

Angola

Executive Summary

UNICEF has started a new Country Programme of Cooperation in Angola (2015–2019), and its results structure was developed based on the UNICEF Strategic Plan 2014–2017. During the first year of implementation, UNICEF and its partners focused on setting parameters for long-term system building in key sectors related to child rights.

The launch and dissemination of the Situation Analysis of Children and Women in Angola (SitAn) was among major achievements in 2015. The SitAn provides a comprehensive review of social-sector data to stimulate national policy dialogue around child rights.

Significant progress was also made this year in birth registration, for which protocols of cooperation were signed, and 40 out of 60 health facilities in four provinces have been identified where birth registration offices will open in the next four years. Since September, UNICEF has worked directly with local authorities to register more than 30,000 children with mobile teams.

UNICEF supported equal access to quality education, assisting the National Institute for Special Education to draft a policy for special education, which was submitted to the Minister of Education for approval in July 2015. A Child-Friendly School Project was launched in Moxico and Bié, which will reach 197 teachers and 8,864 children in 10 schools.

The capacity of local authorities to plan and budget for community-led total sanitation (CLTS) was strengthened with UNICEF support. In total, 43 municipalities from 4 targeted provinces received training on planning and budgeting, and all prepared budgets for CLTS to be submitted for approval from their municipal budget.

UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Government of Angola to design the Policy on Community Development Agents to address equity gaps in maternal and child health service delivery. UNICEF and the World Health Organization provided assistance in 35 low-performing municipalities in 8 provinces to improve routine immunization and the use of data for planning the Reaching Every District approach.

In 2015, UNICEF responded to two major humanitarian crises: flooding in Benguela and Lobito and drought in Namibe Province by providing more than 24,700 families with essential water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) items, and managed more than 3,340 children (0–59 months old) for severe acute malnutrition.

In recent years, funding from international donors to Angola has decreased in response to strong economic growth and the country's transition into the World Bank classification of middle-income countries. Therefore, UNICEF Angola made efforts to diversify its approach to private-sector donors, moving away from donors in oil and extractive industries and towards donors in the financial sector. The Country Office (CO) designed approaches to test interest and attitudes within the Angolan financial sector towards cooperation with UNICEF. Two major local banks have shown interest in funding UNICEF programmes.

Although progress has been made across the social sectors, economic growth in Angola slowed dramatically as a result of falling global oil prices during 2015, which resulted in cuts to social-sector budgets. Current trends suggest that social development could suffer related setbacks and growing segments of the population are at risk of losing access to basic social and health services. UNICEF has noted a significant decline through the year in the administrative and financial capacity of the Government of Angola to support ongoing programmes across all sectors. UNICEF is addressing these challenges through analysis of the state budget to increase the effectiveness of public financing for the social sector. In addition, UNICEF Angola developed additional partnerships, and signed three strategic memorandum of understandings with universities and the Institute of Training of Local Administration, to address inequality in accessing services.

During 2015, UNICEF provided significant technical support to several government ministries to draft the Angola Convention on the Rights of the Child Report (State Party Report) to the Committee on the Rights of the Child. UNICEF provided training to government officials and continuous technical support to strengthen the report's quality and accuracy.

In partnership with Movitel, a local mobile phone carrier, and the Ministry of Family, UNICEF developed an innovative digital platform to expand the reach of key behavioural messages related to children's well-being, freely accessible through mobile phones. The launch of this platform was integrated within a global UNICEF partnership with Internet.org, an initiative by Facebook to make UNICEF content available to broader audiences. As of October 2015, the platform had 20,123 monthly users.

In 2015, an assessment of the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) was undertaken to identify gaps and challenges related to the evaluability of the UNICEF Angola country programme. In addition, a Theory of Change was developed to better define key results of the country programme in Angola, as well as corresponding programmatic risks and assumptions.

Humanitarian Assistance

In 2015, UNICEF Angola responded to two major humanitarian crises: flooding in Benguela and Lobito and drought in Namibe Province. UNICEF provided more than 24,700 families (177,200 people) with essential WASH items in line with the Emergency Response Plan, and managed more than 3,340 children (0–59 months old) for severe acute malnutrition. During the year, UNICEF appealed for US\$3.5 million to respond to critical humanitarian needs in Angola; however, only US\$0.7 million (20 per cent) had been funded with contributions from the Government of Japan. To address funding shortfalls, UNICEF diverted some of its Regular Resources to complement government efforts while preparing funding proposals to submit to donors, the UNICEF's Emergency Programme Fund and the United Nations' Central Emergency Response Fund.

An abnormal rainy season in early 2015 caused scattered floods in Lobito and Benguela that swept away an estimated 1,000 houses in poor communities, resulting in 94 deaths and affecting 5,204 people. UNICEF responded after the onset of the disaster to a call for assistance from the Government of Angola, and dispatched essential items for the prevention of WASH-related diseases, including latrine slabs, water recipients, emergency kits and information, education and communication materials, benefiting about 200 families in affected areas. UNICEF ensured that the response met standards of the Sphere Project (a group of humanitarian agencies which aim to improve the quality of humanitarian assistance and the accountability of humanitarian actors to their constituents, donors and affected populations), and

was compliant with UNICEF's corporate early warning, early action preparedness benchmarks.

