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**PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK BETWEEN THE  
GOVERNMENT OF ANGOLA AND THE UNITED  
NATIONS SYSTEM (UNPAF)**

**2015 – 2019**

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

<b>UNHCHR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>CCA</b>	Common Country Assessment
<b>ACP</b>	African Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
<b>Angola</b>	Republic of Angola
<b>NRA</b>	Non Resident Agencies
<b>EPA</b>	Economic Partnership Agreement
<b>ADB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>BNA</b>	National Bank of Angola
<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>CAT</b>	Convention against Torture
<b>CDC</b>	Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>CEDAW</b>	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
<b>CERD</b>	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
<b>Comité CEDAW</b>	Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
<b>Comité CERD</b>	Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
<b>Comité DESC</b>	Committee for Economic Social and Cultural Rights
<b>Comité DH</b>	Committee for the Rights of Man
<b>Comité dos Direitos dos Migrantes</b>	Committee for the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Family Members
<b>Convenção contra os Desaparecimentos Forçados</b>	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons against Forced Disappearance
<b>Convenção sobre os Direitos dos Migrantes</b>	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Family Members
<b>CSIS</b>	Centre for Strategic and International Studies
<b>DNES</b>	National Directorate for Higher Education
<b>DPARS</b>	Provincial Directorates for Assistance and Social Resettlement
<b>ECOSOC</b>	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
<b>ECP</b>	Poverty Reduction Strategy
<b>FAD</b>	African Development Fund
<b>FAO</b>	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation

<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>FMI</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GEPE</b>	Office for Studies, Planning and Statistics
<b>RDH</b>	Human Development Report
<b>IBEP</b>	Integrated Survey on the Well-Being of the Population
<b>HDI</b>	Human Development Index
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>INE</b>	National Statistics Institute
<b>INFQ</b>	National Institute for Training
<b>IAEA</b>	International Atomic Energy Agency
<b>MAPTSS</b>	Ministry of Public Administration, Labour and Social Security
<b>MAT</b>	Ministry of Territorial Administration
<b>MED</b>	Ministry of Education
<b>MF</b>	Ministry of Finance
<b>MINAGRI</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
<b>MINAMB</b>	Ministry of the Environment
<b>MINARS</b>	Ministry for Assistance and Social Resettlement
<b>MINCO</b>	Ministry of Trade
<b>MINFIN</b>	Ministry of Finance
<b>MINFAMU</b>	Ministry of the Family and the Promotion of Women
<b>MIND</b>	Ministry of Industry
<b>MINEC</b>	Ministry of the Economy
<b>MINHOTUR</b>	Ministry of Hospitality and Tourism
<b>MININT</b>	Ministry of the Interior
<b>MINJUD</b>	Ministry of Youth and Sports
<b>MINJUS</b>	Ministry of Justice
<b>MINTRANS</b>	Ministry of Transport
<b>MIREX</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<b>MOC</b>	Committee of Supervision and Monitoring
<b>MPDT</b>	Ministry of Planning and Territorial Development
<b>M &amp; A</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>NEPAD</b>	New Partnership for African Development
<b>NBSAP</b>	Strategy and National Action Plans for Biodiversity
<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

<b>ODM</b>	Millenium Development Goals
<b>OGE</b>	General Budget of the State
<b>IOM</b>	International Organisation for Migration
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organisation
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organisation
<b>UNAIDS</b>	Joint United Nations Programme for HIV/AIDS
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>PDMPSA</b>	Medium Term Development Plan for the Agricultural Sector
<b>PF CEDAW</b>	Optional Protocol to the Convention for the elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>PIDCP</b>	International Pact on Civil and Political Rights
<b>PIDESC</b>	International Pact on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
<b>PLERNACA</b>	Strategic Plan of the National Network of Conservation Areas in Angola
<b>PMFP</b>	Master Plan for Teacher Training in Angola
<b>PND</b>	National Development Plan
<b>PNFQ</b>	National Training Plan
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>UNS</b>	United Nations System in Angola
<b>ICC</b>	International Criminal Court
<b>TRCS</b>	Terms of Reference for Sectorial Consultations
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>UNCTAD</b>	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Angola
<b>UNDG</b>	United Nations Development Group
<b>UNECA</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Organisation for Education, Science and Culture
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Childrens' Fund
<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Organisation for Industrial Development
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

<b>UN Habitat</b>	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
<b>UN Women</b>	United Nations Organisation for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women
<b>UPR</b>	Mechanism for the Universal Periodic Revision of the United Nations Human Rights Council

## Signature Page

The present Partnership Framework between the Government of Angola and the United Nations System (UNPAF) 2015-2019, forms the basis of the contribution of the Agencies of the United Nations to the national development priorities established in the document Angola Visão 2025 and the National Development Plan (PND) 2013-2017.

This document was produced under the leadership of the Ministry of Planning and Regional Development and is the result of an exhaustive consultation process with the Ministries involved, civil society, the private sector and other development partners.

The signatories endorse the UNPAF and commit themselves to the promotion of solid cooperation and an efficient partnership to achieve the planned goals and thereby contribute towards human, equitable and inclusive development for all Angolans

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## Executive Summary

For the Republic of Angola, the partnership Framework between the Government of Angola and the United Nations System (UNPAF) represents the guiding framework for the interventions of the UN agencies, both resident and non-resident, which constitute the Team of agencies of the UN in Angola (UNCT).

The UNPAF constitutes a strategic instrument to support the guidelines and national policies of the Government of Angola and is focussed on obtaining results. Underlying the present document is the common country evaluation carried out by the United Nations System and it reflects a new philosophy of partnership for development in harmony with the present national and international contexts.

The support of the United Nations to the process of development in Angola is guided by the strategic national documents, namely the Constitutional Law of Angola, the Strategy Angola 2025 and the National Development Plan (PND) 2013-2017, which guarantee an inclusive approach to all citizens for the reduction of poverty based on human rights and pays particular attention the most vulnerable groups in society.

After more than a decade of peace with high levels of economic growth and massive investments in infrastructure, the Government of Angola established a group of priorities aimed at promoting inclusive and sustainable human development based on stability, economic growth and job creation. In relation to the Millennium Development Goals, (MDGs), considerable progress has been made, namely in universal primary education and the promotion of gender equality as a result of the investments the Executive has made in these sectors.

The Agencies of the United Nations have made a special contribution to the achievement of the MDGs in Angola, rooted in their comparative technical advantage. This added value was achieved through the reinforcement of the coherence and coordination of the interventions of the United Nations System resulting from a permanent regional and global geographic cover, mobilisation for the local application of global knowledge and from innovative solutions to the complex challenges of development, the effective commitment to the promotion of the national ownership of the development process and its unique positioning as a policy advisor and implementing partner of the Government, civil society and the private sector in Angola.

The UNPAF (2015-2019) was developed on the basis of the National Priorities of the Government, established by the PND (2013-2017).

In the context of a growing budget allocation by the Government to the social sectors, the United Nations are committed to supporting the national ownership and leadership of the agenda of institutional reforms and to contributing towards a greater efficiency and impact in development, taking advantage of the comparative advantages of the Organisation, with a high priority given to the development of the capacities of the country to promote human development.

With a shared understanding of the situation and challenges of the country, and in line with the cycle of national programmes to guarantee the optimum support for the Government, the UNPAF identified a group of priorities which were designed to contribute towards the consolidation of equal, inclusive and integrated development of the country, whose legitimate ambition is to graduate from being least developed country (LDC) and reach a medium index of human development (IHD). These priorities are centred on three strategic areas of partnership (AEP):

- 1 – Human, Social and Equal Development;
- 2 – Rule of Law and National Cohesion;
- 3 – Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development.

The themes of information for development, gender, youth and HIV/AIDS and the support of national efforts to graduate to a medium income country, identified as challenges in the priorities of the country, were incorporated in the three strategic areas for partnership established by the UNPAF. The results set out for each of these three strategic areas of partnership were established in accordance with the national priorities identified by the PND 2013-2017, with the international commitments assumed by Angola and with interrelated principles of United Nations programming: results based management and an approach based on human rights, gender equality and the sustainability of environmental and development resources.

The implementation of the UNPAF will be guided by the promotion of the objectives and principles of the effectiveness of public aid to development as defined by the Paris Declaration and the Accra Action Agenda. The UNPAF will be implemented through the programmatic instruments of the funds and programs (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP) and of the specialized agencies, which constitutes the framework of accountability of the agencies of the United Nations System and their partners to promote the implementation of the UNPAF.

The UN Development System Agencies have earmarked 250 million USD, as catalytic resources to implement the UNPAF. The additional resources needed to achieve the stated national outcomes are anticipated to be mobilized with active government support and contributions during the implementation of the Partnership Framework.

# 1. Context

## ***1.1 Angola: Recent developments and medium term challenges***

During the last decade Angola registered one of the highest rates of economic growth in the world (the GDP grew at an average of 9.2% a year). Between 2002 and 2012, the country doubled its economic dimension and became a member of the group of medium income countries, according to the criteria of the World Bank. The efforts made between 2002 and 2008 should be highlighted, when the average growth rate was 15.1%. The peace process and national investment, in partnership with direct foreign investment, in the reconstruction of the country, particularly in infrastructure, made a decisive contribution towards this level of performance. The impact of the world financial crisis led to a downturn in the levels of economic growth, which was 3.4% in 2010, and this value contributed towards the prudence adopted by the Angolan Executive in economic policies. From 2012 an upturn in the levels of economic growth was verified, which, in that year, reached 7.5%. Parallel to this growth, there was also a positive evolution in other indicators, namely the control of inflation to levels below 9% and the progressive growth of the foreign exchange reserves from 2009 to values superior to 30 thousand million dollars, according to data provided by the BNA.

Considerable progress was made in relation to the MDGs, in particular in universal primary education and the promotion of gender quality, as a result of the investment made by the executive in these areas. Expenditure in the social sectors increased from 32.9% in 2011 to 33.1% in 2012 and 33.5% in 2013, reflecting the high priority given by the government to strengthening its programme of social protection and poverty reduction, in line with the Angola Development Strategy 2025.

However, considerable challenges still remain in achieving more equitable human development and inclusive economic growth. While there are no recent poverty data, 37% of the population was estimated to be living below the poverty line in 2008/2009, according to the Integrated Population Welfare Survey (IBEP) conducted in that year. About 40% of children under-15 were living in poverty, and this age category comprised 53% of the total number of poor. Poverty is much higher in the rural areas (58%) than in the urban areas (19%). Moreover, although IBEP did not disaggregate between households in the core 'modern' parts of the cities and the peri-urban areas; it is likely, had it done so, that it would have found large disparities in poverty levels between these two very different urban settings.

Access to basic public services (water, sanitation, energy, health, education and housing) though improving, remains limited. There are regional imbalances and population pressure in the urban centres due to the unequal opportunities in the whole country and these provoke internal migration to the urban centres and pressure on the public services and structures. This is a limiting factor for the socio-economic and human development of the country. In spite of the considerable progress that has been made at the level of infrastructure, the development of the quality of human resources and services remains a

long term challenge. Institutional and technical capacity training, diversification of the economy, the creation of opportunities for access to training for youth, the reduction of geographic inequalities and the investment of the government in the social sector assume an overwhelming importance for the development of the country.

To address these issues, the Government approved the National Development Plan 2013-2017 (PND). The PND is the main medium term instrument of the Executive after 10 years of reconstruction of the country and signalled a new phase in the development of Angola, characterised by the priority given to human and economic development based on the virtuous triangle of: stability, growth and job creation.

Through the 2013-2017 PND, the Executive intends to attain the following main national objectives:

- a) Preservation of national unity and cohesion.
- b) Guarantee of the basic conditions necessary for development.
- c) Improvement in the quality of life (health, education, basic sanitation).
- d) Integration of youth in active life.
- e) Development of the private sector.
- f) Competitive integration of Angola into the international context.
- g) Integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and the environment.

## ***1.2 The United Nations in the Angolan Context***

The Republic of Angola is a member of the United Nations Organisation (UN), and as such is part of its main specialised agencies. The relationship between the Government of Angola and the Agencies of the United Nations System was formalised on December 1 1976.

