

# ANGOLA

UN COUNTRY RESULTS REPORT 2022



UNITED NATIONS  
ANGOLA



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# Foreword



**Zahira Virani**  
UN Resident Coordinator

On behalf of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Angola, I am pleased to present the 2022 Annual Results Report of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Angola (UNSDCF) 2020-2023. This report reflects the collective efforts, challenges and achievements of the UN in Angola in its third year of UNSDCF implementation.

The journey has not been an easy one, but as the UN Resident Coordinator in Angola, I am proud to share with you this report which highlights our contributions as well as valuable lessons learned towards achieving the Agenda 2030 – lessons that will inform our future work and priorities for 2023 and beyond. I invite you to go through this report, not only to celebrate accomplishments and milestones attained on our path to sustainable development, but to acknowledge the challenges faced throughout 2022.

The UN System, with 22 resident and non-resident UN agencies, funds and programmes, together with other development partners, spared no efforts in supporting the Government in delivering on our four outcome areas:

**I. Economic and Social Transformation; II. Adolescents, Youth and the Empowerment of Women; III. Environment and the Resilience of Vulnerable Populations; and IV. Democracy and Stability.** Be it in education, health, women's empowerment, youth employment programmes, or supporting economic transformation policies, social protection measures as well as food and agriculture projects, UN support to the Angolan people has remained unwavering.

In 2022, we also carried out an independent evaluation of the UNSDCF 2020-2023. The findings and conclusions of which clearly demonstrate the effectiveness and relevance of the UN's work, acknowledging that the UN has delivered relevant and effective contributions to the programme outcomes in different fields consistent with the national priorities.

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

# The United Nations country team in Angola

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



### Other development partners



# Partners of the UN development system in the country

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

# Chapter

# 1

## Key developments within the country and the regional context

Saleswoman in a market in Luanda.  
©UNDP

## 1.1

### Key developments in the country and regional context

Angola held general elections on 24 August 2022, which the ruling party MPLA won with the smallest margin in history, losing for the first time its two-thirds majority in the National Assembly (NA). UNITA, the largest opposition party, almost doubled its seats, pointing to a potential strengthening of Angola's checks and balances system. Women representation in congress has increased to about 38%. The country also has for the first time, women as Vice-President and NA President. The 5-year recession, that only ended in 2021, was largely blamed for the loss of MPLA support, particularly among the youth. For his second mandate the President opted for continuity reappointing most of his cabinet. Among the few changes was the creation of a new Ministry of Environment, as a separate and autonomous Ministry. President João Lourenço's priorities for his second term are to diversify the economy, attract foreign investment and increase employment rates, especially among youth. The south of Angola continued to face a prolonged drought with devastating effects on the local population.

In the past year Angola improved in many of the governance indicators, such as the 2021 Ibrahim Index for African Governance, in which the country went from ranking 40th place in the previous year to 43rd (an upward trend since 2010) and Transparency International Corruption Perception Index for 2021, which classifies Angola as a "Significant Improver". Respect for freedom of expression and information also improved, as reflected in the improved scores of Angola in the World Press Freedom Index (WPF), standing at the 99th position in 2022 (from 125th in 2017). Regardless of Angola's improvement in freedom of expression, the Freedom House 2022 index for people's access to political rights and civil liberties classified Angola as "not free", with a combined score of 30 out of 100, including 10 points for political rights (out of a maximum of 40) and 20 for civil liberties (out of 60). Angola is advancing in the implementation of the UPR recommendations and is up to date with all required reporting on human rights treaties, pending only the one on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights expected to be submitted in mid-2023. Anti-corruption remained an important item in the Government's agenda, and the country invested significantly in strengthening efforts. From 2019 to September 2022, a total of about US\$ 15 billion in assets and funds were seized, of which US\$ 6.8 billion were apprehended inside Angola. In June 2022, the Government of Angola joined the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, an important step to increase transparency efforts in the country as a first report is due by the end of 2023.

Throughout 2022 Angola continued to build on its foreign policy as a regional leader for peace, which gained traction after President João Lourenço was nominated AU Champion of Peace and Reconciliation. In 2022, as president of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region ICGLR, Angola hosted several meetings on the Luanda mediation process between the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda. In December it took over the presidency of the Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS).

# 1.2

## 2022 Key development trends and emerging issues

Since emerging from a five-year-long economic recession in 2021, strengthening accountability as the country advances along its democratic path stands as a fundamental precondition to turn the optimistic macroeconomic outlook for next years as an important opportunity to accelerate reforms towards the sustainable and inclusive socio-economic transformation of the country, by investing more resources in human development and capabilities and in building resilience to climate change and external shocks.

Throughout 2022, Angola continued fiscal consolidation, with the debt-to-GDP ratio on a downward trajectory; efforts by the monetary authorities also managed to tackle general and food inflation so far, helped by the appreciating currency exchange rate until May 2022. The projected real GDP growth rate of around 3.2 % year by year (y/y) in the first semester of 2022 was driven by the strong recovery of the oil sector and lingers still below or in line with the demographic growth rate. This points at the need for accelerated and inclusive economic growth, coupled with effective family planning, in order to reap the demographic dividend in the future. Nonetheless, the unmet need for family planning remains very high at 43% among adolescent girls aged 15-19.

The economic stabilization and growth prospects remain still vulnerable to the whims of oil prices fluctuations, thus making it even more imperative for Angola to drive that socio-economic transformation prioritized by the National Development



Fisherman in Lunda Norte province.  
©Yolande Conradie

Plan (NDP 2023-2027) guidelines as “sustainable, inclusive and private sector-led economic diversification”. This is made more urgent by the global decarbonization agenda and by the depletion and maturity of oil fields.

However, the results of current diversification efforts are still mixed and not delineating a stable growth path. Crucial non-oil sectors champions such as agriculture and fisheries seem to have lost some momentum compared to 2021.

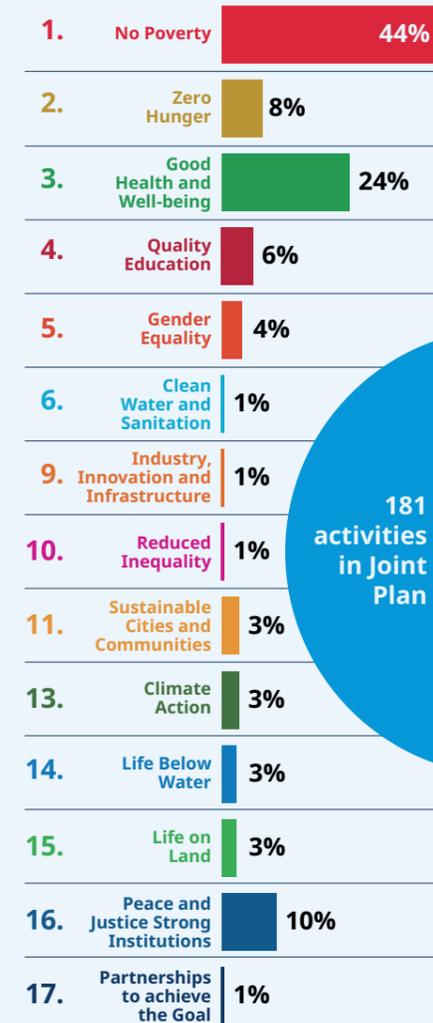
# Chapter 2

## UN development system support to national development priorities through the Cooperation Framework

### 2.1

#### Overview of Cooperation Framework-priority areas

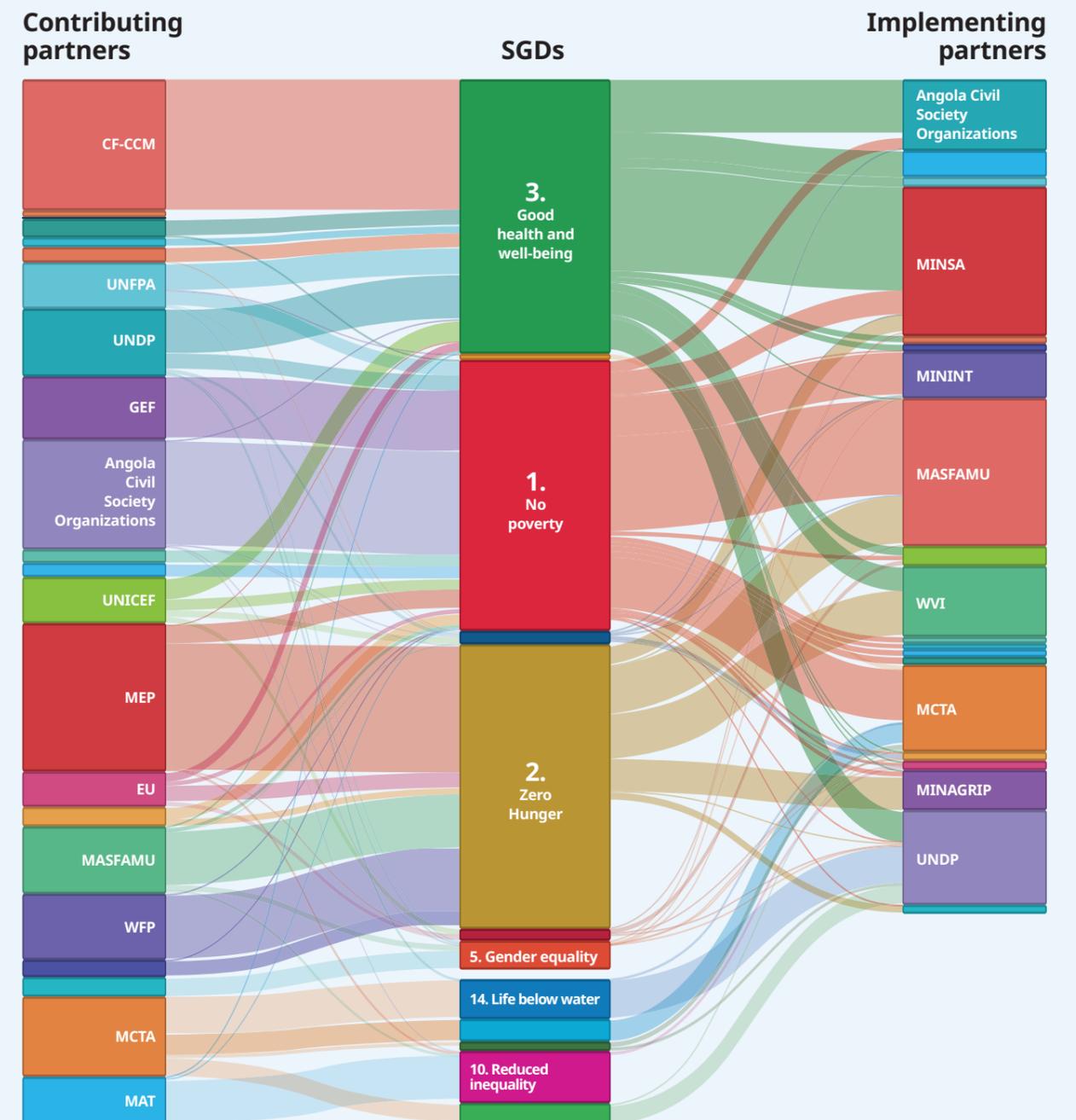
##### Activities in the Joint Workplan by SDG



