



**UNITED NATIONS
ANGOLA**



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**UNITED NATIONS
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION
FRAMEWORK**

ANGOLA

.....

2020 - 2022





**United Nations Sustainable Development
Cooperation Framework Angola 2020 - 2022**

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FOREWORD AND SIGNATURES

This United Nations Sustainable Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for the period 2020-2022 was produced by both parties under the coordination and leadership of the Ministry of Economy and Planning. The Cooperation Framework is the basis for the work of the United Nations Agencies and is a contribution to the national development priorities established in the National Development Plan (NDP) 2018-2022, the Global Goals of 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The new Cooperation Framework is the result of a consultative process and an exhaustive joint analysis, and its implementation implies the engagement and participation of all the actors. Through the signing of this Cooperation Framework, the Government of Angola and the United Nations System commit, with its implementation, to the sustainable development of Angola. Both parties recognise and appreciate the work at the political, strategic and technical levels by the staff and members of the Government, United Nations, civil society, the private sector and other development partners who participated in the elaboration of this document.

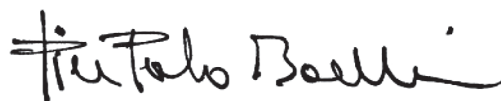
The United Nations Sustainable Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2020-2022 reaffirms the commitment of the United Nations to accompany the socio-economic progress of Angola. This process of follow up and partnership will be carried out by the agencies which are active in the country, namely FAO, IAEA, IFAD, ILO, IOM, OCHA, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNDSS, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, WFP, and WHO.

The challenges posed by the development agendas of the country – NDP and 2030 Agenda – require an intersectoral approach based on synergies, integration and coordination to attain the objectives that have been established. For this reason, the new Coordination Framework aims to guarantee a better alignment, integration and follow up of 2030 Agenda and the SDGs within the framework of the national objectives, and to reinforce the links between the global and national agendas that Angola has committed to.

We are committed to attaining sustainable development, working in the social and economic areas with the youth and women, and in environmental resilience and good governance, forming synergies between the United Nations and the country to achieve the targets of the SDGs. We recognise that the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions is the greatest challenge and an indispensable requirement for the sustainable development of Angola and its population, aligned with the vision “leave no one behind”.



Sérgio de Sousa Santos
**Minister of Economy
and Planning**



Pier Paolo Balladelli
**UN Resident Coordinator
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DATE: 06/03/2020

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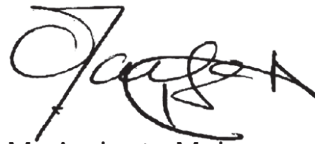
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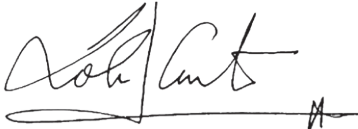
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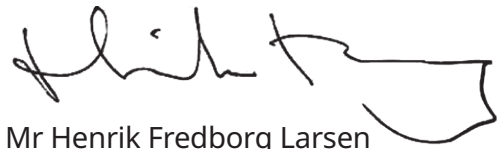
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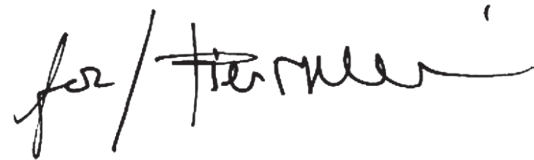
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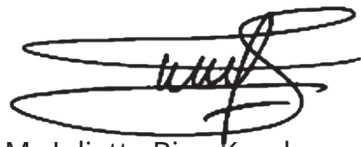
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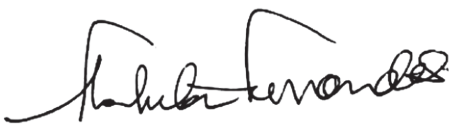
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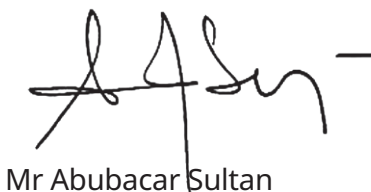
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In case of emergencies, OCHA represented by the Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa (ROSEA) will support emergency response and response readiness activities that the UNCT might undertake in support of the Government.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Sustainable Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) is the main instrument for the planning and implementation of development activities of the United Nations at the national level, in support of the execution of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In committing to carrying out 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Angola, along with the member states of the United Nations, recognise that the dignity of the individual is fundamental and that the goals of the Agenda should be complied with for the benefit of all nations, persons and all segments of society. Countries made an effort to reach the most disadvantaged, with the priority objective of eliminating worldwide poverty in all its forms, and end hunger through food security. This commitment is undertaken by the Government of Angola and the United Nations and is also a constituent part of the National Development Plan 2018-2022. A guarantee that these commitments are transformed into effective actions requires a joint strategy and a precise definition of policies to reach the target populations, and this constitutes the objective of the Cooperation Framework.

The UNSDCF is based on the national development priorities established in the National Development Plan (NDP) 2018-2022, 2030 Agenda and on the principles of the UN Charter. Based on the strategic priorities that were defined, the UNSDCF identifies the outcomes and the respective indicators and targets. The results are aligned or linked to frameworks of the SDGs and NDP 2018-2022. This will facilitate the standardisation and aggregation to better evaluate and report the development results in relation to 2030 Agenda at a regional and global level and the national development Agenda. The Cooperation Framework is organised around four action areas which were developed to produce the desired outcomes and outputs: (i) Economic and social transformation, (ii) Adolescents, youth and women empowerment; (iii) Environment and resilience of the vulnerable population, and (iv) Democracy and stability.

This Cooperation Framework invests in the further development of the Delivering as One approach which the United Nations, together with the Government, had already begun to implement over the past few years. The Cooperation Framework will be implemented under the



general coordination of a Steering Committee chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and co-chaired by the Minister of Economy and Planning, with the participation of other Ministers and UN Agencies' Representatives. This Committee will meet at least once a year to carry out the annual evaluation of the progress achieved. Government Institutions, National and International NGOs, and the UN Agencies will implement the activities of the Cooperation Framework. This Cooperation Framework will be put into practice through joint work plans and/or specific plans and project documents of each agency.



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1 PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY TOWARDS THE 2030 AGENDA



1.1 COUNTRY CONTEXT

Angola enjoys political stability where three national legislative elections were held to consolidate its young democracy and a peaceful political transition. Angola has demonstrated at the international level a consistent and progressive commitment to Human Rights and has recorded greater openness in terms of democratic spaces, freedom of expression, the participation of civil society and the private sector in matters of national interest and the implementation of measures against corruption. Angola maintains its commitments towards development and the Sustainable Development Goals and as such has made efforts to resolve its major challenges for socio-economic development, in particular economic diversification, institutional capacity building, the improvement of governance systems, and the improvement of human development indicators. To accomplish this, strategic programming instruments which are important for national growth are being implemented such as the Long-Term Strategy: Angola 2025 (2003), which represents a reference point for the development axes for any plan that is developed in the country, and the National Development Plan 2018-2022. The country has been facing a financial crisis since 2014. To relaunch the economy and mitigate the impact of the crisis, Angola has been pursuing a course of diplomatic engagements at the international level with various countries to obtain financing and attract investment, and it was able to secure financing from financial institutions such as the IMF, the World Bank, and the African Development Bank. At the international level and in particular at the regional level, Angola plays an important role which is a significant contribution to peace and stability in the region.

1.2 THE NATIONAL VISION WITH REGARD TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The UNSDCF is based on the national development priorities established in the National Development Plan 2018-2022, in 2030 Agenda and the principles of the UN Charter. The National development Plan (NDP) 2018-2022 is the second medium term planning exercise carried out under the auspices of the National Planning System in force, following the National Development Plan 2013-2017, and is intended to promote the social, economic and territorial development of the country. The NDP has a forward-looking and multiannual approach which includes the national, sectorial and provincial levels of planning, and implements the long-range strategic development options of the country, included in the Long-Term Strategy (LTS) Angola 2025. The UNSDCF also conforms to the Agenda 2063 of the African Union which constitutes the strategic benchmark for the social and economic transformation of the continent over the next 50 years.

In 2013, the country joined the Member States of the African Union to envision the evolution of the continent over the next 50 years and initiated the process for the

preparation of a strategic framework based on inclusive growth and sustainable development, which became known as Agenda 2063 - "The Africa We Want". 2015 was the year that Angola, in the context of the United Nations and side by side with almost all the countries of the world, endorsed 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which defines the priorities and aspirations over 15 years, and attempts to mobilise global efforts towards a set of objectives – Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – and common targets. Although each country should decide the way of incorporating the targets in its strategies, policies and planning processes at the national level, the responsibility for the implementation of the SDGs is not restricted to governments, but requires a global partnership, with the active participation of civil society, the private sector, the Universities, the mass media and the United Nations.

The United Nations will contribute decisively to the social and economic actions of the State with the objective of reducing poverty and social and economic disparities, through the preferential treatment for the more vulnerable groups and populations and by advocating public decisions and actions to correct the imbalances in access to social services and the distribution of wealth, the mitigation of social risk, the economic structuring of families and communities and the humanitarian social and economic reintegration of the excluded. It is fundamental and urgent to focus on the improvement in the welfare of citizens and the quality of life of Angolan families, as well as the reduction of the geographic inequalities and imbalances of gender and the segments of the population which are economically disadvantaged. The reduction in poverty and the promotion of human development are the essential ingredients for the economic and social progress of the country and constitute a priority for the Government of Angola and the United Nations. Only 17% of women in the rural areas of Angola give birth in health centres compared with 46% in the urban areas, and as a result 16% of the deaths of women are associated with giving birth during adolescence.

The Government of Angola and the United Nations give particular relevance to education from early childhood and lifelong learning as an important part of the economic and social development of Angola: this implies an equitable and inclusive education system based on the principles of equal opportunity, accessibility and quality which encourages the active participation of the citizen in public life, but which is also focussed on the offer of qualifications and skills in order to stimulate innovation and the development of new technologies. The evolution of health indicators in Angola result from decisions concerning public health, but is also a consequence of the improvements in the nutritional situation of the population and an increased access to drinking water and basic sanitation. But despite advances, there is a shared commitment to increasing the domestic financing of the health sector, and the implementation of policies to allow the improvement of the living standards of the population as well as the availability of a qualified public health service and the promotion of the massification of healthy sports and leisure activities.

From the economic standpoint, the encouragement of the competitiveness of companies and their expansion in the internal and external markets constitute the essential pre-conditions to ensure the diversification of the economic structure, the reduction of the deficit in the balance of trade, the widening of the tax base and the facilitation of the integration of the markets on an international and regional scale with the resulting positive reflections in economic growth, job creation and poverty reduction. There is a joint vision in this area which recognises the importance of diversification for the strategy for the economic development of the country.

The NDP, through its programme for the promotion of gender and women empowerment, seeks to contribute towards the awareness of the public entities, families, companies and communities of the importance of women in the development process and in this way to promote the change in behaviour and practices in relation to their participation. Of equal importance is the emphasis on the prevention and response to gender violence; which means the acknowledgement of the importance of awareness-raising measures on gender equality in schools to educate children, the youth and communities.

The majority of the Angolan population is young, with around two thirds less than 25 years old and for this reason the Government of Angola gives particular importance to this age group: it recognises the importance of the youth as an active strategic force in the country with its social, cultural, political and economic dynamic which is so important for the modernisation and development of the country. The NDP seeks to give continuity to actions to include young people in an active life and improve the quality of their life and their participation in the social development of the country; this should be done in an integrated and cross cutting approach with other policies designed to support the preparation of the youth for future challenges. This includes making available the essential tools for an active participation in the development of Angola.

Access to adequate housing constitutes a fundamental right acknowledged in the NDP and an element in the quality of life in general, besides being a basic condition for the location of populations and for the functioning of economic activity, and as such, the NDP is clear on the need to maintain the efforts that have already started to improve the access of citizens to housing and a better quality of life.

The United Nations shares the objective of increasing the productivity of the agricultural sector through the encouragement of the sustainable transformation of subsistence products and the progressive increase in market-oriented production, aimed at achieving food security and combatting hunger and poverty, the revitalisation of the national agroindustry, the reduction of dependency and the diversification of the economy. By the same token, the programme includes the development of the necessary infrastructure to support livestock farming. It also includes research in the area of genetic improvement,

food and nutrition, animal health, the introduction of improved practices in animal rearing and technology transfer.

Angola has 53 million hectares of forests which are largely under-exploited and do not contribute towards the local economy and the populations residing in the interior. The sustainable exploitation of these resources can be a source of income and job creation and allow for the internal market to be supplied as well as the diversification of exports. It would also allow for a strategy to populate the interior, as it would create a support system for a group of people who would make this activity their main source of income. Taking this into account, the NDP seeks to increase the sustainable extraction of timber and its derivatives, as well as the production of non-timber related products and in particular, honey. There is also a plan to guarantee the necessary levels of afforestation and reforestation to increase the surface covered by forests.

The sustainable exploitation of the endogenous fish resources, their marketing, the creation of local employment and import substitution is important for the controlled increase of the industrial, semi-industrial and small-scale fishing, as well as the production of salt.

The United Nations and the Government of Angola also acknowledge the need for an improvement in food and nutrition security to establish satisfactory levels for these indicators in the country. This means the strengthening of the articulation between government institutions and civil society, joint efforts to identify problems, analyse solutions and propose eventual guidelines taking into account the sectoral strategies. This programme has, as its basic principle, the involvement of communities and has the municipality as the nucleus for the strategic planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It is intended to relaunch the rural economy to be able to satisfy the nutritional needs of the country through the increase in production and quality of the food products to improve the quality of life of the population.

The United Nations and the Government of Angola acknowledge the vulnerability of the country to climate change and are aware of the impact that this has caused and the trend for this to become worse. Angola has seen a recurring cycle of drought and floods which have affected the regions in various ways with consequences at the environmental, social and economic levels. The National Programme for Climate Change is designed to implement this Strategy as well as complying with the indicators of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the objective number 15 of the SDGs "Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss". From a more immediate perspective, an objective has been included in this programme to combat drought, one of the effects of climate change that affects currently a large part of the national territory and which requires a multi-sectorial approach. Equally, the preservation and valorisation of biodiversity constitutes a fundamental vector of the Policy



for Environmental Sustainability, with an emphasis on the sustainability of natural resources. It seeks to reinforce the macrofauna and the preservation of the species of flora and fauna in danger of extinction, as well as improving the management of conservation areas. There is a pressing commitment for these to be increased in area.

Finally, the specific conditions of the climate and soils of a large part of the Angolan territory produce certain environmental risks, namely landslides, the collapse of slopes and the formation of ravines as well as flooding, rivers overflowing and the effects of sea currents. These risks specially affect the populations that live in vulnerable areas, but also cause significant losses in economic activities, and in particular farming and the road system, where deterioration results in danger or even suspension of road transportation. This problem is a concern for the local administrations and provincial governments and is a priority shared by the United Nations which have classified it as a clear area for intervention.

Thus, the UN agrees with the need for a Reform of the State to include fundamental changes supported by cross cutting principles such as the strengthening of the technical capacity of the State, good governance, the consolidation of democracy and the active participation of citizens, decentralisation, development at the local level and municipalisation.

The Executive is supported by the adoption of a results-based management system focussed on efficiency and cost sharing with more flexible and simplified procedures but maintaining the administrative practices that are strictly necessary to uphold public interest and the legal security of persons and companies. The improvement of the performance of the State requires a culture based on evaluation, based on clear and transparent principles and the accountability of the State agents involved in the decision-making process. The UN has broad experience and is totally aligned with the NDP in its intention to correct a dominant trend in the analysis and evaluation of



processes and procedures in order to give priority to the results of public decisions. The UN and the Government guarantee the existence of a favourable business climate and the effective and efficient functioning of the legal system, in order to provide in essence, a guarantee as far as fundamental rights, property rights and contract compliance are concerned, in addition to the definition of clear rules for the functioning of markets whilst meeting the requirements of Competition Law and the elimination of monopolies.

There will also be an intensive programme for the Promotion of Citizenship and the Participation of Citizens in Governance: supporting the Government in the strategy to promote universal access to basic documentation for all, including refugees, asylum seekers and migrants. To accomplish this, the strategy for the mass civil registration programme would be strengthened for the issue of identity cards, passports and proof of residence. In the

same way, the programme is intended to support citizens in engaging in a true partnership conversation with the State through better organization and training for the exercise of citizenship and a more active participation in the governance of the country. This would be a step towards the building of a more democratic and participatory society, reactive to the needs of Angolans and increasing the growing participation of civil society in the governance process, particularly at the local level.

In the same way there is support for Good Governance, Reform of the State and the Modernisation of Public Administration, improvements in the model for the Central Administration of the State through the simplification and improved flexibility of its organic structures and the institutional alignment of the various organs and services. This would also involve reducing the bureaucracy in administrative processes and procedures and improving the access points, taking advantage

of new technologies to offer a better response from the Public Administration to the needs of citizens and companies.

The reform and modernisation of the Administration of Justice is a Programme of the NDP which is part of the strategy of this UNSDCF and seeks to create strong institutions of justice with capacity to ensure the exercise of citizenship and the observance of Human Rights through better organization, modernisation and computerisation of the justice services, as well as monitoring of minors, the prevention and recuperation of people who are drug addicted and the promotion of Human Rights.

Finally, the United Nations, in the framework of the NDP 2018-2022, responds to this challenge with support for the further development of Administrative Decentralisation, as a first step with the gradual delegation of the competencies of the Central Administration to the Local State Administration (Provincial Governments and Municipal Administrations); at a later stage through the transfer of competencies and the creation of local authorities which will come after the elections planned for 2020. The training of human resources is also a central strategy, as well as the adjustment of the financial resources and materials needed to carry out the competencies which are then taken on at the local level. The Policy of Decentralisation and the Strengthening of Local Power also involves action in the Reform of the Local Administration and Public Services at the Municipal level with the objective of developing services that are able to implement a policy of proximity which guarantees the satisfaction of the needs of the citizen with greater effectiveness and efficiency.

1.3 PROGRESS TOWARDS THE SDGs

The *Report on the Sustainable Development Goals, Baseline Indicators 2018*, shows that in the present context there is still the challenge to find indicators which allow for the progress of the Government and the sectors to be evaluated¹. This document is important in order to define the steps and common reference indicators and to monitor the progress in relation to the SDGs.

It is important to highlight that Angola is attempting to reach the 17 SDGs, on the basis of progress already made up to 2015, although on a limited scale, with the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The *Report on the Millennium Development Goals 2015* also indicates that the results are not a true representation of reality, as they are based on data from the 2014 census report and the IIMS 2015². The country has still not submitted a report on the progress of the indicators of the SDGs. It is intended that a national voluntary report be submitted that will give an initial framework of the progress in relation to the SDGs.

¹ National Institute for Statistics (INE), *Relatório dos Objectivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável, Indicadores de Linha de Base 2018, 2030 Agenda, "Por uma Angola melhor e sustentável para todos" (Draft)*, 2018.

² Ministry of Economy and Planning, *Relatório sobre os Objectivos de Desenvolvimento do Milénio 2015*, Angola 2015.

As well as the challenges relating to structural questions which may hinder the achievement of the established objectives, the commitment of the Government to human development and multidimensional sustainability is evident in the plans and strategies already defined and which are part of the national objectives with the 17 SDGs of 2030 Agenda.

The NDP 2018-2022 is the most recent programming instrument to offer a dynamic vision of national development over the next five years, and it also attempts to include the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, which the Government of Angola has committed to achieve by 2030. The achievement of the sectorial targets and the programming axes defined in the NDP 2018-2022 would in turn allow for the SDGs to also be achieved. So that this process is carried out in the most integrated way possible, the Government of Angola, through the INE and with the cooperation of the UN, is defining the baseline indicators to monitor and evaluate the targets of the SDGs. As was reported in the Common Country Analysis (CCA 2018) 33.6% of the indicators were identified, but it is still necessary to complete their framework.

1.4 BOTTLENECKS AND CHALLENGES

Angola faces important challenges in human development and economic vulnerability. Different mutually reinforcing mechanisms and implementation strategies should be applied to achieve results. The following shortcomings were identified:

The **Programming and Results-Based Management** should supply better products and services to the populations and the achievement of results. The NDP, the SDGs and their application at the level of Angola constitute the reference framework for the development and implementation of the UNSDCF. Using a results-based management approach, the United Nations attempt to direct resources to better the living conditions of the target populations, especially the most vulnerable. The outcomes of the UNSDCF represent changes in the institutional and behavioural capacities which allow for the development of Angola. The focus on the outcomes should be maintained during the entire cycle of the UNSDCF. Also, a key factor will be the support for service delivery with a comprehensive coverage in the different areas such as health, justice, education, water, sanitation and hygiene, emergency response, amongst others.

In establishing these priorities, the UN will work with the Government of Angola (GoA), and in particular with the National Institute for Statistics (INE), to strengthen the quality and availability of data for the effective formulation of policies, implementation and monitoring of programmes, including indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals. Special attention will be given to the support for the capacity of the Ministries and the INE to produce disaggregated data by sex and subgroups of the population and to

reinforce the diffusion and use of data and statistics at a national level as well as local statistics which allow for the development of evidence-based policies.

The **development of intersectoral capacity and coordination** will be a value added strategy of the United Nations in Angola as well as its capacity for supplying technical assistance and knowledge transfer, in order to achieve the development of systems and capacity of the structures of national partners, and also, the empowerment of the populations to enable them to actively participate in the processes of sustainable development. Capacity development – the process by which, people, organizations and society as a whole trigger sustainability while they strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time, is a process that brings long lasting results in social, economic and environmental development in Angola – also maximizing the efficiency, the effectiveness and national ownership of sustainable development.