In Angola, the UN is composed of the Office of the Resident Coordinator, 10 specialised agencies, funds and programmes that make up the UNCT (United Nations Country Team), namely: UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, WHO, FAO, IOM, UNHCR, World Bank and IMF. The agencies such as UNESCO, WFP and ILO are non-resident but maintain a reduced presence in the country through staff which provides its support to the country. Other non-resident agencies (NRA) are: IFAD, the High Commissioner of the United Nations for Human Rights (OHCHR) OCHA, UN Women, UNIDO, UNDOC and UN Habitat. It should also be noted that the respective regional offices of the agencies facilitate the monitoring and linkage between programmes.

The present support of the United Nations System in Angola to the Government is based on the protocol set out in UNDAF 2009-2013. The present UNDAF was extended to 31 December 2014, to allow the alignment of the next partnership framework with The National Development Programme of the Government, approved after the 2012 elections.

To guarantee a better positioning of the UN to deal with the needs and challenges of the 21st century in the Angolan context, an adjustment process has been implemented with

the aim of increasing the efficiency of the Organisation through the improvement of its capacity and coordination of its programming and institutional levels.

In spite of not being one of the pilot countries, the UN in Angola adheres to the principle “Delivering as One” as a basis for capitalising on its strong points and the comparative advantages of the different members of the United Nations family. This is achieved through more coordinated, complimentary, efficient and coherent programmes which allow for the lowering of transaction costs for the governments and the United Nations System. For this reason, the UN in Angola attempts to align its activities with five programmatic principles: i) a human rights based approach, ii) results based management, iii) gender equality iv) environmental sustainability and v) capacity building.

## 2. The partnership between Angola and the United Nations 2015-2019

### ***2.1 The logic of partnership***

The new approach in the relationship between the UN and the Government of Angola was inspired by the Paris Declaration, especially the willingness to establish the necessary foundations for the leadership of the Government in the coordination of the partnership and the national ownership of the process and strategic results.

The concept of “Delivering as One” allows for the programmes and financing to be more closely aligned to national priorities and reinforces the leadership of governments with the guarantee of access to the experience and competencies of a wide range of United Nations organisations in order to meet the needs of the country.

This new approach takes into account the consultations on the Global Development Agenda post 2025 that were held with groups such as the National Assembly, the Government, academics and the private sector, children and youth and civil society and these established the following priorities for the post 2025 development agenda: poverty reduction; reduction in inequality; education/training; economic growth and job creation; governance; food security and nutrition; access to quality health; population dynamics and migration; maintenance of peace; combating AIDS and other diseases; environmental sustainability; health of pregnant women; global partnership for development; gender equality and the promotion of women; care of minorities and vulnerable groups; access to water; prevention of conflict, violence and disasters; reduction in mother and child mortality; access to energy and universal basic education.

### ***2.2 Objectives of the Partnership Framework (UNPAF 2015-2019)***

UNPAF is the strategic common and inclusive partnership framework which the United Nations intends to concentrate on in the next programme cycle 2015-2019.

The document is based on an analysis of the national strategic priorities and on the comparative advantages of the United Nations in the context of development and the

lessons learned from previous UNDAF, the Angola Strategy 2025 and above all, the PND 2013-2017. The preparation of the document benefitted from the co-leadership, opinions and guidance of the Government, through the MPDT and from an inclusive process of consultations. This process also involved civil society and development partners.

The commitment of the Government (through the Ministry of Planning and Territorial Development as the national authorising officer) and the System of the United Nations is to respond collectively in an adequate way to the challenges of sustainable and inclusive development, with special emphasis on the promotion of human rights in Angola.

The Country Team of the United Nations in Angola supports the efforts of the country, under the leadership of the Government, to promote inclusive and sustainable development which places an emphasis on the well-being and protection of present and future generations. In addition, the Country Team also committed itself to supporting the Government in improving the living conditions of all Angolans.

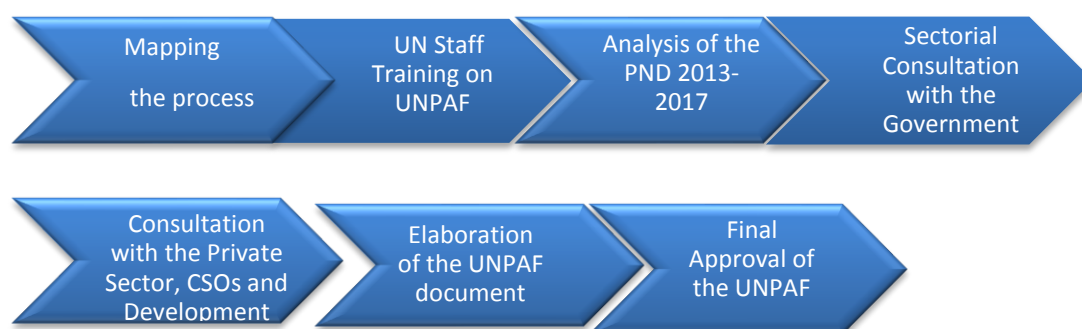
The UNPAF defines the strategic objectives of support of the United Nations System to the PND (2013-2017) of the Government and the medium term plans such as Angola Strategy 2025. Taking into account that the PND goes up to 2017, the Partnership Framework can, if necessary, be updated in 2017 in order to align with the new Development Plan of the Government.

### **2.3 The preparation process for UNPAF 2015-2019**

The process of preparation of UNPAF 2015-2019 was based on an inclusive and interactive participatory approach which allowed for the effective integration of all the interested parties.

The Ministry of Planning and Territorial Development (MPDT) and the UN System collaborated closely in all the steps of the preparation of the document. The process was participatory and inclusive for all the development partners, such as Government institutions, civil society and the private sector.

The preparation of the UNPAF was carried out in 7 main stages:



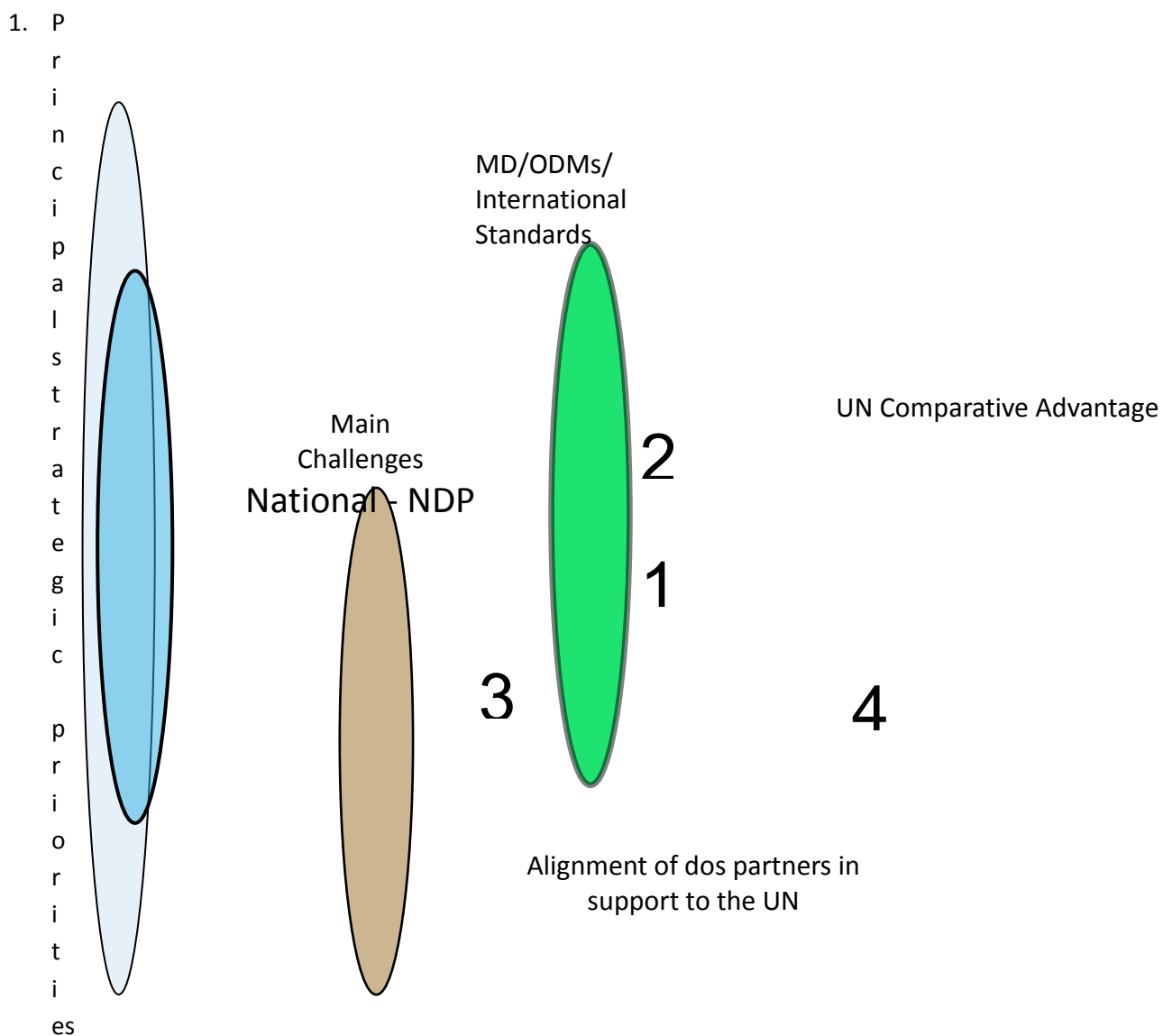
i) the mapping of the process of the preparation of the UNPAF; ii) the organisation of training sessions on the UNPAF, which were essentially organised for the members of the

sectorial thematic groups involved in the preparation of UNDAF 2015-2019 and enabled the participants to increase their knowledge and aptitude for the task in hand; iii) following the training sessions, the thematic groups made a supplementary analysis of the PND 2013-2017, as part of the Common Country Analysis (ACP-CCA), which enabled the development challenges of the country to be identified and the contribution the UN System in Angola to address them. The thematic groups benefitted from the contributions of the Government, from the development partners, from civil society and the private sector; iv) the sectorial consultations with the Government which culminated in the organisation, with the close collaboration of the Government, of a technical seminar on Strategic Planning which resulted in the enthusiastic participation of the representatives of various Ministries. This meeting was characterised by discussions centred on national priorities and the expected contribution of the UN System in effectively achieving these goals. At the end of the discussions, the UN System defined the principal ways in which it could contribute towards the achievement of the national priorities. The conclusions and recommendations of the seminar were presented to the institutional representatives of the Angolan Government who gave added value with their contributions and general approval; v) the consultations with the Private Sector and Civil Society Organisations were able to consolidate the perspective regarding the areas considered as priorities for the cooperation between the United Nations System and the Government of Angola; vi) this phase included the elaboration of a results matrix and the design of the mechanism for monitoring and evaluation (mechanisms, tools and calendar for evaluation), as well as the drafting of the UNPAF document and its revision by the designated committee; vii) the organisation of a work session for the approval of the UNPAF document with members of the Government at the political level.

The content of UNPAF 2015-2019 clearly demonstrates the articulation between problems involved in consolidating peace and the promotion of sustainable economic development, which are the principal questions of the PND 2015-2019. Its budget framework reaffirms the ambition and commitment of the United Nations System to supporting the national development agenda, with special attention to the MDGs.

## ***2.4 Alignment of the contribution of the United Nations with national priorities***

The alignment of the contribution of the UN with national priorities was established on the basis of an analysis of the intersection between the international legislative and regulatory framework, the priorities established by the Government of Angola through Strategy Angola 2025 and in particular the PND for the period 2013-2017, the comparative advantages of the United Nations System and the contribution of other partners, as shown below.