#### Leveraging UN investments to advance the Sustainable Development Goals in Angola

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

Top 20 contributors.



# 2.2

## Cooperation Framework priorities, outcomes and outputs

### I. Economic and social transformation

#### Capacity strengthening Health

UN support contributed for the vaccination of 3,678,737 (45,6%) people against Covid-19 in the 12 target provinces of the Global Vax project out of a total of 8,067,256 (100%) people. The support includes strengthening of vaccine cold chain and data quality assurance through a cascade training with the training of 13 technicians' trainers from the expanded program of immunization (EPI) and 162 provincial and municipal supervisors and logisticians in Huila, Cunene, Cuando Cubango, Huambo, Bengo and Cuanza Norte provinces.

In order to improve the adherence to voluntary family planning services in 16 National Trainer of Trainers were trained on Family Planning counseling and services.

In 2023, these National Trainers of Trainers (ToT) will carry out cascade training with 18 provincial family planning (FP) supervisors. Furthermore, with the UN support the Government of Angola will adopt the national commitments for the Family Planning 2030 Global Initiative, which aims to increase modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (mCPR) for all women in reproductive age from 17% to 37% by the end of 2030.

UN supported the Malaria National Control Programme with the development of National Malaria Monitoring & Evaluation Plan 2022-2025, updated of National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan and Strategic Plan for Integrated Vector Control 2022 – 2026 and the preparation and launched of Mosquito net distribution campaign. The malaria vector control was improved with training of the 22 municipal supervisors in basic entomology techniques and coaching of 14 technicians from the National Directorate of Public Health, partners on the prediction, warning, detection and response to malaria epidemics; also, a blended supervision & in-job training on malaria control were conducted in Bié, Huambo, Huila, Moxico and Benguela provinces. To support health authorities in malaria management in children, adults and pregnant women was improved in Benguela and Cuanza Sul 100 health staff, including Lab technicians were trained. Moreover, in the same provinces, 4,998,301 people benefited of 2,660,221 mosquito nets during the phase II of the Mosquito net distribution campaign.

Training session on vaccinations.  
©WHO/Omotola Akindipe

UN is a key partner of the Government of Angola in the fight against HIV/AIDS, intervening in all areas: from prevention to treatment, the prevention of stigma-discrimination and the removal of social and legal barriers related to HIV/AIDS. UN is contributing to enhance the quality of the treatment ARV supporting the implementation of the new ART pediatric, the Dolutegravir (DTG) in 14 health facilities respectively 6 in Uige, 3 in Lunda Norte and 5 in Cuando Cubango through the training of 71 doctors and nurses on the standards of the new ART pediatric DTG.

Nearly 4,228 health professionals were trained on HRSS and HIV in antenatal care in the provinces of Cuando Cubango, Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul and Moxico, and 30 health workers and 20 CSO on TB prevention among PLHIV in Luanda City. In support of INLS, up to 3,000 units of Care and Treatment Service Guidance, 2,000 Rapid HIV testing algorithms in health facilities with no HIV care and treatment services and 2,000 treatment protocol for children living with HIV were reproduced and distributed with UN assistance.

100 technicians, including nurses, were trained on clinical management of HIV patients the provinces of Benguela and Cuanza Sul. 60 health technicians were trained in detecting early childhood diagnosis (ECD) and viral load (VC) component in the provinces of Benguela and Cuanza Sul); 25 traditional midwives were trained in Benguela province. The expectation is that the trained staff covered by the GF programme, will through a cascade modality, positively contribute to improve HIV treatment and early infant HIV/AIDS diagnostic and its rapid start on therapy as well as the continuous improvement on the quality of care being provided to reduce the number of patients, who follow-up was lost.

In addition, ONU provided support to the success factors to highlight: Update and training of 685 health professionals in the provinces of Luanda, Benguela, Cuanza Sul, Huambo, Cunene, Namibe, Huíla and Bié, E31 were trained



Family planning in Namibe province. ©UNFPA/KKARLOS CESAR

in the implementation of the new therapeutic line of pediatric ART (DTG). 362 health professionals were trained in TA, Viral Load/IPD, clinical management of HIV; 1,648 community workers trained peer educators in comprehensive sexual health and life skills; 3,021 IEC sessions held in the community and 1,036 IEC materials on HIV/AIDS distributed and 247 advocacy meetings held with community leaders.

The TB Detection Program in Cuanza Sul reported a total of 2,116 reported cases of TB, in all forms. 27% (569 out of 2,116) of the reported cases were bacteriologically diagnosed and the remaining 71% (1,506 out of 2,116) were clinically diagnosed. For MDR-TB, Cuanza Sul reported a total of 59 cases.

UN continues to support the efforts of the Ministry of Health in strengthening the health information system. A webinar with GEPE/MINSA technical team to define thematic synthesis model for the country, based on information from the Statistical Health Yearbook was carried out. Also, the reporting of suspected cases of measles was improved from 103 (62%) to 129 (79%) with training of 110 municipal and provincial technicians

(six of those women) in information management, facilitating accurate and timely response to outbreaks. Following this training additional 439 (30% increase) routine immunization health facilities were integrated directly into DHIS2 national reporting system making a total of 1,911 (83%) out of 2,250 health facilities that provide routine immunization services Nationwide.

Shared analytical reports of the WHO Integrated African Observatory focusing on indicator 3.8.2 monitoring of catastrophic health expenditure. Evidence is being used for advocacy for health financing reforms given the magnitude of people spending high proportion of their income on health as out of pocket payments.

## Capacity strengthening Agriculture

One post-graduation in Agricultural Statistics Quality Model was developed under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry technical assistance program, the National Institute for Statistics, and Instituto Superior Alvorcer da Juventude (ISPAJ), to strengthen the national statistical information system and support the development of evidence-based policies. In addition, 19 technicians (26% women) from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Cabinet for Statistics and Planning, and the National Institute for Statistics strengthened their capacity in agricultural statistics modeling.

The capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the National Statistics Institute was strengthened, with the training of 11 technicians from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the National Statistics Institute (36% women) were trained. As a result, they can elaborate the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) data Analysis and report elaboration. The RAPP Technical team finalized the country's first report on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale to measure the degree of food and nutritional insecurity.

Additional capacity to this institution was provided, to can carry out provincial RAPP reports and statistical operations using the STATA tool (a statistical tool used by the countries which are part of the FAO World Census 2020 Program) for RAPP results analysis. 17 technicians from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the National Statistics Institute, who benefited from the training, can carry out provincial RAPP reports and statistical operations using the STATA tool (a statistical tool used by the countries which are part of the FAO World Census 2020 Program) for RAPP results analysis.

Within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Ministry of Economy and Planning and the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation aimed at integrating academia in the development of value chains and agribusiness "UniAGRO" (within the PRODESI program), 911 farmers from 100 cooperatives in the provinces of Cabinda, Benguela, Huambo, Uíge and Huíla improved their knowledge in good practices in agriculture and agribusiness. In addition, 6 training manuals for small producers on good practices for cassava, potatoes, citrus, bananas and corn value chains, as well as basic accounting, available to public rural extension institutions to support small producers were developed in coordination with Kimpa Vita, 11 de Novembro, UJES, ISPH and Katyavala Buíla Universities.

Farmer field school in Cunene province using the "Chitaka" drip irrigation system.  
©FAO Angola

## Employment and financial inclusion

UN supported the implementation of the new Observatory of the Informal Economy (OEI, May 2022) with professional organizations representing the informal economy. The new Social Protection regime for own-account workers included economic activities that generates low income (May 2022) was approved. The UN is advocating the relevance of financial inclusion within a systemic approach, from high-level policy engagement to coaching and systemic capacity building (bottom-up-bottom), which includes government awareness and advocacy for gender integration in the Programme for the reconversion of the informal economy (PREI). As part of the PREI, proximity services were implemented in 18 provinces in 24 informal markets, being 8 in Luanda and 16 in the provinces. PREI database and portal were established. Field assistants (217) received capacity-building to increase informal workers understanding related to the formalization procedures.