The Government of Angola and the UN will base capacity development initiatives on solid evaluations of the necessary capacity which will concentrate on key institutions and the main institutional challenges. The strengthening of Civil Society has been identified as a key strategy to achieve development results. There was a change in the economic and political context and the Government in general, a main added value in the technical support of the UN. The support for civil society should continue. The organizations of civil society, including NGOs, have played a significant role in the country.

2030 Agenda was constructed with a specific emphasis on intersectoral connections. With this in mind, the UN in Angola will use its broad spectrum of knowledge to identify the ways that the Government programmes can benefit from intersectoral analysis and the development and implementation of integrated and convergent policies.

The **coherent policy support and governance** will help to achieve better forms of evidence based public deliberation to “leave no one behind”, with governance models which promote institutional collaboration and coordination. The interlinked nature of the SDGs requires coherent policies and more integrated approaches, where different actors work together in all sectors to provide a sustainable development for Angola. The UN system in Angola will combine its diverse and complementary mandates, knowledge and technical contributions so that the policy support that it offers to national partners is comprehensive, inclusive and coherent.

In harmony with the focus on capacity development and coordination, partnership is a key strategy in this UNSDCF. In effect, all the partners of the UNSDCF value the partnership between the GoA and the UN and the Delivering as One (DaO) approach. The UNSDCF allows for coordination and a more efficient and effective delivery of UN assistance. The management mechanisms ensure that support for achieving results is given in a coherent manner among

the UN Agencies in order to reinforce joint development, reduce duplication and guarantee the coming together of support in specific areas and for vulnerable groups. This is in accordance with the SDGs Agenda and the key message “leave no one behind”. The adoption of a convergent and integrated approach for the delivery of social services was identified as an accelerator, linked to governance and sectoral partnership. ■



Lóvua, 09 de Julho de 2019

O Amarelo
O Azul
O Vermelho

Quando duas a duas cores
primárias sucessivamente uma
vez secundárias:

Azul + Amarelo = Verde
Amarelo + Vermelho = Laranja
Vermelho + Azul = Roxo

Atenção para cora.



2

SUPPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM TO THE 2030 AGENDA



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2.1 THEORY OF CHANGE

There is a broad agreement between the United Nations, the Government of Angola, the different partners and donors that Angola should continue to receive development assistance from the United Nations System, as was seen in the final evaluation of the previous Cooperation Framework. On committing to 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Angola, along with the Member States of the UN, acknowledged that the dignity of the individual is fundamental and that the goals of the Agenda should be achieved for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society. The countries made an effort to first reach those objectives that were most overdue, with the prime objective of end poverty in all its forms and all its occurrences and end hunger through food security. This commitment is shared by the Government of Angola and the United Nations and is an integral part of the National Development Plan. To guarantee that these commitments are translated into effective action, requires a joint strategy and a precise definition of policies directed towards the target populations, and this is the objective of this Cooperation Framework with a Theory of Change approach.

Angola is in the process of graduation from the status of Least Developed Country (LDC) to Middle-Income Country – a process that will be finalised in February 2021. This will signify a reinforcement of the cooperation strategy with the UN, not only for the preparation of the economic and social conditions for the graduation process, but also the support for the State institutions and civil society for the change. Effectively the context will change, above all because Angola should be more self-sufficient in terms of financial resources to implement its own plans as the external contributions will diminish and it will be necessary to mobilise more sustainable local resources. To achieve this objective, strategies such as advocacy, policy dialogue, resource mobilisation, knowledge management, capacity building and South-South cooperation are being developed. From the viewpoint of approaches, this UNSDCF is relying on the combination of upstream possibilities (support for policies and legal framework) and downstream (support for service delivery) in the country so that each Agency of the United Nations can contribute with its efforts and added value.

The *Committee for Development Policy (CDP)*, a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), held its last three yearly analysis of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in March 2019. As Angola's gross national income (GNI) *per capita* remained two times above the graduation threshold (US\$ 1,230), the country continues to meet the graduation criterion in terms of income. Meeting this requirement allows for the graduation of Angola as a Middle-Income Country. On the other hand, Angola faces challenges in the other two criteria for graduation: i) in spite of notable improvements in 2018, the *Human Assets Index (HAI)* remains at 55.9, which is below the graduation threshold which is set at 66; ii) the index of Economic Vulnerability (EVI) is at 39.3, very much above the minimum for graduation which is

set at 32 points³. This situation means that the present Cooperation Framework should consider that although it can be considered a Middle-Income Country, Angola presents considerable human development and economic vulnerability challenges. This situation informs the framework of the outcomes proposed in this UNSDCF.

It should be noted that the economic context for the next few years means that there will be partners and donors with greater financial capacity such as the World Bank and the European Union and that the added value of the United Nations will be in the identification and support for the acceleration of the development processes, technical assistance, and capacity building. The main reason for the UN presence in Angola is not to finance projects – even though it can make important contributions in this area – but to finance processes with great impact on the development of the country, including the supply of high level technical support, innovation and the capacity building of national staff, as well as leveraging national and international resources to achieve the national development goals. It is important to advocate and communicate this joint message regarding the UN role in the country, as well as for each UN Agency to present its own strategy. This also represents an opportunity for Angola to take control of the development process in which the UN is an ally.

The United Nations will support the maintenance of stability, peace and the territorial integrity of Angola. The UNSDCF, during crisis situations, represents a collective alignment of the results which deal with the risk, vulnerability and needs in all the planning structures that are ready for humanitarian, emergency and peace keeping actions.

In an ever more uncertain and volatile environment and also in the Angolan context, resilience is a key principle to guide the design of integrated and effective approaches to reduce risks and prevent crises. The nature of the risks that Angola is facing, and their inter-relation is changing. The progress of Angola towards peaceful and sustainable development is undermined by multiple and intersected threats that are intensified by various persistent risk factors. The risks associated with natural phenomena and those provoked by man, violent conflicts, epidemics and pandemics, financial systems and fluctuations in the price of food compound the risks related to poverty, climate change, inequality, discrimination and exclusion, demographic pressure, unplanned urbanisation, degradation of ecosystems and weak institutional capacity. This UNSDCF boosts strategies of collaboration and coordination amongst the Agencies to face these risks and to offer a united response in alignment with multilateral financial institutions and bilateral donors.

There have been increasingly large movements of populations in Angola consisting of an exodus and transfer of the population from the rural areas to the cities. This trend, combined with the projected increase in the population, represent an important challenge in

³ United Nations Committee for Development Policy (CDP), 2019. Monitoring of Graduated and Graduating Countries from the Least Developed Country Category: Angola. March 2019



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different areas and is particularly important for urban and peri-urban management. The UN considers that it is useful to create opportunities for work and provision of services in rural areas to combat the phenomenon of internal migration, especially for youth. The United Nations consider that it would be essential to reinforce the whole national planning capability (health, nutrition, HIV, education, water and sanitation, housing, social protection, justice, protection against violence, land management, rural extension etc.) at the same time as a diversified economic growth is created, with the integration of resilience, environmental management and conservation of biodiversity nationally and in the urban areas.

This UNSDCF identifies the key inter-agency accelerators which require joint strategies of the UN Agencies: women empowerment, empowerment of adolescents and youth, development of national capacity, not only aimed at the training of Human Resources, but also systems for the drafting of policies and the respective budgets, management, the supply and monitoring of services. Important strategies should also be highlighted such as support for the collection and analysis of data and the commitment of communities and civil society, including the private sector, towards local and national development projects, through meaningful dialogue with the formulators and managers of public policies.

From the point of view of strategies for the *downstream or support for the supply of services*, it is essential to select development strategies based on the definition of local problems, on the basis of a strategy that includes the capacity to engage with political authority, ownership by the interested parties and the existence of skills and resources to make it effective and a success on a larger scale. Innovative models and experiences will be tested, and if successful will be extended to the rest of the country.

The implementation of the pilot projects will be focused on generating ownership, at a central as well as a local level. It will be accompanied by a high-level advocacy campaign and capacity building to ensure sustainability and institutional acceptance. To achieve large scale results means long term investment and for this reason the work of the UN in Angola will be focussed on capacity building, technical assistance and the upgrading of models. The involvement of strategic partners, including the private sector, the Government and civil society, can speed up the results, but at the same time it involves building relationships based on trust, which is one of the value-added contributions of the United Nations.

A key focus of the United Nations during the next few years will be to support the process of decentralisation of the Angolan State, which will involve the creation of local



authorities and the effective transfer of responsibilities from the Central Administration to the municipalities in terms of local governance. In addition to the important steps already taken⁴, it will be important to support the provision of mechanisms to the local authority system and local organs, to support and facilitate their effective participation and representation, with priority for young people and women as voters and candidates, as well as support for social monitoring by citizens and civil society. In this regard, the United Nations also underlines the importance of supporting the municipalities in the creation of planning capacity, budgeting and monitoring of the public policies they will take on.

The importance of a Human Rights approach should be highlighted in the phases of conception, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of each initiative. The Human Rights Approach is the conceptual structure for the process of human development which is based on international standards of Human Rights, as well as the corresponding obligations established by international law, which are designed to promote and protect Human Rights. It attempts to analyse the inequalities which

⁴ Lei Orgânica do Poder Local (Law n.º 15/17, de 8 de Agosto), Lei da Administração Local do Estado (Law n.º 15/16, of 12 September), Regime de Financiamento dos Órgãos da Administração Local do Estado (DP n.º 40/18, of 9 February)

are the centre of development problems and correct discriminatory practices and unjust distribution of power which hinder the progress of development. This will also help to promote the sustainability of this UNSDCF and increase the rights and capacity of Angolan citizens – especially the most marginalised – to participate in the drafting of policies and seek accountability from those who have the duty to act.

One main lesson can be drawn from the work over the past few years: given the social, economic and cultural diversity of the country, the impact of geographic dispersion on the equality of access to limited resources, as well as the considerable impact on the beneficiaries, *downstream* approaches with a focus on the most needy geographic areas and the most vulnerable groups of the elderly, children, adolescents and young people as well as ethnic minorities and those living in the surrounding areas of the urban zones, were considered to be the most suitable, allied with the necessary attention to cross cutting questions and focus on local needs.

From the point of view of *upstream strategies or policies and regulation*, the UN will invest in the strategies that the experience of preceding years, as well as the literature on development, identify as significant in obtaining successful policies.

The first of the functions will be technical assistance, deriving from the conviction that the intervention of the UN will be effective when it is able to identify policy innovations, especially at the local level, and help the governments in their design and expansion. The UN Agencies, each with its comparative advantage, have the capacity and the resources to identify or promote successful local efforts to improve the life of the Angolan people and offer advice on how the governments can extend these policies to other communities in other parts of the country.

The second of the functions will be advocacy to influence the public policies which have the potential to achieve large scale results for individuals, families and communities. There is a positive reaction of partners when advocacy is incorporated in the whole cycle of creation of public value, from public deliberation to service delivery. This will require not only projects and initiatives to support policies at the technical drafting level, but also the promotion of an internal culture relating to these norms and standards.

Advocacy will be successful when high level as well as technical efforts are considered. The high-level involvement includes the capacity to influence and impact the decision-making process of high-level government officials, which range from the debate on ideas on policies to the awareness of the main challenges for the distribution of the results of the implementation of the budget. The technical involvement will support the development of forms of partnership with the governments and civil society to make the information related to development accessible and available to the greatest number possible of the public, using resources such as publications, social networks and other mass media. Also important is the forming of partnerships with key actors such as entities of civil society or the private sector.

As a result of this approach, the UN will progressively follow the progress of the institutionalisation of local authorities according to the framework of the Plan for Administrative Decentralisation and the Reform of the State, which gives precedence to the gradual institutionalisation of local authorities at the level of the national territory, as one of the key trends in the country over the next few years. Finally, the United Nations intend to accompany the country in the process of social cohesion and peace.

2.2. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

This UNSDCF stems from a long-term orientation towards 2030 Agenda, but it also needs a medium-term scenario for 2022, with public policies and budget allocations, which means a progressive reorientation or realignment of all the existing plans: the process known as mainstreaming by the UN. The group of public policies and the corresponding budget allocations will be aligned with the

SDGs and these will be the centre of the public policies that emerge from the NDP. Care should be taken that the progress towards the outcomes of the UNSDCF in each sector or area do not have indirect negative impacts on other sectors or populations, that is, the externalities of the public policies and the actions of the private sector should have a positive effect on the life of people, wherever they live.

In this section, a set of strategies known as accelerators⁵ is mentioned, designed to achieve large scale cross cutting progress across the whole country. This concept is introduced, given its symbolic force, its considerable incidence in one or more development areas in the country, its practical capacity to create synergies in various SDGs and important targets of a specific policy or measure of the NDP and its multiplier effect. The accelerators seek to orientate efforts which allow an impact to be achieved using fewer resources and make the spheres of activity more efficient. Thus, the accelerators are understood as cross cutting instruments to break down silos or rigid compartments and build sustainable development to connect different agents, sectors and policies in an integrated common and convergent vision with the objective of maximising 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 Human Rights conventions that were ratified. It functions to ensure that the standards and principles of Human Rights guide cooperation for development focussed on capacity building of the “duty bearers”, principally of Government, to comply with their obligations and the “duty bearers or subjects of rights”, especially vulnerable groups, to be able to claim and guarantee their rights. Angola is a signatory of important Human Rights Treaties. 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. Supplementary efforts are necessary to guarantee the full implementation of the legal framework and the international instruments. The support of the UN will help to reinforce and institutionalise new capacities to implement the recommendations of both Human Rights mechanisms.

Promote gender equality and women 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 the behaviour and structures of society which maintain gender inequality and to make changes in institutions and systems. Angola a signatory of various important and binding international documents, which guarantee equality between men and women and prohibit gender-based

⁵ By “accelerators” we mean programming strategies that are capable of accelerating coherent sustainable development and progress in all the aspects of 2030 Agenda.



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discrimination. Gender equality also occupies a leading place in the NDP. However, despite the progress that has been made in establishing a legal and political structure for advancing the rights of women and gender equality, the inequalities are generalised and particularly evident in the rural areas. Traditional patriarchal attitudes are still prominent in all spheres of social and economic life and the violence against women and girls is still generalised. The UN will work with the Government of Angola

to accelerate the implementation of gender equality and the women empowerment, especially the most vulnerable, as the active subjects of policies and programmes in all sectors, including in the humanitarian context, such as emergency situations, or the equality of vulnerable sectors including migrants and refugees. 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 Agenda of the United Nations establishes various objectives in which adolescents and youth are special protagonists. The majority of the Angolan population is young, with around two thirds under 25 years old, and for this reason the Government of Angola and the UN give particular importance to this sector: they acknowledge the importance of the youth as a strategic asset of the country, and recognise that their social, cultural, political and economic dynamics are fundamental for the necessary social reproduction, modernisation and development of the country. Actions for the benefit of young people will be aimed at establishing partnerships and increasing the awareness of public institutions so that in their policies and actions, they contemplate this sector of the population with a greater attention to questions of housing, nutrition, sexual and reproductive health, formal education, technical training, employment and income, as well as culture.

Promote environmental resilience and sustainability. Important but insufficient progress was made in the areas of the environment and climate change. Significant supplementary efforts are necessary to continue the alignment with the SDGs and with regional policies in areas such as water, waste disposal, air quality, the protection of biodiversity and the prevention and suitable management of natural disasters. Angola, as a country, is vulnerable to climate change, as has been seen over the past few years with the drought and natural disasters and this has severely affected energy generation, the use of existing water resources (surface and subterranean) and agriculture. The vulnerable rural populations, and in particular, elderly women, and women and men living in poverty, will be disproportionately affected due to their greater dependency on agriculture and their relatively worse ability to adapt to the changes.

Capacity building is necessary in relation to the environment, sustainable development and efficiency in the energy sector. The UN will support the efforts of the GoA to develop the principal skills that promote environmental sustainability and resilience.

2.3 DESIRED RESULTS OF DEVELOPMENT

The UNSDCF is the key instrument for the planning and implementation of the development activities of the United Nations at the national level and for supporting the implementation of 2030 Agenda. In this UNSDCF, development results are presented in a collective form for the United Nations System in its efforts to achieve the outcomes of the National Development Plan and accelerate the progress of the 2030 Agenda targets, with the commitment of “leave no one behind”.

On the basis of the strategic priorities that were identified, the UNSDCF specifies the outcomes and the respective products, indicators and targets. These are

aligned with or linked to the global indicator frameworks of the SDGs and National Development Plan. This will facilitate the standardisation and aggregation to better evaluate and report on the development results in relation to 2030 Agenda at the regional and global level and the national development Agenda. The Cooperation Framework is organised around four action areas based on the expected outcomes and products.

Based on the National Development Plan, the Common Country Analysis, the UNPAF 2015 – 2019 Evaluation and the Baseline of the SDGs, the priority partnership areas between the UN and Angola are identified:

Approaches and specific strategies were identified in the framework of the results of the UNSDCF using synergies and comparative advantages in order to achieve the results in a more cohesive way and maximise their impact and efficiency. The areas of the work of the UNSDCF identified with potential for the development of joint programmes:

- ▣ **Area of the documentation of vital statistics -CRVS- which is connected to the agenda of women, youth and Human Rights;**
- ▣ **Maternal health, and adolescents and youth health;**
- ▣ **Prevention of the transmission of HIV from mother to child;**
- ▣ **Approaches for the reduction of gender-based violence – GBV;**
- ▣ **Improvement of evidence-based data and SDGs related data.**

Attached are details of the products of the UNSDCF which clearly align with the strategies defined in the Leave no one behind Operational Guide.

2.4 OUTCOMES AND PARTNERSHIPS OF THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

2.4.1 OUTCOME 1 OF THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

THEORY OF CHANGE

Outcome 1: By 2022, the Angolan population, particularly the most vulnerable, has better access to quality and integrated social and productive services and to a diversified economy capable of the creation of decent employment and earnings in order to reduce poverty.

The Government of Angola and the United Nations have, as a shared objective, the eradication of poverty. In 2018, 51.2% of the Angolans found themselves in a situation of poverty from a multidimensional perspective, with 29.9% in the urban areas and 88.2% in the rural

OUTCOMES, PRIORITIES AND ALIGNMENT WITH SDG AND NDP

OUTPUTS UNSDCF
(See annex 1)

Outcome 1 Economic and social transformation

By 2022, the Angolan population, particularly the most vulnerable, has better access to quality and integrated social and productive services and to a diversified economy capable of the creation of decent employment and earnings in order to reduce poverty

Outcome 2 Adolescents, youth and women empowerment

By 2022, adolescents, youth, women and the most vulnerable are given priority in social, economic, cultural, and environmental policies and programmes, including within humanitarian contexts

Outcome 3 Environment and resilience of the vulnerable population

By 2022, vulnerable population is resilient to climate change and the risk of disasters, having an inclusive and sustainable production; with planning and management of the territory, cities, natural resources and the environment

Outcome 4 Democracy and stability

By 2022, citizens participate in and monitor governance, everyone has access to justice and Human Rights are observed, within an environment of peace and regional security

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| | 1 NO POVERTY | 1.1, 1.2, 1.6 |
| | 2 ZERO HUNGER | 3.4, 3.13, 3.14 |
| | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING | 1.6 |
| | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION | 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.5 |
| | 5 GENDER EQUALITY | 1.2, 1.4, 1.6, 1.7, 2.8, 3.6, 3.7 |
| | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION | 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.11, 2.4, 2.5, 2.9 |
| | 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | 1.6, 1.7, 2.2, 2.3, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 4.4 |
| | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 1.3, 1.4, 1.6, 1.7, 4.1, 3.1 |
| | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE | 3.6 |
| | 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 1.5, 1.8, 1.10, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 4.4 |
| | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | 3.4 |
| | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION | 1.6, 1.10, 1.11, 2.3, 4.4, 4.5 |
| | 13 CLIMATE ACTION | 1.6, 1.11, 3.8, 3.9, 3.10, 3.11, 3.13, 3.14, 3.19 |
| | 14 LIFE BELOW WATER | 3.2, 3.7, 3.8 |
| | 15 LIFE ON LAND | 1.7 |
| | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | 3.13, 3.14 |
| | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS | 3.10 |
| | | 3.10, 3.13, 4.5 |
| | | 1.3, 2.6 |
| | | 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 |
| | | 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.8, 1.10, 2.3, 3.3, 4.2, 4.5 |

areas.⁶ The Gini coefficient was 42.7% in 2008⁷. The main causes of poverty and unemployment are non-inclusive and non-sustainable economic growth due to limited economic diversification, lack of investment in human capital, a challenging entrepreneurial environment, gaps between the offer and demand for professional qualifications or limited access to vocational and technical education, as well as limited support for micro, small and medium companies. Other key factors were also identified which challenge the social and economic advance of the vulnerable populations. The urban-rural dichotomy continues to be a constant in the country where most of the social indicators suggest that the situation is worse in the rural areas than the urban zones.

The Government of Angola made substantial efforts which resulted in visible progress in primary education, given that between 2009 and 2018 the number of students registered in the school system increased from 5.8 million to around 10 million. However, 40% of children between the ages of 6 and 11 are not at school or are behind in their studies.