2. High Potential: use negotiation and consensus to find the alignment
3. High Potential: make use of the regional and global capacity of the United Nations
4. Low priority:  
Does not constitute national challenge

As a result of this analytical and negotiating process, the matrix of the alignment of the Strategic Areas of Partnership with the Objectives of the PND 2013-2017 was developed:

PND 2013-2017 OBJECTIVES		STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP AREAS (AEP)
<b>Objective 1: Preservation of National Unity and Cohesion</b>	- At the level of the population - At the level of Public Administration and Management - At the Level of the Balanced Development of the Territory	<b>1) Human, Social and Equitable development</b>
<b>Objective 2: Guarantee</b>	- At the level of the promotion of Economic	



of the basic conditions necessary for development	Growth, Increase in Job Availability and Economic Diversification	2)Rule of Law and National Cohesion
Objective 3: Support to national businesses	- At the level of Support to Business	
Objective 4: Improvement in the Quality of Life	- At the Level of the Distribution of National Income and Social Protection	3)Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development
Objective 5: Integration of Youth in Active Life	- At the Level of Youth	
Objective 6: Competitive integration of Angola in the international context	- At the level of the reinforcement of the Positioning of Angola in the Regional and International Context, in Particular in the AU and SADC	

In Annex II, the Table of Alignment between the priorities of the Government of Angola and the contribution of the United Nations System is shown.

## ***2.5 Strategic Areas of Partnership between the Republic of Angola and the United Nations***

The Strategic areas for Partnership agreed between the Government of Angola and the United Nations and included in UNPAF 2015-2019 were the following:

### **2.5.1 Human, Social and Equitable Development**

#### **2.5.1.1 Health**

Life expectancy in Angola is one of the lowest in the world (48 years) and the mortality rate of children under 5 is one of the highest in Africa (194 deaths per 1000 live births). In general, children who live in the rural areas have four to ten times less possibilities of access to basic services, information and goods than children who live in urban areas. Around 10% of children between 0-17 years are orphans, as a consequence of the war, and to some extent HIV/AIDS.

1. In Angola, the present context of the health sector is characterised by the existence of a regulatory framework in line with the National Plan for Health (PNS) and the National Health Development Plan (PNDS) 2012-2025 which face various inter-related problems. The PND for 2012 identified some of the main weaknesses of the Health Sector, namely: lack of and asymmetric distribution of qualified human resources at all levels; insufficient health cover and difficulty in maintaining existing health installations; high rates of maternal, infant and child mortality, high level of malnutrition in children under 5 years; high incidence of chronic non-communicable diseases, infectious and parasitic diseases, especially major endemic diseases, respiratory and diarrheic diseases as well as the persistence of outbreaks of cholera, rabies and measles and marked difficulties in the Health Management System and an inadequate financial model. 33.1 per cent of the Angola population are youths (aged 10 to 24). The high total fertility rate of 6.4 children and the low modern contraceptive prevalence of 12.8 per cent (2010) contribute to an annual population

growth rate of 3.2 per cent. As a result of unprotected sex, limited availability and access to youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services, the adolescent fertility rate is 152.1 per thousand women aged 15 to 19. This leads to high maternal mortality and morbidity (450/100,000), obstetric fistula, stillbirths, and unsafe abortions.

The specific contribution of the United Nations will focus on the following areas:

- increase free and universal access to quality services
- improve levels of preparedness, surveillance and response to outbreaks and emergencies
- improve in food and nutritional security; administration, management and operation of national health system including reduction of the social and economic burden caused by high rates of communicable and non-communicable diseases.

The United Nation will prioritise the following strategies and actions to strengthen capacity to achieve an integrated and decentralised health system;

- strengthening the organisation, management and operation of the National Health System, focusing on maternal and child health;
- expansion of the health network; development of the capacity of human resources; strengthening the procurement system, distribution and management of health products;
- strengthening the health information system in the collection, treatment and analysis of data;
- advocacy for the allocation of increased financial resources to the sector; support for high impact actions; strengthening the prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases;
- strengthening of the Integrated Surveillance of Diseases and Responses.

One of the principal challenges of the sector is combatting the high rates of mother and child morbidity and mortality (Maternal mortality: 450/100,000). Other challenges include increasing access to free, universal and quality services; improvement in the levels of preparation, surveillance and response to outbreaks and emergencies; improvement in the levels of food and nutritional security; improvement in the administration, management, and functioning of the National Health System, principally to reduce the burden of the social and economic costs of elevated rates of communicable and non-communicable diseases.

It was agreed that that the specialised contribution of the United Nations could be of considerable use in the following areas of support:

Capacity building for an integrated and decentralised health system

Strengthening of the organisation, management and functioning of the National health System, namely mother and child health, through: expansion of the health network; capacity building for the human resources; strengthening of the system for the purchasing,

distribution and management of health products; strengthening of the SIS in the collection, treatment and analysis of data, advocacy for the increased allocation of financial resources and governance; support for high impact interventions; strengthening of the prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases; and reinforcement of the Integrated Surveillance of Diseases and Responses.

The United Nations intends to collaborate with Angola with the objective of supporting the achievement of the national development objective of the sustainable improvement of the health of the Angolan population to ensure long life, with support to least favoured sectors of the population and support for poverty reduction. Acting from the perspective of a partnership, under the leadership of the Angolan Government, the plan is that the following result is achieved:

**Result 1.1: By 2019, Angola reduced maternal and infant morbidity and mortality, the mortality rate of the population, the risk factors for the health of adolescents and non-communicable diseases.**

#### **2.5.1.2 Education**

In the present Angolan context, the education system is made up of four sub-systems<sup>1</sup>: general education, technical and professional education, teacher training and higher education. In general education the breakdown is as follows: pre-school education, primary education (Class 1-6) and secondary education in two phases (7-9<sup>th</sup> class) and (10-12<sup>th</sup> class). Adult education is offered at the primary level (basic literacy and post literacy) and at the secondary level. Angola is considered by UNESCO as a country with a low level of educational development and occupies the 111th place in the UNESCO table of Education for All, 2012 with a value of 0.685 and a gender parity level of 0.734 (values as of 2010), caused by low pass rates and high dropout rates of girls and adolescent women in secondary education, in particular in rural areas (gender parity level of 0.54 as compared to 0.93<sup>2</sup> in urban areas. Between 2008 and 2013, various international organisations such as the DESC Committee, the Committee of the Rights of the Child and the CEDAW Committee revealed their preoccupations with the current situation of the right to education for all Angolans. The National Plan for Education for All therefore includes important goals such as increasing current literacy rates<sup>3</sup> (65.6%-2011) by 50% up to 2020, in particular for women, as well as achieving gender parity in primary and secondary education by 2015.

In the last few years, the Education sector has made considerable progress, namely the substantial increase in the number of school registrations at all levels (more than 2.5 million children in primary education from 2003) and the increase in the rates of school

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<sup>1</sup> The sub-system Education and Care of Early Childhood is cross-cutting and attends to children from 0-6 years, including the pre-school sub-system.

<sup>2</sup> QUIBB, 2011

<sup>3</sup> QUIBB, 2011

attendance (more than 3.5 million children attended school<sup>4</sup> from 2003). Also enrolment in literacy and adult education programmes almost doubled in the past decade, rising from about 320,000 in 2012 to over 578,000 in 2012, according to Ministry of Education data.

However there remain relevant and complex challenges to the education system at various levels: at the level of management, access, equality and quality. The country shows low opportunity for school preparedness through Early Childhood Education with only 9.3%<sup>5</sup> of children aged 3-5 attending pre-school ECD programmes. Despite large investments in school construction, the availability of classrooms has not kept pace with the rapid increase in the number of students, leading to large class sizes, double and triple shifts, and shortened contact hours<sup>6</sup>. Distances to schools, in particular secondary schools remain enormous. Many children start late at primary school with only 51%<sup>7</sup> of 6-year-old children in grade 1. Inclusion of children with disabilities is low<sup>8</sup>. There are huge differences in access between urban and rural areas<sup>9</sup>. Furthermore a large group of teachers<sup>10</sup> have undergone professional training as many were quickly recruited after the end of the war to provide basic education services. At that date professional preparation, upgrading or in-service training opportunities were non-existent.

From the analysis that was carried out, the parties considered that the specialised contribution of the United Nations would be useful to support the actions of the Executive in achieving the objectives set out in the PND 2013-2017 for the sector, in particular through initiatives and support to the specific actions as indicated in the *National Plan of Education for All, 2013-2020* for the improvement of management, access, quality and equality in early childhood, pre-school and primary education. The government is already implementing specific programmes and projects to improve equal access through the Accelerated Learning Programme (Programa da Alfabetização e Aceleração de Educação/PAAE). Pilot programmes are conducted in terms of “mobile projects” (projectos móveis) to attract and retain more children from ethnic groups that speak another mother tongue. UNICEF will continue to deliver technical support to these government initiated programmes.

UNICEF and UNESCO will work closely in coordination with the WB-supported 4 year project<sup>11</sup> for improving the quality of teacher in-service training including assessment of learning results. In context of the ‘Delivering as One’ approach UNICEF and UNESCO will step up coordination of technical support to the implementation of the National Plan for Education of All, 2013-2020. UNICEF will focus on strengthening the Ministry’s capacity in

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<sup>4</sup> Including pre-school, primary, secondary and technical/vocational education

<sup>5</sup> IBEP, 2008/2009

<sup>6</sup> Ministry of Education 2011

<sup>7</sup> IBEP, 2008/2009

<sup>8</sup> 23,888 in 2012, Ministry of Education.

<sup>9</sup> The QUIBB shows particularly low primary net attendance rates to primary education in the eastern provinces of Moxico (59%) and Lunda Norte (56%), as well as Bengo in the northwest (56%)

<sup>10</sup> Just 31.7% of teachers in pre-school classes and 27% in primary education received pre-service training (Ministry of Education data, 2011)

<sup>11</sup> WB-supported (\$75 million) project of Learning for All, 2013-2017

policy making in areas such as equitable access through strategic plans or regulations for free education, special education and education in emergency situations. In close coordination with the WB-project for capacity building of primary school teachers UNICEF will assist the National Training Institute in developing modules for teaching life skills.

In line with the National Development Priority of promoting human and educational development based on education and lifelong learning for all Angolans, the United Nations undertake to develop partnerships with the Government of Angola to achieve the following result:

**Result 1.2: *By 2019, Angola achieved better conditions for access to early childhood, pre-school and primary education of quality, including vulnerable children and lifelong education.***

### **2.5.1.3 Social Protection**

Social assistance constituted the core of basic social protection, in accordance with the Basic Law on Social Protection (Law 7/04 of October 15 2004) which organises the social protection system on three levels: basic social protection; obligatory social protection; and complementary social protection. The last two are based on the premise of social insurance, associated with employment and financed by the contributions of the workers and their employers and benefits, in practice, the minority of the population employed in the formal sector of the economy in a society in which the population engaged in the informal sector is still significant.

In spite of the various programmes and projects for social assistance to the vulnerable population, structural factors of vulnerability, mainly linked to the situation of poverty of a significant part of the population, lead to situations of extreme vulnerability, particularly in groups such as women and children of poor households, people with disabilities or chronic illnesses (for example HIV/AIDS) and the elderly, who live alone without family support.

From the main challenges facing the consolidation and widening of social protection in Angola, the following are the significant issues: the fragmentation of the social protection system (Social Assistance still without a defined legal and political framework); the limited reach and cover of the benefits system (social transfers) to vulnerable families; the need to widen the benefits and the level of cover, namely through the creation of mechanisms for them to be extended to the unprotected elements of the informal economy; the need for better articulation and efficiency in the management of social protection's ability to respond in an articulated and equitable way to the needs of social and economic development.

The National Development priorities of the Government of Angola in the area of Social Protection were established at two levels: Social assistance and social security. At the level of Social Assistance the aim is to actively contribute towards the reduction of poverty in

Angola through support to the most vulnerable to ensure their productive and social re-integration; in relation to Social Security (contributory), the objective is to establish a new management of social risk, with the intervention of the state, designed to strengthen the capacity of management of the risks faced by individuals, families and communities and support those who are in a situation of extreme poverty.

It was agreed that the specialised contribution of the United Nations could be of considerable use in strengthening the capacity of Angola in establishing a welfare state through support in the development of policies, in establishing the legal framework, in analytic work, in training human capital and capacity development in knowledge and information management.