Social mobilization work implemented by the official fields: almost 250.000 informal workers were registered in the national PREI database, 141.886 informal workers registered at the municipal level with markets cards, 53.955 new fiscal numbers. The national social protection system gained additional 22.321 new beneficiaries. Almost 39.000 informal workers were trained on financial education, and 39,243 micro-credits were granted.

42 trainers from INAPEM were certified on financial literacy to market vendors through a training of trainers' methodology. Through a cascade methodology, they trained nearly other 28.000 beneficiaries.

36 groups of businesses in Benguela, Bie, Huambo, Huila and Luanda provinces were trained in Digital Business through a methodology called "En Marcha Digital". In total, 468 micro and small busi-



Agricultural production in a farmer field school in Huambo province.  
©FAO/C. Marinheiro

nesses were achieved. The programme was able to attract and build partnerships with two important digital money private partners, Unitel Money and Banco Atlantico, collaborating in building digital capacities and service facilitation to informal economy operators, as results 189,941 market economic operators had access to digital financial services (mobile money) and reinforced capacities in financial literacy including microfinance. 37,848 informal operators were trained in basic business management resulting in better financial management of their business, accounting skills and leadership. The support facilitated 22,321 to have access to the social protection system.

The UN supported the Government of Angola, through the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESCTI) in de-

veloping a National Strategic Plan for University Incubators and established 2 pilot Public University Incubators, in Mandume University in Lubango, and 11 de Novembro University in Cabinda; moreover, and launch of the digital national network for technology and innovation transfer INOVA.AO.

The UN has contributed to the Government's efforts to improve enabling ease doing business environment in agriculture with the establishment of one (1) credit/financial product for family farmers based on the Community Savings Groups under the technical assistance to the Agricultural Development Support Fund. A study was carried out which highlighted the potential of mixed financing mechanisms, risk reduction and risk-sharing to leverage financing to the agricultural sector in Angola. Additionally, 5 technicians from the Ag-

ricultural Development Support Fund improved their capacity on risk management in agriculture with the objective of increasing the credit volume to the agriculture sector and reduce the rate of non-performing loans.

In coordination with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, one (1) Strategy for Cassava Value-chain Development was developed to build a competitive, sustainable and dynamic environment to promote the growth of the agricultural economy through the enhancement of 4 Rural Industrial Parks. The overall strategy is sustained by four strategic pillars, namely (i) Stimulate and incubate small entrepreneurs in cassava transformation (ii) Replace the import of wheat and malt: Semi-industrial flour for the bread and beer industry (iii) Create governance structures.

## II. Adolescents, youth and women empowerment

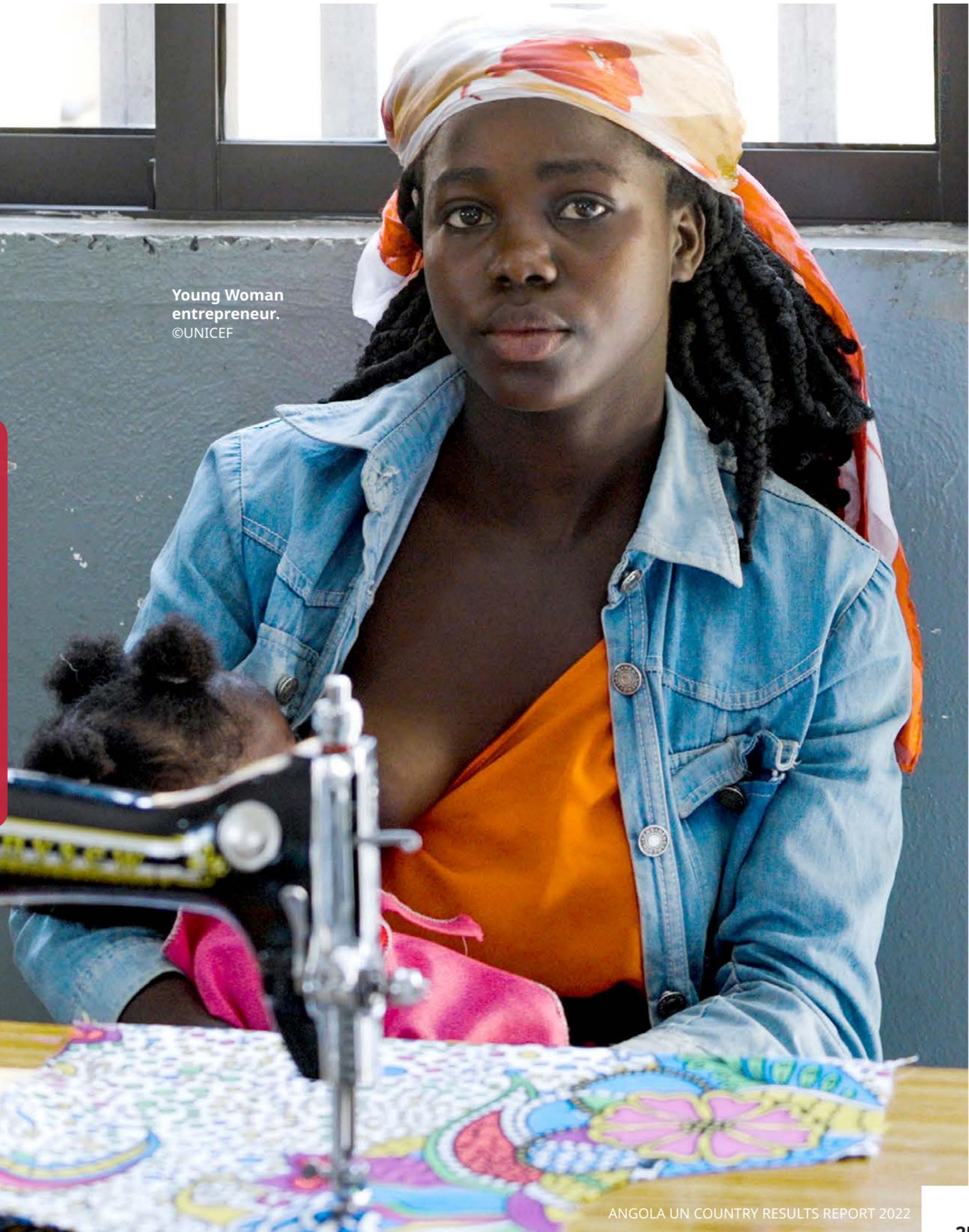
### Fostering employment

Under the youth entrepreneurship project for youth in Cazenga technically supported by UN in partnership with the Ministry of Public Administration, Labor and Social Security (MAPTSS) and the Institute for Employment and Vocational Training (INEFOP), 322 young people benefited from a Vocational training in areas of mechanics, electronics, pumping, ITC, accounting, and beauty. In addition, 312 recent graduates from the training center have been placed in professional internships and apprenticeships with local companies to consolidate the learnings and skills, as required by labor market. The support has also promoted the Angola innovation challenge award with participation of 38 young people, with solutions directed to local challenges and achievement of SDGs. In collaboration with UNICEF the Alternative Digital Learning Initiative was established, 120 young adolescents enrolled to increase youth engagement and skills acquisition in digital spaces.

Still under the same project a Challenge Award called - Prémio Jovem Inovador "A Angola que queremos até 2030" have been developed and implemented successfully. Therefore, The Challenge Award was established with objective to promote innovative actions and solutions, with a positive social impact for problems facing Cazenga today, which contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals – SDGs.

In partnership with the Government of Angola, through the Ministry of Economy and Planning, the AgriPREI project, a catalytic initiative for the Informal Economy Reform Program (PREI) was launched in the provinces of Luanda and Benguela. AgriPREI seeks to promote formalization in agriculture by investing in 100 innovative productions and agro processing units, with the introduction of green technologies and small and medium scale agro-processing. The objective is to promote economic formality, increase productive capacity, income and competitiveness. In this context, an agro processing unit of food products was installed in Viana with around 70 producers dedicated to primary production and 17 young producers (men and women) were in agro-processing in order to reduce post-harvest losses.

Young Woman entrepreneur.  
©UNICEF



## Capacity strengthening

Three regional integrated risk assessment and reduction training conducted by Civil Protection in Huambo, Lunda Norte, Malanje and Luanda Provinces and 162 civil protection staff members in total trained. The Minimum Initial Services Package was part the contents ministered to the trainees. The International Day of Risk and Disaster Reduction was celebrated engaging the members of the National Civil Protection Commission to advocate for humanitarian multisectoral response.

240 health providers were trained on in-service supervision to deliver the quality integrated SRH services package. 50,000 girls were reached with Dignity Kits and quality information on SRH issues and GBV prevention. 8,000 institutional deliveries were reported by the Provincial Health Cabinets in Cuando-Cubango, Cunene, Huíla and Namibe provinces.

Kobo Collect, which is a Digital Data Collection and Visualization System for Monitoring and Evaluation is a system used to analyze, view and share data in real time, used by hospitals. 44 Hospital technicians were trained in Adolescent and Youth Friendly services (AYFS), including the use Kobo Collect, which is a Digital Data Collection and Visualization System for Monitoring and Evaluation. This system will be able to collect, analyze, view and share data in real time.