The evolution of some health indicators in Angola, such as the infant mortality rate, results from important decisions in the area of public health, but it is also the consequence of the widening of access to public services such as health, education, clean drinking water and sanitation, above all in the urban areas. But despite the progress, there are considerable challenges that need to be faced to guarantee public policies which allow for an improvement in the life of the population, as well as the delivery of a qualified public health system. It is also necessary to promote the adoption of healthy practices in nutrition, water and sanitation as well as in sports and leisure. In addition, the coverage of the basic maternal, neonatal, infantile and adolescent health services continues to be at a low level and irregular with significant gaps⁸, due to the limited availability of qualified human resources, hurdles in access to health services, nutrition, water and sanitation, besides limited information and means for healthy habits to be developed. The maternal death rate was reduced from 1,281-1,500 per 100.000 (UNICEF 2002) to 610 per 100.000 (IBEP 2008-2009) and 490 per 100.000 (IIMS 2015-2016). Only 17% of women in the rural zones of Angola give birth in health units compared to 46% in urban areas. 16% of women's deaths are associated with them giving birth during adolescence. According to the National Development Plan 2018-2022, "in spite of the significant efforts to improve reproductive health, the main indicators reveal a situation that is still worrying". In addition, a quarter of maternal deaths is caused by malaria⁹.

Key strategic interventions of the UN will include the following:

- **Development and implementation of national strategies to eradicate all forms of poverty.**

- **Increase in the budget for social services and economic diversification based on results, and this should be carried out and monitored at the municipal, provincial and national levels.**
- **Establishment and/or reinforcement of participatory and functional accountability mechanisms, in accordance with the existing law, for planning, monitoring and evaluation of the State Budget and the delivery of social services.**
- **Continuous capacity building programmes, aimed at the suppliers of social services, and in planning, management, monitoring of programmes and services, reinforced in an integrated manner to guarantee the delivery of quality services at the community, municipal, provincial and national levels.**
- **Improvement and enlargement of education and technical training services aligned to the labour market to promote innovation.**
- **Enlargement and reinforcement of decentralised and integrated social services (health, nutrition, HIV, education, water and sanitation, housing, social protection, justice, protection against violence, land management, rural extension, etc.) and creation of employment and income at the community, municipal, provincial and national levels.**
- **Work with the target population in Angola (children, adolescents, youth, women, the elderly and handicapped, refugees, key populations and the vulnerable) to obtain better knowledge, attitudes, practices and social norms favourable to the exercise of their rights with the aim of reducing their social and economic vulnerability.**
- **Introduction of innovations and new technologies in the integrated delivery of social services, with the aim of expanding and improving of the offer at the community, municipal, provincial and national levels.**
- **Encouragement of systems to produce readily available and reliable evidence and data analysis, resulting from statistical operations and functional, transparent and disaggregated administrative data (by sex, age group, rural/urban, etc.) for use at the municipal, provincial and national levels.**
- **Improvement and enlargement of national programmes for the promotion of a competitive business environment favourable to micro, small and medium enterprises, and improvement of investment in the private sector for the achievement of the SDGs.**
- **Enlargement and implementation of decentralisation/municipalisation programmes aimed at reducing territorial/ geographic disparities in the offer and access to social services.**

PARTNERSHIPS

Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economy and Planning, Ministry

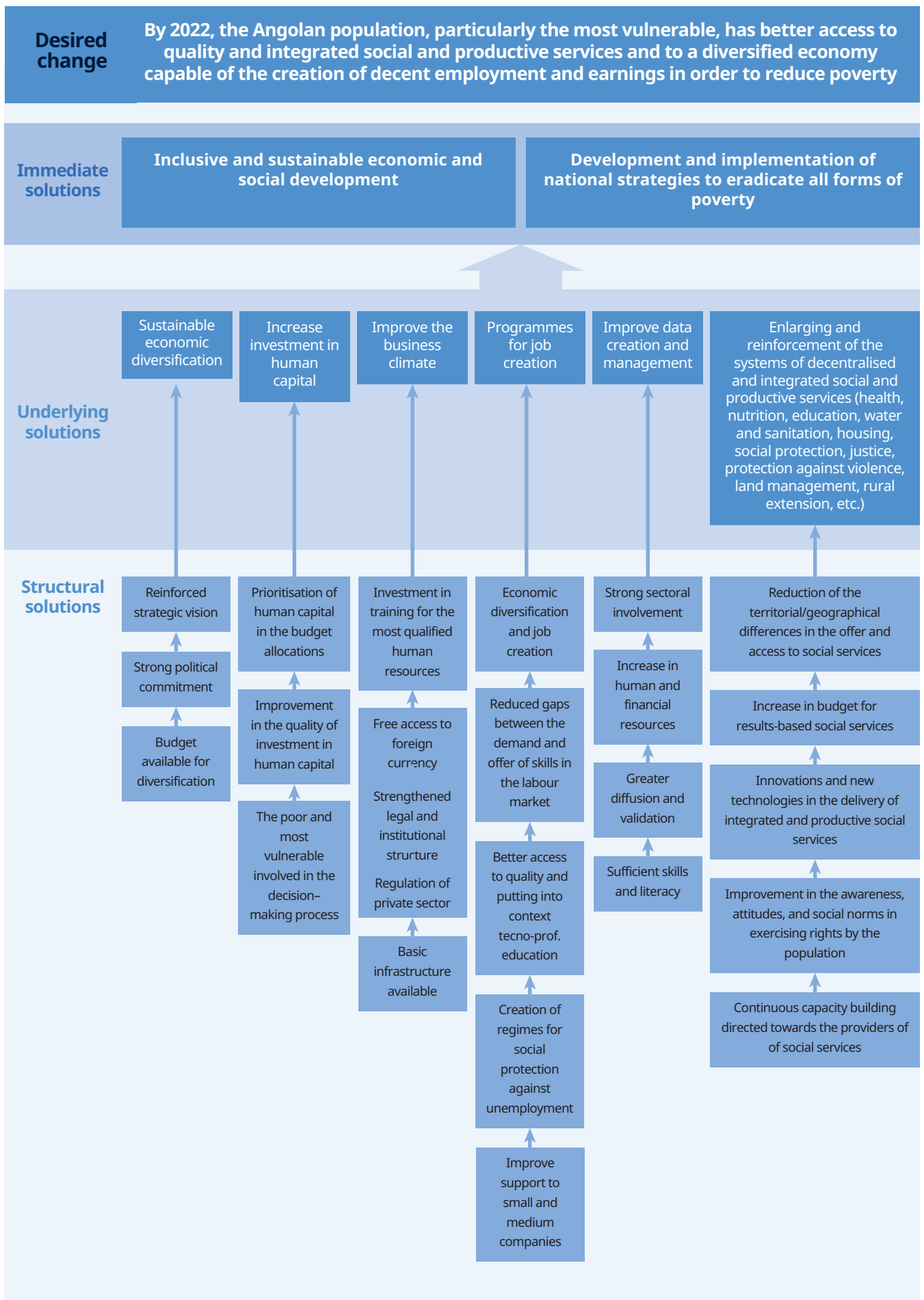
⁶ Index of Multidimensional Poverty, UNDP/Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI).

⁷ IBEP 2008 – INE

⁸ National Health Development Plan (PNDS) 2012 – 2025

⁹ Ministry of Health, 2018

OUTCOME 1 SOLUTION TREE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION



of Territorial Administration and Reform of the State, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Communication, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Fisheries and the Sea, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Transport, National Institute for Statistics, National Childers Institute, National Institute for the Fight Against AIDS, Provincial Governments and Municipal Administrations, National Assembly and Ombudsman, Civil Society (Networks and Platforms, Associations, Academia, Youth and Women, Professional Associations, key populations, Faith Based Associations, Private Sector, Associations for the Handicapped, minorities, refugees, migrants).

2.4.2 OUTCOME 2 OF THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK: ADOLESCENTS, YOUTH AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

THEORY OF CHANGE

Outcome 2: By 2022, adolescents, youth, women and the most vulnerable are given priority in social, economic, cultural, and environmental policies and programmes, including within humanitarian contexts.

Estimates of the National Institute for Statistics point to a scenario in which the Angolan population is for the most part young. Of the 30 million inhabitants estimated in 2019, 65% are under 25, and 30% are adolescents and young people with ages between 10 and 24. It is estimated that the Angolan population will duplicate in 20 years, when the total fertility rate of 6.2 children per woman and the population growth rate of 3.1% is taken as the base.

It is in this demographic context that the National Development Plan (2018-2022) states that the youth is an essential asset in a strategy of inclusive development and, as a result, the investment in the development of young people is vital, particularly for girls and adolescents, and should include their empowerment and participation in all aspects of social and economic development. Despite this acknowledgement that adolescents and young people are the agents of socio-economic progress, Angola has some obstacles to overcome. Of these, we can highlight access to education, the high fertility and pregnancy rate in adolescence, unemployment and the weak participation in the structures for the development of policies and decision making.

For example, in the case of education, only 28% of the Angolan juvenile population has the educational level of primary school and 21% have reached the first cycle of secondary education. 13% and 1.2% respectively have completed the second cycle and higher education. 18% of the young population has never been to school and 19% do not have any level of education. Almost half the population in the age group between 12 and 17 are not satisfactorily in programmes of secondary or vocational education that correspond to their age.

In the case literacy rate, approximately 33% of women between 15 and 24 do not know how to read, compared with 16% of men. In general, only 60% of women are literate compared with 84% of men.¹⁰ These women who cannot read or write, have limited access to the information that is necessary for taking decisions for themselves and their families.

The adolescent fertility rate is one of the highest in the region with 163 births for every 1000 girls from 15 to 19 and 239 for every 1000 in the rural areas. The rate of using contraception is 14% and the unfulfilled necessity of family planning for girls from 15 to 19 is 43%. The elevated rate of adolescent pregnancy increases the vulnerability of the girls, seeing that correct decisions taken during this phase, can avoid negative outcomes in terms of health and development for the girls, community and society.

In relation to access to employment, the last projection of the National Institute for Statistics (INE) indicates an unemployment rate of 28.8% among the population over 15 years old (26.6% for men and 30.9% for women). The unemployment rate in the urban areas is higher than in the rural areas (36.5% and 16.2%, respectively). The unemployment rate reaches its highest level in the young population between the ages of 15 and 24 (54.4%).¹¹

In terms of gender equality, in 2018, the proportion of seats occupied by women in the National Parliament was 30.5% and the proportion of women with the position of Provincial Governor is 11%¹². The proportion of women in the decision-making organs or in leadership positions is 23% in 2016¹³. In addition, the indicators for sexual and reproductive health, and the rate of gender-based violence, also reflect the level of development of a country, and show the impact of the inequalities and the quality of life of the population in general. 33% of women between the ages of 15-49 were victims of gender-based violence¹⁴. Around two in every five women from 15-49, married or in a *de facto* relationship, suffered physical sexual or emotional violence committed by their partner. In relation to the promotion of equal opportunities and the defence of women's rights, one of the fundamental steps in the past few years was the approval of the Law against Domestic Violence (Law 25/11), and the Presidential Decree 124/13 which approved the Regulation of the Law against Domestic Violence and is one of the principal legal mechanisms available in the country. In spite of this progress, it is essential to regulate these instruments to guarantee their application, as well as the drafting of other legal instruments, such as the need to update the National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity.

¹⁰ National Institute for Statistics (INE), Inquérito de Indicadores Múltiplos e de Saúde (IIMS). 2015-2016. June 2017.

¹¹ National Institute for Statistics (INE), Publicação de Indicadores sobre Emprego e Desemprego 2018/2019. April 2019.

¹² MASFAMU, 2018.

¹³ MINFAMU, Relatório Analítico de Género de Angola, 2017.

¹⁴ National Institute for Statistics (INE), Objectivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável: Relatório sobre os Indicadores da Linha de Base. 2018.

It is in this context that Angola developed the National Development Plan (2018-2022) which promotes the elaboration of policies and their implementation with a multisectoral approach, linked to the fertility rate,

investments in health, education and employment so that the country can benefit from the potential demographic dividend on the path to achieving the aspirations and transformative goals of Agenda 2063 and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The victory of universal access to sexual and reproductive health, the putting into place of Human Rights and gender equality will contribute towards the improvement of the lives of adolescents, young people and women.

Key strategic interventions of the UN will include the following:

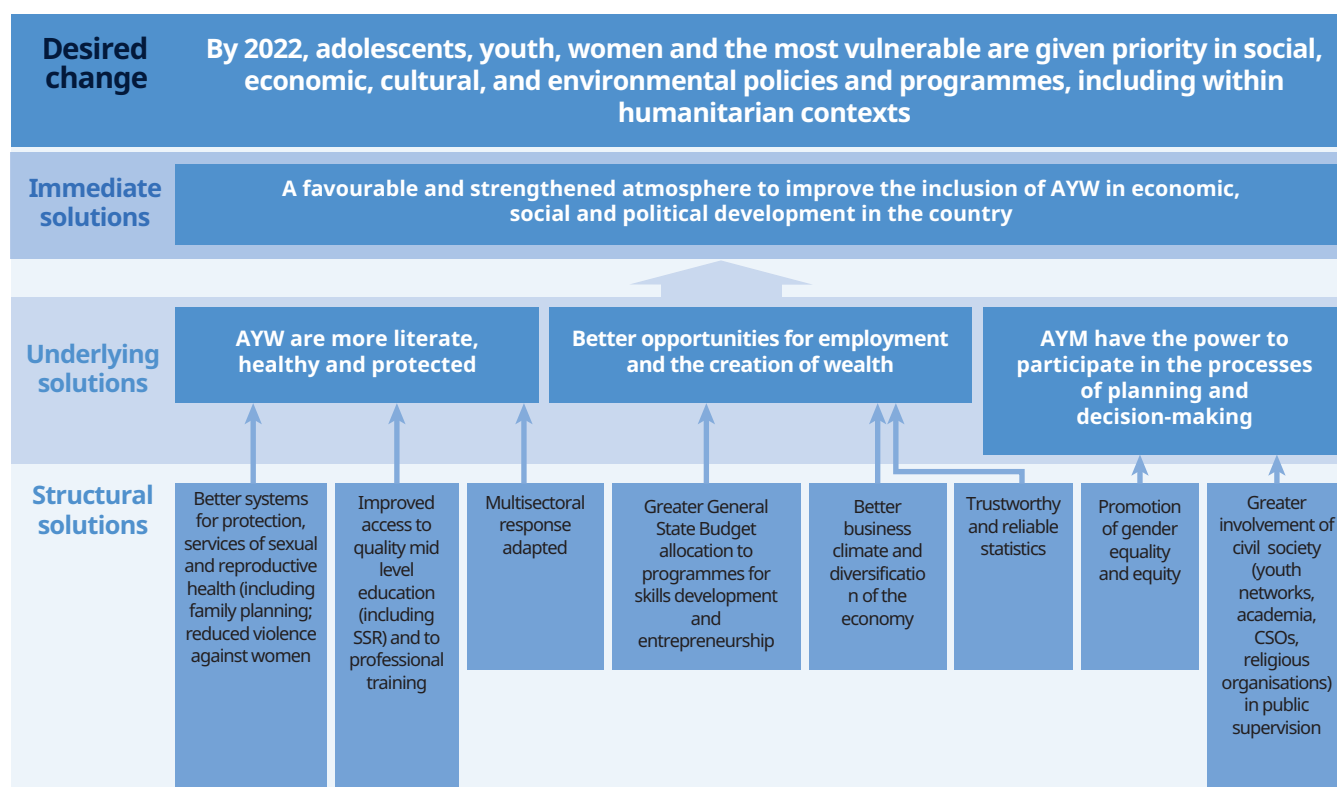
- ▀ Reinforcement of the capacities of civil society in the drafting of policies and programmes geared towards adolescents, young people, women and the most vulnerable.
- ▀ Strengthening of the participation of adolescents, young people and women in decisions on policies and programmes at the local authority level.
- ▀ Definition and approval of the tool for the control of the introduction of multisectoral and cross cutting concepts in public policies, including gender sensitive budgets.
- ▀ Increase of the involvement of boys and men in gender questions.
- ▀ Adaptation of technical and professional courses to the demand for the professionalization of young people.

- ▀ Development of programmes and strategies for the preparation for initial employment and formal work, including the possibilities of internships and entrepreneurship.
- ▀ Making the population, public institutions and civil society aware of violence, and in particular, gender-based violence (GBV).
- ▀ Guarantee of integrated and quality service for the survivors of GBV through the actions of qualified public and community agents.
- ▀ Promotion and spreading of access to services and sexual and reproductive rights of adolescents, young people and women, including key populations, with an emphasis on the prevention of GBV.
- ▀ Strengthen the criminal justice system to deal with GBV.
- ▀ Increase in access to formal and alternative education, with an acceleration in apprenticeships and skills development for less favoured young people, boys and girls.

PARTNERSHIPS

Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Health, National Institute for the Fight against AIDS, Ministry of Social Communication, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Ombudsman, Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security, National Youth Council, Civil Society Organizations (Associations of youth, Women, Professional, Networks) Local Governments, Political Parties, Universities, Private Sector.

OUTCOME 2 SOLUTION TREE ADOLESCENT, YOUTH AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT



2.4.3 OUTCOME 3 OF THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK: ENVIRONMENT AND RESILIENCE OF THE VULNERABLE POPULATION

THEORY OF CHANGE

Outcome 3: By 2022, vulnerable population is resilient to climate change and the risk of disasters, having an inclusive and sustainable production; with planning and management of the territory, cities, natural resources and the environment.

The Angolan Territory is rich in natural and environmental resources and the *National Strategy for Biodiversity and Conservation Areas* and the action programmes for the sector (combatting illegal hunting, protection of fauna and flora, protection and recovery of ecosystems related to water, including mountains, forests, swamps, rivers, groundwater and lakes), integrated with other sectors and aligned with the national and international policies for the management of biodiversity are designed to implement effective protective actions for the environment and biodiversity.

In the Angolan Exclusive Economic Zone there is a rich marine and coastline biodiversity which makes it necessary to assume greater responsibility in the preservation of the marine environment and the adoption of corrective measures to mitigate the environmental harm which can happen in the marine environment (petroleum, natural resources, fishing, navigation, tourism and recreational and sports activities). This complexity is a challenge for the management of the seas and oceans, with significant potential for contributing towards the GNP and for employment creation. Under these circumstances, the governance strategy requires that there is an integrated and conscious implementation and the parties involved can promote the sustainability of “blue growth” to the benefit of communities, without creating damage to the environment.

The environmental hazards in Angola are also caused by the condition of the soils, which in a large part of the territory are subject to landslides, the collapse of slopes and creation of ravines, as well as flooding, the overflowing of rivers and the entry of sea currents. Environmental sustainability, understood as the respect by man of the integrity of natural resources and the environment for the benefit of coming generations, still represents a challenge.

Angola is also one of the countries affected by climate change, with a recurring cycle of drought and floods which have been affecting the different regions of Angola in various ways and with consequences at the environmental, social and economic levels.

The vulnerability and exposure of Angola to climate change has been felt over time with frequent episodes of extreme climatic phenomena such as drought, floods or the accentuated variations in temperature in some zones of the country which put at risk agricultural production and food security.