The specific contribution of the United Nations System can be set out in the following support mechanisms:

- The establishment of a legal and political framework for Social Assistance, policies and programmes to respond to the needs of more vulnerable families, in particular regarding Law 7/04, the Basic law of social protection;
- Institutional strengthening and coordination in the area of social protection;
- Strengthening and promotion of rights and economic, social and political systems for the protection of women, youth and children;
- Strengthening and promotion of policies and programmes aimed at the more vulnerable and or marginalised groups (i.e. people with disabilities, migrants, refugees, minority ethnic groups); and
- The design of initiatives for the promotion of local economic development and poverty reduction.

The United Nations expressed their availability, in partnership with the Government of Angola, to achieve the following result:

**Result 3: *By 2019, Angola substantially expanded social assistance to vulnerable people***

## **2.5.2 Rule of Law and national Cohesion**

### **2.5.2.1 Civil Participation and Governance**

The national context is characterised by a large diversity of dynamics and tendencies which come together in a complex form. From the aspect of Governance, some of the main challenges include the lack of qualified human resources to implement the policies contained in the PND 2013-2017, the need to provide an adequate legal and political framework to support the process of de-centralisation, the deficient capacity and operation of the local administrations of the state with regard to planning, management, monitoring and evaluation, the need for the adoption of an integrated and global framework of reform and modernisation of public administration and the need to strengthen the policies for local economic development and the implementation of the

National Plan for Staff Training (PNFQ). With regard to Civil participation, there are challenges which justify the joint action of the Government of Angola and the United Nations System such as cultural phenomena including accusations of witchcraft (children and the elderly) or patriarchal practices associated with social norms, the discrimination of the feminine gender revealed by the limited number of women in leadership positions in political parties or in centres of economic decision, the difficulty of access to higher education, to the first employment and to courses for professional development, the lack of opportunities for entrepreneurship, the excessive concentration of youth in urban centres and OSCs with weak capacity to participate and influence decision making.

The United Nations System has a comparative advantage in the field of support to the Government to strengthen its capacity in planning, monitoring and implementation of development policies. The support to the strengthening of national capacities at a central and de-centralised level, and in particular, the capacity of the Government in the management and best use of resources and the sharing of knowledge and information acquired from worldwide sources, constitute other axes of cooperation for the United Nations system in its partnership with the Republic of Angola. The United Nations System intends to include in its partnership with the Government of Angola its acknowledged experience in the promotion and mediation of the participation of civil society. The United Nations would be able to contribute towards the promotion of the participation of women, children and youth through raising awareness of the rights of the child, actions to encourage the continued application and implementation of the international conventions and treaties which protect the child, youth and women, adoption of projects which can serve as incubators of small businesses suited to young people and in particular women, support to NGOs which work with young people and the promotion of women in the development process, namely as leaders.

The United Nations can support the development of a policy/strategy for decentralisation, the drafting of the legislative framework for municipalities, economic profiles and business opportunities at the municipal level, the fostering of the training capacity of IFAL and ENAD (focussed on municipalities) and support the training and capacity building of the local administrations and their staff, as well as the process of establishing local municipalities.

The United Nations has confirmed its availability, in partnership with the Government of Angola, to bring about the following result:

***Result 2.1: By 2019, citizens participate actively in public life and institutions and public organisms are modernised to provide efficient, easily accessible and quality services based on criteria of good governance.***

#### **2.2.5.2 Human Rights and Access to Justice**

The Angolan context has been fertile in changes and reforms: in the plan for access to Justice for Development, the reform of the Legislative Package of the Justice sector (Penal

and Civil Code), the ratification of CEDAW and the adoption of the Law against Domestic Violence (25/2011), the expansion and modernisation of the Registry Services (free registrations by 2016) and the gradual cover of the judicial system (Attorney General) ; in the plan for the promotion and protection of Human Rights, it should be stressed that the 2010 Constitution contains provisions on Human Rights such as the creation of provincial Human Rights Committees and the Office of the Ombudsman, accession to some UN Human Rights Conventions, the reporting mechanism (UN and AU), the Foster Mother or Foster Home Programme of MINARS for children at risk and accession to the 11 Commitments to the Child (CNAC); in relation to human mobility, the reform of the legal package on emigration is in progress and the process of integrating returnees and refugees has been reopened, given the complex problems of migration and the high percentage of irregular movements (linked to illegal commercial activities) that could represent a threat to national security.

In order to support Angola in achieving the goals established in the National Development Plan (PND) 2013-2017, the contribution of the United Nations will be based on the drafting and harmonisation of the necessary legislation as well as its implementation. Particular attention will be paid to questions of migration, displaced persons, ethnic groups, human trafficking, workers' rights, freedom of expression, gender and the rights and protection of children. The reinforcement of the coordination between the Government and the UN Agencies will be indispensable to increase the efficiency and the quality of intervention.

In the field of access to justice, the United Nations can collaborate in strengthening the links between the formal and informal structures for the administration of justice, as well as training magistrates and other legal personnel, reinforcing the mechanisms for extrajudicial resolution of conflicts. The UN can participate in spreading awareness of the rights of the child (in particular children who enter into contact with the system of justice) and in systems for the collection and processing of data and the effective implementation of crime prevention measures foreseen in the law.

The United Nations will act, in partnership with the Government of Angola, to achieve the following result:

***Result 2.2: By 2019, national institutions have a reinforced role in the promotion and protection of Human Rights, guaranteeing knowledge of and access to the services of justice to all citizens, especially the most vulnerable.***

### **2.5.3 Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development**

The Angolan context has been one of strong economic growth, with the prospect of continuity which will allow Angola to be considered a medium income country. The dynamics of the Angolan economic growth is associated with the exploitation of natural resources, where petroleum represents almost 60% of tax revenues, more than 90% of exports and around 45% of GDP. This leaves the country very much at risk from exogenous



shocks. The contribution of agriculture, livestock and forestry to the GDP is still quite small, although these sectors represent 42% of the total workforce. Industrial production, and tourism, does not make a significant contribution towards national wealth. Economic growth remains insufficiently inclusive, as around 36.6% of the population live below the poverty line and there are accentuated imbalances between the urban areas and the rural areas (urban poverty 18.7% vs. Rural poverty 58.3% according to IBEP 2008-09), as well as between provinces. Insufficient institutional capacity, human resources and financial means made available have led to very low levels of implementation of policies and programmes of redistribution. The high index of the informal labour market, the dispersion of the population and massive internal migration have been additional factors conditioning sustainable economic growth.

The main challenges are as follows: reduction in the external vulnerability of the Angolan economy, which is excessively dependant on one sector and one product; increased diversification of the economy by raising the contribution of agriculture and the manufacturing industry, which is essential for promoting economic growth to create employment. Other important challenges are also associated with the reintegration of the informal economy, the correction of social and regional imbalances and inequalities in access to income, with access to productive employment and public services and goods, as well as the strengthening of institutional and technical capacity and skills of the human resources.

The contribution of United Nations System to achieve the objectives in the PND 2013-2017 will be directed towards support for:

- Economic diversification with emphasis on the implementation of clusters (agriculture and agro-industrial food production) through family and commercial farming;
- The promotion and development of the agricultural, social, cultural and tourism potential of each region, in order to ensure a balanced development of the territory;
- The development of productive capacity, including the informal sector (MPMEs, small scale producers, traders, and the supply of support services);
- Policies and programmes designed to favour decent work; and
- The development of policies and programmes favouring redistribution through studies and analysis of the imbalances (social, economic, urban-rural, provincial and gender).

The action of the UN, in partnership with the executive, will be designed to attain the following results:

**Result 3.1: *By 2019, Angola possesses and is implementing policies and strategies for the reduction of poverty, hunger and imbalances through increased production, productivity,***

*economic growth and diversification. This will facilitate job creation for women and youth and result in progress for Angola.*

*Result 3.2: By 2019, environmental stability is reinforced by an improvement in management of energy, natural resources, access to green technology, strategies for climate change, conservation of biodiversity and plans and systems for risk and disaster reduction.*

### Summary of the AEP and expected results

National Development Plan/National Objectives	Strategic Partnership Areas (AEP)	Results
<p><u>Objective 1:</u> Preservation of National Unity and Cohesion</p>	<p>Human, Social and Equitable Development</p>	<p><u>Result 1.1: HEALTH</u> By 2019, Angola reduced maternal and infant morbidity and mortality, the mortality rate of its population, risk factors for health of adolescents and non-communicable diseases.</p> <p><u>Result 1.2: EDUCATION</u> By 2019, Angola improved conditions for access to quality early childhood, pre-school and primary education, including in relation to vulnerable children and lifelong learning.</p> <p><u>Result 1.3: SOCIAL PROTECTION</u> By 2019 Angola substantially expanded social assistance to vulnerable people.</p>
<p><u>Objective 1:</u> Preservation of National Unity and Cohesion</p>	<p>Rule of Law and National Cohesion</p>	<p><u>Result 2.1: GOOD GOVERNANCE, PARTICIPATION, DECENTRALISATION AND DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS</u> By 2019, citizens participate actively in public life and public institutions and organisations are modernised to provide efficient, readily available and quality services based on criteria of good governance.</p> <p><u>Result 2.2: ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS</u> By 2019, national institutions have a reinforced role for the promotion and protection of Human Rights,</p>

		guaranteeing awareness and access to the law and legal services to citizens, and especially to the most vulnerable
<p><u>Objective 2:</u></p> <p>Guarantee of the basic necessities for Development</p> <p><u>Objective 3:</u></p> <p>Support to national businesses</p> <p><u>Objective 4:</u></p> <p>Improvement in the quality of life</p> <p><u>Objective 5:</u></p> <p>Integration of Youth in Active Life</p> <p><u>Objective 6:</u></p> <p>Competitive Integration of Angola into the international context</p>	<p>Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development</p>	<p><u>Result 3.1:</u> INCLUSIVE GROWTH, ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION, PRODUCTION AND JOB CREATION</p> <p>By 2019, Angola has, and is in the process of implementing, policies and strategies for the reduction of poverty, hunger and imbalances through an increase in production, productivity, economic growth and diversification; which facilitates employment for women and youth and will lead to improvement in Angola's international standing.</p> <p><u>Result 3.2:</u> ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND REDUCTION OF RISKS AND DISASTERS</p> <p>By 2019, environmental sustainability is reinforced through better management of energy, natural resources, access to green energy, strategies for climate change, the conservation of biodiversity and plans and systems for the reduction of risks and disasters.</p>

In each of the 3 AEP elements related to cross cutting thematic areas identified as priorities in PND 2013-2017 were incorporated, namely the institutionalisation of information for development as an indispensable support to knowledge and informed decision making, the consolidation of policies, strategies and support mechanisms to youth in different areas such as health, education, sport and technical training, the systematic fight against HIV/AIDS and the promotion of gender equality.

In addition, the United Nations undertake to use its resources to support the efforts of the Executive to reinforce its position on the international and regional stage and to promote, in partnership with the Government, the graduation of Angola to a medium income country.

### 3. Estimate of the resources required

The UN Development System Agencies have earmarked 250 million USD, as catalytic resources to implement the UNPAF. The additional resources needed to achieve the stated national outcomes are anticipated to be mobilized with active government support and contributions during the implementation of the Partnership Framework

The Government of the Republic of Angola will work in partnership with the United Nations System to achieve the results that were jointly established in line with its priorities, programmes and plans.

Besides the support for joint partnerships, the Government and the UN hope to raise additional funds in technical assistance for Angola for specific programmes supported by specific UN agencies, including contributions from the UN agencies (“common resources”) and resources that these agencies hope to mobilise from external sources.

### 4. Implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation

#### ***4.1. Implementation and coordination***

##### **4.1.1 Execution and rules for the management of the UNPAF 2015-2019**

The country team of the United Nations in Angola is committed to contributing towards the implementation of the Strategy Angola 2025 and the National Development Plan 2013-2017, through the partnership framework of the UN for Angola (UNPAF), focussing on questions of social inclusion, participation and impartiality.