240 Sanitary Units technicians were trained in Emergency Neonatal Obstetric Care (CONU); 22 AYFS units were equipped (marqueses, tables and chairs, seminar information kits) and are ready for operation. 240 Sanitary Unit technicians were trained in the use and handling of the Safe Delivery application (Safe Delivery). 40 community mobilizers were trained (on the importance of family planning, institutional deliveries and prenatal consultations) and in field activities to raise

awareness of adherence to these services in the aforementioned four provinces, through the use of the Kobo Collect application.

102 sexual and reproductive health kits (ERH Kit 3: 34, ERH Kit 5: 34; ERH Kit 6B: 34) were distributed to support family planning services, deliveries and prenatal consultations in the 22 municipalities of the project to support around 37,880 pregnant women and 61,000 women of reproductive age between 15 and 19 years of age. 81 Smartphones made available to support AYFS and Safe Delivery activities.

Key messages on Menstrual Health Management, Family Planning, Gender based violence and Sexual Reproductive health are being shared through the 117 Community Benches in the province of Luanda, Cunene, Namibe, Huíla and Cuando Cubango, within in the regional Safeguard of Young People (SYP) implementation. The target is to reach 60,000 adolescents and girls by 2026.

The online National Gender Observatory (OGA) that focuses on a national system of indicators, to share gender sensitive quantitative and qualitative data, was created and developed by the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women Promotion (MASFAMU) in partnership with National Institute of Statistics (INE) and supported by UN. This online platform is ready to be launched and made available to the public.

An online capacity building for implementing partners was developed and implemented with a participation of 70 technicians from CSO & Government entities to improve the planning, implementation and monitoring of projects, thus enabling a greater reach of adolescents, young people and women in different environments.



School feeding program in Huíla province.  
©WFP/Mateus Pongo



With UN support, 47 midwives from 10 Municipalities and 81 midwives from Lovua refugee camp of Lunda Norte Province were trained to improve quality response to combat domestic violence through services providers.

100,000 adolescents and youth were reached with key messages on various youth related topics (SRH, GBV, Employment, Education, Covid 19, surveys etc.) through the online platform U-Report/SMS Jovem initiative. The U-Report is joint project with the Minister of Youth and Sports (MINJUD), which contains information adapted to the Angolan context, in order to support the Government of Angola to identify and implement actions and projects based on these informations.

160 young peer educators from various CSOs were trained for the benches in the provinces of Luanda, Huila, Namibe, Cuando Cubango and Cunene. (31 educators per province, nominated

**Angolan woman  
wielding in a capacity  
building project.**  
©UNDP/Leandro Lima

by partners). This capacity development of youth CSO's Peer educators sharpened their knowledge and skills to be able to support adolescents and youth to advocate and participate in decision making processes. 8,856 adolescents and youth were reached with key messages through 117 benches in the five targeted provinces. 134 Nurses trained on SRHR and YFS provision to advocate for the participation and support of adolescents and youth's entities in decision making platforms on their knowledge, skills and ASRHR needs.

30 Technicians from Government and CSOs were trained on menstrual health management. The training was carried out in Luanda in partnership with facilitators from BeGirl Mozambique in July 2022. Furthermore, 201 students from the SYP provinces of Namibe (104) and Cuando Cubango (97) were trained in Menstrual Health Management. 40 primary and secondary schools were reached by Ministry of Education on the HIV, sexuality education sensitization sessions between school councils, parents and students on Comprehensive Sexual Education, teenage pregnancy including actions related to "zero pregnancy" in schools.

126 teachers from the provinces of Namibe and Luanda were trained on Menstrual Health Management. The training session in Namibe province covered the municipalities of Moçâmedes and Tombwa, however the municipalities of Bibala, Virei and Camucuo are planned to be covered as well. In Luanda province it covered six municipalities, namely Luanda, Belas, Cazenga, Cacuaco, Talatona and Kilamba-Kiayi. Four project districts are acting as referral mechanism between health, education and social services.

120 health staff had their knowledge and skills enhanced to implement SOPs for identification, treatment and referral of GBV and more than 200 female leaders were identified and trained to carry out sensitization visits to four target neighborhoods to drive GBV prevention messages and address social norms around gender and childcare.

UN in partnership with MASFAMU, reinforced the technical and methodological capacities of 33 technicians and call centers agents, responsible for the support and protection of domestic violence survivors and for support and follow the progress of aggressors, through a one-week intensive training on Support and Protection for Victims of Domestic Violence. These technicians are part of Family Municipal Directions, Family Counseling Centers, Social Integrated (CASIS), the National Children's Institute (INAC) and Centers and Rooms of Counseling Family (CAF), and CSOs in the province of Luanda.

In its commitment to ensure inclusive governance for all, the UN has innovated by providing low-value grants to CSOs from marginalized groups that often have their rights ignored (4 grants under USD 10,000). Through these modest amounts, LGBTI+ CSOs and representatives of key populations, including Iris and the Angolan Identity Archive (AIA), received funds of USD 6,550.00 and USD 7,777.98, respectively, to implement their priority impact processes, as well as capacity building accompaniment. 83 LGBTI+ people were mobilized on awareness raising on their rights, including further collaboration with State Ministries, namely MASFAMU and MJDH, as well as photo campaigns against discrimination and stigma for the authorities and general public to change negative behaviors towards sexual and gender minorities. One of these campaigns is now online and is presented in an international online museum hosted by "Google Arts and Culture", to allow maximizing the visibility impact.

75 health technicians were trained on the clinical management of TB (sensitive as well as MDR-TB) in Cuanza Sul, among these number 25 were doctors, 25 nurses and remaining 25 were Lab technicians; for Benguela the training were performed to a total of 50 health technicians (25 nurses and remaining 25 were Lab technicians).



Young Women Entrepreneurs.  
©UNICEF

Within the framework of small producers' capacity building program under the implementation of Farmer Field Schools, about 80,172 women participated in the capacity building processes, with a representation of over 50% in the four main projects. Additionally, as a result of the capacity building, around 2690 women are placed in leadership positions at the management committee of Farmer Field Schools.

Around 450 women from five cooperatives were trained in agribusiness, agro-cooperation, food processing, good hygiene practices, maritime safety, financial literacy and entrepreneurship, to strengthen the economic inclusion of farming and fishing cooperatives led by women, in partnership with MASFAMU, MINAGRIF and INAPEM. Five business plans were also developed for five women-led cooperatives and submitted to INAPEM to monitor the process for funding.

In partnership with the Ministry of Family, Women Promotion and Social Action, in the context of the actions included in the Programme for the Appreciation of the Family and Strengthening of Family Competencies, the 1st edition of the "Soup Festival" was held, under the slogan: "Safe, Healthy and Sustainable Soup", in June 2022 at the Asa branca market in Luanda. In parallel to the awareness-raising action, around 30 women were trained in the theme of Food Safety, with the introduction of nutritious foods produced locally and promoting best food safety practices.

### III. Environment and resilience of the vulnerable population

#### Strengthening resilience

42 technicians from IDA and ISCED in Huila were initially trained as trainers in the implementation of the Farmers Field School and the Measurement and Analysis of Resilience Index (RIMA) methodology. They replicated the training through a cascade methodology to 5,200 family farmers, who were trained in plot preparation, intercropping, crop diversification, seed multiplication, installation of irrigation systems, preparation of bio pesticides and organic compost, community cash management, cooking demonstrations and nutritional care techniques.

334 technicians of the Institute for Agricultural Development (IDA) were trained on Farmer Field School implementation in the provinces of Huambo, Bié and Malanje. In addition, 1,663 community facilitators, 27,840 members of 928 graduated farmer field schools completed the training cycle in basic food processing, value addition (sorting, grading, cleaning, storage), and marketing.

59 technicians from IDA were trained in Farmer Field School implementation. The intent is that the trainees will follow-up small farmers groups on commercialization, market access and food processing practices, as part of the rural extension services.

21,740 small farmers (50% women and 31% youth) were trained in commercialization, market access and food processing as result of the implementation of 455 Farmer Field School and 118 new small farmers group.

Support was provided to the Namibe provincial government's response to the Covid-19 pandemic and other emergencies in partnerships with civil society and municipal administrations have helped find creative and innovative solutions to local challenges, such as the wooden showcases benefiting around 500 women street vendors in Lubango, with the Municipal Administration, that allow them to keep their livelihoods and safely do their business in a more comfortable way. Also, the provision of professional training kits to the INEFOP youth training centers in Huila that will help youths in the province find jobs or create their own businesses. HF Radio communication equipment for the Local Community DRR groups was procured and already in country to be installed in 6 municipalities in Huila and Namibe.

#### Agricultural production in Huila province.

©FAO

Installation of Equipment in Cunene Civil Protection CCO is at 80%. Equipment and software for Civil Protection Operational Command Centers in Huila, Namibe was acquired and is now ready to be installed following the construction of the container infrastructure for the CCOs in Huila and Namibe (new architectural projects developed and new open bid advertised).

The Lôvua refugee settlement, in Lunda Norte, reached 69% of household latrine coverage (with the construction of 46 new latrines) and 64% of household bathrooms (with the construction of 39 new bathing shelters). In the settlement, 1152 houses have latrines and 1064 have bathrooms.

12,745 small holder farmers were trained in production practices and/or technologies under the Smallholder Resilience Enhancement Project (SREP). 17,858 small holder farmers were trained under Smallholder Agriculture Development and Commercialization Project (SAMAP), in Cuanza Sul and Huila Provinces. 3,666 farmers were trained under the Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture Project (AFAP) project; and 26,570 households were supported with agricultural inputs under the Agricultural Recovery Project (ARP). The AFAP is implemented by Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, through IPA, while others are implemented by Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, through IDA.