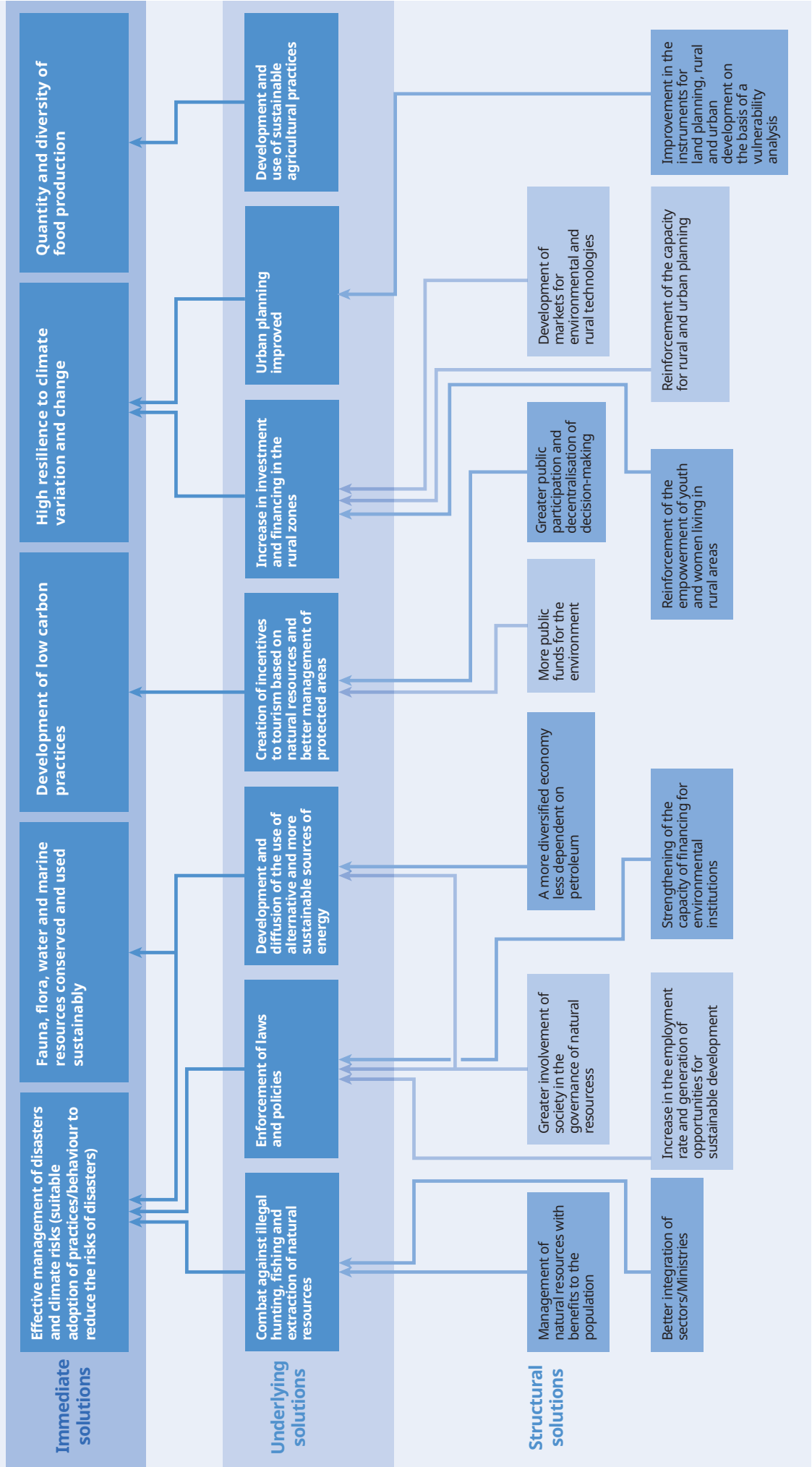
Key strategic interventions of the UN will include the following:

- ▣ Establishment of continuous capacity building of the staff of the central and local administrations in the methodology of Farmer Field Schools, community forest management and other areas.
- ▣ Capacity building of communities in good practices for the processing and marketing of products, entrepreneurship and agribusiness.
- ▣ Multisectoral reinforcement of the institutional legal and land management framework.
- ▣ Promotion of access to finance and markets by family producers, associations and cooperatives.
- ▣ Increase in access to inputs by family producers, associations and cooperatives.
- ▣ Improvement in food security in more vulnerable communities (and continuous advancement towards Zero Hunger).
- ▣ Reinforcement of low carbon development in accordance with the Paris Agreement with populations aware of its contents.
- ▣ Reinforcement of environmental education at an individual, community and institutional level.
- ▣ Implementation of waste management systems on the basis of the best practices and international agreements, innovation and technology.
- ▣ Increased promotion of the use of renewable energy.
- ▣ Increase in the access of the most vulnerable population to suitable housing and decent living conditions.
- ▣ Reinforce laws and policies and capacity building for legal institutions to combat crimes against flora and wild animals and illicit trafficking.
- ▣ Implementation of a decentralised system for physical and territorial planning with the integration of resilience, environmental management and the conservation of biodiversity at the territorial and urban level.
- ▣ Preservation of biodiversity with the conservation of terrestrial and marine protected areas.
- ▣ Reinforcement of the urban network of the less populated cities to reduce the demographic pressure in the most populated cities.
- ▣ Preservation of the cultural and architectural patrimony to contribute to the economic development of tourism.
- ▣ Promotion of soil conservation to combat desertification.
- ▣ Advocacy for an increase in investment to support recuperation after drought and the building of resilience in the Southern Provinces.
- ▣ Conservation of soils to combat degradation in line with the national goals regarding the Commitment to Land Degradation Neutrality.
- ▣ Increase in the technical and financial capacities to support the recuperation after drought and the resilience building in the Southern Provinces.
- ▣ Reinforcement of the technical capacity of the most vulnerable communities to respond to the risks and natural disasters provoked by man and to adapt to climate change.

OUTCOME 3 SOLUTION TREE ENVIRONMENT AND RESILIENCE OF THE VULNERABLE POPULATION

Desired change

By 2022, vulnerable population is resilient to climate change and the risk of disasters, having an inclusive and sustainable production; with planning and management of the territory, cities, natural resources and the environment.



PARTNERSHIPS

Ministry of Territorial Planning and Housing, Ministry of Energy and Water, National Institute for Water Resources, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Reform of the State, Ministry of Mineral Resources and Petroleum, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women, Ministry of Fisheries and the Sea, Ministry of Health, Provincial Governments and Municipal Administrations, Civil Society Organisations, Institute for Agricultural Development, Traditional Authorities, National Institute for Support to the Industries of Fisheries and Technological Research, Institute for the Development of Fisheries, Office of Food Security, Ministry of the Interior, National Commission for Civil Protection, Academia.

2.4.4 OUTCOME 4 OF THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK: DEMOCRACY AND STABILITY

THEORY OF CHANGE

Outcome 4: By 2022, citizens participate in and monitor governance, everyone has access to justice and Human Rights are observed, within an environment of peace and regional security

The United Nations will strategically support the realisation of the political and administrative reform of the country with various interventions, concentrating on the simultaneous and gradual decentralisation that the Government is following. This considers that there are still few services that involve actions at a municipal level, such as health, social action and agriculture and that the systems of justice and public administration and management are at an incipient level and need to be modernised. The Reform of the State (and the municipalisation of services) is seen as essential for a more participative governance, the development of communities and dealing with regional inequalities.

The UN will support the adoption of an inclusive consensus-based local government model in partnership with Parliament, the capacity building of local authorities and citizens and the functioning of the participatory local processes and mechanisms. The UN will support the country in the alignment of its legal framework with international standards and fill the gap between justice and institutionalised rights and their enjoyment by citizens, with the strengthening of the institutions of justice and Human Rights and with the compliance of the recommendations of international and regional treaties. The UN will give technical assistance to combat corruption and to modernise and digitalise the administration and public management systems, performance and accountability in order to contribute towards a stronger, more transparent and responsible governance and a strong rule of law.

Key strategic interventions of the UN will include the following:

- ▮ **Reinforce the local authority system and local institutions so that they are participatory and**

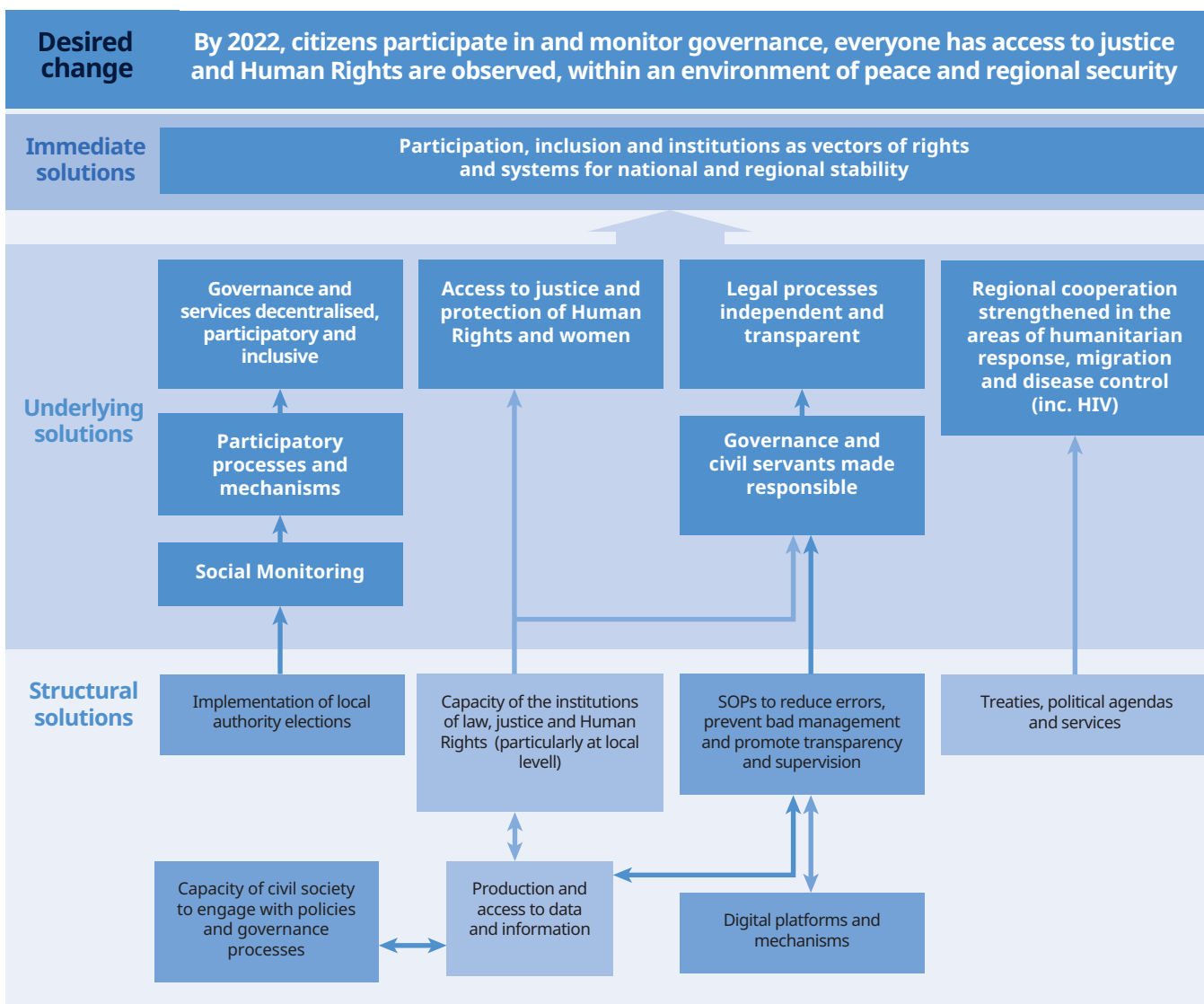
inclusive and enable the participation and effective representation of young people and women as voters and candidates.

- ▮ **Strengthen the capacity of institutions and legislative and policy support.**
- ▮ **Implement mechanisms for the social monitoring at a local level by citizens and civil society organizations, building the capacity of the CACs and CPACs as mechanisms for the participation of citizens and civil society in the processes and functioning of local authority institutions.**
- ▮ **Standardise processes in public management to guarantee transparency and accountability, and access to information and public data by citizens.**
- ▮ **Reinforce laws and policies and build the capacity of legal and Human Rights institutions to guarantee access to justice and respect for Human Rights, including the rights of women, at the local level.**
- ▮ **Strengthen the capacity of the criminal justice professionals in victim centred investigations, as well as the capture of data relating to people trafficking.**
- ▮ **Achieve the compliance of Angolan legislation with all the ten International Conventions on Human Rights and the seven legal instruments of the African Commission on Human Rights ratified by Angola.**
- ▮ **Strengthen the Provincial Committees on Human Rights.**
- ▮ **Reinforce the functioning of the CREL in Luanda with attention to the vulnerable groups and the management of statistics on Human Rights.**
- ▮ **Diagnose traditional practices and articulate the legal relationship between common law and formal law.**
- ▮ **Strengthen the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.**
- ▮ **Improve the access of children and adolescents to legal services, either as victims, witnesses or perpetrators of crimes through a functional juvenile justice system and alternative mechanisms at a local level.**
- ▮ **Support special legislation as a way of reinforcing the protection of the most vulnerable, such as children and the victims of violence.**
- ▮ **Achieve a greater commitment of Angola in the implementation of regional and international instruments for cooperation and mutual benefit (e.g. resources, cross frontier trade, environmental preservation etc.)**
- ▮ **Encourage diplomacy linked to peace (dialogue, migration, free and fair elections, regional security).**
- ▮ **Support the reinforcement of national capacity to produce strategic data and information, including achieving the SDGs and the preparation for the 2024 census.**

PARCERIAS

Ministry of Territorial Administration and Reform of the State, National Assembly, National Electoral Commission, Municipal Governments and Administrations, Civil

OUTCOME 4 SOLUTION TREE DEMOCRACY AND STABILITY



Society Organizations, Political Parties, National Institute for Statistics, Ministry for Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women, Ministry of Youth and Sports, General Inspectorate of State Administration, National Services for Public Contracting, Financial Management Units, Attorney General, Audit Office, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Assembly, Ombudsman, Provincial Committees for Human Rights, Ministry of the Interior, National Commission for Civil Protection (CNPC), Traditional Authorities, Ministry of the Environment, Provincial Governments, Ministry of Defence.

2.5 SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE RESULTS OF THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

The United Nations will work together with the Government to achieve results in Angola. This integrated vision is necessary to trigger prosperity in Angola following a process of public deliberation and service delivery to the population.

Some possible areas of joint work and collaboration have been identified considering the main strategies for their implementation. Following on, the outputs that clearly respond to a strategy or mechanism for intervention were identified as being suitable for joint action, or, at the very least, require harmonisation.

| Mechanisms for implementation | Outputs of UNSDCF 2020 – 2022 | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----|
| Capacity Building (institutions) | 1.4 | 2.6, 2.7 | 3.13 | 4.4 |
| Capacity Development (populations) | 1.5, 1.7 | 2.1, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6 | 3.2, 3.4, 3.7, 3.14 | |
| Policy support | 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.10, 1.11 | 2.3, 2.8 | 3.3, 3.9 | |

Those outputs with indicators which allow for results to be tracked by accelerators are the following.

| Accelerators | Outputs of UNSDCF 2020 – 2022 | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----|
| Human Rights | | 2.8 | | 4.4 |
| Women | 1.9 | 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.6, 2.7 | 3.2, 3.7, 3.14 | 4.1 |
| Youth | 1.9 | 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.9 | 3.2, 3.7 | 4.1 |
| Resilience | | | 3.1, 3.6, 3.10, 3.12 | |

2.6 SUSTAINABILITY

This UNSDCF develops the change in the traditional focus point of the Cooperation Framework in channelling donor support to the collective results of the UN, and which now uses the convening power of the UN Development System to support the Government in the development and implementation of strategies for sustainable financing.

Conscious of the fact that achieving 2030 Agenda and the national development goals requires the efforts and mutual responsibility among a broad range of key actors, the UNSDCF significantly opens up the concept of partnerships, in addition to the traditional concept of “implementing partners”, to an inclusive concept of all the entities and individuals identified as being critical for the creation, implementation and monitoring of solutions for sustainable development for Angola, on the same wave length as the values of the UN. Thus this UNSDCF reflects: (a) a shared vision and the strategic priorities of the UN ; (b) the strategic partners that the UN will work with to find solutions for development; (c) how the UN and the partners will contribute towards the acceleration of progress with 2030 Agenda and the National Development Plan 2018 – 2022; (d) the financial and non-financial commitment of the UN and partners in this undertaking; and (e) the mechanisms for mutual accountability.

As stated above, the development of capacity building and intersectoral coordination will be a value added strategy of the United Nations in Angola as well as the capacity for technical assistance and knowledge transfer in order to develop systems and capacity in the structures of national partners, and also the empowerment of the populations to enable them to actively participate in the processes of sustainable development.

The UNSDCF involves local authorities, the National Assembly and other supervisory organs, civil society and community organizations, companies and philanthropic organizations, trade unions and employers’ organizations, the scientific and research community, voluntary groups, bilateral and multilateral partners including International Financial Institutions, the media and other relevant key actors. Under national leadership, the UNSDCF – throughout its cycle – is a vehicle to identify solutions for development through inclusive dialogue. Looking at the development trends of Angola beyond national frontiers, the UNSDCF includes and contributes towards regional,

sub-regional and cross border strategies and partnership, whether external or internal to the United Nations, with the objective of the common construction of sustainable development between nations.

2.7 COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES AND THE CONFIGURATION OF THE UN COUNTRY TEAM

The UN has played fundamental role in development in Angola over the past few years, with vital contributions for the promotion of Human Rights, the democratisation and peace in the country, as well as economic and human development. The following comparative advantages of the UN were identified by the partners:

Comparative advantages of the United Nations in Angola:

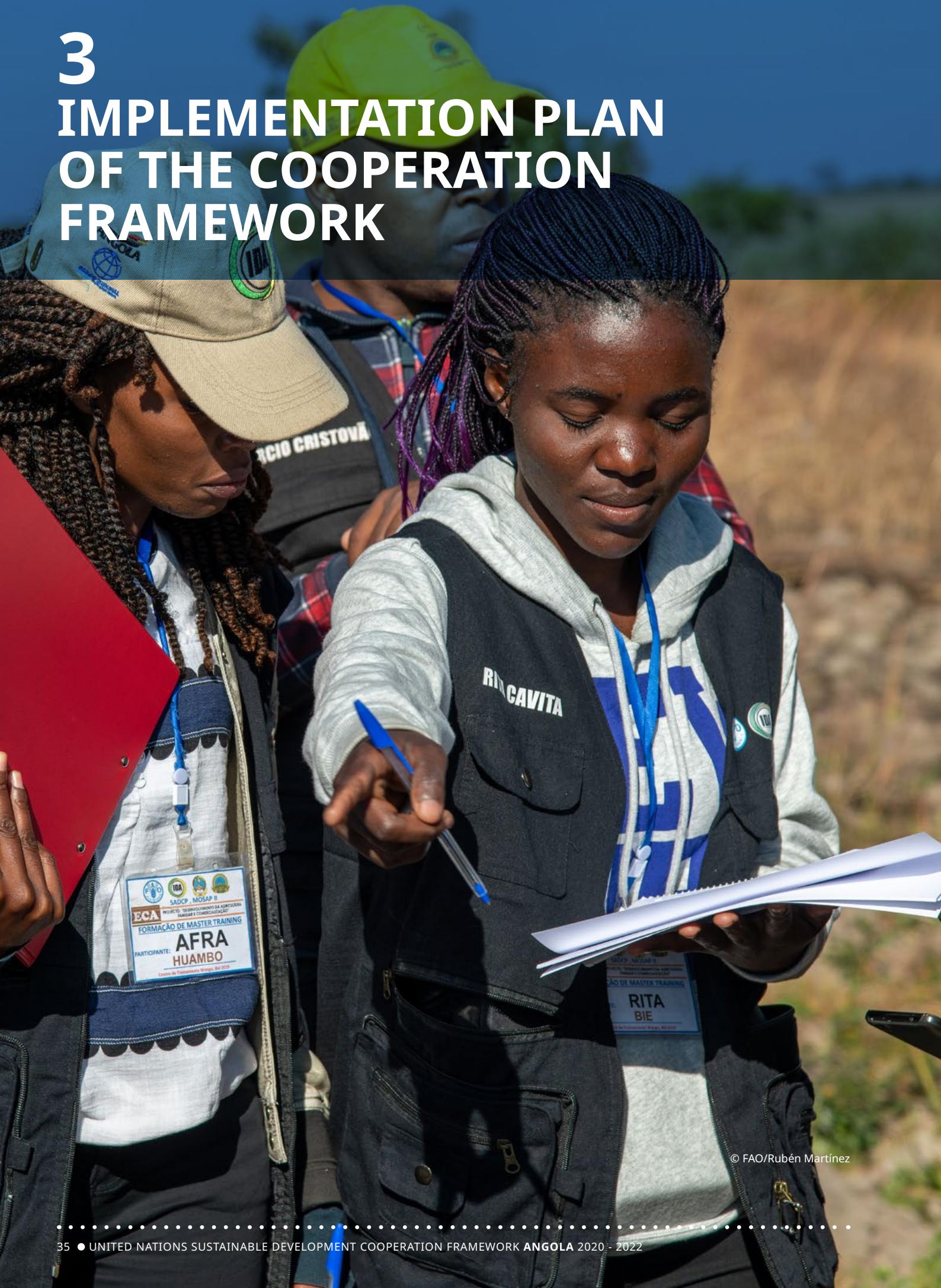
- I. **Capacity to supply technical assistance, negotiation and advocacy in different areas;**
- II. **The long presence of the UN in the country with a profound knowledge of key matters for national development;**
- III. **Facilitation of international cooperation, including South-South cooperation and international procurement;**
- IV. **Support to promote Angola on the international stage;**
- V. **Improvement in capacity for planning and management in organizations;**
- VI. **Material, technical and organizational reinforcement of Civil Society Organizations;**
- VII. **Strengthening and improvement of the dialogue between the Government and civil society;**
- VIII. **Effective contribution to the improvement of the condition of the most vulnerable in the various areas of work of the United Nations Agencies;**
- IX. **Improvement in the capacity of organizations in the management and implementation of projects;**
- X. **Awareness raising and reinforcement of the capacity of communities, as well as the performance of their members (increase in the income of farming communities and the promotion of the creation of associations and cooperatives). ■**



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3

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN OF THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK



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3.1 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY AND STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

This partnership framework relies on the deepening of the Delivering as One approach that the United Nations, jointly with the Government, had already started to implement in the preceding years. There is an opportunity for the United Nations to position itself in a different manner, with more relevance and focus on intersectoral and synergetic work between Agencies to improve and maximise the efficiency and impact of the joint interventions. In order to achieve the compatibility of the work policies of the United Nations in Angola with the principle of “leave no one behind”, the UNSDCF (1) aligns itself with the policies of the NDP and the national goals of the SDGs, defining integrated approaches for sustainable development, as well as norms and standards (vertical coherence); (2) reinforces the synergies between the areas of intervention and the chain for creation of public value (horizontal coherence); and (3) reinforces the coherence between the humanitarian efforts for development and the consolidation of peace and Human Rights mechanisms for the sustainability of peace and development gains.

The programme will be carried out at the national level under the general coordination of the Ministry of Economy and Planning, Government Institutions, national and international NGOs and the UN Agencies. The Cooperation Framework will be put into practice through joint work plans and/or specific work plans of each agency and project documents, when needed, which describe the specific results to be achieved and form an agreement between the UN System and each implementing partner, if necessary, on the use of resources. As much as possible, the Agencies and partners of the United Nations System will use the minimum necessary of documents, namely the signed Cooperation Framework, joint work plans or work plans of the Agencies, and project documents to implement programming initiatives. However, whenever necessary, project documents can be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the Cooperation Framework and the joint work plans and/or the specific project documents of each agency. The support in money for travel, fees and other costs will be set at the appropriate levels for the country, but not above those applicable in the United Nations System.