The UNPAF is guided by the policies and priorities of the Government of Angola, as defined in the PND, by the principles and directives of the United Nations and by the international instruments adopted by Angola.

The implementation of the UNPAF is based on the collegiality and coherence between the Funds and Programmes of the United Nations and the specialised organisms of the United Nations System, resident or non-resident, in partnership with the Government of Angola and other partners and development institutions. It is inspired by previous lessons and good practices in cooperation and wishes to improve national coordination and operational systems. The UNPAF reflects the comparative advantages of the United Nations System and its various agencies which are focussed on bringing about the national development results in Angola.

##### **4.1.2 Means of Implementation and Control**

###### General Supervision:

A yearly review of the execution of the UNPAF will be carried out to evaluate the performance and contribution to the results of the PND and UNPAF. As far as possible, the review should

contribute towards improving the national systems of monitoring of the PND and make recommendations for the necessary adjustments to the UNPAF.

This annual review will be chaired by the Minister of Planning and Territorial Development and co-chaired by the Resident Coordinator of the United Nations. The Fundamental Sectorial Ministries, the heads of UN agencies and other partners to be determined by the Government and the UN will participate in the review meeting.

The recommendations of the annual review will guide the implementation of the UNPAF and the annual work plans of the UN agencies.

#### Coordination of Strategic Areas:

Three strategic areas were identified in the UNPAF, corresponding to the priorities of the PDN 2013-2017 and each of them contains two or more expected results:

- 1 . Human, Social and Equitable Development;
- 2 . Rule of Law and National Cohesion;
- 3 . Inclusive and Sustainable Development.

The responsibility for the results laid out in the UNPAF will be shared by the UN Agencies through their contribution towards the results in the three strategic areas.

In order to ensure coherence and coordination between the partners, each strategic area will have a Supervision and Monitoring Committee (MOC) co-chaired by the key government partner for the area and a representative of the UN agency (ies) named as organiser(s) for each area. This group will meet two times a year - in the middle of the year and before the annual review meeting of the UNPAF - to monitor progress.

At the level of results, the internal inter-agency groups of the UN will ensure technical and operational coordination chaired on a rotating basis by the agencies involved. These groups can include technical partners and can also include mechanisms for technical coordination of the United Nations or the Government, such as the United Nations Joint Team on AIDS, the group of Partners for Health, the Coordination group for Nutrition or the Disaster Management Team of the UN.

The terms of reference for the Committee of Supervision and Monitoring (MOC) and the technical groups will be defined at the start of the implementation of the UNPAF.

## ***4.2 Monitoring and Evaluation***

The implementation of the UNPAF will be monitored and evaluated by the Committee for Supervision and Monitoring of each strategic area, with the support of the joint group for Monitoring and Evaluation of the United Nations/INE. This task will be guided by the principles of results based management (RBM) using an approach based on Human Rights (HRBA) with respect to programming. A distinction will be made between the follow up of the situation (that is the follow up of progress in order to achieve national results for which the UNPAF will

contribute) and the monitoring of performance (that is, the monitoring and evaluation of the activities of the UNPAF).

A monitoring and evaluation plan will be defined for the UNPAF and approved by the Ministry of Planning and Territorial Development and the Country Team of the United Nations. As far as possible, this plan will use national frameworks and indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation, and thus contribute towards the general follow up of the PND.

The Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Group of the United Nations/INE will be responsible for the implementation of the M&A plan and will provide support to the Supervision and Monitoring Committees (MOCs).

The monitoring of the situation depends on the routine mechanisms for follow up and data collection at the national and provincial level, and studies and research included in the framework of the results of the UNPAF.

The monitoring of performance includes different types of tools and Monitoring and Evaluation materials, such as:

Up to the final cycle of the UNPAF, an independent evaluation will be carried out to analyse the effectiveness, efficiency, impact, relevance, coherence and sustainability. Information on good practices and lessons learned will serve a guide for the development of the next UNPAF; and as the cycle of the PND will end in 2017, a mid-term review could be carried out if necessary up to June 2018 in order to achieve its harmonisation with the future instruments of national development.

## 5. Annexes

Annex I:	Results Matrix
Annex II:	Table of Alignment between the objectives of the National Development Plan and the contributions of the United Nations
Annex III:	Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar
Annex IV:	Sources of Information

**ANNEX I**  
**RESULTS MATRIX - UNPAF 2015-2019**

<b>STRATEGIC AREA 1: HUMAN, SOCIAL AND EQUAL DEVELOPMENT</b>					
<b>NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY</b>					
<b>1. HEALTH:</b>					
Promote sustainable healthcare for the Angolan population to ensure longevity and support for the less favoured persons and poverty reduction					
<b>2. EDUCATION:</b>					
Promote human and educational development based on lifelong education and learning for all Angolans					
<b>3. SOCIAL PROTECTION:</b>					
<u>Social Assistance</u> : Contribute actively for the reduction of poverty in Angola through support to the most vulnerable, ensuring their productive and social re-integration					
<u>Social Security (contributory)</u> : Establish a new management of social risk, with the intervention of the State designed to strengthen the capacity to manage the risks faced by individuals, families and communities and to support those in a situation of extreme poverty.					
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>INDICATORS, BASELINE AND GOAL</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS</b>	<b>ROLE OF THE PARTNERS</b>	<b>INDICATIVE RESOURCES</b>
<p><b>RESULT 1.1: HEALTH</b></p> <p>By 2019 Angola reduced maternal and child morbidity and mortality, the mortality rate of its population, the risk factors for the health of adolescents and non-communicable diseases</p> <p><b>Agencies of the United Nations:</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator 1: Development and implementation of policies:</b></p> <p>Number of policies/national plans updated/produced and budgeted with the support of the UN to promote and strengthen health in line with the 9 priority programmes of the PNDS 2012 -2025.</p>	<p>Revision of the political and legal framework</p> <p>Progress Report of the Government</p> <p>Malaria PNAD indicators</p>	<p><b>Risks</b></p> <p>Limited management capacity at the local level.</p> <p>Limited availability of human and material resources in the health sector.</p>	<p><b>Implementation and coordination:</b></p> <p>Ministry of Health, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry</p>	<p>WHO: 88.040.780</p> <p>UNFPA: 14 million (8.3 from regular resources and 5.7 million from other resources).</p>

<p>WHO; UNICEF; UNFPA; and ONUSIDA, IOM, UNDP, IAEA.</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u> 4 plans produced  <u>Goal:</u> 9 Plans produced and updated</p> <p><u>1. National Strategic Plan for the Aged;</u>  <u>2. National Strategic Plan for Maternal, Neonatal and Infant Health (including vaccinations)</u>  <u>3. Strategic Plan for Infant Nutrition;</u>  <u>4. National strategic Plan for the control and prevention of malaria;</u>  <u>5. National Plan for Water and Sanitation.</u>  <u>6. National Policy for Community Interventions;</u>  <u>7. Multiannual Integrated Plan for Vaccination</u>  <u>8. National Plan for the Elimination of Mother to child HIV</u>  <u>9. Plan for Management, Procurement and Logistics</u></p> <p><b>Indicator 2: Capacity building and training.</b></p>	<p>Information system of the Ministry of Health, database of the Nutrition section (Monthly reports of nutrition centres)</p> <p>WHO / UNICEF Joint Report; survey on vaccination coverage</p> <p>Government and SISAS reports</p> <p>Ministry of Health info system/surveys</p> <p>Research of Health Institutions</p> <p>EMOC survey</p>	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>Adequate support from the central level of the Ministry of Health for capacity building of provincial and municipal staff to better implement actions in the field of health.</p> <p>Recruitment of additional health personnel for the different levels of the health pyramid.</p> <p>Coordination of the activities of all the actors in the health sector.</p> <p>Increase financing for the acquisition of all vaccines, cold</p>	<p>of Education, Ministry of the Family and Promotion of Women, Ministry of Youth and Sports.</p> <p><b>Financing and technical support:</b></p> <p>bilateral and multilateral donors. Private sector partners</p> <p><b>Financial contribution:</b></p> <p>Coordination Group of the Partners in the health sector and municipalisation</p> <p>World bank, Global Fund, EU, USAID/PMI USAID/ CORE JICA. Bill e</p>	<p>UNICEF: 30.148.438</p> <p>IOM: \$4M</p> <p>UNDP 25,700,000</p> <p>IAEA: 0,6 M</p>
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	<p>Number of teams of the government and civil society trained in health matters (sexual and reproductive health, including maternal and newborn health, family planning, HIV/AIDS, DNT, etc.).</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Not available <u>Goal:</u> 1000 individuals trained in sexual reproductive health and HIV/AIDS by 2019.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3: Supply of services.</b></p> <p>Number of provinces to implement the policy of re-vitalisation of the municipal health services, including integrated services for health, nutrition, water and sanitation and HIV/AIDS.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 5 provinces <u>Goal:</u> 10 provinces by 2019.</p>	<p>Government reports</p> <p>UNGASS reports, annual report INLS</p>	<p>storage equipment and an improved management of the funds for municipal health.</p> <p>Information system on water and sanitation (SISAS) &amp; Model for community management of water (MOGECA) launched and implemented as planned</p>	<p>Melinda Gates Foundation, Rotary,</p>	
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<p><b>RESULT 1.2: EDUCATION</b></p> <p>By 2019, Angola achieved better conditions for the access to early childhood, pre-school and primary education of quality, including vulnerable children and lifelong learning</p> <p><b>Agencies of the United Nations:</b> UNICEF, UNDP e UNESCO</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1. Development and implementation of policies:</b></p> <p>Number of policies/plans and/or national directives updated/prepared to promote and strengthen the education system in terms of equal access and quality.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> These policies, plans still do not exist.</p> <p><u>Goal:</u> Policy for early childhood, Special Education, Education in Situations of Emergency and regulation of Free Education prepared.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2: Strengthening of Teachers’ capacity and</b></p>	<p>Data from Ministry of Education, Office for Planning, National Training Institute of National Cadre, Ministry for Assistance and Social Resettlement Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Public Administration, Labour and Social Security, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of the Family, National Institute for Statistics</p>	<p><b>Risks:</b></p> <p>Capacity for implementation and coordination of public institutions.</p> <p>Incompatibility of the educational model with local reality (inexistence of teaching in national languages, specific demands of children with disabilities, few trained teachers, secondary schools in rural areas etc.)</p> <p>Lack of educational and learning materials for in-</p>	<p><b>Implementation and coordination:</b></p> <p>Ministry of Education ,National Directorate for Higher Education, Ministry of Territorial Administration , Ministry for Assistance and Social Resettlement , Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public</p>	<p>UNICEF: 7.382.014</p> <p>UNESCO: 1.2 million</p>