Under SREP, 149 frontline extension workers were recruited, equipped with motorbikes and trained in extension services. 81 veterinarian technicians were trained in provision of primary animal health care, and 7 Farmer Field Schools (FFS) master trainers were trained under the ARP. 163 extension technicians, and 1,007 FFS facilitators were trained in FFS methodology. The National Coffee Institute (INCA) was supported in planting of 500,000 coffee seedlings for distribution to beneficiary farmers; and the Agricultural Research Institute (IIA) was supported to train small farmers, test improved seed varieties and seed multiplication methods.

## Climate and biodiversity

57 community members from Tchiwacusse, Non-galafa, and Mupembati were trained on sustainable beekeeping practices for honey production under the Expansion and Rehabilitation of Protected Areas project. This action resulted in 97 populated hives, 54 unpopulated, and 53 at the initial stage. These communities produced 498 Kg of honey and connected to local and regional markets. Business Plan for Beekeepers' Cooperatives in the Bicuar and Cangandala National Parks were prepared and are currently being implemented by the associations.

With UN support, 3 new terrestrial protected areas were established in Angola for a total of 4,420.19 km<sup>2</sup> of new Protected Areas (PA), pending presidential decree. This responds to Governments efforts to expand its PA systems to meet its Aichi targets under CBD conventions. This will increase the network of protected areas to 167,062.19 km<sup>2</sup> with creation of Kumbira Forest (with 1,277.37 km<sup>2</sup>), Morro do Moco (with 1,074.64 km<sup>2</sup>) and Serra do Pingano (with 2,068.18 km<sup>2</sup>). Angola is also at advanced stage on the creation of its first Marine Protected. Mapping process, development of Marine Strategy is at advanced stage, which will be complemented by public consultation processes.

A project to Combat Illegal Wildlife project was initiated, which has worked on the revitalization of the Environmental Crime Unit, as well as strengthening law enforcement measures towards poaching in the country. The National Institute for Biodiversity and Conservation initiated the development of the National Strategy Against Wildlife Crimes.

The UN has been working with the ministry of environment and project partners to educate in rural communities within sustainable forest management and sustainable charcoal production. Furthermore, working along the full charcoal value



chain, producing the charcoal in more efficient kilns, using waste dust to make briquettes, producing and promoting more efficient cooking stoves. Also educating youth in production of more efficient stoves and communities in alternative more sustainable livelihoods to reduce the dependency of the charcoal production. Work has been done to formalize and improve the sustainability of the charcoal sector. IDF is involved to make the first certified and legal charcoal production chains since several years.

Refugee teaches sewing to other refugees in Luanda.

©UNHCR/Manuel Mbunga



As part of the Sustainable Charcoal project, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, ADPP, Don Bosco, and INEFOP 266 professionals (of which 77 were female), youth from local communities around Luanda, were trained in the assemblage of improved cooking stoves. 1650 efficient stoves were distributed to households in over 20 different communities, to contribute to low carbon consumption of charcoal.

The UN strengthened food resilience in vulnerable communities in Angola's south region, such as Cuando Cubango, Huila, and Cunene, affected by the locust plague. Under National Response Plan and the institutional and technical capacity-building program, a national monitoring system was established and procured and delivered appropriate means, such as personnel protective equipment (PPE), specialized locust control equipment, and health monitoring material to strengthen the capacity of locust control units to implement proper ground operations. To achieve this, it promoted the establishment of a multi-sector technical group of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders involved in the execution of the AML preparedness and response plan. It assisted in creating a sustainable locust management network in Angola, capable of combating the outbreak while preserving the country's agricultural production system against losses and promoting food resilience. This contributed to building the strength of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reducing their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters.

Within the framework of technical assistance, 4 national strategies to combat the main pests and diseases were designed, namely: i) Panama Disease (Lethal Necrosis), ii) the Fruit Fly, iii) "Peste des petits ruminants" and iv) Avian Influenza.

The UN supported the Government of Angola in the development of a methodological guide for Climate- Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) for the Coastal Areas followed by the development of 2 pilot CVAs for the provinces of Benguela and Namibe.

The UN is supporting the Government of Angola to expand its renewable energy portfolio, which represents an opportunity of funding in the amount of USD 3.5 million on Sustainable Energy Access. Pre-feasibility assessment was conducted to identify entry points to enable private sector investments in the renewable energy space, as well as ensure that at least 9 million Angolans get access to clean and reliable energy. UNDP is currently supporting the Government of Angola with development of a National Strategy on Sustainable Charcoal and a White Paper on Environmental Sustainability of Charcoal Value Chain.

The UN supported the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources with funding and train to small-holder farmers on climate change adaptation measures. The farmers are adopting several measures for building their resilience under the AFAP project. The training resulted in planting of 247 economically beneficial varieties, such as fruit and moringa trees, community and household gardening and siting of the fishponds in Malanje Province. Furthermore, three community/participatory management plans for lagoons were developed to guide fishing communities around lagoons in Luanda, Bengo, and Cuanza Norte provinces, to ensure sustainable management of natural resources.

10 hectares of elephant grass for multiplication were cultivated to contribute to rangeland and pasture management and forage in drought prone pastoral region of Chibia municipality in Huila province, under the ARP project.

## Capacity Strengthening

As part of phasing-out hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), UN supported the Ozone Unit at the Ministry of Environment with training to Provincial Officials on good practices on refrigeration and air conditioning (across the 18 provinces). UN is currently procuring set of tools and equipments to strengthen the capacity of regional centers with recycling equipment that works with oil separation and filtration.

Reinforced Environmental education at the individual, community, and institutional levels. In 2022, the UN, in partnership with the Cordoba University of Spain, trained 16 government officials from the Ministries of Agriculture & Forestry, Oil & Gas, Environment, Energy & Water, and members from SCOs, on defining baselines for GHG in forestry land use change e charcoal production. Were trained 19 government officials from the Ministries of Environment, Agriculture & Forestry, Sea & Fisheries, Economy and Planning, Oil & Gas, Energy & Water, National Statistics, and Agostinho Neto University on the foundation for in-country capacity in MRV (Measuring, Reporting and Verification) on Greenhouse Gases (GHG) as part of the Transparency mechanism to UNFCCC through the support mechanism to Lusophone countries.

The members of the farming clubs in the Lôvua refugee settlement were trained on sustainable land use and good farming practices, such as prevention of soil erosion, conservation, and organic farming. A total of 385 refugees and 115 Angolans (members of the host community living around the settlement) were trained. In addition, refugees planted 250 trees in the Lôvua settlement As part of the strategy to reduce environmental impact in the area.

The decentralized physical-territorial planning system was strengthened through the production of the report on the economic costs of soil degrada-

tion, developed in the Chongoroi commune, using the methodology of Evaluation Land Degradation Assessment in Dryland (LADA). At the same time, the Atlas on Land Cover and Degradation, the 1st version of the Alto Hama, Chipipa, and Chongoroi communes in Huambo and Benguela, with current coverage of 2200 hectares, was presented to local authorities. A total of 1400 hectares were analyzed in the communes of Chipipa and Alto Hama.

Under the Green Climate Fund Readiness program aiming to strengthen the institutional capacity of the agroforestry sector information services, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the National Meteorology Institute technical capacities were reinforced for the operationalization of the Digital Tool for Monitoring Agricultural Drought to enable better decision-making in situations of risk of agricultural drought, early-warning and the taking of anticipatory action. A National Agricultural Drought Monitoring System was also established for all 164 municipalities with a 10-day analysis for maize and beans.

61 technicians from the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture and Forestry were trained on the implementation of agroecology focused Farmer Field Schools in the provinces of Huila and Cunene which contributed to strengthen the capacity Institute for Agriculture Development, the Veterinary Services Institute, and the Forestry Development Institute.

In coordination with the Institute for Agriculture Development, the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, 8,075 smallholder farmers strengthened their capacity on climate resilience with soil conservation and multiplication and management of community seed banks practices to reduce their vulnerability to drought, floods as a result of climate change.

In 2022, as part of the creation of the first Marine Protected Area in Angola, the UN system supported the National Institute for Biodiversity and Conservation on the zoning of the protected area. This also involved the development of a National Strategy on Coastal and Marine Biodiversity and the Implementation Plan, both currently under the approval stage. In addition, the UN supported the development of the Integrated Management Plan for Tombwa Bay, which will be operationalized once the MPA is officially declared.

The UN system supported the installation of 2 new communication systems to strengthen surveillance in the Maiombe National Park (as part of the Expansion and Rehabilitation project) and in the Tombwa Bay.

The UN system supported INBC in revitalizing the Environmental Crime Unit (ECU), an inter-institutional body created to strengthen law enforcement measures in the fight against illegal wildlife crime in Angola. The tools and equipment supported ECU and two protected areas (Maiombe National Park and Luando Strict Nature Reserve).

UN supported the Government of Angola on training and capacity building initiatives. 11 Civil Protection technicians were trained in DRM and Sustainable Local Development and 8 technicians are attending the course with co-financing by ITC-ILO. In addition, 6 senior civil protection technicians (30% women) were qualified as trainers at the national and provincial levels, enabling a pool of local trainers available in Angola for DRR/DRM and local development. As part of the training Course for local trainers, 45 (50% women) planning and finance managers were trained at the provincial and municipal levels in the 3 FRESAN target provinces (Huila, Namibe, and Cunene).