3.2 JOINT WORK PLANS

The UN Country Team will develop joint work plans and will analyse the possibility of developing joint programmes. In the preparation and revision of Annual Work Plans, the Outcome Working Groups of the UNSDCF can identify the need for an increase of joint implementation through the development of one or more joint programmes. A joint programme is a group of activities contained in an Annual Work Plan related to the Budget Framework, involving two or more UN Agencies and which contributes to the results of the UNSDCF. The pooled funding or other finance mechanisms can finance joint programmes. The specific missions of the United Nations and humanitarian actors can also be

involved in these work plans and joint programmes, when appropriate in the Angolan context. The areas of operations of the UNSDCF with potential for developing joint programmes were already identified.

3.3 GOVERNANCE

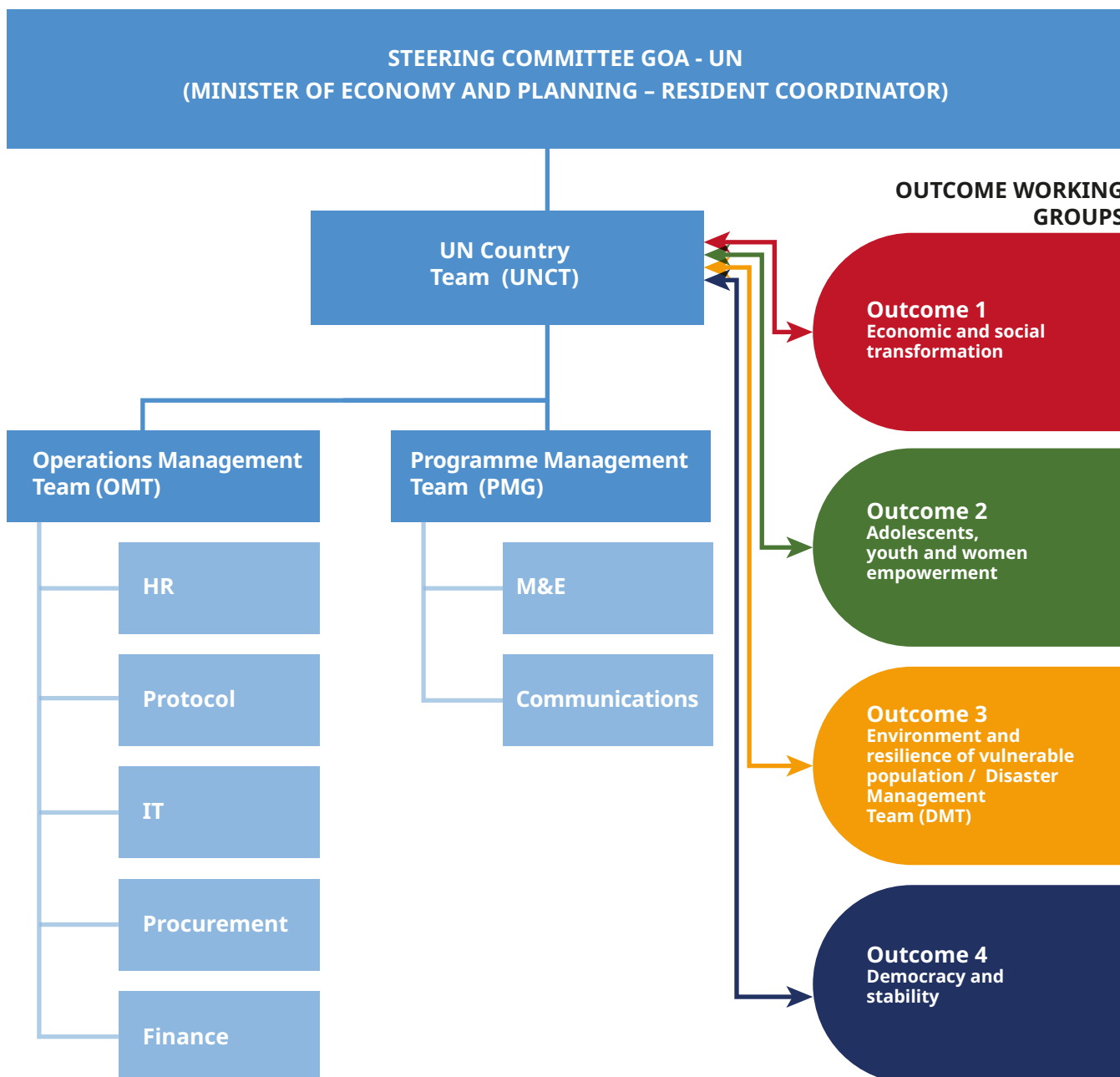
The partnership programme will be carried out under the general coordination of a Steering Committee chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and co-chaired by the Minister of Economy and Planning, with the participation of other Ministers and Heads of the UN Agencies. This Committee will meet at least once a year, to carry out the annual performance review; or if necessary, twice a year for the annual planning meetings.

The Steering Committee provides strategic direction and supervision of the programme. It brings together the participation of Ministers and the UN Country Team. The main responsibilities are: evaluate the global progress of the planned outputs and their contribution towards the NDP and the related SDGs, guarantee the permanent alignment and coordination between the outputs and the strategies of the NDP, carry out the annual performance review, revise and endorse potential significant changes in the outputs and strategies, and allocate financial resources, with criteria based on performance.

There will be an Outcome Working Group for each of the four areas that were identified, and which should be integrated with the work of the Steering Committee. The Outcome Groups are mechanisms designed to contribute towards specific outcomes by means of coordinated and collaborative planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. They are defined at the stage of strategic planning and aligned to the outcome matrix of the UNSDCF. They give advice at the strategic level whenever appropriate (UN Country Team and Resident Coordinator) on the opportunities and challenges linked to the implementation of the UNSDCF, on specific questions of management and implementation of programmes. The Outcome Groups also support the knowledge management initiatives and supply information on outputs to the M&E and Communication Groups, as well as the RC and UNCT.

Other important internal groups within the UN system in Angola such as (i) Programme Management Group (PMG); (ii) Disaster Management Team (DMT); and (iii) Operations Management (OMT) will support and work in their different areas in coordination with the Outcome Groups created for each of the four areas identified for the UNSDCF.

The UNCT will supervise and guide the Outcome Groups of the UNSDCF, in order to guarantee, coordination, complementarity and the maximisation of efforts and results. This supervision could also be done in other ways, such as by the Resident Coordinator or a Head of Agency. The Programme Management Group will give support in this area to guarantee programme alignment, monitoring, evaluation and communication.



3.4 OTHERS

The UN Agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities contained in the Cooperation Framework, which can include technical support, financial assistance, supplies, merchandise and equipment, purchasing services, transport, advocacy funding, research and studies, consultancies, development programmes, training and personnel support. Part of the support of the entities of the United Nations System can be provided to NGOs (and Civil Society), as agreed in the scope of the individual work plans and project documents.

Additional support can include access to the global information systems managed by the United Nations, the worldwide network of offices of the UN Agencies and

specialised information systems, including lists of consultants and service suppliers, and access to the support supplied by the network of UN Agencies, their funds and programmes. The UN Agencies will designate staff and consultants to develop programmes, and provide support to technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation.

The funds of the UN Agencies are distributed annually according to the Cooperation Framework, subject to annual revision and progress in programme implementation. These budgets will be revised and detailed in the work plans and project documents. By mutual consent between the Government and the entities of the UN Development System, funds not destined by donors to the UN Agencies for specific activities can be reallocated to other activities, which, at the programming level, are equally valid. ■



4 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN



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The implementing partners agree to cooperate with the UN Agencies with regard to the monitoring of all the activities supported by monetary transfers and will facilitate access to the relevant financial registers and to the personnel responsible for the administration of monies supplied by the UN Agencies. Taking this into account, the implementing partners agree the following:

- 1. Periodic revision and one-off examinations of their financial registers by the UN Agencies or their representatives, as appropriate and as laid down in specific clauses of their documents / work contracts with the UN Agencies.**

- 2. Programme monitoring of activities according to the norms and guidelines of the UN Agencies for visits and field monitoring.**
- 3. Special or programmed audits. Each organization of the United Nations, in collaboration with other UN Agencies (whenever advisable and in consultation with the respective coordinating Ministry), will establish a plan for annual auditing, giving priority to the audits of implementing partners with substantial amounts of financial assistance supplied by the UN Agencies, and those whose capacity for financial management needs reinforcing.**

4.1 MONITORING PLAN

The Outcome Groups will be guided by common terms of reference, with the active monitoring of the articulation at the output level as one of the key elements. The Outcome Groups carry out monitoring and regularly adapt their plans to face up to the development challenges that are identified and concentrate on the most critical questions in order to contribute towards the results of national development in the most effective manner. Programming in the context of the UNSDCF requires, however, an adaptive approach, based on the acquisition of new information and evidence. This implies that, although the four outcomes of the UNSDCF can remain stable during its life cycle, the outputs and activities can need adjustment to remain relevant, at the same time as they maintain their responsibility towards partners.

The Outcome Groups of the UNSDCF and the Joint Work Plans are the adaptive programming mechanisms with the support of the Monitoring and Evaluation Group (M&E). The Outcome Groups jointly re-prioritize and adjust the outcomes of the UNSDCF and the activities and corresponding budgets in the light of new information, lessons and risk identification which emerge from continuous analysis, monitoring and evaluation.

The joint monitoring in the whole UNSDCF cycle will have as its objective the guarantee that the UN System in Angola is 1) complying with the commitment to “leave no one behind” and, in a more general way, is achieving

results that are aligned with the orienting principles of the UNSDCF; 2) contributing towards the capacity building of the partners and populations; 3) increasing the coherence in all the spectrum of humanitarian development, Human Rights and peace; 4) promoting new and effective partnerships between national and international actors, including through South-South and triangular cooperation, and 5) promoting integrated and coherent policy support to the partners.

4.1.1 RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The risks and potential assumptions that can affect the success of the UNSDCF in supporting Angola in achieving the SDGs were identified, as well as what can be done to help limit the restrictions/risks and maximize the existing advantages, as can be seen by the following:

Risks:

- ▀ **Inflation, as well as the limited capacity to control it, could put at risk the achievement of the objectives that were established.**
- ▀ **The difficulty in the creation of job vacancies, which was established as one of the objectives of the NDP, in a context of economic crisis.**
- ▀ **Adolescent pregnancy and the resulting drop out from school, can put at risks the objectives related to the women empowerment and girls and gender equality.**
- ▀ **Cultural questions have put up considerable resistance, for example, in areas of intervention against climate change. The existence of data with information on the trends of phenomena such as floods or drought, can help to establish some facts in the face of cultural beliefs.**
- ▀ **The domestication of the SDGs their targets should be a joint effort between the UN, civil society and the Government to ensure they are incorporated in the NDP.**
- ▀ **The process of the graduation of Angola to a Middle-Income Country will limit the availability of financing from donors.**
- ▀ **Population growth, combined with an accelerating trend of the migration of people from the rural areas to the cities, represents an important challenge in different areas, particularly in urban management and in the areas surrounding the cities.**

The significant opportunities that were identified are:

- ▀ **The new Government and the political transition carried out peacefully.**
- ▀ **The establishment and implementation of local authorities.**
- ▀ **The fight against corruption and the favourable environment for legal security in business.**
- ▀ **And greater inclusion and space for the active participation of civil society.**

4.1.2 REVISION AND REPORTS OF THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

The designated members of the UN Country Team who are responsible for the report of the Outcome Groups present two levels of outcomes: (a) contribution to the progress of the expected outcomes, and (b) attribution, or individual accountability of each agency in relation to the activities/achievements reached through the monitoring of the results of the level of production defined in the joint annual work plans.

The respective Outcome Groups will contribute to an annual report on the outcomes of the United Nations (including programming, operations and communication) to record the collective contribution of the UN System. The Resident Coordinator presents the Common Results Report to the Steering Committee, as well as to the main partners. This will enrich the thematic or sectoral reports of the Government, as well as the national revisions of the SDGs. The entities of the United Nations System – with the support of the Resident Coordinator Office and the M&E Group - should regularly update data and analyses based on UN INFO data.

4.2 EVALUATION PLAN

The evaluation of the Cooperation Framework will be an independent process at the country level, which will contribute to the transparency, accountability and the collective learning process. It is vital to ensure greater transparency in the results that are achieved and to promote collective work and efficiency.

The evaluation of the Cooperation Framework will analyse if the expected results were achieved, if other unexpected results were observed and if the Cooperation Framework made an important, coherent, lasting and efficient contribution to the joint results of the United Nations System to achieve 2030 Agenda. The evaluation of the Cooperation Framework should allow for the UNCT to judge to what extent it conforms to the guiding principles of the Cooperation Framework in terms of process as well as results. The evaluation of the Cooperation Framework will report on the performance of the national vision, theory of change and the process of strategic prioritisation of the subsequent cycle of the Cooperation Framework. The independent evaluation will be carried out after the second year of the life of the Cooperation Framework. ■

ANNEX 1 MATRIX OF THE OUTCOMES OF THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

OUTCOME 1. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

By 2022, the Angolan population, particularly the most vulnerable, has better access to quality and integrated social and productive services and to a diversified economy capable of the creation of decent employment and earnings in order to reduce poverty.

| Outcome indicators | Baseline | Source for updating indicators |
|---|--|--|
| Indicator 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below national poverty line | Unavailable | Source: INE, IDREA 2018-2019 |
| Indicator 1.3.1 Proportion of population benefitting from social protection | Unavailable | Source: MAPTESS, MINFIN e MASFAMU |
| Indicator 2.1.1 Prevalence of malnutrition | 14% (INE, 2016 – IIMS 2015 – 2016). | Source: MINAGRIF; INE, RAPP 2018/2019 |
| Indicator 2.2.1 Prevalence of chronic malnutrition in children under five years | 38% (INE, 2016 – IIMS 2015 – 2016). | Source: INE, IIMS 2020/2021 |
| Indicator 3.1.1 Maternal mortality rate (MMR) | Unavailable MMR The baseline for the ratio for maternal mortality is 239/100.000 (INE, 2016 – IIMS 2015 – 2016). | Source: INE, IIMS 2020/21 |
| Indicator 3.1.2 Proportion of births assisted by qualified health staff | 50% of births in the 5 years prior to the survey (INE, 2016 – IIMS 2015 – 2016) were assisted by qualified health staff, of which 8% by doctors, 20% by nurses and 22% by midwives. | Source: INE, IIMS 2020/21 |
| Indicator 3.2.1 Mortality rate for children under 5 years | 68 death per 1 000 live births (INE, 2016 – IIMS 2015 – 2016). (Trends: Between 2001-2005 and 2011-2015, infant and juvenile mortality was reduced from 145 to 68 deaths per 1000) | Source: INE, IIMS 2020/2021 |
| Indicator 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1.000 people not infected, by sex, age and key populations | 0,5 (INE, 2016 – IIMS 2015 – 2016). Trends: HIV prevalence rate in population from 15-49 years is of 2%. Prevalence in women is of 2,6% and in men 1,2%. Prevalence in youth 15-24 years is of 0,9%, being relatively higher in women (1,1%) and in the age group of 20-22 years (2,1%). The northern provinces, Zaire (0,5%), Cabinda (0,6%) and Uíge (0,9%), have the lowest prevalence rates. The southern and eastern provinces, Cunene (6,1%), Cuando Cubango (5,5%) and Moxico (4,0%), have the highest. | Source: INE, IIMS 2020/2021 |
| Indicator 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1 000 inhabitants | 156 in 1 000 (INE, 2016 – IIMS 2015 – 2016). | Source: MINSAs, PNLCMT, annual administrative data |
| Indicator 4.2.2 Rate of school attendance (one year before the official school entry age for primary school education) | 66% (MED, 2016). | Source: MED, annual administrative data |
| Indicator 8.6.1 Proportion of unemployed youth (15-24 years) who do not attend school | 36%: Homens: 31,9% Mulheres: 37,7 (INE, 2016 – IIMS 2015 – 2016). | Source: INE, IDREA 2018-2019; INE, IEA 2019/2020; INE, IIMS 2020/21; IDREA 2022/2023 |

OUTPUTS OF THE OUTCOME 1

| Outputs / Strategic Interventions | Output Indicator | Baseline | Target 2022 | Source of Verification | Agencies' contribution and participation |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| Output 1.1 National capacities reinforced to develop, implement, monitor and budget strategies and programmes to end poverty in all its forms, multisectorially, including the National Assembly | To what extent strategies and programmes to end poverty in all its forms were developed, implemented, monitored and budgeted ¹⁵ | Strategies and programmes are partially implemented, budgeted and monitored: 25% or less | Strategies and programmes are totally implemented, budgeted and monitored | MEP, MASFAMU, INE | UNDP – Technical assistance UNICEF – Advocacy and Technical assistance FAO – Technical assistance UNFPA -Technical assistance |
| Output 1.2 Results-based budget for social services and economic diversification increased, available, executed and monitored at the municipal, provincial and national levels | Percentage of the budget allocated to social services over the total national budget, disaggregated by sector Percentage of budget execution with regards to budgets allocated to social services | (To be defined) (To be defined) | (To be defined) (To be defined) | Municipal, provincial and national budgets | UNICEF - Advocacy, capacity building and technical assistance UNDP - Capacity building, advocacy WHO – Technical assistance FAO – Technical assistance |
| Output 1.3 Participatory and functional accountability mechanisms, established and/or reinforced in line with existing law, for the planning, monitoring and evaluation of the budget and delivery of respective social services | Number of functional and participatory accountability mechanisms at provincial and national levels | 5 (Health, education, social action, justice, Consultation councils) | (To be defined) | Programme evaluation, Programme and AWP Reports | UNDP – Capacity building, advocacy, technical assistance <i>upstream</i> and <i>downstream</i> UNICEF – Advocacy and technical assistance <i>upstream</i> and <i>downstream</i> WHO – Technical assistance <i>upstream</i> UNFPA – Technical assistance |
| Output 1.4 Continuous capacity building programmes, aimed at the those who provide productive and social services, as well as those providing planning, management and monitoring of budgeted services and programmes in an integrated way, so as to guarantee quality and equity of services at the community, municipal, provincial and national levels | Number of provincial/ municipal productive and social services that elaborate their annual working plan in line with the training | 0 | (To be defined) | Programme evaluation, Programme and AWP Reports | UNICEF – Capacity building, Support to <i>service delivery</i> , Technical assistance UNDP – Capacity building and Technical assistance UNAIDS – Technical assistance FAO – Capacity building, <i>Service delivery</i> , Technical assistance WHO – Capacity building and Technical assistance UNFPA – Technical assistance |
| Output 1.5 Inclusive and quality education and vocational training services are improved, all encompassing, reinforced and broadened, aligned with the labour market and promoting innovation | Number of people trained within the education and vocational training services, within the labour market | 0 | (To be defined) | Programme evaluation, Programme and AWP Reports | UNDP - Capacity building and Technical assistance UNESCO - Technical assistance WHO - Technical assistance (health professionals) ILO UNCTAD |

¹⁵ Scale: 1) Strategies and programmes not implemented, budgeted and monitored; 2) Strategies and programmes partially implemented, budgeted and monitored, 25% or less 3) Strategies and programmes partially implemented, budgeted and monitored 50% or less; 4) Strategies and programmes partially implemented, budgeted and monitored, 75% or less; 5) Strategies and programmes totally implemented, budgeted and monitored.

