHERENCE, EFFICACY, AND EFFICIENCY

The UN in partnership with the Millennium Institute (MI) is supporting the Government of Angola through the Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP) in the implementation of a tool for complex Systems Planning (the iSDG model). This model is a dynamic tool for the simulation of projected policies to support an inclusive and integrated long-term national development plan. The model generates specific development scenarios for each country, to showcase the implications of public policies in the progress of the country towards the SDGs. It helps the political decision-makers and planners to identify efficient ways of attaining the SDGs and other development agendas.

With funding from the Norwegian Embassy, UNDP, and UNICEF, in partnership with the MAPTSS, MED, INEFOP and the Cazenga Municipal Administration are implementing a project aimed at brushing up youth's skills for entrepreneurship.

Three hundred young people benefitted from the project through the allocation of scholarships for professional training in dressmaking and sewing, IT, Mechanics, Electricity, among other areas. In partnership with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Cazenga Municipal Administration launched a contest, "Youth Innovation Prize - The Angola we wish for up to 2030", which will promote actions and solutions with positive social impact to the problems that the municipality is faced with.

In 2021, the joint initiative of the UN Agencies within the informal sector working group culminated in the organisation of two round tables on social dialogue about "Challenges and perspectives for the inclusion of small entrepreneurs from the informal sector in the formal economy", with UNDP, ILO, UNHCR and other Development Partners such as the EU and the ADB.



2.5 EVALUATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

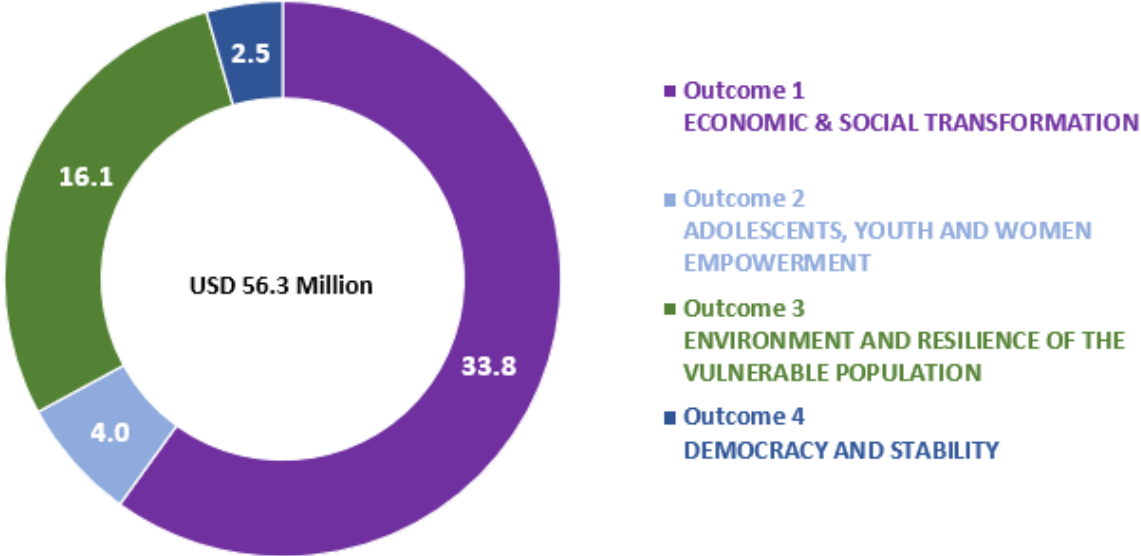
During the preparation of the National Housing, as well as other instruments strategic and regulatory, were encountered some difficulties, therefore it was identified the need for a greater and continuous articulation with the different departments Government.

In the course of regular consultations and technical discussions, it was evident the need for a permanent UN-HABITAT representation in the country. This has not yet happened due to lack of funds, including pending contributions from the Government.