In Luanda, 63 vulnerable refugees were trained and supported with business startup kits under the Quick Impact Project to enable them to attain income and self-reliance, and 123 refugee women and youth completed vocational training courses. In November, a vocational school opened at the Lôvua refugee settlement, in the Lunda Norte province, certified by the National Institute for Employment and Vocational Training (INEFOP). A total of 145 students enrolled in courses: 113 in Sewing and 32 in Information Technology.

Twelve farmer clubs, consisting of 20 farmers each, were formed, trained, and supported in farming in the Lôvua settlement, which helped to promote food security and nutrition in the refugee community. A total of 124 refugees were trained in business skills and received certificates from INEFOP. During the year, there was a substantial increase in the number of vegetables produced by refugees sold in the settlement and in Dundo.



## IV. Democracy and stability

### Participatory and Inclusive Governance

In collaboration with the Ministry of Territorial Administration and the Civil Society Organization, the Participatory Budget (PB) has been consolidated as a mechanism for democratic governance and citizen participation in the management of public finances at local level (municipalities), in which each municipality receives 25 million Angolan Kwanzas per month since 2021 for direct management by residents. This budget is managed by the Technical Commissions for Managing the Participatory Budget (TCMPB), which are elected by the residents. Similarly, the Participatory Budget mechanism includes the component of contributions from Municipal Administrations. It includes the Municipal Auscultation Forum for the collection of citizens' contributions established in 2021.

As part of the consolidation of Participatory Budget instruments were developed to ensure effective monitoring and operation of the CT-GOM, namely: (i) a digital platform on Participatory Budgeting; (ii) an instrument to monitor the Participatory Budget component managed by TCMPB and to assess the social impact of their projects; (iii) two instruments, to collect and report data on Municipal Administration budget expenditure, to be used in the Municipal Accountability Forum as well as in the Municipal Auscultation Forum; and (iv) the revision of Presidential Decree 235/19 to draft a Regulation on the Organization and Functioning of CTGOMs for a more inclusive representation of citizens.

In March 2022, the Civil Society Online Budget Platform, under the PRO-PALOP project "Programme for Consolidating Economic Governance and Public Finance Management systems in the PALOP-TL" financed by the European Commission, was launched in Angola, with a 10-day training for those responsible for the oversight of the platform in Angola. The aim is to strengthen civil society participation in the process of discussion, analysis and decision-making on national budgets, as well as to enable access to information on national budget planning and execution. Those responsible for the monitoring of this platform are civil society organizations based in Angola, which work on various issues related to increasing citizen participation in inclusion on public policies. The platform is now online and open for public scrutiny.

UN supported Rede Mulher Angola, a civil society organization comprising women from the main political parties, to develop and implement a project with to promote the political participation of women in the country. The project was funded by UNOCA, and included a training and a national conference, followed by four thematic roundtables, which were organized for women members of political parties. The project also served as initiative to strengthen local CSOs and helped foster interparty efforts to increase women participation on elections and on decision-making positions.

UN supported the launch of the Angolan National Chapter of the African Women Leaders Network (AWLN) on 31 May 2022. The network implemented with support from the Office of the African Union Special Envoy on Women, Peace, and Security and UN Women, aims at promoting gender equality, as well collaboration for change and stability in the continent. The launching of Angola's chapter was carried out in partnership with the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of women. The political launch had the presence of women leaders from all sectors of society including the First Lady.

From 30 November to 1 December, Angola hosted the internal high-level meeting of the four UN special representatives and special envoys working in the Central African Region (UNOCA, MINSUCA, MONUSCO, and the Great Lakes), which was supported by UN in Angola. There was also an official visit to the country by the OHCHR Director of the Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division, with the objective of consulting and strengthening cooperation with the Government, regarding the implementation of national and international human rights commitments.

Woman walking along the Independence Square in Luanda.  
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## Capacity Strengthening

Technical support was provided for the preparation of the 2024 Population and Housing Census, with the following results: working groups created to coordinate the actions of the 2024 Census; approval of the Census budget, cartography mapping of Census tracts in progress; assessment of INE's institutional capacity to carry out the Census completed and with the necessary recommendations highlighted in the follow-up phase. 10 National Statistical Office technicians were trained in the use of ArcGIS software, through South-South Cooperation missions in Brazil (2022 Census Observers) and in Cote D'Ivoire (training to carry out Censuses).

83 Local Human Rights Committees (CLDH), 41 Municipal and 42 Communal, were established. So far, 240 Local HR Committees were created countrywide, with UN support. The concept of the system of National Human Rights Indicators was developed, as well as a Reporting System of Human Rights abuses that will reinforce local human rights committees' mechanisms. CLDH is an important and essential actor at local level to the promotion, defense and protection of human rights.

UN supported the HR Center (CDHC) from the Catholic University of Luanda to provide free legal support to 1,248 human rights cases in communities, most of them inmates in penitentiary establishments of Luanda and Bengo. The pro bono legal support was provided monthly in the CDHC Juridic Clinic and in communities and penitentiaries in Luanda province, as well as daily in the National Child Institute (INAC).

In partnership with the Penitentiary Service, the UN facilitated a dialogue to discuss the implementation of the UN Minimum Standards for the Treatment of Prisoners. This conference aimed to gather relevant partners to analyze and discuss



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the needs of those in prison, including health, food security, legal aid, and reintegration. This the country's commitment to human rights affecting those in prisons was reinforced.

Through the continued application and validity of the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2017 between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Justice, in 2022 the underpinning institutional interoperability has allowed for a higher school registration, at around 2,600,000 new students with easy availability and access to birth certificates.

Institutional capacity in order to facilitate citizen access to administrative justice was also reinforced through innovative methods. These methods consisted in the provision of basic technological conditions, namely telephones, internet and computers, for service expansion of the Ombudsman Office in 80 municipalities, distributed among 10 provinces in the country. These technological conditions will allow virtual hearings between citizens and the Ombudsman Office, allowing the former to answer citizens' petitions and complaints on their fundamental rights from their household, without the need for citizens to travel to the Ombudsman Office. This way, the services provided by the Office will grow from the current five provinces to ten provinces, covering 80 municipalities.

The UN supported a series of multi-sectoral engagements with LGBTI+ civil society under the leadership of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, in the context of the National Human Rights Strategy, to ensure that sexual and gender minorities have their perspectives and needs taken into account in public policies and strategies. As a result, recommendations for greater inclusion of LGBTI+ people in Angola have been issued by different sectors of government in the coming years in the guideline of leaving no one behind.

Young man wielding  
in a capacity  
building project.  
©UNDP/Ana Ernesto



In partnership with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and the National Institute for Judicial Studies, a network of Lusophone Judges and Prosecutors was established to work on the theme of non-discrimination and inclusion of vulnerable groups, with a focus on sexual and gender diversity. The network was preceded by the Regional Magistrates' Forum which brought together 38 magistrates from four Lusophone countries in the region and was hosted and organised by the Republic of Angola with the support of the UN. Several trainings for Angolan magistrates on the application of non-discrimination laws and inclusion of marginalized groups

will follow in the coming years, stemming from the engagement with national partners, such as LGBTI+ persons and key populations affected by HIV/AIDS.

In order to support the return of children and adolescents back to school, who were out of the school system due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the UN within the Mission Recovery project, supported the design and implementation of MHPSS interventions in Huila Province, as part of the launch of FLN in Angola. The project in Huila aims to guarantee protection, security and referral systems to respond to the needs of children and ad-

olescents who return to school, while recovering learning abilities and psychosocial well-being. In December, 18 recently graduated professors received a Training of Trainers (ToT) in order to train directors, teachers and parents to care for children and adolescents, including on how to provide psychosocial care and on prevention of violence and gender discrimination. This project is being implemented by REPSI, a non-governmental organization that leads Psychosocial Support and Mental Health interventions targeted at children and adolescents across Southern Africa.

In Luanda, Child Protection interventions were mainstreamed into the standard operating procedures (SOPs) for prevention, identification and referral of GBV in health services in two municipalities (Cacuaco and Viana). This happened through the training of health technicians to be able to recognize signs of violence towards children and to act accordingly. A training was carried out in both municipalities and included the prevention and management of acute malnutrition, enhanced positive parenting practices that exclude violence and create more nurturing, supportive parent-child relationship leading to mitigation of GBV risks at the community level and to GBV survivors having timely access to quality services.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Interior, MASFAMU, the Provincial Government of Lunda Norte, Angola's engagement in cross-border challenges was reinforced in areas of migration and refugees, through the training of 206 border, migration and National Police officials, on refugees' right to international protection. The institutional capacity in emergency response and management of mix inflows on borders was also strengthened, through the establishment of a technical working group at a provincial level, with the participation of 43 representatives from

the Ministry of Interior, MASFAMU, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, INAC, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, partner NGOs (IEIA, JRS, World Vision, ADPP), and UN.

With the UN's support, 820 Congolese refugees were voluntarily repatriated (174 adult men, 154 adult women and 492 minors), with all health precautions provided (such as vaccinations for COVID-19, yellow fever, measles and the international certificates for the aforementioned vaccines) and certification of studies carried out in Angola.

The UN is supporting Angola in developing an effective system to counter illicit financial flows and money laundering and tackle the proceeds of crime. 15 Angolan experts on illicit financial flows, money laundering and asset forfeiture successfully completed an international training of trainers' course. 15 Angolan experts were trained on illicit financial flows, money laundering and asset forfeiture. These trained specialists are now part of a training roster on these themes in Angola. 32 Angolan (17 of which are women) relevant law enforcement officers and magistrates were trained on virtual assets related to money laundering activities. 86 magistrates and investigators (38 of which are women) were trained on illicit financial flows and confiscation of criminal proceeds. A Money Laundering Investigation Manual for Angola is being developed. Currently, it's under the reviewing stage.