	<p><b>Training.</b> Curricula modules and guides prepared for the professional development of teachers on life skills, at the level of Early Childhood Education, Primary Education and Secondary Education. (1<sup>st</sup> cycle)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> The materials do not exist.</p> <p><u>Goal:</u> Materials are developed and used in training.</p>	<p>UN Reports and studies</p> <p>Electronic Pages of the Government.</p> <p>Reports on the implementation of the Master Plan for Teacher Training in Angola (PMFP)</p> <p>Policies and regulations developed for the sector and adhered to.</p>	<p>service training.</p> <p>Extreme poverty, access to drinking water and deficient hygienic conditions, natural disasters (floods and drought)</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> Continuation of public investment in the sector, economic and infrastructure development.</p> <p>Continued increase in the budget for education, implementation of educational reform and the National Plan of education for All</p> <p>WB-project for teacher training implemented with good results</p> <p>Effective implementation of the PMFP (Master</p>	<p>Administration, Labour and Social Security, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Youth and Sports, World Bank.</p> <p><b>Financing and technical support:</b> DPCGE (Coordination group of the Partners in the education sector) (WB, EU, JICA, Portuguese bilateral cooperation, cooperation with the German Embassy) Local NGO's such as ADPP, PIN, AAEA organised in the</p>	
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			Plan for Teacher Training)	‘network’ for the ‘Educação para Todos’	
<p><b>RESULT 1.3: SOCIAL PROTECTION</b></p> <p>By 2019, Angola substantially expanded social assistance to vulnerable families</p> <p><b>Agencies of the United Nations:</b> UNICEF, UNDP and ILO</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1. Development and Implementation of Policies:</b></p> <p>A policy and law for social assistance with complementary legislative measures established.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Incomplete draft policy on social assistance and legal framework.</p> <p><u>Goal:</u> Appropriate and inclusive policy for social security and legal framework available.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2. Capacity building and training:</b></p> <p>Management structure and operational mechanisms for the implementation in the field of the social assistance programmes.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> management structure needs strengthening</p> <p><u>Goal:</u> Management structure</p>	<p>Evaluation of the existing policy for social assistance and legal framework.</p> <p>Reports on the implementation of the Government programme</p> <p>APROSOC – implementation and evaluation report</p> <p>APROSOC - implementation and evaluation report</p> <p>Evaluation of results and</p>	<p><b>Risks:</b></p> <p>Delays in the formal approval of policies and legislation.</p> <p>Insufficient institutional capacity to put the Government programme into operation</p> <p>Lack of compensatory mechanisms of social inequalities of the beneficiaries of social assistance</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <p>The Government honours its commitment to expand social assistance to the vulnerable population</p>	<p><b>Implementation and coordination:</b></p> <p>Ministry of Assistance and Social Resettlement, Ministry of Public Administration, Labour and Social Security, Ministry of Youth and Sports.</p> <p><b>Financing and Technical Support:</b></p> <p>World Bank, UN</p>	<p><b>UNICEF:</b> 30,320,956</p> <p><b>UNDP:</b> 2, 200,000</p>

	and operational mechanisms strengthened	political framework – quantitative scale on the basis of qualitative evaluation			
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**STRATEGIC AREA OF INTERVENTION 2: RULE OF LAW AND NATIONAL COHESION.**

**NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES**

Ensure equal development and human security through the reform of the public sector and decentralisation, with emphasis on inclusive civil participation.

Construct a participatory and democratic society, guaranteeing fundamental liberties and rights and the development of civil society.

<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>INDICATORS, BASELINE, GOAL</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS</b>	<b>ROLE OF PARTNERS</b>	<b>INDICATIVE RESOURCES</b>
<p><b>RESULT 2.1: GOOD GOVERNANCE, PARTICIPATION, DECENTRALISATION AND DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS</b></p> <p>By 2019, citizens actively</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b></p> <p>Revision of the policies and laws on decentralisation and strengthening of capacity of local governance.</p>	<p>Analysis of laws, policies and action plans adopted and/or implemented.</p>	<p><b>Risks:</b></p> <p>Insufficient coordination of agendas by key institutions</p>	<p><b>For leadership and coordination:</b></p> <p>Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Public</p>	<p>UNFPA: \$5.5 million (\$3.5 million from regular resources and \$2.0 million from other resources)</p>

<p>participate in public life and institutions and public institutions and organizations are modernised, to give efficient easily accessed quality services based on criteria of good governance.</p> <p><b>Agencies of the United Nations</b> FAO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNISDR, WHO, UN-Habitat</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u> Law 17/2010 on decentralisation.</p> <p>Social services (education, health and social protection) at the level of the municipality.</p> <p>Existence of national institutions and programmes for training civil servants at the national, provincial and local level.</p> <p><u>Goal:</u> Laws and policies on local governance and urban development prepared and approved for the implementation of local authorities.</p> <p>Public policies on the decentralisation of social</p>	<p>Reports of the national and provincial authorities and the agencies of the United Nations.</p>	<p>Postponement of the governance priorities, for example the establishment of local authorities.</p> <p>Insufficient financial resources invested in this sector</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> Commitment of the Government to reform public administration, decentralisation and implementation of local authorities.</p>	<p>Administration, labour and Social Security, Ministry of Planning and Territorial Development for leadership, coordination and technical support.</p> <p><b>For implementation</b> Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Public Administration, Labour and Social Security, Ministry of Planning and Territorial Development, Ministry of Education-National Directorate for Higher Education</p>	<p>UNDP: 6,166,000</p>
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	services strengthened.  Training for national, provincial and municipal institutions				
	<p><b>Indicator 2:</b></p> <p>National Statistics System strengthened to contribute towards planning, implementation and monitoring, based on statistical evidence</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>National Statistical Development Strategy (ENDE) in progress.</p> <p><u>Goal:</u></p> <p>National Statistical Strategy implemented to ensure the supply of updated and reliable data for decision making at the central, provincial and local level.</p>	<p>Reports and comments from national and provincial authorities.</p> <p>UN reports</p> <p>Reports and publications of the National Institute for Statistics.</p>	<p><b>Risks:</b></p> <p>Insufficient coordination of agendas by key institutions</p> <p>Lack of capacity in statistics at the provincial and municipal level</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <p>Strong and continuous commitment from all the interested parties.</p> <p>Availability of the data from the 2014 General Census and the effective</p>	<p><b>For leadership and coordination:</b></p> <p>Ministry for Planning and Territorial Development, National Institute for Statistics (INE) for leadership, coordination and technical support</p> <p><b>For implementation:</b></p> <p>INE and main Ministries and institutions.</p> <p><b>Others:</b> Civil</p>	

			implementation of the planned surveys.	society community organisations.	
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	<p><b>Indicator 3:</b> Existence of functional mechanisms for democratic participation of youth and women in the institutions and the development of the country.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Existence of CACs and (provincial children's councils) CPAC and civil society organisations (OSC).</p> <p><u>Goal:</u> Effective functioning of the CACs, CPAC and other mechanisms that contribute towards the taking of participatory decisions.</p>	Analysis of the laws, policies and action plans adopted and/or implemented.	<p><b>Risks:</b> Insufficient coordination of agendas by key institutions</p> <p>Assumptions: strong and continuous interest from all the interested parties</p> <p>Consolidation of the National Directorate for Human Rights.</p>	<p><b>For leadership and coordination:</b> Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of the Family and Promotion of Women, Ministry of Public Administration, Labour and Social Security.</p> <p><b>For implementation:</b> all the Ministries involved, local authorities, community organisations, civil society organisations</p>	
<b>RESULT 2.2: ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS</b>	<p><b>Indicator 1</b> Angolan legislation in line with the conventions and</p>	UN reports on the level of integration and	<p><b>Risks</b> Insufficient coordination of</p>	<p><b>For leadership and coordination:</b></p>	UNICEF: 18.081.673

<p>By 2019, national institutions are strengthened in their role for the promotion and protection of human rights, guaranteeing the knowledge of and access to law and the services of justice to citizens, especially the more vulnerable.</p> <p><b>Agencies of the United Nations</b></p> <p>IOM, UNHCR, OHCHR, OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, UNODC, UNAIDS</p>	<p>treaties ratified by Angola.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Recommendations of the UPR – (Universal Periodic Review ) not totally implemented</p> <p><u>Goal:</u> Justice reform completely implemented and international regulatory instruments ratified and adopted.</p>	<p>implementation of the conventions and treaties on human rights.</p> <p>Campaigns organised on HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Publications in the <i>Diário da República</i>. (State Journal)</p> <p>Follow up plans for recommendations (Ex.: UPR).</p>	<p>agendas by key institutions</p> <p>Assumptions: strong and continuous interest from all the interested parties</p> <p>Consolidation of the National directorate for Human Rights</p> <p>Reduction of the age of criminal responsibility from 16 to 14 years, as defined in article 17 of the preliminary draft of the new criminal code (retrograde step).</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> Continuous commitment to Human Rights.</p>	<p>Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Exterior Relations and parliament in the leadership, preparation and legislative processes.</p> <p>Ministry of the Interior and Ministry of Youth and Sports, PDJ in general leadership, coordination and technical support.</p>	<p>UNHCR: 500,000</p> <p>UNDP 1.500.000</p> <p>IOM: 11.500.000</p>
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	<p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Increase in the quality and quantity of legal services and protection available to citizens.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Insufficient number of personnel in the justice sector, social workers and properly trained human rights specialists.</p> <p><u>Goal:</u> Strengthened capacity of the interested parties for the promotion and defence of Human Rights in the country.</p>	<p>Periodic Government Reports.</p> <p>UN Reports.</p>	<p><b>Risks:</b> Competition between sectoral priorities and insufficient legal services (Ex.: Civil Registry).</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> Commitment of the actors involved in relation to effective coordination and implementation.</p>	<p><b>For leadership and coordination:</b> Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Justice, PDJ for leadership, coordination and technical support.</p> <p><b>For implementation:</b> Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Justice, PDJ, Justice operators, Provincial and Municipal Authorities.</p> <p><b>Others:</b> Civil society and community</p>	
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				organisations	
	<p><b>Indicator 3:</b> Improvement in the compliance with international conventions and treaties through the reinforcement of the national mechanisms for accountability.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Inconsistencies in the submission of reports relating to Human Rights instruments and/or the respective mechanisms for revision.</p> <p><u>Goal:</u> Reports referring to the main instruments presented systematically and on time with the required level of quality.</p>	<p>Official reports on Angola</p> <p>Communications with the international human rights mechanisms.</p> <p>Independent analysis of Human Rights in Angola</p>	<p><b>Risks:</b> Overlapping priorities and /or conflict in agendas of the key decision makers, this could lead to delays in the regular and complete submission of the reports on the implementation of international conventions and treaties.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> Commitment to sharing the level of implementation and progress by the authorities promoting and defending human rights.</p>	<p><b>For leadership and coordination:</b> Ministry of the Interior, ministry of Justice, PDJ for leadership, coordination and technical support.</p> <p><b>For implementation</b> Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Justice, PDJ, Justice operators, Provincial and Municipal Authorities.</p> <p>Civil society and community</p>	

			Commitment of the partners to strengthened inter-governmental coordination to promote and defend human rights.	organisations.	
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**STRATEGIC AREA OF INTERVENTION 3: SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES:**

Guarantee of the basic necessities for development and the positioning of a competitive Angola in the international context. Promotion of growth and economic diversification, national business, job creation (including the integration of youth in active life) and the reinforcement of the positioning of Angola in the regional and international context, in particular in SADC and the African Union.

<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>INDICATORS , BASELINE, GOAL</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>RISKS</b>	<b>ROLE OF PARTNERS</b>	<b>INDICATIVE RESOURCES</b>
<p><b>RESULT 3.1: INCLUSIVE GROWTH, ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION, PRODUCTION AND JOB CREATION</b></p> <p>By 2019, Angola possesses and is implementing policies and</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> <u>Growth rate of the non-petroleum GDP.</u>  <u>Baseline:</u> 9,0 % in (2011).  <u>Goal:</u> At least 10.4% in</p>	<p>Reviews and reports of the Government.</p> <p>Press releases published by National Statistics</p>	<p><b>Risks:</b> A possible reduction in demand for petroleum or its price could lead to a fall in the revenues of the state and put</p>	<p><b>For leadership and coordination:</b>  Government: Ministries (Ministry of Planning and</p>	<p>UNDP 6,326,000</p>