OUTPUTS OF THE OUTCOME 1

| Outputs / Strategic Interventions | Output Indicator | Baseline | Target 2022 | Source of Verification | Agencies' contribution and participation |
|--|--|----------|-----------------|---|---|
| <p>Output 1.6 Decentralised and integrated systems of productive and social services (health, nutrition, HIV, education, water and sanitation, housing, social protection, justice, protection against violence, land management, rural extension, etc.) employment and income generation services, extended and budgeted at community, municipal, provincial and national levels</p> | <p>Number of municipalities that have decentralized and integrated social services</p> <p>Number of municipalities that have job creation and income generation services</p> | 0 | (To be defined) | Programme evaluation, Programme and AWP Reports | <p>UNDP – Technical assistance, <i>Service delivery</i> (HIV), advocacy</p> <p>FAO - Advocacy, technical assistance, capacity building, <i>service delivery</i></p> <p>UNICEF - Advocacy, technical assistance, capacity building and support for <i>service delivery</i></p> <p>WHO - Advocacy, technical assistance, capacity building, and support for <i>service delivery</i></p> <p>UNAIDS – Advocacy and technical assistance</p> <p>UN-HABITAT – Advocacy and technical assistance</p> <p>UNFPA – Advocacy and technical assistance (adolescents and youth)</p> <p>WFP – Advocacy and technical assistance</p> |
| <p>Output 1.7 Target population in Angola (children, adolescents, youth, women, elderly, people with disabilities, refugees, key vulnerable populations) with better knowledge, attitudes, practices and social norms favourable to the exercise of their rights, aiming at reducing their socioeconomic vulnerability</p> | <p>Number of people that have improved their knowledge, attitudes, practices and social norms favourable to the exercise of their rights</p> | 0 | (To be defined) | Programme evaluation, Programme and AWP Reports | <p>UNHCR - Advocacy, <i>service delivery</i>, Technical assistance</p> <p>UNFPA – Technical assistance</p> <p>UNDP – Technical assistance</p> <p>UNICEF – Technical assistance, Advocacy, Capacity building</p> <p>WHO – Advocacy and capacity building</p> |
| <p>Output 1.8 Innovations and new technologies introduced in social service delivery and integrated productive services as well as in economic diversification with a view to expanding and improving supply at communal, municipal, provincial and national levels</p> | <p>Number of social services that incorporate innovation and new technologies in social service delivery</p> | 0 | (To be defined) | Programme evaluation, Programme and AWP Reports | <p>UNICEF – Technical assistance, Advocacy, capacity building</p> <p>FAO – Technical assistance and Advocacy</p> <p>FAO – Technical assistance and Advocacy</p> <p>UNDP – Technical assistance and Advocacy</p> <p>UNFPA – Technical assistance</p> <p>UNHABITAT – Technical assistance</p> <p>UNAIDS – Technical assistance</p> |
| <p>Output 1.9 Evidence production and data analysis systems, with quality and availability, resulting from statistical operations and administrative data that are functional, transparent, disaggregated (by sex, age group, rural/urban, etc.) in use at municipal, provincial and national levels</p> | <p>Number of public institutions at any level, with evidence generation and data analysis systems, which are transparent, disaggregated and validated</p> <p>Number of institutional knowledge products using evidence</p> | 0 | (To be defined) | Programme evaluation, Programme and AWP Reports | <p>Technical assistance, Advocacy and Capacity building:</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNFPA</p> <p>UN-HABITAT</p> <p>UNAIDS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>WHO</p> <p>UNESCO</p> |

OUTPUTS OF THE OUTCOME 1

| Outputs / Strategic Interventions | Output Indicator | Baseline | Target 2022 | Source of Verification | Agencies' contribution and participation |
|---|---|--|-----------------|---|---|
| Output 1.10 National programmes promoting a competitive business environment favourable to micro, small and medium enterprises, improved and broadened, with improved investment in the private sector, for the achievement of SDGs | Number of national programmes improved and amplified, which aim at promoting a competitive business environment that favours micro, small and medium enterprises | 0 | (To be defined) | Programme evaluation, Programme and AWP Reports | UNDP – Capacity building, Technical assistance and Advocacy FAO – Capacity building, Technical assistance and Advocacy |
| Output 1.11 Decentralization programmes/ municipalization of social services aiming at reducing territorial geographic asymmetries/ supply and access are broadened and implemented | Percentage of municipalities with a supply of at least four available basic social services (health, education, water and basic sanitation, justice), aiming at reducing territorial and geographic discrepancies in relation to supply and access to social services | Mapping – Ministry of Territorial Administration and Reform of the State | 30% | Evaluation of programmes, Programme and AWP Reports | UNICEF – Capacity building, Technical assistance, support to Service Delivery UNDP - Advocacy, technical assistance WHO - Advocacy, technical assistance and capacity building UN-HABITAT - Advocacy, technical assistance and capacity building |

OUTCOME 2: ADOLESCENTS, YOUTH AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

By 2022, adolescents, youth, women and the most vulnerable are given priority in social, economic, cultural, and environmental policies and programmes, including within humanitarian contexts.

| Outcome indicators | Baseline | Source for updating indicators |
|--|--|---|
| Indicator 3.7.2 Fertility rate in adolescents | 163/1000 (INE, 2016 – IIMS 2015 – 2016) | Source: IIMS 2020/21 |
| Indicator 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (currently married, aged 15-49 years) that follow modern methods of family planning | 13% (INE, 2016 – IIMS 2015 – 2016) – this is the need proportion that was addressed (page 108, Table 7.10.1, Total of needs addressed) | Source: IIMS 2020/21 |
| Indicator 4.1.1 Net rate of school attendance in secondary school, disaggregated by sex, age and geographical area | 43% in men and 37% in women (INE, 2016 – IIMS 2015 – 2016) | Source: INE, IDREA 2018-2019; INE, IIMS 020/2021 Source: MED, annual administrative data |
| Indicator 4.2.2 School attendance rate (one year before the official primary school entry age) | 66% (INE, 2016 – IIMS 2015 – 2016) | Source: MED, annual administrative data |
| Indicator 5.1.1 Existence of a legal framework to promote, implement and monitor equality and non-discrimination based on gender | i) The National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity approved by Presidential Decree 222/13 de 24 of December 2013; ii) Law 25/11 of July 2011 – Law Against Domestic Violence and its Regulation; iii) Presidential Decree 26/13 of 08 May | Source: MINJDH, PGR and MASFAMU |
| Indicator 5.2.1.a: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years, ever married, whom at a given moment were victims of emotional, physical or sexual violence by the husband/current partner/more recently, by selected characteristics Indicator 5.2.1.b: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years that at a given moment were victims of some form of violence, per actual age | 41,3 % (INE, 2016 – IIMS 2015 – 2016) 33,4 % (INE, 2016 – IIMS 2015 – 2016) | Source: INE, IIMS 2020/2021 |
| Indicator 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (customary law) guarantees that women have equal rights to property and/or control of the land | Angola has a Land Law (Lei de Terras), Law 9/04 of November 9, 2004, which establishes the general legal basis for land as part of the State's original property, the land rights applied to it, and the general regime for transfer, establishment, exercise and extinction of those rights | Source: Legal Framework Revision (<i>Revisão Quadro Jurídico</i>) |
| Indicator 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, per sex, age, geographical area and people with disabilities | The unemployment rate of people aged 15 or above is 28,8%. Unemployment rate in the urban area is more than twice that of the rural area (36,5% e 16,2%, respectively). Unemployment rate reaches its peak in populations aged 15-24 years (52,4%). (INE, 2019) | Source: INE, IDREA 2018-2019; INE, IEA 2019/2020; INE, IIMS 2020/21; IDREA 2022/2023 |

OUTPUTS OF THE OUTCOME 2

| Outputs / Strategic Interventions | Output Indicator | Baseline | Target 2022 | Source of Verification | Agencies' contribution and participation |
|---|--|---------------|-----------------|--|--|
| Output 2.1 Effective participation and reinforcement of the capacities of CSOs and community organizations (OCBs) for advocacy promoted, as well as the elaboration and monitoring of policies and programmes targeting adolescents, youth, women and the most vulnerable | Number of CSOs that effectively participate in the elaboration and monitoring of policies | Not available | (To be defined) | Mapping and CSOs report | UNDP – Technical assistance, Advocacy and Capacity building WHO – Technical assistance UNICEF – Technical assistance, Advocacy and Capacity building UNFPA - Technical assistance, Advocacy and Capacity building UNHABITAT - Advocacy UNAIDS - Technical assistance and Advocacy FAO - Technical assistance and Capacity building |
| Output 2.2 Adolescents, youth and women participate in decision making on policies and programmes at local authority levels | Percentage of local councils that include women and men under the age of 35 in decision making on public policy | 0 | 30% | Electoral results representation in the municipal or local assembly | UNDP - Technical assistance, Advocacy and Capacity building UNAIDS - Technical assistance and Advocacy UNICEF - Advocacy UNFPA – Technical assistance, Advocacy and Capacity building |
| Output 2.3 Multisectoral and cross cutting public policies targeting adolescents, women and youth | Number of policies evaluated as pro-women and youth, on the basis of the use of the tool to monitor the integration of women and youth-specific issues in policies | 0 | 4 | Evaluation and monitoring reports | UNDP - Technical assistance and Advocacy UNICEF - Technical assistance and Advocacy WHO - Technical assistance and Advocacy UNFPA - Advocacy FAO - Advocacy |
| | | 0 | 1 | Available tool | |
| Output 2.4 Engagement of boys and men on gender issues promoted | Number of initiatives that involved boys and men in processes that recognize the importance of gender equality in daily life | 0 | 04 | | UNFPA – Advocacy and Capacity building UNAIDS – Advocacy UNDP - Advocacy and Capacity building UNICEF - Advocacy |
| | Number of education curricula that promote gender equality in public schools | 0 | 01 | | |
| Output 2.5 Strategies, programmes and vocational training for adolescents and youth, adapted to the labour market and reinforced, to open income opportunities (including a first job, entrepreneurship and internships) | Number of monitored public policies with data disaggregated by sex, age and geographical area, that include strategies for income opportunities (namely a first job, entrepreneurship and internships) | 0 | 2 | Reports from the Ministry of Economy and Planning and Ministry of Labour | UNDP – Technical assistance and Capacity building UNICEF – Capacity building UNFPA – Capacity building FAO - Technical assistance and Capacity building |
| | Number of training vocational centres with reinforced capacities to promote entrepreneurship and skills development programmes for youth and women | 0 | 5 | MAPTSS, MEP, Ministry of Technology and Higher Education, private sector and business associations | |

OUTPUTS OF THE OUTCOME 2

| Outputs / Strategic Interventions | Output Indicator | Baseline | Target 2022 | Source of Verification | Agencies' contribution and participation |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Output 2.6 Population, public institutions, civil society made aware of and trained on issues of violence, particularly GBV | Number of interventions to increase awareness on issues of violence, in particular, GBV Number of police officers, health professionals, educators, justice professionals, journalists, Civil Society Organizations trained | Not available | (To be defined) | Reports from development partners and UN Reports | UNFPA – Technical assistance, Advocacy and Capacity building UNDP – Technical assistance and Capacity building UNHCR -Technical assistance and Advocacy UNICEF – Technical assistance, Advocacy and Capacity building |
| Output 2.7 Public and community services qualified to guarantee integrated quality customer services to the survivors of GBV, particularly women in vulnerable situations | Number of public and community officials trained to guarantee an integrated and quality service to survivors of GBV Service Protocol in use and of quality Number of women sex workers provided with services in response to gender violence | 0 Protocol in use 0 | (To be defined) Protocol in use (To be defined) | Reports from development partners | UNFPA – Technical assistance and Advocacy UNICEF – Technical assistance and support to <i>Service Delivery</i> WHO – Technical assistance UNDP - Support to <i>Service Delivery</i> , Capacity building UNHCR – Technical assistance and Advocacy |
| Output 2.8 Sexual and reproductive rights of women, youth and adolescents promoted and disseminated with a particular emphasis on prevention (premature pregnancy, GBV, HIV and other STDs) | Number of advocacy interventions on sexual and reproductive rights of adolescents, youth and women, focusing on prevention of GBV Number of Civil Society Organizations trained in advocacy on sexual and reproductive rights | 0 0 | (To be defined) (To be defined) | Reports from development partners | UNFPA - Technical assistance and Advocacy UNICEF – Technical assistance and <i>Service delivery</i> WHO – Technical assistance UNDP – Capacity building UNHCR- Technical assistance and Advocacy |
| Output 2.9 Access to formal and alternative education is increased, with acceleration of learning and skills development for underprivileged adolescents, boys and girls | Number of adolescents that completed a cycle in secondary school, vocational training or higher education | 0 | (To be defined) | Reports from development partners | UNFPA - Technical assistance and Advocacy UNICEF - Technical assistance and Advocacy UNDP - Technical assistance and Advocacy |

OUTCOME 3: ENVIRONMENT AND RESILIENCE OF THE VULNERABLE POPULATION

By 2022, vulnerable population is resilient to climate change and the risk of disasters, having an inclusive and sustainable production; with planning and management of the territory, cities, natural resources and the environment.

| Outcome indicators | Baseline | Source for updating indicators |
|--|---|--|
| Indicator 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages that live in poverty in all its dimensions, in line with national definitions (Multidimensional Poverty Index) | 51.2% (29.9% in the urban area, 88.2% in the rural area) (Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) done by UNDP in partnership with Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), published in 2018) | Source: INE, IIMS 2020/21 |
| Indicator 2.2.2 Indicator 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition in children under 5 years, per type of malnutrition (acute undernourishment and obesity) | 6%, severe malnutrition 1% and moderate 5% (INE, 2016 – IIMS 2015 – 2016) | Source: INE, IIMS 2020/2021 |
| Indicator 6.b.1 Proportion of municipalities with established policies and procedures that are operational for the participation of local communities in water and sanitation management | Not available | Source: MINEA |
| Indicator 6.2.1 Proportion of the population that uses sanitation services that are properly managed, including a facility to wash hands with water and soap | About 18% of households has some sort of sanitation facility and has a specific place to wash hands. About a third of households (32%) has access to adequate sanitation (2016) (INE, 2016 – IIMS 2015 – 2016) | Source: INE, IDREA 2019-2021; IIMS 2020/21 |
| Indicator 7.1.2 Percentage of the population with primary access to clean fuel and technologies | 36% of households use non-polluting energy to cook and for light (INE, 2016 – IIMS 2015 – 2016) | Source: INE, IDREA 2018-2019; INE, IIMS 2020/2021 |
| Indicator 7.2.1 Share of renewable energy in the final total of energy consumption | Not available | Source: MINEA |
| Indicator 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population that lives in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing | 41% (INE, RGPH 2014) | Source: INE, RGPH 2024 |
| Indicator 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate and population growth rate | The ratio between land consumption rate and the population growth rate is 7,1 (UN-HABITAT, INE) | Source: INE |
| Indicator 11.5.1 Number of (a) deaths, (b) disappeared people and (c) directly affected people, due to disasters per 100 000 inhabitants | (a) 1 (2015), (b) Not available, (c) 1,538 (MININT, <i>Direcção de Estudos e Informação e Análise</i> . 2014-15) | Source: MININT |
| Indicator 11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and adequately disposed of, vis-a-vis total urban solid waste generated by cities | In Luanda province 75.2 % of solid waste are collected regularly and are adequately treated and disposed of (PESGRU and Aterro de Mulenvos. 2017) | Source: MINAMB |
| Indicator 11.a.1 Proportion of the population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans which integrate population projections and needs in resources, according to the size of the city | 42% of the population live in cities with implementation of urban development plans (UN-HABITAT, INE. 2016) | Source: UN-HABITAT-INE |
| Indicator 13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopted and implemented local strategies for disaster risk reduction, in line with national strategies for disaster and risk reduction | 44% of provincial governments adopted and implemented the disaster risk reduction strategy in line with the Sendai Framework 2015-2030, based on its preparatory provincial plans, contingency, response and recuperation (MININT, <i>Direcção de Estudos, Informação e Análise</i> . 2015) | Source: MININT |
| Indicator 15.1.2 Proportion of important locations for terrestrial biodiversity and fresh water included in protected areas | 12.98% of terrestrial surface is considered important as a significant place for terrestrial biodiversity and fresh waters that are included in protected areas. These conservation areas exclude the game reserves of Ambriz in Bengo (with 1.125 km ²) and of Milando in Malanje (with 6.150 km ²). (Strategic Plan for the System of Conservation Areas in Angola PESAC/MIANMB/2018) | Source: World Database on Protected Areas (IUCN & UNEP-WCMC) |
| Indicator 15.b.1 Public development aid and public expenditure in the conservation and Sustainable use of biodiversity and the ecosystems | Inexistent or not available | Source: MINAGRIF |
| Percentage of public expenditure on environment, natural resources and climate change, as a proportion of total public expenditure | Baseline: 0,1% (OGE) | Source: OGE (State Budget) |

OUTPUTS OF THE OUTCOME 3

| Outputs / Strategic Interventions | Output Indicator | Baseline | Target 2022 | Source of Verification | Agencies' contribution and participation |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| Output 3.1 A system of continuous capacity building for resilient production using the methodology of the Farmer Field Schools, on Community Forestry Management and other areas, for the technical staff of central and local administration | Number of technicians trained on the methodology of the Farmer Field Schools, on Community Forestry Management and other areas | 23 technicians trained on Community Forestry Management 1.250 Farmer Field Schools (43.750 people) | 100 technicians trained on Community Forestry Management 3.200 Farmer Field Schools functional (100.250 people) At least 200 EDA's technicians and 105 IDA trainers, are trained and equipped with CEP/FFS technical knowledge by 2022 | Training reports Project reports and monitoring database from the Farmer Field Schools | FAO – Technical assistance and Capacity building UNDP - Technical assistance and Capacity building |
| Output 3.2 Communities trained on best practices of processing and marketing of products, as well as entrepreneurship and agribusiness | Number of people/communities trained on best practices in processing and marketing of products, entrepreneurship and agribusiness (disaggregated by gender/territory) | Not available | 3.500 people trained, of which: 3.000 in the Central Plateau and South (agricultural sector) 50% women, 500 from the coastal area (fisheries) 65% being women | Reports and monitoring database from Farmer Field Schools | FAO - Technical assistance and Capacity building UNDP - Technical assistance and Capacity building |
| Output 3.3 Institutional legal framework and land management reinforced multisectorally | Land National Policy approved Land Law reviewed | 0 0 (the existing law needs to be revised) | 1 1 | 1. Approval by Parliament 2. Approval by Parliament | UNDP – Technical assistance FAO - Technical assistance and Advocacy UN-HABITAT - Technical assistance and Advocacy |
| Output 3.4 Family producers, associations and cooperatives trained to access inputs, financing and markets | Number of small farmers with access to community credit schemes Number of subsistence farmers trained on access to market Number of associations and cooperatives established and functioning Number of subsistence farmers with access to inputs | 0 10.000 Information not available | 20.000 40.000 1.500 e 1.000 (to be verified) 140.000 families | 3. Project reports and monitoring database from Farmer Field Schools | FAO – Capacity building, Technical assistance and Advocacy UNDP – Capacity building |
| Output 3.5 Actions to promote food security implemented in the most vulnerable communities | New National Strategy for Food and Nutritional Security approved | 0 (The existing law has to be revised) | 1 | Approval by Parliament | FAO – Technical assistance and Advocacy UNICEF – Capacity building, Support to service delivery, Technical assistance and Advocacy UNHCR – Support to service delivery and Advocacy WFP – Support to service delivery and Technical assistance |

OUTPUTS OF THE OUTCOME 3

| Outputs / Strategic Interventions | Output Indicator | Baseline | Target 2022 | Source of Verification | Agencies' contribution and participation |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| Output 3.6 The Paris Agreement is implemented focusing on measures towards low carbon emissions, namely through the promotion of renewable energy | Number of policies and national strategies developed, approved and implemented Paris Agreement ratified | National strategy on climate change approved but not yet implemented; Paris Agreement not ratified | 3 strategies approved and implemented; Paris Agreement ratified | Project reports, Government official communications | UNDP – Technical assistance and Capacity building UNHABITAT - Advocacy |
| Output 3.7 Environmental education reinforced at individual, community and institutional level | Number of communities made aware of environmental best practices, disaggregated by gender and age Number of environmental wardens trained | 0 0 | (To be defined) (To be defined) | Project reports | WHO - Technical assistance and Capacity building UNDP - Technical assistance and Capacity building UNICEF - Technical assistance and Capacity building UN-HABITAT - Technical assistance and Capacity building UNHCR - Technical assistance and Capacity building |
| Output 3.8 Waste Management systems based best practices and international agreements, innovation and technology, effectively implemented, generating local economic development | Number of communities involved in recycling projects Number of micro businesses that include the 3R approach (reduce, re-use, recycle) Number of active recycling enterprises | 0 0 Not available | (To be defined) (To be defined) (To be defined) | Project reports | UN-HABITAT – Capacity building, Technical assistance and Advocacy UNICEF - Capacity building, Technical assistance and Advocacy UNDP - Capacity building, Technical assistance and Advocacy |
| Output 3.9 Decentralized system for physical-territorial planning, with reinforcement of the urban network of the least populated cities, integrating resilience, environmental management and conservation of biodiversity at territorial and urban level | Number of municipalities effectively applying municipal master plans that integrate principles of the New Urban Agenda | 0 | 71 | Project reports, official Government communications | UNDP – Technical assistance, Capacity building UN-HABITAT – Advocacy and Technical assistance |
| Output 3.10 Biodiversity preserved with conservation of terrestrial and marine protected areas, law applied, and justice institutions reinforced to combat crimes against flora, wildlife and illicit trafficking | Terrestrial and marine areas under conservation Number of areas with improved management Number of institutions trained to combat flora and wildlife crimes and illicit trafficking | 13 terrestrial areas, zero marine in existence. One area with improved management Not available | 16 terrestrial areas and one marine area, with improved management (To be defined) | Project reports | UNDP – Technical assistance, Capacity building and Advocacy UNODC - Technical assistance, Capacity building and Advocacy |