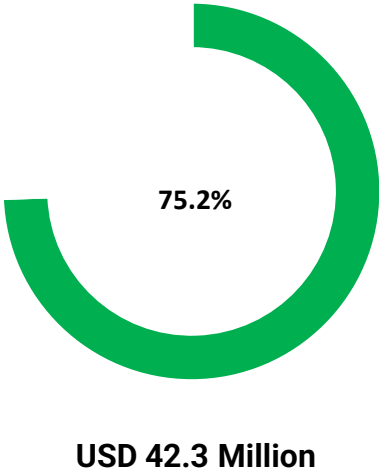
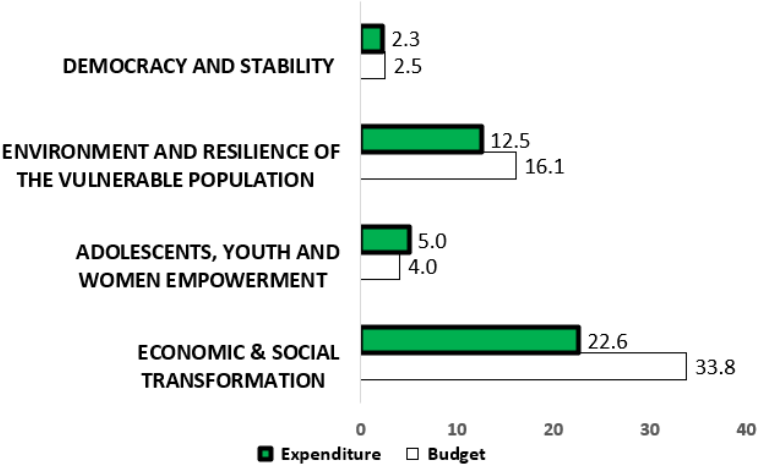
Much of the work was carried out remotely and this limited the engagement of the Government and other actors, in particular the most vulnerable. Alternatively, some of the work, especially in terms of diagnostic and consultations within the different regions, was undertaken by the NGO "Development Workshop". However, with regards to the strengthening of the capacity of the Government, the final result was compromised.

2.6 FINANCIAL OUTLOOK AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

BUDGET



EXPENDITURE



CHAPTER 3:

MAIN FOCUS OF THE UN SYSTEM IN ANGOLA FOR NEXT YEAR

HEALTH

Update the guidelines and norms for the drafting and implementation of the plan to improve the quality of maternal, neo-natal, pediatric and adolescent care.

Continue with the actions for training of trainers of health providers and technicians from the SAAJ centres, in the area of youth health (HIV/AIDS, early pregnancy, etc.)

Regular Evaluations to monitor the continuity of essential health services within the context of COVID-19.

Greater involvement of governors and local leaders in the response to HIV/AIDS in the provinces with the highest prevalence rates. The provinces with the highest prevalence

rates of HIV/AIDS are: Cunene (6,1%), Cuando Cubango (5,5%) and Moxico (4%).

Expand the 'Health Services Friendly to adolescents and Youth' to another 22 municipalities in Cuando Cubango, Cunene, Huila and Namibe.

Promote advocacy actions in order to the main approach to HIV testing services in Angola combines testing and counselling, initiated by the provider and the entry points of the HIV test with positivity rates, so that: i) the routine testing is guaranteed; ii) the referral and linking of seropositive patients to the treatment, care and treatment is guaranteed; iii) the index of cases and key entry points are implemented.

EDUCATION

Digitalization of contents on skills and competencies for life, employment, and entrepreneurship.

Support the recovery and acceleration of learning to address the delays in completing the education system due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Implementation of community sensitization actions and promotion of girls' access to opportunities for education, professional training, and employment.

Establishment of two community centres for digital learning implementation, as well as replication of digital learning initiatives.

Implementation of the project to Safeguard Adolescents and Youth in the Provinces of Luanda, Cunene, Namibe, Huil, and Cuando Cubango.

Promote the inclusion of the population vis-a-vis the government and development partners, with regards to the National Development Plan (PDN 2018-2022), and local development plans.



STATISTICAL DATA

Approval, budgeting and implementation of the National Population Policy, the performance of the National Population Council, the collection of IIMS data, the analysis, publication, and preparation of the IIMS 2024 census. The availability of the Population and Housing Plan for the 2024 census.

The implementation, finalization, and dissemination of the data of the IIMS 2020 survey.

Technical assistance to build capacity on the methodology for generation and analysis of indicator 3.8.2.



SOCIAL PROTECTION

Development, integration, and reinforcement of child protection in public policy, promotion of protection practices among children, families and communities, and provision of preventive services and quality responses. Empowerment of children and adolescents (especially girls) focusing on knowledge,

capacities, resources, and options to realize their potential and to advocate for their rights, with reference to their family and community environments.



GENDER EQUALITY AND DIGNITY

Functioning of the National Gender Observatory to allow monitoring of progress, challenges, and opportunities to mainstream gender in the vision and in development policies and for women's empowerment.