<p>strategies for the promotion of inclusive and sustainable growth to enable Angola to leave the group of Less Advanced Countries.</p> <p><b>Contributing Agencies:</b> UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, ILO, CNUCED, IAEA, UN Habitat, UNIDO</p>	<p>(2019).</p> <p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Rate of variation in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Luanda (INE)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 7.69 %</p> <p><u>Goal:</u> Between 7-9 %</p> <p><b>Indicator 3:</b> Increased use of banking system.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 53 %</p> <p><u>Goal:</u> 75 %</p> <p><b>Indicator 4:</b> Improvement in the Human Development Index for Angola (HDI).</p>	<p>Institute. (INE)</p> <p>Reports of the National Bank of Angola (BNA)</p> <p>Human Development Reports.</p> <p>Results of the General Population and Habitation Census (RGPH 2014).</p> <p>Reports on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Post 2015 goals.</p> <p>Official results of surveys (INE, UN, Academic Institutions, etc.).</p>	<p>the execution of the plans and programmes of the PND 2013-2017, including economic diversification.</p> <p>Reduction in the budget allocation to the policies and programmes for the fight against poverty and reduction of inequality.</p> <p>Reduction in the internal supply of foodstuffs (more significant in the CPI of Luanda), resulting from the shocks to the economy.</p> <p>Lack of reliable and updated data and subsequent delay in</p>	<p>territorial development, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of the Economy, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Hospitality and Tourism, National Institute for Statistics, Ministry of Education-National Directorate for Higher education), play a leading role in the planning, implementation and M&amp;A of policies and programmes for</p>	
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	<p><u>Baseline:</u> 0,486 (2011).</p> <p><u>Goal:</u> Country with medium HDI, above 0.54 (2019).</p> <p><b>Indicator 5</b></p> <p>Increase in the number and improvement in the quality of research on hunger, poverty and national inequalities carried out by Angolan universities.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>At the moment, few national institutions produce research in a systematic way</p> <p><u>Goal:</u></p> <p>At least four national institutions produce periodic studies which help in decision making.</p>		<p>the publication of the 2014 Census.</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>The reduction in poverty, hunger and imbalances continues as a top priority for the Government beyond the PND 2013-2017.</p> <p>Rural institutions provide basic services as quickly as possible.</p>	<p>reduction in poverty, hunger and imbalances.</p> <p>Ministry of Finance-BNA (National Bank of Angola) coordinated execution of fiscal and monetary policies.</p> <p>BNA – implementation of the Financial Education Programme</p> <p>Civil society organisations: Support for advocacy and complementary role in the supply of basic services at the local level.</p>	
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				<p><b>Development partners:</b> Technical assistance, capacity building, advocacy, know how.</p> <p>Private sector – commercial banks play a fundamental role in the expansion of the network of financial services</p>	
<p><b>RESULT 3.2: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY CLIMATIC CHANGE AND THE REDUCTION OF RISKS AND DISASTERS</b></p> <p>By 2019, environmental sustainability is reinforced through improvement in the management of energy, natural resources, access to green</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of safety initiatives related to climate change, biodiversity, desertification, green economy and energy security.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p>	<p>Annual Reports to the UN conventions on Climate Change, Biodiversity, and Desertification</p> <p>National strategies and programmes on Energy for all (SE4All).</p>	<p><b>Risks:</b> Degradation of biodiversity, deforestation. Desertification and increase in the risks associated with climate change.</p> <p>Limited</p>	<p>Ministry of the Environment takes the leading role in coordination and implementation</p> <p><b>For leadership and coordination:</b> Ministry of the Environment</p>	<p>UNDP 29,500,000</p> <p>IOM: 5.500.000</p>



<p>technologies, strategies for climate change, the conservation of biodiversity and plans and systems for risk and disaster reduction.</p> <p><b>Contributing agencies:</b> FAO, OIM, OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNISDR, WHO, UNEP, IAEA, UN Habitat, UNIDO</p>	<p>An initiative linked to biodiversity (Iona National Park).</p> <p><u>Goal:</u> At least 5 initiatives.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Number of national and provincial institutions capable of identifying and monitoring disasters, risks and implementing the National Contingency Plan 2014-2019.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Only one province has a contingency plan (Cunene)</p> <p><u>Goal:</u> At least 10 have provincial contingency plans.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3:</b> Number of comprehensive reports submitted on article 5: Banning of anti-personnel</p>	<p>Annual review NAPA.</p> <p>Reports of the CNPC and SNPCB.</p> <p>Evaluation reports on the Contingency Plan.</p> <p>National reports and submissions on the implementation of the Hyogo action plan.</p> <p>Annual reports to the convention on the Banning of Mines (CBM).</p> <p>Reports of the</p>	<p>comprehension of environmental change and its link to development</p> <p>Lack of a budget for the integration of environmental aspects</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> High level commitment. Positive collaboration between ministers.</p> <p>active participation of civil society, the private sector and academia of civil society</p> <p><b>Risks:</b> Inadequate resources and technical capacity.</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry coordinate initiatives to ensure sustainability.</p> <p><b>Other implementing partners:</b> Community organisations, non-govenamental organisations, academia, private sector.</p> <p><b>Development partners:</b> Technical assistance, capacity building, advocacy, know how, including the introduction and increased use of</p>	
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	<p>mines.</p> <p><u>Baseline: 1</u></p> <p><u>Goal: 5 reports submitted by 2019.</u></p>	<p>Government and UN.</p>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b> Priority given to the implementation of the National Contingency Plan 2014-2019 at every level and availability of resources.</p> <p><b>Risks:</b> Timely monthly reports submitted to CNIDAH.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> The CNIDAH will improve its management capacity and align mine action, development objectives and the obligations of the MBC in 2017.</p>	<p>sustainable practices.</p> <p><b>For leadership and coordination:</b> Ministry of Planning and territorial Development, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Territorial Administration, leadership, coordination and technical support.</p> <p><b>For implementation:</b> SNPCB, provincial, municipal and community committees for Protection.</p>	
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				<p><b>Other implementing partners:</b> Community organizations, non-governmental organisations, academia, private sector</p> <p>CNIDAH in leadership, coordination and technical support</p> <p><b>Implementation</b> CED (INAD), FAA, CMPR, Frontier Police,</p> <p><b>Other implementing partners:</b> Community organisations, non-governmental</p>	
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				organisations, academia, private sector	
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## ANNEX II

### Partnership Framework between the Government of Angola and the United Nations (2015 – 2019)

**Table of the Alignment of the Objectives of the National Development Plan 2013-2017 and the contribution of the United Nations**

National Development Plan/national Objectives	National Policy/Objectives	Strategic Axes of Cooperation of the United Nations System
	At the Level of the Population	
<p><b>OBJECTIVE 1:</b></p> <p><b>Preservation of National Unity and Cohesion</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the incidence of poverty and social inequalities;</li> <li>• Substantially improve the living conditions of families, promoting a suitable equilibrium between the reduction in fertility and the drop in mortality;</li> <li>• Significantly reduce maternal, infant and child mortality;</li> <li>• Rebalance the distribution of population in the territory, creating incentives for the mobility of the populations;</li> <li>• Increase the level of wellbeing and economic independence of the elderly;</li> <li>• Increase the rate of school attendance of youth and reduce the number of adult illiterates, especially in the rural population, in order to raise the level of knowledge and skills of the population;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for improvement in management, access, quality and equality in education (primary);</li> <li>• Capacity strengthening for an integrated and decentralised health system.</li> <li>• Reinforcement of the organisation, management and functioning of the National Health System, namely mother and child health through:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Expansion of the health network;</li> <li>○ Capacity building of Human Resources;</li> <li>○ Reinforcement of the system for procurement, distribution and management of health products;</li> <li>○ Reinforcement of the SIS in the collection, processing and analysis of data</li> <li>○ Advocacy for the allocation of more financial resources and governance.</li> <li>○ Support actions with a high impact.</li> <li>○ Reinforcement of the prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases;</li> <li>○ Reinforcement of the Integrated Surveillance of Diseases and Responses</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Reinforcement and Promotion of rights and economic, social and political systems for the protection of women and children.</li> <li>• Reinforcement and Promotion of policies and programmes geared</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the skills level and professional training of youth and adolescents, with the aim of their integration into the labour market and economic life;</li> <li>Promote the dignity autonomy and economic self-sufficiency of persons with disabilities.</li> <li>Promote, with the support of civil society, the equal rights, obligations and opportunities between men and women.</li> <li>Respect and give due value to the identity and singularity of ethnic and linguistic groups;</li> <li>Improve the level of information and knowledge about the variables that characterise a population and its evolution, either through the study of the National Centre for Population and Housing, to be undertaken in 2014, or regular statistics and surveys.</li> </ul>	<p>towards the most vulnerable and/or marginalised groups, e.g. persons with disabilities, migrants, refugees, minority ethnic groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion and increased valuation of the agricultural, social, cultural and tourism potential of each region, in order to ensure the balanced development of the whole territory;</li> <li>Support for the formulation of policies and programmes for redistribution through studies and analysis on urban and rural, gender and economic imbalances</li> <li>Support for the expansion of programmes of prevention, treatment, care and support through technical assistance to achieve the objectives: no child born with HIV and universal access to treatment.</li> <li>Support for the implementation of the national gender policy</li> <li>Support for the national system for the collection and analysis of social and economic data.</li> <li>Promotion of the use of innovative technology in the production of data</li> </ul>
	<b>The Level of Modernisation of the National System of Defence and Security</b>	Strategic Axes of the United Nations System
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve and modernise the National Defence System;</li> <li>Improve and modernise the National Security System.</li> </ul>	
<b>National Development Plan/National</b>	<b>National Policy/Objectives</b>	Strategic Axes of the United Nations System
	<b>At the Level of Support for the Social and</b>	

Objectives	Economic Reintegration of Former Soldiers	
<b>Preservation of National Unity and Cohesion (Continuation)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote actions of social and economic reintegration of former soldiers in a specific form, through professional training and capacity building;</li> <li>Create additional support mechanisms for the families of former soldiers, so as to guarantee them the necessary means to achieve minimum living conditions.</li> </ul>	
	<b>At the Level of Tax Reforms and Public Finance</b>	Strategic Axes of the United Nations System
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diversification of the sources of revenue and an increase in national financial stability through the implementation of measures to increase tax revenues from non-petroleum sources and to guarantee an effective fight against tax evasion and fiscal fraud;</li> <li>Guarantee the structuring of the management system of public finance allied to the financial devolution and decentralisation of Tax Administration at the central and local level.</li> </ul>	
<b>National development Plan/National Objectives</b>	<b>National Policy/Objectives</b>	Strategic Axes of the United Nations System
	<b>At the level of Public Administration and Management</b>	
<b>Preservation of National</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure the continuing improvement in the quality of the services and organs of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support to the articulation and mobilisation of the State, Civil Society and</li> </ul>

<p><b>Unity and cohesion (Continuation)</b></p>	<p>the Public administration in serving the public to benefit the economy;</p>	<p>the Private Sector for the consolidation of the exercise of the rights and duties of citizenship.</p>
<p><b>National Development Plan/National Objectives</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the relationship between the administration and economic agents and consolidate the exercise of the right and duties of citizenship contained in the Constitution and other relevant legislation;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reinforcement of the monitoring system of the PND.</li> <li>• Support in the implementation of policies and plans for the municipalisation of services, including mechanisms for local representation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Preservation of National Unity and Cohesion (Continuation)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reinforce the sense of duty of the public servant in the role of providing better quality services to the client, end user and consumer;</li> <li>• Improve the efficiency of the national system of financial planning and administration in order for planning to be a results based management tool which can improve the functioning of the State;</li> <li>• Improve the official statistical information so that the State can justify its policies and “monitor” how they are carried out as well as gauging the level of their efficiency;</li> <li>• Bring together the decision making organs of the populations and the situations they face, creating local authorities with greater capacity to effectively provide a better quality of public;</li> <li>• Make use of new instruments for financing public investment, with special emphasis on Public/private partnerships</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for the reinforcement of the capacity of the justice system and the training of personnel, e.g. Frontier Police; Provincial Committees of Human Rights;</li> <li>• Support for the strengthening of the capacity of parliamentarians and support personnel in the areas of supervision of international legal instruments;</li> <li>• Support for the elaboration of participatory budgets, responsive to questions of gender and children and youth.</li> </ul>



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	<b>At the Level of a Balanced Development of the Territory</b>	<b>Strategic Axes of the System of the United Nations System</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the balances and equitable development of the territory giving value to the potential of every area to reinforce the economy and national development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribution to the process of the concept and implementation of local authorities (legal and administrative framework).</li> <li>• Reinforcement of the resilience of the vulnerable communities in areas at risk from the impact of climate change and other national calamities.</li> <li>• Support to early warning systems within the community and the integration of mechanisms to monitor information on food and nutrition security.</li> <li>• Support the implementation of policies and programmes for sustainable development, including the protection of the environment, sanitation and management of natural resources.</li> </ul>
<b>National development Plan/national Objectives</b>	<b>National Policy/Objectives</b>	<b>Strategic Axes of the United Nations System</b>
	<b>At the level of Macroeconomic Stability and Regulation</b>	
<b>OBJECTIVE 2:  GUARANTY OF THE BASICS NECESSARY FOR DEVELOPMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Place the accumulated annual inflation rate below two digits;</li> <li>• Guarantee the supply of public and semi-public goods and services without putting at risk the sustainability of public accounts;</li> </ul> <p>Ensure an adequate level of liquid international revenues to guarantee the external solvency of the country and to protect the national economy from possible external shocks.</p>	