OUTPUTS OF THE OUTCOME 3

| Outputs / Strategic Interventions | Output Indicator | Baseline | Target 2022 | Source of Verification | Agencies' contribution and participation |
|---|---|--------------------------|---|------------------------|--|
| Output 3.11 Architectural and cultural heritage better maintained and preserved, contributing to economic and tourism development | Number of municipalities with a strategy for the preservation of the architectural and cultural heritage, associated with the rehabilitation of public spaces | 0 | 2 (Luanda and Mbanza Congo) | Project reports | UNESCO - Technical assistance, and Advocacy UN-HABITAT - Advocacy and Technical assistance |
| Output 3.12 Conservation of soils to combat degradation in line with national targets contained in the Commitment to Land Degradation Neutrality | Number of hectares with trees planted to increase the forestry perimeter, create a Windbreaking Curtain and Soil Protection Number of provinces with Soil Degradation Zones mapped | 0 (2019) 0 (2019) | Planting of a total of 9.000 hectares of trees by 2022, to increase the forestry perimeter, creation of a Windbreaking Curtain and Protection of Soils Mapping of Zones with Soil Degradation in all the provinces by 2022 | Project reports | UNDP - Advocacy FAO - Technical assistance, Capacity building and Advocacy |
| Output 3.13 Government increased technical and financial capacity to support recovery from drought and resilience building in the Southern provinces | Number of plans/ strategies for disaster risk reduction that are gender sensitive, conceived, budgeted, implemented and monitored in the Southern provinces in line with the Drought Recovery Framework, Sendai Framework for DRR and the NDP 2018-2022 in Angola | 0 (2019) | 3 | CNPC annual report | UNFPA - Advocacy and support to <i>service delivery</i> WHO - Capacity building and Technical assistance UNDP - Capacity building, Technical assistance and Advocacy UNICEF - Capacity building, Technical assistance and Support to <i>service delivery</i> FAO - Support to <i>service delivery</i> , Capacity building and Technical assistance WFP - Support to <i>service delivery</i> , Capacity building |
| Output 3.14 The most vulnerable communities reinforce their technical capacity to respond to risks and man-made natural disasters as well as to adapt to climate change | Number of operational systems for agrometeorological monitoring and early warning established to limit the differential impact by gender, of natural risks | 0 (2019) | 15 | CNPC annual report | UNDP - Technical assistance UN-HABITAT- Technical assistance UNHCR - <i>Service delivery</i> , Technical assistance and Capacity building UNFPA - Technical assistance UNICEF - Technical assistance WHO - Technical assistance WFP - Technical assistance |

OUTCOME 4: DEMOCRACY AND STABILITY

By 2022, citizens participate in and monitor governance, everyone has access to justice and Human Rights are observed, within an environment of peace and regional security.

| Outcome indicators | Baseline | Source for updating indicators |
|---|---|--------------------------------|
| Indicator 11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a structure for civil society direct participation on urban planning and management, functioning regularly and democratically | 5,2% (UN-HABITAT. 2016) | Source: MINAMB, UN-HABITAT |
| Indicator 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100.000 inhabitants | Not available | Source: MININT, dados anuais |
| Indicator 16.3.2 Proportion of non sentenced detainees vis-a-vis the prison population | 52% (MININ.T2016) | Source: MININT, MINJUS |
| Indicator 16.5.1 Proportion of people that had at least one contact with a civil servant and paid bribes to a public servant, or were solicited by those civil servants, within the last 12 months | Not available | Source: MJDH, MININT / INE |
| Indicator 16.6.1 Government primary expenses as a proportion of the original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) | 91.7% (MINFIN, Special supplement, citizen budget. 2016) | Source: MINFIN |
| Indicator 16.a.1 Human Rights observed in independent national institutions in line with the Paris Principles | Not available | Source: MJDH |
| Indicator 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 whose births were registered with a civil authority | 25% (INE, IIMS-2020-2021) | Source: INE, IIMS 2020-2021 |
| Indicator 17.18.2 Number of countries with statistical legislation that complies with fundamental principles of official statistics | Angola has statistical legislation that comply with the fundamental principles of official statistics in line with Law n. ° 3/11, of SEN, of 14 January; Presidential Decree n. °88/15 of 7 May, approving ENDE; Decree n. °32/00 of 28 July, do INE Statutes; BAN Law; Decrees. N. °s 647, 648, 649, 650, 652, 653, 654, 655.../15 of 20 and 24 November | Source: INE |

OUTPUTS OF THE OUTCOME 4

| Outputs / Strategic Interventions | Output Indicator | Baseline | Target 2022 | Source of Verification | Agencies' contribution and participation |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| Output 4.1 Participatory and inclusive Local Authority and local organs system to make the effective participation of women and youth possible as voters and candidates, and to facilitate social monitoring at local level, by the citizens and the Civil Society Organizations | Local Authority package revised and approved, and respective regulations adopted, with specific provisions about women and youth participation and representation | Local Authority calendar for 2020-2030 | Local Authority package and calendar approved by the National Assembly and CNE | Local Authority package and calendar | UNDP -Technical assistance, Capacity building, Advocacy UNFPA - Advocacy UNICEF - Advocacy UN-HABITAT - Advocacy |
| | Proportion of women and youth (under 35 years) candidates to seats in local authorities | Currently 27% of staff of local administrations are women. 64% of total population is aged between 14 e 25 years | Women and youth are trained on local authorities so that they can effectively participate and be represented as active and passive agents – at least 30% of representatives of elected local organs are women and 10% youth under 35 years of age | Official results of local authority elections by the National Electoral Commission (CNE) | |
| | Number of CACs/CPACs capacitated as mechanisms for the participation of citizens and CSOs in the processes, functioning and local authorities' institutions | A limited number of CACs/CPACs function as consultative and non-deliberative organs; 2. 0 municipal profiles and plans | Effective functioning of fora for local participation, CACs and CPACs which contribute for participatory decision making | Reports from local authorities and UN Agencies | |
| | Number of financial policies established, implemented and monitored with the participation of citizens and CSOs | A limited number of CACs/CPACs function as consultative and non-deliberative organs; 2. 0 municipal profiles and plans | Introduction and effective functioning of local governance participatory processes, i.e. participatory budgeting | Civil society reports | |

OUTPUTS OF THE OUTCOME 4

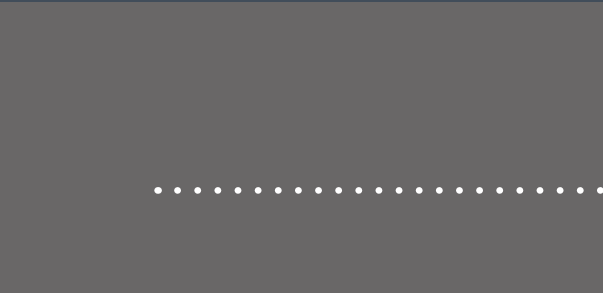
| Outputs / Strategic Interventions | Output Indicator | Baseline | Target 2022 | Source of Verification | Agencies' contribution and participation |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| Output 4.2 Standardised processes in public management to ensure transparency and accountability as well as access to information and public data by citizens | Number of instruments reinforced with standards, procedures and operational mechanisms for accountability in public management | Integrated system of (State) Public Finance Management (SIGFE); Law 3/10 of 29 March on Public Probity; Strategy to Prevent and Combat Corruption 2018-2022; State General Inspectorate Services; OGE (State Budget); National Development Plan 2018-2022; 2030 Agenda | Efficiency, efficacy, transparency and accountability of the systems and mechanisms for public management and monitoring, reinforced and improved | 1. Reports from the relevant State institutions; 2. Regional and international reports on governance indexes | UNDP – Technical assistance, Capacity building, Advocacy UNHCR - Advocacy UNICEF – Advocacy and Technical assistance UNFPA - Advocacy, Capacity building |
| | Number of public management reports produced and made available by the systems, mechanisms and public management institutions | Integrated system of State Public Finance Management (SIGFE); Law 3/10 of 29 March on Public Probity; Strategy to Prevent and Combat Corruption 2018-2022; State General Inspectorate Services; OGE (State Budget); National Development Plan 2018-2022; 2030 Agenda | Efficiency, efficacy, transparency and accountability of the systems and mechanisms for public management and monitoring, reinforced and improved | 1. Reports from the relevant State institutions; 2. Regional and international reports on governance indexes | |
| | Number of central and local public institutions trained to carry out monitoring of public management | General Inspectorate of State Administration and Court of Auditors Parliament, Office of the Attorney General, National Public Procurement Services, academia and Civil Society Organizations, etc. are institutions mandated to undertake monitoring of public management | Institutions such as General Inspectorate of State Administration and Court of Auditors Parliament, Office of the Attorney General, National Public Procurement Services, Academia and Civil Society Organizations etc, are capacitated to exercise a more efficient monitoring of public management | 1. Reports from the relevant State institutions; 2. Regional and international reports on governance indexes | |
| Output 4.3 Structure of Public Administration independent from political/ executive office, for a stable, strong and sustainable public service | Structure of Public Administration revised, separated from the executive regime, modernised with a public career programme, and reinforcement of the State capacity for Social Communication | Law 1/86 about the Organic Structure of the Central State Apparatus; Presidential Decree 202/17 about the National Public Procurement System | Structures of Public Administration and Social Communication are modernized and in line with democratic standards, with segregation between executive and general state functions, as well as the promotion of a social communication which is pluralist and independent | 1. Macro-structure of Public Administration; 2. Law and statutes of the Entity that Regulates Angolan Social Communication (ERCA) | UNDP – Technical assistance, Capacity building, Advocacy |

OUTPUTS OF THE OUTCOME 4

| Outputs / Strategic Interventions | Output Indicator | Baseline | Target 2022 | Source of Verification | Agencies' contribution and participation |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| <p>Output 4.4. Laws and policies reinforced, justice, Human Rights and anti-corruption institutions capacitated, to ensure access to justice and Human Rights, including women's rights at local level and effective anti-corruption measures</p> | Angolan legislation in line with all nine international Human Rights Conventions and the seven legal instruments of the African Commission of Human Rights ratified by Angola | Four international Conventions on Human Rights and five legal instruments of the African Commission of Human Rights ratified by Angola | Angola ratifies the four still pending conventions of Human Rights and the three still pending legal instruments of the African Commission of Human Rights, and reinforcement of the monitoring mechanisms of the implementation of Human Rights recommendations | <i>Diário da República</i> (Official Gazette); UN reports on degree of implementation of Human Rights Conventions and Treaties; plans for the follow up of UPR recommendations | <p>UNDP – Technical assistance, Capacity building and Advocacy UNICEF – Technical assistance, Capacity building and Advocacy UNAIDS UNFPA UNHCR OHCHR UN-HABITAT UNODC</p> |
| | 18 Provincial Committees of Human Rights established with reinforced functioning capacity, reinforced functioning of the five provincial delegations of the Attorney's Office, and reinforced functioning of the CREL of Luanda, with particular attention to vulnerable group and Human Rights statistical data management | 1. Attorney's Office represented only in 5 provinces; 2. 15 Provincial Committees of Human Rights established; 3. CREL in Luanda; 4. Law 2/15 of 2 February 2015 about the organization and functioning of Common Jurisdiction courts | Effective functioning of the 18 Provincial Committees of Human Rights, and of the 5 delegations of the Attorney's office in Bengo, Cabinda, Cuanza Sul, Huambo and Cunene, as well as the CREL of Luanda | Reports from justice and Human Rights authorities | |
| | Diagnostic of customary/ traditional practices undertaken, and articulation of the legal relation between customary law and statutory law (with a focus on, for example, succession law, justice administration, child marriages, access to land, etc) | 1. Article 7 of the Constitution of the Republic on the relation between customary law and statutory law; 2. Non-existence of studies or mechanisms for the conciliation of customary law with statutory law | 1. Diagnostic of traditional practices throughout the country followed by a legal articulation of customary law with statutory law | 1. Report on the diagnostic of traditional practices; 2. Document to articulate the relation between customary and statutory law | |
| | Number of children and youth that access justice services, be it as victims, witnesses or perpetrators of crimes, through a functioning juvenile justice system and alternative mechanisms at local level | Only one Specialized Jurisdiction and related services in existence in Luanda Province | 1. Extension of the Specialized Section for Juvenile Jurisdiction to two more provinces: Huíla and Moxico. 2. Establishment of a police station for specialized service to juveniles in Malange | Reports from the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and reports of UN Agencies on the ground | |
| | Percentage of citizens with birth registration and an identity card attributed | The 2014 population census showed that 53% (56% of 2017 in the NDP 2018-2022) of the population residing in Angola was registered in the civil registry services, while half the population of Angola does not have an identity card. Only 30% of the population residing in rural areas has a birth registration | 77% of the population with identity cards | Statistics INE, MJDH, Observatories | |
| | Legal marker and national institutions reinforced to efficiently prevent and combat corruption in line with the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC). | Participation and conclusion of Angola's examination on the Mechanism to Examine UNCAC Implementation | Pertinent measures taken during or after the completion of the first and second cycles of the Mechanism to Examine UNCAC Implementation | Angola's examination on the second cycle marker of the Mechanism to Examine UNCAC Implementation | |

OUTPUTS OF THE OUTCOME 4

| Outputs / Strategic Interventions | Output Indicator | Baseline | Target 2022 | Source of Verification | Agencies' contribution and participation |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Output 4.5 Greater engagement of Angola on cross border challenges, in the areas of peace and security, epidemics and pests, environmental preservation, migrations and refugees | Percentage of occurrences that received a timely response | 25% | 100% | Actions/joint responses to emergencies | All Agencies: Advocacy, Capacity building and technical assistance |
| | Percentage of border municipalities with capacity to respond to "Uma Saúde" (One Health) events | 3 of 26 | + than 75% | Reports from "Uma Saúde" (One Health) | |
| | Regional legislation about illicit trafficking of wildlife products harmonized | Cuando Cubango Agreement of 2016 about Environmental Crimes Cross border initiative of Maiombe Forest; SADC gender barometer; SADC Free Trade Agreement; Kavango-Zambeze cross border conservation area; Costal Iona Skeleton cross border conservation area; SADC campaign "Born Free to Shine" | Cuando Cubango Agreement materialized Angola materializes its commitment to the SADC Free Trade Agreement; fulfilment of the zebra target of SADC about women's representation in public life; The Action Strategic Programme for the Cubango-Okavango Hydrographic Basin is implemented thus reinforcing joint management and joint decision-making capacity by the Basin states about the ideal utilization of the basin natural resources, and support the basin community's socio-economic development while sustaining the health of the basin eco-systems | Legislative revision | |
| | Paris Agreement ratified | Not ratified | Agreement ratified | Paris Agreement as a reference within national legislation | |
| | Actions undertaken by Angola on peace and democracy consolidation in the region | 4.4.5 International Convention on the Great Lakes Region, SADC Defence and Security Plan, Africa 2063 | Angola's participation in peace and security processes in the region | Leadership and mediation processes assumed by Angola | |
| | Number of refugees treated in line with the international standards with regards to documentation, access to health, education and means of subsistence | (To be defined) | (To be defined) | UNHCR Reports | |
| | | | | | |



ANNEX 2

LEGAL ANNEX OF THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

This Legal Annex refers to the cooperation or assistance agreements that constitute the existing legal basis for the relationship between the Government of Angola and each UN Agency and which support the country in the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Cooperation Framework 2020-2022.

Considering that the Government of Angola (henceforth referred to as "Government") entered into the following partnerships:

The Government signed a basic agreement with the United Nations Development Programme (henceforth referred to as UNDP) which governs the assistance of the UNDP to the country (Basic Agreement of Assistance) and which was signed by the two parties on the 2nd of February, 1977. The assistance of UNDP will be given to the Government and will be supplied and received according to the pertinent resolutions applicable to the organs of UNDP and subject to the availability of the necessary funds for the UNDP. In particular, the decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of the Executive Council approved the new Regulation and Financial Rules as well as the new definitions of "execution" and "implementation" which allowed UNDP to completely implement the new Procedures of the Common Country Programme and which resulted in the initiative for simplification and standardisation of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG). In the light of this decision, this UNSDCF constitutes a project document as referred to in the Basic Agreement.

- A. A Basic Cooperation Agreement was signed between the Government and UNICEF on January 24, 1994.**
- B. The Agreement for the establishment of a delegation of UNHCR was signed by the Government and UNHCR on February 18, 1977.**
- C. A Basic Agreement relating to the assistance of the WFP was signed by the Government and WFP on December 2, 1980.**
- D. A Basic Cooperation Agreement was signed between the Government and UNFPA on October 29, 2015.**

E. The Agreement for the creation of an office for partnership with FAO was signed by the Government and FAO on February 14, 2018.

F. A Basic Cooperation Agreement was signed between the Government and WHO on May 21, 1976.

G. An Agreement was signed between the Government and the IOM on February 7, 1994.

For all the remaining Agencies

Assistance to the Government should be made available, supplied and received in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the administrative structures of the competent UN Agency.

The Cooperation Framework in relation to each of the UN Agencies which signs it, should be read, interpreted and implemented according to and in a consistent manner with the basic agreement between the UN Agency and the host Government.

The Government will honour its commitment in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements laid out in the paragraph on the basis for partnerships.

Without prejudice to this Agreement, the Government should apply the respective provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (the General Convention) or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies (the Convention on Specialised Agencies) on the properties, funds and assets of the Agencies and their staff and specialists on mission. The Government should also guarantee to the Agencies, their staff and other persons working for the Agencies the privileges, immunities and facilities as stipulated in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the Government. The Government will be responsible for dealing with any third party claim against any of the Agencies and its personnel, specialists on mission or other persons working for the Agency and should hold them responsible for any claims or responsibilities resulting from operations in the framework of the cooperation and assistance agreement, except where it has been mutually agreed by the

Government and an Agency in particular that such claims and responsibilities arise through negligence or misconduct of that Agency, its staff, consultants or persons working for it.

Without prejudice to the general content of the above, the Government should insure or indemnify the Agencies against civil responsibility of the law of the country in relation to vehicles supplied by the Agencies but under the control or use of the Government.

- A. “Nothing in this Agreement will imply the waiving by the UN or any of its Agencies or Organizations of any privileges or immunities that they enjoy or the acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country on disputes arising from this Agreement”.**

- B. Nothing in this document or related to it will be considered a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including the WFP, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946, the Convention on the privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies of 21 November 1947, whenever applicable, and no provision of this document or any Institutional Contract or Commitment will be interpreted or applied in a way or form inconsistent with the privileges and immunities.**

ANNEX 3

ALIGNMENT OF THE UNSDCF WITH THE PRINCIPLE OF LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

| Leave No One Behind Strategies | UNSDCF Outputs |
|--|--|
| <p>Institutions, laws, policies and actions to combat discrimination based on race, sex, sexual orientation, language, ethnicity, religion, age, handicap, cast, indigenous status, state of health, status of migrant or refugee, minority status or other motives, and promote equality in access to justice</p> | <p>Output 4.4 Laws and policies reinforced and institutes for Justice and Human Rights given the capacity to guarantee access to justice and Human Rights, including the rights of women, at the local level</p> |
| <p>Reduction of inequalities of space or geography between rural and urban areas and / or regions, including through the promotion of responsible and socially inclusive investments</p> | <p>Output 1.11 Programmes for decentralisation/ municipalisation which are aimed at reducing the territorial/ geographic differences in the offer and access to enlarged and implemented social services Output 3.9 System for physical and territorial planning decentralised, with the reinforcement of the urban network of the less populated cities, with the integration of resilience, environmental management and conservation of biodiversity at the territorial and urban level</p> |
| <p>Implement initiatives that promote gender equality and eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women, and promote investment to reduce gender inequalities and strengthen the support to institutions that promote gender equality and the women empowerment</p> | <p>Outcome 2 of the UNSDCF</p> |
| <p>Strengthen economic governance, the regulation, accountability and state of law in the economic sphere</p> | <p>Output 1.2 Budget for social services and economic diversification based on results increased, available, implemented and monitored at the municipal, provincial and national levels Output 1.10 National programmes to promote a competitive and favourable business climate for micro, small and medium enterprises improved and expanded, with an increase in investment in the private sector for the achievement of the SDGs</p> |
| <p>Encourage full employment and inclusive economic policies, and promote decent employment</p> | <p>Output 1.4 Continuous capacity building programmes aimed at suppliers of social and productive services in planning, management, programme monitoring with services reinforced in an integrated manner to guarantee an offer of quality and equitable services at the community, municipal, provincial and national levels Output 1.5 Inclusive and quality education and technical and professional training services are improved, inclusive, innovative, reinforced and widened, and fundamentally aligned with the labour market</p> |

| Leave No One Behind Strategies | UNSDCF Outputs |
|--|---|
| <p>Implement initiatives to combat all forms of discrimination of the elderly in employment, and promote juvenile employment and social and economic inclusion at all ages, to deal with the vulnerability of young people to unemployment and the poor quality of jobs and the long and insecure nature of the transition from school to work</p> | <p>Output 2.5 Reinforced strategies, programmes and technical and professional courses for adolescents and young people, adapted to the labour market and giving opportunities for income (including initial employment, entrepreneurship and internships)</p> |
| <p>Give assistance to improve the systems of social protection to reduce inequalities by means of security networks which maintain the right to a standard of living that is adequate for all. Establish programmes for universal access to education, water, sanitation, health and other social and economic rights to promote greater equality in opportunities and results. Ensure the support to universal health cover to prevent catastrophic expenditures resulting from the costs for health which produce poverty and inequality</p> | <p>All the packet of interventions in Outcome 1: Economic and social transformation has this objective</p> |
| <p>Strengthen the protection of freedom of speech and ensure political participation for all women and men and the youth and promote public access to information</p> | <p>Output 4.1 Participatory and inclusive local authority system and local organs to facilitate to participation and effective participation of young people and women as voters and candidates, and the social monitoring at the local level by citizens and civil society organizations Output 4.2 Standardises processes in public management to guarantee transparency and accountability and access to information and public data by citizens</p> |
| <p>Support measures to protect vulnerable, marginalised and excluded communities in the prevention and mitigation of impacts and in resilience to climate change, natural disasters, desertification, degradation of soils and humanitarian crises</p> | <p>Output 3.9 The physical and territorial planning system decentralised, and strengthening of the urban network in the less populated cities, with the integration of resilience, environmental management and the conservation of biodiversity at the territorial and urban level Output 3.13 The technical and financial capacity of the Government increased to support recuperation from drought and the building of resilience in the Southern provinces Output 3.14 The most vulnerable communities reinforce their technical capacity to respond to risks and natural disasters provoked by man and to adapt to climate change</p> |

ANNEX 4

UNSDCF BUDGET BY AGENCY

The following is a detailed estimate of the contribution by Agency, as well as what was planned to be available and mobilised.