Promotion of gender equality based on gender-sensitive budgeting, through sector and Budget Units capacity building.

Revision of the Framework for the General State Budget (Law n° 15/10 of 14 July) with the introduction of the gender forecast in planning and budgeting.

Reinforcement of mechanisms as well as institutional processes and public mobilization in prevention and response to gender-based violence and child marriage.



GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Development of citizens participation and transparency in the management of public finances at the local level with continued support from Participatory Budgeting through institutionalization and implementation of the Municipal Accountability Forum; expansion and capacity building of the Municipal Technical Budget Management Committee; as well as, the Municipal Forum for Citizen's Consultation for the elaboration of the budgets of Municipal Administrations.

Protection and implementation of citizens' socio-economic rights through a participatory follow-up process on the basis of the National Digital Human Rights Database for the Follow Up of the Implementation of Human Rights Recommendations. Intersectoral response to citizens concrete human rights questions, through the expansion, capacity building for and functioning of the Local Human Rights Committees, and the expansion of the services of the Ombudsman and other human rights institutions.

Reduction of the risk of statelessness people by monitoring the implementation of the Convention on Statelessness of 1954 e 1961; supporting the Government of Angola in finding solutions; highlighting timely access to birth and civil registration as well as the documentation for refugees and stateless people.

Implementation of a coordination mechanism to improve border management between the Republic of Angola and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). This in order to minimize the mixed migratory flow negative impact, as well as to promote community stabilization and economic exchanges in the border communities, through lasting solutions for those returning to DRC, as refugees, repatriated or as migrants and internally displaced.



CLIMATE CHANGE

Implementation and monitoring of National Contributions towards climate change



ACRONYMS

ANASO	Angolan Network of AIDS Services Organisations	IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
ADB	African Development Bank	ILO	International Labour Organisation
CAE	Agroecological Centres	IIMS	Survey of multiple Health Indicators
CAJ	Youth Support Centre	INEFOP	National Institute for Employment and Professional Training
CDLD	Centre of diagnostics and clinical Analyses of Dundo	INLS	National Institute to Combat HIV/AIDS
CENFOR	National training of trainers Centre	IOTA	Vaccine Management and Supply Platform
CERF	Central Emergency Response Funds	IPC	Phase of food insecurity
CICA	Council of Christian Churches of Angola	IRCEA	Integration of climate resilience in agricultural and agropastoral production systems
COVAX	COVID-19 Global Access	ITC-ILO	International training centre of the ILO
CPPCs	Provincial Commission of Civil Protection	ITS	Sexually transmitted infections
CVA	Climate Vulnerability Evaluation	LDN	Local and National Indicators
DHIS2	Management of Health Information Systems	MAT	Ministry of Territorial Administration
DNSP	National Directorate of Public Health	MCTA	Ministry of Culture Tourism and Environment
DTS	Sexually Transmitted Diseases	MED	Ministry of Education
ECAS	Field Agricultural Schools	MEP	Ministry of Economy and Planning
ECHO	European Commission Office for Humanitarian Assistance	MESCTI	Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Technology, and Innovation
FRESAN	Strengthening of Resilience and Food and Nutritional Security in Angola	MINFIN	Ministry of Finance
GAVI	Vaccine Alliance	MoDA	Analysis of Multiple Overlapping Deprivations
GEE	Green House Gases	MOSAP	Project for the Development and Agricultural Marketing of Smallholders
GEPE	Planning and Statistics Office	MUAC	Measurement of the circumference of the mid upper arm
GF	Global Fund	NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
GTI	Technology and Information Office		
IDA	Agricultural Development Institute		

OSC	Civil Society Organizations	SIG	Management Information Systems
PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring	SIGI	Integrated System for Information Management
PREI	Programme of reconfiguration of the informal economy	SPCBs	Civil Protection and Fire Services
RCCE	Risk Communication and Community Involvement	SYP	Youth Safeguard Programme
RUTF	Ready for use therapeutic foodstuffs	TIC	Information and Communication Technology
SAAJ	Youth friendly Health services	UN	United Nations
SAMAP	Project for technical support, capacity building and Implementation of the Agricultural Field Schools	PNUD	United Nations Development Programme
SEPAL	System for land observation, access to data, processing, monitoring analysis	UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
SFERA	Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation	USAID	US Agency for Development
		USI	National Universal Salt Iodization
		WMO	World Meteorological Organization

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ANGOLA