The UN supported the improvement of port security by providing capacity building training and comprehensive technical support to tackle maritime crime, particularly drug trafficking through the southern route. 147 maritime and port law enforcement officers (24 of which are women) were trained on three topics. In addition, 24 legal officials were trained on the same topics.

## 2.3

### Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

UN is supporting the Government of Angola to establish the INFF (Integrated National Financial Framework) and Open Budgets for Sustainable Development. The INFF provides a framework for financing national sustainable development priorities and the SDGs at the country level. Despite that Angola has not adopted yet the INFF, the framework is a key tool to strengthen the financing of the NDP and the 2030 Agenda.

Through UNFPA, the UN system acquired and managed approximately US\$3 million, mobilized through joint initiatives and tripartite strategic partnership with the private sector, including USD 50,000 per month in partnership with the media private sector (TV Zimbo). In addition, it is important to highlight the partnership among UNFPA, UNICEF and the Ministry of Youth and Sports, in the SMS Jovem/U-report project. Around 80,000 Angolan adolescents and youth have been benefited with this project which is delivering quality information on Sexual and Reproductive Health, COVID-19 prevention, education and SDGs promotion.

## 2.4

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

UN supported the Government of Angola to adopt the Integrated SDG Model (iSDG), which is a model that allows to run simulations on how the key interventions of the NDP may affect the achievement of the SDG targets by 2030. The final report of the iSDG Model is expected to be released by early 2023. Several UN entities, namely UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO, UNFPA and RCO, participated in the initiative, providing technical and financial support.

The UN through UNDP and ILO have delivered together several roundtables to promote the social dialogue around the transition from the informal to the formal economy. The joint advocacy resulted in the approval of a legal reform of the social security for own-account workers, who represents most informal workers in Angola.

UNDP and UNCTAD have joined forces to support the Government of Angola through the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Technology, and Innovation, in developing the Study and Review of the National Innovation System in An-



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gola. This Study places a particular focus on innovation in the productive sectors, in alignment with the national economic diversification agenda, offering recommendations for strengthening national innovation policies from an integrated systems perspective.

UNDP in partnership with UNICEF have joined forces to support the Ministry of Labor, Public Administration and Social Security (MAPTSS),

through the Institute for Employment and Vocational Training (INEFOP) by implementing a youth employment project for youth in Cazenga municipality, this joint project aims at enhancing skill development to foster employment opportunities for youth in urban Cazenga, through the promotion of quality Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), youth employment and entrepreneurship, and engagement – with the goal of tackling multidimensional poverty.

# 2.5

## Evaluations and Lessons Learned

The UNSDCF 2020-2023 was evaluated in 2022, in accordance with the requirement, which states that it needs to be evaluated in the penultimate year of implementation. Below are the emerged the conclusions and recommendations.

# Conclusions

The UN System in Angola has operated in a very complex context limiting the achievement of UNSDCF planned results. Despite this, the UNSDCF has proven relevant for the development of Angola, in alignment with the 2030 Agenda, the SDGs, the NDP and emerging national priorities, mainly malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, drought and Covid-19.

UN has delivered relevant and effective contributions to the programme outcomes in different fields and consistent with the national priorities. The UNSDCF has demonstrated overall moderately satisfactory progress towards programme output targets according UNSDCF results matrix and produced positive results of varied scope, scale, and strategic importance. The multi-year planning of the UNSDCF has been too ambitious, especially considering the economic situation in the country, the Covid-19 pandemic or the effects of the war in Ukraine on the budgets of some agencies.

The UN has fostered a unified presence as well as a more coherent and integrated development programme. However, it does not translate into effectiveness joint reporting practices. UNSDCF monitoring actual functioning lacks key components and the outcome groups are not seen as a useful tool to develop joint work, in an

adaptive approach, based on the acquisition of new information and evidence in time.

The UN was effective in adapting to the COVID-19 context and providing the country with timely and crucial support during COVID-19. It helped the livelihoods of the most vulnerable and with the maintenance of basic educational and health services. The UN provided a response to the drought in the southern provinces, which represents a positive contribution and is well appreciated by national partners. Despite the delay in the response at the first stages and following the recommendations of the CERF assessment, it has been able to update the work in the field in a more emergency intervention approach.

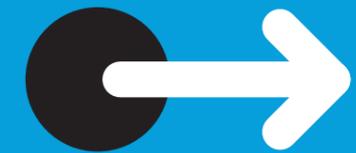
The UNSDCF made contributions to GEWE in the country by addressing the differential needs of women and men and promoting the equal rights and benefits of



women. The UN supported the Government in implementing initiatives which were particularly relevant for fighting Tuberculosis, Malaria, HIV/AIDS and the COVID-19 pandemic. Partners, both government as well as CSO recognise the important role that UN plays in the prevention of GBV in development and humanitarian actions. Structural challenges identified in the UNSDCF remain as the main bottleneck to improve access to access to quality social services for women.

The UNSDCF support has contributed to the institutional development of Angola. The sustainability of the UNSDCF interventions depends to a great extent on the continuity of the UN and involvement of the international partners in the country, as well as on an effective appropriation by the Government of Angola of the results obtained, making them reflect on national strategic priorities and translating into public policy.

# Recommendations



The UN has learned from the Covid-19 pandemic which groups of people are more at risk and vulnerable to socio economic consequences, particularly the poor and those in the informal sector. The ToC should be used to define and measure transformative results. Upstream focus on policy dialogue, advocacy and capacity development (not only at individual level, but organizational and enabling environment) should be compatible with a downstream approach with focus on most deprived geographic areas, most deprived women and youths and oriented to local needs through the strategic selection of seed projects. Strategic use of seed investments in pilot initiatives or with potential for scale is recommended, especially in a context of budget constraints and scarce resources.

Population growth, renewable energy, urbanization, digitalization, infrastructure among emerging development challenging trends. More systematically involve the 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. It is recommended to increase the support to urban development of cities. Digitization and infrastructure development are other cross-cutting key areas for the development of the country.

Communicate better to stakeholders, demonstrate results, added value and value for money. The UN should be able to communicate to national partners in Angola: (i) ability to demonstrate results and value for money; (ii) agile and responsive business processes; (iii) demonstrate added value in through innovations, programming at scale and dealing with inequalities; (iv) showcasing a track record in tackling inequality; (v) fully integrating programming on the humanitarian-devel-

opment continuum. Use the UNInfo as an application for data monitoring and analysis by the OG (not just a repository). The UN information centre is a platform that can help the UN in Angola to better communicate results to national partners. A data mapping web or Balanced Scorecard can be a good tool to show transformative results.

Concentrate in key upstream interventions for transformative results and focus on downstream approach on most deprived geographic areas and vulnerable groups (LNOB). Boost mainstreamed strategies to Leave No One Behind (LNOB) and reach the most disadvantaged first in the next program cycle, also suggesting the expansion of the scope of activities aimed at some population groups as young living in poverty, people with disabilities and elderly people; and specifically related to problems with children and youths with disabilities, adolescent pregnancy and/or sexual violence; including refugees, asylum seekers and migrants. It is also recommended to mainstream refugees' issues into the work of all agencies.

Develop the programmatic integration of key cross-cutting issues and development accelerators considering the potential of the UNSDCF to a more coherent and integrated programme design and implementation, addressing root causes of inequalities and discriminations. Boost mainstreamed strategies to Leave No One Behind (LNOB) and reach the most disadvantaged first in the next program cycle, also suggesting the expansion of the scope of activities aimed at some population groups as young NEET living in poverty, people with disabilities and elderly people; and specifically related to problems with children and youths with disabilities, adolescent pregnancy and/or sexual violence. Considering the situation of Angola as a lower middle-income country, it is proposed to use the Multidimensional poverty index as a tool to mainstream the pro-poor policies in all thematic areas. It could complement traditional monetary poverty measures by capturing the acute deprivations in health, education, and living standards, among others, that a person faces simultaneously.