BUDGET BY AGENCY FOR THE UNSDCF TOTAL

| Agency | Total (USD) | Planned to be available (USD) | To be mobilised (USD) |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| UNDP | 71,710,300.00 | 43,323,300.00 | 28,387,000.00 |
| WHO | 15,052,000.00 | 8,787,700.00 | 6,264,300.00 |
| UNIDO | 500,000.00 | 500,000.00 | - |
| UNICEF | 32,519,010.00 | 8,129,752.50 | 24,389,257.50 |
| FAO | 23,137,254.00 | 23,137,254.00 | - |
| UNFPA | 8,300,000.00 | 5,500,000.00 | 2,800,000.00 |
| IOM | 3,750,000.00 | 750,000.00 | 3,000,000.00 |
| IAEA | 2,900,085.00 | 1,645,585.00 | 1,254,500.00 |
| UNHCR | 59,844,230.21 | 28,898,071.96 | 30,946,158.25 |
| IFAD | - | - | - |
| UN-HABITAT | 2,000,000.00 | 200,000.00 | 1,800,000.00 |
| UNAIDS | 442,000.00 | 178,000.00 | 264,000.00 |
| ILO | 5,261,940.00 | 761,940.00 | 4,500,000.00 |
| UNESCO | 2,267,000.00 | 317,000.00 | 1,950,000.00 |
| OHCHR | - | - | - |
| UNCTAD | 900,000.00 | 900,000.00 | - |
| UNODC | 4,536,463.00 | 1,786,463.00 | 2,750,000.00 |
| WFP | 28,266,000.00 | - | 28,266,000.00 |
| Total | 261,386,282.21 | 124,815,066.46 | 136,571,215.75 |

BUDGET BY AGENCY FOR OUTCOME 1 OF THE UNSDCF

| Outcome | Agency | Total (USD) | Planned to be available (USD) | To be mobilised (USD) | |
|---|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Outcome 1 (Social and economic transformation) | | | | | |
| By 2022, the Angolan population, particularly the most vulnerable, has better access to quality and integrated social and productive services and to a diversified economy capable of the creation of decent employment and earnings in order to reduce poverty | UNDP | 26,827,000.00 | 20,697,000.00 | 6,130,000.00 | |
| | WHO | 10,173,000.00 | 7,121,100.00 | 3,051,900.00 | |
| | UNIDO | - | - | - | |
| | UNICEF | 19,498,844.00 | 4,874,711.00 | 14,624,133.00 | |
| | FAO | 11,568,627.00 | 11,568,627.00 | - | |
| | UNFPA | 2,182,500.00 | 1,570,000.00 | 612,500.00 | |
| | IOM | 1,000,000.00 | 250,000.00 | 750,000.00 | |
| | IAEA | 722,000.00 | 415,000.00 | 307,000.00 | |
| | UNHCR | 4,031,466.74 | 2,018,013.81 | 2,013,452.93 | |
| | IFAD | - | - | - | |
| | UN-HABITAT | 500,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 450,000.00 | |
| | UNAIDS | 190,000.00 | 76,000.00 | 114,000.00 | |
| | ILO | 3,640,190.00 | 640,190.00 | 3,000,000.00 | |
| | UNESCO | 547,000.00 | 197,000.00 | 350,000.00 | |
| | OHCHR | - | - | - | |
| | UNCTAD | - | - | - | |
| | UNODC | - | - | - | |
| | WFP | 5,100,000.00 | - | 5,100,000.00 | |
| | Total Outcome 1 | | 85,980,627.74 | 49,477,641.81 | 36,502,985.93 |

BUDGET BY AGENCY FOR OUTCOME 2 OF THE UNSDCF

| Outcome | Agency | Total (USD) | Planned to be available (USD) | To be mobilised (USD) |
|--|------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Outcome 2 (Adolescents, youth and women empowerment) | | | | |
| By 2022, adolescents, youth, women and the most vulnerable are given priority in social, economic, cultural, and environmental policies and programmes, including within humanitarian contexts | UNDP | 1,368,300.00 | 938,300.00 | 430,000.00 |
| | WHO | 1,379,000.00 | 551,600.00 | 827,400.00 |
| | UNIDO | - | - | - |
| | UNICEF | 5,888,028.00 | 1,472,007.00 | 4,416,021.00 |
| | FAO | 3,470,588.10 | 3,470,588.10 | - |
| | UNFPA | 3,477,500.00 | 2,440,000.00 | 1,037,500.00 |
| | IOM | 1,250,000.00 | 500,000.00 | 750,000.00 |
| | IAEA | - | - | - |
| | UNHCR | 43,964,699.81 | 20,831,925.74 | 23,132,774.07 |
| | IFAD | - | - | - |
| | UN-HABITAT | - | - | - |
| | UNAIDS | 140,000.00 | 56,000.00 | 84,000.00 |
| | ILO | 1,621,750.00 | 121,750.00 | 1,500,000.00 |
| | UNESCO | 1,220,000.00 | 120,000.00 | 1,100,000.00 |
| | OHCHR | - | - | - |
| | UNCTAD | - | - | - |
| | UNODC | 500,000.00 | 250,000.00 | 250,000.00 |
| WFP | - | - | - | |
| Total Outcome 2 | | 64,279,865.91 | 30,752,170.84 | 33,527,695.07 |

BUDGET BY AGENCY FOR OUTCOME 3 OF THE UNSDCF

| Outcome | Agency | Total (USD) | Planned to be available (USD) | To be mobilised (USD) |
|---|------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Outcome 3 (Environment and resilience of the vulnerable population) | | | | |
| By 2022, vulnerable population is resilient to climate change and the risk of disasters, having an inclusive and sustainable production; with planning and management of the territory, cities, natural resources and the environment | UNDP | 38,700,000.00 | 21,295,000.00 | 17,405,000.00 |
| | WHO | 3,500,000.00 | 1,115,000.00 | 2,385,000.00 |
| | UNIDO | 500,000.00 | 500,000.00 | - |
| | UNICEF | 4,284,103.00 | 1,071,025.75 | 3,213,077.25 |
| | FAO | 6,941,176.20 | 6,941,176.20 | - |
| | UNFPA | 840,000.00 | 90,000.00 | 750,000.00 |
| | IOM | 1,500,000.00 | - | 1,500,000.00 |
| | IAEA | 2,178,085.00 | 1,230,585.00 | 947,500.00 |
| | UNHCR | 4,289,681.19 | 1,270,550.96 | 3,019,130.23 |
| | IFAD | - | - | - |
| | UN-HABITAT | 1,000,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 950,000.00 |
| | UNAIDS | - | - | - |
| | ILO | - | - | - |
| | UNESCO | 150,000.00 | - | 150,000.00 |
| | OHCHR | - | - | - |
| | UNCTAD | - | - | - |
| | UNODC | - | - | - |
| | WFP | 23,166,000.00 | - | 23,166,000.00 |
| Total Outcome 3 | | 87,049,045.39 | 33,563,337.91 | 53,485,707.48 |

BUDGET BY AGENCY FOR OUTCOME 4 OF THE UNSDCF

| Outcome | Agency | Total (USD) | Planned to be available (USD) | To be mobilised (USD) |
|--|------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Outcome 4 (Democracy and stability) | | | | |
| By 2022, citizens participate in and monitor governance, everyone has access to justice and Human Rights are observed, within an environment of peace and Rregional security | UNDP | 4,815,000.00 | 393,000.00 | 4,422,000.00 |
| | WHO | - | - | - |
| | UNIDO | - | - | - |
| | UNICEF | 2,848,035.00 | 712,008.75 | 2,136,026.25 |
| | FAO | 1,156,862.70 | 1,156,862.70 | - |
| | UNFPA | 1,800,000.00 | 1,400,000.00 | 400,000.00 |
| | IOM | - | - | - |
| | IAEA | - | - | - |
| | UNHCR | 7,558,382.47 | 4,777,581.45 | 2,780,801.02 |
| | IFAD | - | - | - |
| | UN-HABITAT | 500,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 400,000.00 |
| | UNAIDS | 112,000.00 | 46,000.00 | 66,000.00 |
| | ILO | - | - | - |
| | UNESCO | 350,000.00 | - | 350,000.00 |
| | OHCHR | - | - | - |
| | UNCTAD | 900,000.00 | 900,000.00 | - |
| | UNODC | 4,036,463.00 | 1,536,463.00 | 2,500,000.00 |
| | WFP | - | - | - |
| Total Outcome 4 | | 24,076,743.17 | 11,021,915.90 | 13,054,827.27 |

ANNEX 5

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACERWC – African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child

BUÉ – One Stop Shop for the Entrepreneur (*Balcão Único do Empreendedor*)

CAC – Council for Consultation and Social Dialogue

CCA – Common Country Analysis

CDP – Committee for Development Policy

CEDAW – Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

CNE – National Electoral Commission (*Comissão Nacional Eleitoral*)

CPAC – Committee on Public Affairs and Communication

CPDH – Provincial Committees for Human Rights (*Comités Provinciais de Direitos Humanos*)

CRD – United Nations Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities

CREL – Centre for Extrajudicial Dispute Resolution (*Centro de Resolução Extrajudicial de Litígios*)

CSO – Civil Society Organizations

DaO – Delivering as One

DMT – Disaster Management Team

ECOSOC – United Nations Economic and Social Council

ENAC – National Strategy for Climate Change (2018-2030) (*Estratégia Nacional para as Alterações Climáticas*)

EU – European Union

EVI – Economic Vulnerability Index

GANRHI – Global Alliance of the National Human Rights Institutions

GBV – Gender Based Violence

GNI – Gross National Income

GNP – Gross National Product

GoA – Government of Angola

HAI – Human Asset Index

HIV – Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HRBA – Human Rights-Based Approach

ICESCR – International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

IGAE – General Inspectorate of State Administration (*Inspecção Geral da Administração do Estado*)

IIMS – Multiple Indicator and Health Survey (*Inquérito de Indicadores Múltiplos de Saúde*)

INDH – National Institute for Human Rights (*Instituto Nacional de Direitos Humanos*)

INE – National Institute for Statistics (*Instituto Nacional de Estatística*)

INLS – National Institute for the Fight against AIDS (*Instituto Nacional de Luta contra a SIDA*)

LDC – Least Developed Country

LNOB – Leave No One Behind

M&E – Monitoring and Evaluation

MASFAMU – Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women

MAT – Ministry of Territorial Administration and Reform of the State

MEP – Ministry of Economy and Planning

MGM – Ministry of Geology and Mines

MINAGRIF – Ministry of Agriculture and Forests

MINAMB – Ministry of the Environment

MIND – Ministry of Industry

MININT – Ministry of the Interior

MINOTH – Ministry of Territorial Planning and Housing

MIREX – Ministry of Foreign Relations

MJDH – Ministry of Justice and Human Rights

MJUV – Ministry of Youth and Sports

MMR – Maternal Mortality Rate

NDP – National Development Plan

OCB – Community Organizations

OGE – General State Budget (*Orçamento Geral do Estado*)

OMT – Operations Management Team

PMG – Programme Management Group

PNIEG – National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity (*Política Nacional para a Igualdade e Equidade de Género*)

RC – United Nations Resident Coordinator

SADC – Southern Africa Development Community

SC – Steering Committee

SDGs – Sustainable Development Goals

UN – United Nations

UNCCPR – United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

UNCT – United Nations Country Team

UNDAF – United Nations Development Assistance Framework

UNDS – United Nations Development System

UNSDCF – United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

WG – Working Groups

ANNEX 6

ACRONYMS OF THE UN AGENCIES IN ANGOLA

- FAO** – United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
- IAEA** – International Atomic Energy Agency
- IFAD** – International Fund for Agricultural Development
- ILO** – International Labour Organization
- IOM** – International Organization for Migration
- OCHA** – Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- OHCHR** – Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
- UNAIDS** – United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS
- UNCTAD** – United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- UNDP** – United Nations Development Programme
- UNDSS** – United Nations Department of Safety and Security
- UNEP** – United Nations Environment Programme
- UNESCO** – United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture
- UNFPA** – United Nations Population Fund
- UN-Habitat** – United Nations Human Settlement Programme
- UNHCR** – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- UNICEF** – United Nations Children’s Fund
- UNIDO** – United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- UNODC** – United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- WFP** – World Food Programme
- WHO** – World Health Organization



ANNEX 7

CONFIGURATION OF THE UN COUNTRY TEAM

The UNSDCF 2020-2022 was developed and approved before the release of the specific Companion Guidelines for Configuration. To include provisions regarding the UNCT Configuration into the UNSDCF 2020-2022 document, the UNCT with presence of a delegate from the Government of Angola, held a retreat to discuss, decide and complete the Configuration Exercise of the UN in Angola. The purpose of the exercise, as declared at its inception, was to think focused on UNSDCF's Outcomes in order to be totally aligned with the guidance principle from the UNSG to have a UNCT capable of implementing the Cooperation Framework.

For this exercise, it used the UNSDCF 2020-2022 document, the lessons highlighted by the evaluation of the previous UNDAF 2015-2019 and the UNSDCF Guidelines.

The UNCT looked at the identified integration deliverables/ accelerators already included into UNSDCF document, made a cross-cutting analysis on how each integrators can link to each outcomes by analyzing areas such as: (i) Youth and women empowerment in terms of required enablers for accessing the employment market, (ii) resiliency and (iii) fight against hunger, poverty and climate change, from a nutritional standpoint, (iv) fight against corruption, decentralization of services and "autarquias".

It also discussed on the modalities of implementation, the existing and required capacities at country, regional and global levels, as well as how agencies will deliver according to the capacities identified. A thorough analysis was made on the needed capacities in-country to implement the UNSDCF, how the current modalities could be changed or improved and if there was a need of additional capacity, including the physical presence of NRAs.

KEY INTEGRATORS OF THE UNSDCF

The key integrators were endorsed and considered that already covered up all. No additional ones were indicated. To ensure effectiveness of the integrators, the following is recommended:

- create synergies and strengthen the articulation with key sectors,
- reinforced result based, public management system

at national and sub-national levels,

- make agencies well known as a vehicle of knowledge,
- good quality and desegregated data for better targeting the vulnerable and allow better public policies,
- establish a field platform and implement the MAF (Management Accountability Framework),
- use joint plans to build budgets, (vii) link social protection programmes to vocational trainings.

Implementation modalities

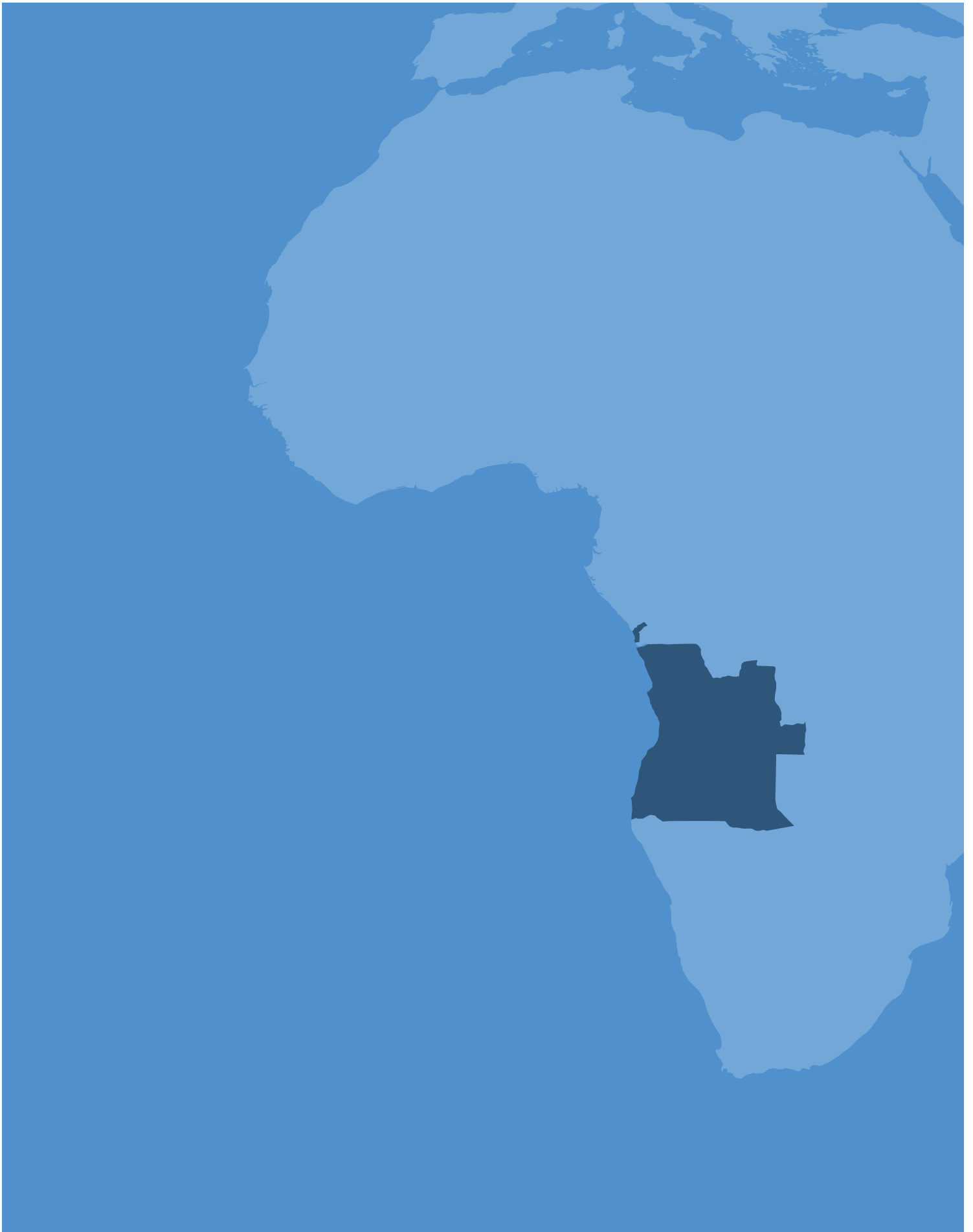
- Take a multilateral approach when seeking for partnership with government.
- Ensure a flexible vision for managing procedures to implement the projects/ programmes.
- Increase the engagement and awareness of the UNCT mandate, priorities, operational systems, training for consultants/experts before deployment to field.
- Operationalize common projects for financing.
- Inform widely UN staff and main partners on the achievements of the UNCT.
- Define a strategy to engage with civil society through mapping process.
- Optimize the UN working groups.
- Improve partnerships and integration.
- Improve the engagement at operational level.
- Create a mechanism to enable control at operational level.
- Improve the interaction among agencies.
- Improve the interaction among M&E officers from the RCO and M&E officers from the Agencies.
- Improve the modalities of managing joint programmes from the early stage of the project conception, covering planning to execution.
- Explore the potential within the "autarquias" process and see how the UN may develop projects that impact local Governments.
- Reinforce the cooperation within the lower levels of management.
- Improve the way information is shared among agencies.

Existing and additional capacities

- ▮ Capacity to implement UNSDCF's programmes is there, though it needs to be strengthened, including with country presence of UNDOC, considering the request recently made by GoA on strengthening anticorruption.
- ▮ Increase the dialogue with NRA and seek to know more what they intend to do and agree ways to represent them.
- ▮ Increase the rigor of UN joint actions for cross-border initiatives and do a mapping of existing opportunities and resources.
- ▮ Look at the private sector and explore ways to obtain seed money.
- ▮ Elaborate studies on early pregnancy and create the conditions to allow young women to return to school.
- ▮ Interact with IFI's, identify funds and define how to bring it to support country development.
- ▮ Increase the engagement towards financing and the presence in all stages of programming: (i) planning, (ii) appraisal and performance evaluation.
- ▮ Identify what are the projects to work jointly at operational level and the required mechanisms in order to increase the chances of raising regional common funds, e.g (CERF)
- ▮ Create funds for future jointed projects.
- ▮ Increase the levels of preparation to access the global funds, through the constant update of the country's profile.
- ▮ Create portfolio of projects pre-elaborated at RCO to reduce the required time to deliver them when funds become available.
- ▮ Improve the way to extract benefit from specialists
- ▮ Improve sharing of information.
- ▮ Increase the interaction with INE (National Institute for Statistics) and take better advantages from other organisms, such as Universities.
- ▮ Take advantage of available synergies that can be obtained from UNDESA, UNECA, SADC and the private sector.
- ▮ Take advantage of the potential of the youth that have gathered experiences from abroad.
- ▮ Create a Network for the Youth.

CONCLUSION

- ▮ The UN System in Angola is in a good path and generally the current mechanisms and capacities are enough to implement the UN mandate and deliver on the UNSDCF.
- ▮ The major change identified lays in the operational side, i.e operationalization of the instruments, policies, etc. to more effective and coordinated implementation.
- ▮ Areas for improvement:
 - overall coordination
 - coordination with other countries to adhere good practices at global and regional levels,
 - Good practices at the country level: create good practices in a collective way, a platform/ database to exchange these good practices can be created.
 - ensure all agencies' staff, including consultants, interns, understand, behave and transmit the message of a one UN staff.
- ▮ The current structure of the UNCT for Angola will maintain, including augmenting UNODC presence with a country office, in response to the Government request, to accelerate the implementation of the fight to corruption, as spelled out at Outcome 4 of UNSDCF-Angola.



UNITED NATIONS
ANGOLA