National Development Plan/National Objectives	National Policy/Objectives	Strategic Axes of the United Nations System
	At the Level of the Promotion of Economic growth, Job Creation and Economic Diversification	
<p><b>OBJECTIVO 2:</b></p> <p><b>GUARANTY OF THE BASICS NECESSARY FOR DEVELOPMENT (Continuation)</b></p>	<p><b>Promotion of Job Creation, Capacity Building and Valorisation of National Human Resources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote a policy giving priority to employment and the valorisation of national human resources</li> <li>Promote integration and reintegration in national life;</li> <li>Support lifelong professional training;</li> <li>Modernise the organization of employment.</li> </ul> <p><b>Export Support</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the added value of petroleum exports;</li> <li>Increase and diversify non-petroleum exports and promote sectors with a comparative cost advantages in the international markets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support to economic diversification with special emphasis on the implementation of clusters (Agriculture and agro-industrial food production) through family and commercial farming</li> <li>Adaptation of policies and programmes to benefit the concept of decent work.</li> </ul>
National Development Plan/National Objectives	National Policy/Objectives	Strategic Axes of the United Nations System
	At the Level of Support to Business	

<p><b>OBJECTIVE 3:</b></p> <p><b>SUPPORT TO NATIONAL BUSINESSES Plan</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the creation of a business class prepared to boost economic activity;</li> <li>Promote the emergence of new companies, namely with a national base;</li> <li>Support companies with predominantly Angolan capital in order to overcome the competitive hurdle that separates them from international companies.</li> <li>Reduce transaction costs in the economic activity of the country</li> <li>Combat all forms of unfair competition and acts that harm the functioning of markets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support to the development of productive capacity, including the informal sector (MPMEs, small scale producers, traders, provision of support services)</li> </ul>
<p><b>National Development Plan/National Objectives</b></p>	<p><b>National Policy/Objectives</b></p> <p><b>At the Level of the Distribution of National Income and Social Production</b></p>	<p>Strategic Axes of the United Nations System</p>
<p><b>OBJECTIVE 4:</b></p> <p><b>IMPROVEMENT IN THE QUALITY OF LIFE</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to develop and consolidate actions designed to ensure a better distribution of national income</li> <li>Improve the integrated implementation of the minimum wage programmes and other forms of social protection;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the design of initiatives to promote local economic development and the reduction of poverty</li> <li>Support to institutional strengthening and coordination in the area of social protection;</li> <li>Support for the establishing of a political and legal framework for social protection, policies and programmes to meet the needs of the most vulnerable families, in particular to Law 7/04, the basic social protection law.</li> </ul>
<p><b>National Development Plan/National Objectives</b></p>	<p><b>National Policy/Objectives</b></p> <p><b>At the Level of Youth</b></p>	<p>Strategic Axes of the United Nations</p>

<p><b>OBJECTIVE 5:</b></p> <p><b>INTEGRATION OF YOUTH IN ACTIVE LIFE</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote solutions for the principal problems of youth and achieve the main objectives of participatory democracy and social development;</li> <li>Promote the education and professional training of youth and adolescents, with the objective of their integration in the labour market and economic life.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support in the development of qualification and vocational training programmes of young people aiming at their integration in the labour market and in economic life</li> <li>Support to the design of a comprehensive policy for adolescents and youth to enable them to participate more fully in the resolution of their problems</li> <li>Support to social policies addressed to youth including teenagers and at-risk youth</li> </ul>
<p><b>National Development Plan/National Objectives</b></p>	<p><b>National Policy/Objectives</b></p> <p><b>At the Level of the Strengthening of the Place of Angola in the International and Regional context, and in particular, in the AU and SADC</b></p>	<p><b>Strategic Axes of the United Nations System</b></p>
<p><b>OBJECTIVE 6:</b></p> <p><b>COMPETITIVE INTEGRATION OF ANGOLA IN THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create a favourable climate for the modernisation of the Country and for the improvement in the competitiveness of Angola in an ever more globalised and uncertain world;</li> <li>Participate in and influence the regional process for the creation of a just and democratic order in Africa and the world, seeking collective solutions for international problems on the basis of international law, and recognising the central role of the African Union and the UN;</li> <li>Contribute towards the elimination of flashpoints and conflicts as well as their prevention, namely in the neighbouring regions;</li> <li>Protect the interests of the Country in the exterior and promote the image of a</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support to implementing the process of graduation to a middle income country</li> <li>Support to the articulation and mobilisation of the contribution of Angola to inter-governmental and regional institutions, including the CPLP and SADC.</li> <li>Support in the compliance, implementation and monitoring of international treaties and conventions e.g. CEDAW, CHR, CRC, Ottawa Convention – demining.</li> <li>Support for the adaptation of laws and policies on migration to internationally accepted norms.</li> </ul>

	democratic Rule of Law, with a social market economy and an independent foreign policy.	
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**ANNEX III**  
**UNPAF ANGOLA 2015 – 2019: Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar**

	<b>Year 1 (2015)</b>	<b>Year 2 (2016)</b>	<b>Year 3 (2017)</b>	<b>Year 4 (2018)</b>	<b>Year (2019)</b>
<b>Surveys/studies</b>	<p>Analysis of restraints on access to WASH services in Angola (UNICEF)</p> <p>Support INLS in the NFM (new funding model) process (UNDP)</p> <p>Graduation Impact assessment (UNDESA, UNDP)</p> <p>Population Census Data analysis (UN)</p> <p>Study on Youth (UNFPA)</p> <p>Pre-assessment of Teacher’s competency in teaching life skills(UNICEF)</p> <p>Diagnostic study in the area of Social Assistance in Angola (UNICEF)</p> <p>Study on the current justice system for children (UNICEF)</p> <p>Baseline study on violence towards children (in and around schools) (UNICEF)</p> <p>Baseline Survey on Mothers</p>	<p>Study on the Impact of the school feeding programme(UNICEF)</p> <p>Study on diversification of Economy as part of graduation process(UNDP)</p> <p>EMOC (UNFPA)</p> <p>Study analysis on economic growth and social development (UN+graduation process)</p>	<p>Study on the Impact of Free Education Programme</p> <p>HDI Angola Report(UNDP)</p> <p>Rapid Assessment study on Mothers and care givers awareness and behavior regarding essential practices in health, nutrition and WASH (UNICEF)</p> <p>Rapid Assessment on parents and caregivers’ awareness in relation to Birth Registration(UNICEF)</p> <p>Rapid Assessment of parents and caregivers’ awareness of the Rights of the Child and access to justice (UNICEF)</p>	<p>Study and strategy on transition to MIC (UNDP)</p>	

	<p>and care givers awareness of essential practices in health, nutrition and WASH. (UNICEF)</p> <p>Baseline Survey on mothers and caregivers' awareness in Child Rights and access to justice services. (UNICEF)</p> <p>Analysis on sanitation situation in Angola (UNICEF)</p> <p>Pre-assessment of Teacher's competency in teaching life skills(UNICEF)</p> <p>Diagnostic study in the area of Social Assistance in Angola (UNICEF)</p> <p>Study on the current justice system for children (UNICEF)</p> <p>Qualitative study on Mothers and care givers awareness and behaviors of essential practices in health, nutrition and WASH. (UNICEF)</p> <p>Migration Health Assessment (OIM)</p> <p>Migration Policy, Combat against Trafficking, Migration for Development Research; and Capacity Development needs assessments (OIM)</p> <p>DRR/DRM/CCA Needs Assessments (OIM)</p>				
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<p><b>Monitoring systems</b></p>	<p>Support the graduation process from LDC to MIC (UNDP)</p> <p>Migration Health and data Projects Monitoring (OIM)</p> <p>Planning and supply of contraceptives (UNFPA)</p>	<p>Support to the Government through INE to conduct Social Surveys (MICS or others) (UNICEF)</p> <p>Support to the Government to conduct vaccination cover surveys (UNICEF)</p> <p>Support to the Government through INE to conduct health and nutrition surveys (UNICEF)</p> <p>Gender Studies (UNFPA)</p> <p>Mid-term evaluation of the implementation of Birth Registration and Justice for Children programme (UNICEF)</p> <p>Monitoring of projects on Migration Health (OIM)</p> <p>Monitoring of projects on Migration Policy, Combat against Trafficking, Migration for Development (OIM)</p> <p>DRR/DRM/CCA Projects Monitoring (OIM)</p>	<p>Support to the implementation of an Integrated Information System (SII) of the national system for the administration of justice for children (UNICEF)</p> <p>Migration Health and analysis of data from projects monitoring (OIM)</p> <p>Migration Policy, Combat against Trafficking, Monitoring of projects on Migration for Development, capacity building (OIM)</p> <p>DRR/DRM/CCA Projects Monitoring (OIM)</p>	<p>Support the Government to conduct vaccination coverage surveys (UNICEF)</p> <p>Support the Government in conducting regular vaccination coverage surveys (UNICEF)</p> <p>Migration Policy, Combat against Trafficking, monitoring of projects for Migration for Development capacity building (OIM)</p> <p>DRR/DRM/CCA Projects Monitoring (OIM)</p>	
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<b>Evaluations</b>	Mid-term review of NDP 2013-2017 implementation and progress	Evaluation of the impact and sustainability of CATS/CLTS approach in Angola	Final Assessment of NDP-2013-2017 (UNDP)	Final evaluation of the implementation of Birth Registration and Justice for Children programme (UNICEF)	Final Evaluation of the implementation of the Social Assistance programmes (UNICEF)
			Mid-term evaluation of the implementation of the Social Assistance programmes (UNICEF)	Final evaluation on parents and caregivers' awareness in relation to the Rights of the Child and access to justice  Final evaluation on parents and caregivers' awareness of the practice of birth registration. (UNICEF)	Final assessment of Teacher's competency in teaching life skills(UNICEF)  Final evaluation on parents and caregivers' awareness of essential practices in health, nutrition and WASH UNICEF). Reports and external evaluations of projects on Migration Health (OIM) Reports and external evaluations on data on migration (OIM) Reports and external evaluations of projects on migration policy, combat against

					Trafficking, Migration for Development (OIM) DRR/DRM/CCA Project Reports and External Evaluations (OIM)
<b>Reviews</b>	MDG reporting (UNDP) Support INLS in the review of NSP 2011 – 2014 and developing the new NSP 2015 – 2018 (various UN agencies)  CEDAW- Maternal mortality (UNFPA)	CEDAW- Maternal mortality (UNFPA)	CEDAW- Maternal mortality (UNFPA)	CEDAW- Maternal mortality (UNFPA)	CEDAW- Maternal mortality (UNFPA)
<b>Planning references</b>					
<b>UNDAF evaluation milestones</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual UNDAF progress reviews in 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019</li> <li>- UNDAF end-of-cycle evaluation in 2019.</li> </ul>				
<b>M&amp;E capacity development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- M&amp;E capacity development will respond to identified gaps and will be an integral part in all UNDAF programmes and projects.</li> </ul>				
<b>Use of information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Input into Resident Coordinator’s Annual Reports, MDG evaluation, Population Census report and analysis, UNGASS reports, National Human Development Reports, periodic reports on UN conventions, Government programmes and national action plans, UN agencies’ annual and bi-annual reviews, reports and workplans.</li> </ul>				

<b>Partner activities</b>	- The National Statistics Institute (INE) undertakes regular surveys and publishes statistical reports on a wide range of issues, including : household income and expenditure, employment, minimum subsistence level , price indices, GDP, trade, FDI, wages and salaries, fiscal and financial factors, construction, education, agriculture, justice, population and food security.
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