# 2.6

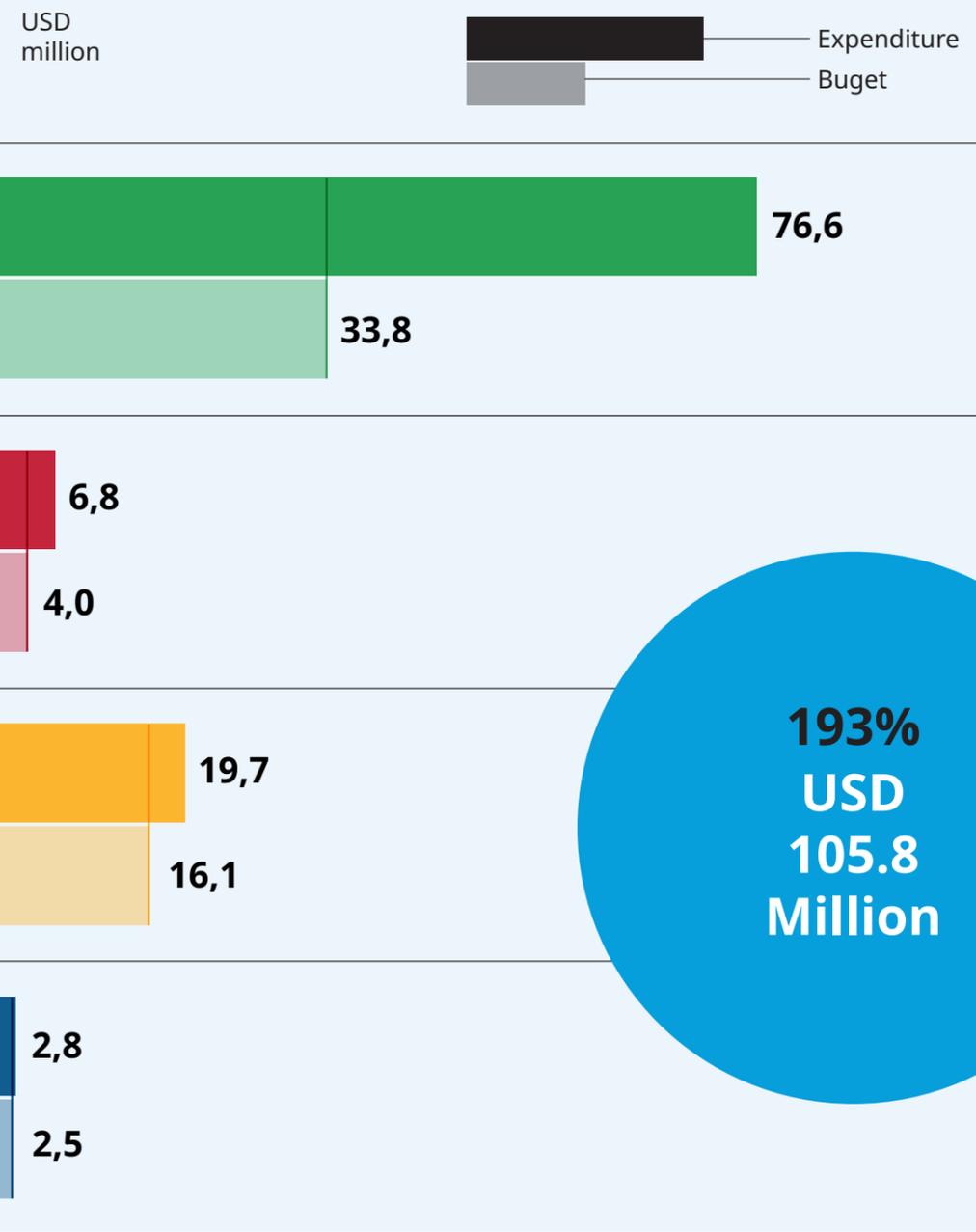
## Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

### Budgeted



USD 36 million

### Implemented



**193%**  
**USD**  
**105.8**  
**Million**

# Chapter 3

## UNCT key focus for next year

Being the last year of implementation of the UNSDCF 2020-2023, UNCT key priority is to maximize delivery and results related to the UNSDCF. The UNCT, led by the RC, will focus on the development of the next UNSDCF 2024-2028, taking the opportunity to elevate the UN intervention to a higher and more strategic level. The UNCT will continue its strategy to provide more upstream support to the Government of Angola. At the sectoral level, the following will be the focus of the UNCT.

### Health

- Continued support for Health sector reforms aiming at revitalization of Primary Health care and monitoring implementation of recommendations from National Forum on Immunization of June 2022.
- Support institutional Capacity for National Regulatory of Medicines and Medical Devices.
- Accelerating progress towards universal SRHR in the context of Universal Health Coverage and humanitarian/ vulnerable settings.
- Creating financial momentum through intensifying high-level advocacy and policy dialogue efforts for budgetary resources allocation to ensure the sustainability of the SRH programme.
- Contribution in the post-COVID context and sustainability of the results. Thus, increasing the support to the integration of health data across different health centers within the country, and assisting in the operationalization of the National Adolescent Health Strategy. As well as fostering strategies and resources to improve the policy dialogue and advocacy efforts on FP access to adolescent and youth, thus raising the FP coverage and reduce FP unmet needs among young people.

### Population

- Wider discussion about the Demography Dividend is needed to better understand demographic dynamics and its implications that may benefit the implementation of a more articulated and consistent National Population Policy (NPP). This can also be achieved through the inclusion of community leaders and traditional authorities, developing their knowledge through accurate information and evidence thus promoting empowerment and providing sustainability to UN interventions.
- Promotion of demographic diversity and sustainable development through the adoption of a National Population Policy and the acceleration of the operationalization of the National Population Council with multisectoral and multidisciplinary participation, including young people.



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# Acronyms

**ADPP** Help for Development from People to People  
**AFAP** Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture Project  
**AFPs** Agencies Funds and Programmes  
**AIA** Angolan Identity Archive  
**ARP** Agricultural Recovery Project  
**ART** Anti-Retroviral Treatment  
**ASRHR** Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health Rights  
**AWLN** Angolan National Chapter of the African Women Leaders Network  
**AYFS** Adolescent and Youth Friendly services  
**CASIS** Family Counseling Centers, Social Integrated  
**CERF** Central Emergency Response Fund  
**CLDH** Local Human Rights Committees  
**CSO** Civil Society Organization  
**CVA** Climate Vulnerability Assessment  
**DHIS2** District Health Information System2  
**DHS** Demographic Health Survey  
**DRM** Disaster Risk Management  
**DRR** Disaster Risk Reduction  
**ECU** Environmental Crime Unit  
**ENSAN II 2030** National Food Security Strategy  
**EU** European Union  
**FAO** Food and Agriculture Organization  
**FES** Fuel-Efficient Stoves  
**FFSs** Farmers' Field Schools  
**FLN** Foundational Literacy and Numeracy  
**FP** Family Planning  
**FRESAN** Fortalecimento da Resiliência e da Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional  
**GBV** Gender Based Violence  
**GDP** Gross Domestic Product  
**GF** Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria  
**GHG** Greenhouse Gas  
**GoA** Government of Angola  
**HIV/AIDS** Human immunodeficiency virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome  
**HRSS** HIV-Related Stigma Index  
**IDA** Institute for Agricultural Development  
**IEC** Information, Education and Communication  
**IEIA** Evangelical Church of the Brethren in Angola  
**IIA** Agricultural Research Institute  
**INAC** National Institute for Children  
**INAPEM** National Institute for Supporting SMEs  
**INE** National Institute for Statistics  
**INEFOP** National Institute for Employment and Vocational Training  
**INFF** Integrated National Finance Framework  
**IOM** International Organization for Migration  
**IPD** Invasive Pneumococcal Disease  
**iSDG** Integrated Sustainable Development  
**ITC-ILO** International Training Centre of the International Labor Organization  
**JRS** Jesuit Relief Services  
**LGBTI** Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex  
**LNOB** Leave No one Behind  
**MAPTSS** Ministry of Public Administration, Labor and Social Security  
**MASFAMU** Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion  
**of Women** International Organization for Migration  
**mCPR** Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate  
**MDR-TB** Multi Drug Resistance -Tuberculosis  
**MED** Ministry of Education  
**MEP** Ministry of Economy and Planning  
**MESCTI** Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation

**MHPSS** Mental Health and PsychoSocial Support  
**MINAGRIF** Ministry of Agriculture and Forests  
**MINDCOM** Ministry of Industry and Commerce  
**MINFIN** Ministry of Finance  
**MININT** Ministry of Interior  
**MINJUD** Minister of Youth and Sports  
**MINSAs** Ministry of Health  
**MINSAs** Ministry of Health  
**MINUSCA** United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic  
**MJDH** Ministry of Justice and Human Rights  
**MONUSCO** United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo  
**MPA** Marine Protected Area  
**MPLA** Population Movement for the Liberation of Angola  
**MRV** Measuring, Reporting and Verification  
**NDP** National Development Plan  
**NEET** Not in Education, Employment or Training  
**NGO** Non Governmental Organizations  
**NPP** National Population Policy  
**OHCHR** Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights  
**PALOP** Lusophone African Countries  
**PALOP-TL** Portuguese-speaking African countries and Timor Leste  
**PB** Participatory Budget  
**PLHIV** People Living with HIV  
**PPE** Personnel Protective Equipment  
**PREI** Programme for the reconversion of the informal economy  
**PRODESI** Programme for Diversifying Exports and Reduce Imports  
**PRO-PALOP** Programme for Consolidating Economic Governance and Public Finance Management systems  
**RAPP** Agricultural and Fisheries Census  
**RC** Resident Coordinator  
**RCO** Resident Coordinator's Office  
**SADC** Southern African Development Community  
**SDG** Sustainable Development Goals  
**SOP** Standard Operation Procedures  
**SREP** Smallholder Resilience Enhancement Project  
**SRH** Sexual Reproductive Health  
**SRHR** Sexual Reproductive Health Rights  
**SYD** Safeguard of Young People  
**TA** Testing and Counselling  
**TCMPB** Technical Commissions for Managing the Participatory Budget  
**TVET** Technical and Vocational Education and Training  
**UN** United Nations  
**UNCT** United Nations Country Team  
**UNCTAD** United Nations Conference on Trade and Development  
**UNDP** United Nations Development Programme  
**UNFCCC** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  
**UNFPA** United Nations Population Fund  
**UNHCR** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
**UNICEF** United Nations Children's Fund  
**UNITA** National Union for the Total Liberation on Angola  
**UNOCA** United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa  
**UNSDCF** United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework  
**WHO** World Health Organization  
**YFS** Youth Friendly Services  
**VAT** Value-Added Tax  
**VNR** Voluntary National Review  
**WASH** Water, Sanitation and Hygiene  
**WB** World Bank  
**WDI** World Development Indicators (WB)  
**WEF** World Economic Forum  
**WFP** World Food Program  
**WHO** World Health Organization  
**y/y** Year to Year

# ANGOLA

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UNITED NATIONS  
ANGOLA