Eleven schools were affected by the flooding, four of which were completely destroyed. UNICEF supported repairs to four affected schools as well as the establishment of three temporary schooling facilities for 360 students inside a resettlement camp. UNICEF also supported the deployment of teachers to ensure school curricula remained on track and provided early childhood development kits to compliment furniture supplied by the Government of Angola for eight classrooms.

In southern Angola, lower-than-normal rains over the past four years have caused water sources including boreholes to dry up and resulted in partial or total loss of up to 80 per cent of harvests, aggravating a protracted humanitarian crisis. The drought's humanitarian impact is severe, and several hundred thousand people have been directly affected. Evidence from a joint rapid nutrition assessment conducted in August 2015 confirmed very high and growing malnutrition rates among children under 5 years old. In Namibe, the severe acute malnutrition rate was estimated at 5.1 per cent, while the global acute malnutrition rate was estimated at 15.4 per cent. In response to the emergency in Namibe, UNICEF procured and distributed ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) products to 15 outpatient and 15 inpatient facilities, reaching 3,340 children (0–59 months old) out of a total caseload of 9,000 with management services for severe acute malnutrition.

UNICEF continued to be strongly engaged as a member of the United Nations Disaster Management Team which prioritizes building government capacity in emergency preparedness, response, recovery and resilience, at national as well as provincial and municipal levels.

A major challenge to sustained emergency response is the lack of sufficient national resources to adequately support preparedness activities in the most affected areas.

Summary Notes and Acronyms

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
APAI-CRVS	Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
BNLSS+A	Botswana, Namibia, Lesotho, Swaziland, and South Africa and Angola
CAS	Country Analytical Support
C4D	Communication for Development
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CFP-A	Water and Sanitation Vocational Training Centre
CFS	child-friendly school
CHW	Community Health Worker
CLTS	community-led total sanitation
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition
CMT	Country Management Team
CNAC	National Council for Children
CO	Country Office
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRVS	civil registration and vital statistics
CSO CSD	Accelerated Child Survival and Development Civil Society Organization
DCT	Direct Cash Transfer
DHS	Demographic Health Survey

DMT	United Nations Disaster Management Team
DNASE	National Department of Social Action for Schools
DNEG	National Directorate of General Education
DPEA	Provincial Directorate of Energy and Water
DRP	Disaster Recovery Plan
ECC	Early Childhood Centres
ECE	early childhood education
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
EU	European Union
FBO	faith-based organization
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GSSC	Global Shared Service Centre
ICT	information and communication technology
INAC	National Institute for Children
INEJ	National Judiciary Institute
LSA	Locum Staff Association
MED	Ministry of Education
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MISA	Media Institute of Southern Africa
MINAMB	Ministry of Environment
MINARS	Ministry of Social Assistance and Reintegration
MINEA	Ministry of Energy and Water
MoGeCa	Community-Based Water Management Model
NGO	non-governmental organization
ODF	open defecation-free
OR	Other Resources
ORE	Other Resources for Emergencies
PAAE	Literacy and Adult Education Programme
PFP	Private Fundraising and Partnerships UNICEF
RR	Regular Resources
RUTF	ready-to-use therapeutic food
SAM	severe acute malnutrition
SIA	Supplemental Immunization Activities
SISAS	Management Information System for Water and Sanitation
SitAn	Situation Analysis of Children and Women
UCM-EPT	Unit for the Coordination and Monitoring of the Education for All Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN RC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNJTA	Joint United Nations Team on AIDS
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
WOPS	Water Operators' Partnerships

Capacity Development

UNICEF built the skills of 44 mid-level managers to implement the Reaching Every District approach for immunization and supported training for 200 health workers and 1,080 community workers in the integrated management of neonatal and childhood illnesses and integrated community case management. UNICEF also trained 188 vaccinators and 63 supervisors in

interpersonal communication skills to improve immunization services.

UNICEF supported several activities to build the capacity of legal professionals and government actors in the area of justice for children. More than 300 judges, magistrates, public prosecutors and lawyers were trained in child-friendly justice proceedings, and an international conference on the issue was organized with 200 legal professionals. In addition, government officials made a study tour to Brazil (Estado do Rio Grande do Sul) to learn about the practicalities of child-friendly justice systems, and 88 legal professionals completed online training and received certification in justice for children from the Países Africanos de Língua Oficial Portuguesa. UNICEF also supported the development of a child rights curriculum for police and magistrates.

To strengthen birth registration systems, more than 400 community leaders were trained on new and simplified registration procedures and developed provincial plans for local birth registration campaigns. UNICEF also supported the launch of the government's Campaign to Prevent Child Marriage, engaging more than 900 service providers and government officials through advocacy events.

UNICEF collaborates with the Government of Angola, the European Union (EU) and the World Bank to create a national Water and Sanitation Vocational Training Centre (Centro de Formação Profissional das Águas, or CFP-A). During 2015, UNICEF launched an international public tender for a consulting entity to support the Government to staff the training centre, design curricula, put in place management tools, create knowledge management infrastructure and promote courses.

UNICEF supported the participation of 12 national directors and policy officers from four ministries in a two-week Economic Policy Research Institute training course on cash transfers, thereby building national capacity in this area. Participants will form an inter-sectoral group to promote dialogue and shape cash transfer strategies within their respective ministries.

Evidence Generation, Policy Dialogue and Advocacy

The report on the Situation of Children and Women in Angola was officially launched in June at a national event and will serve as a key reference document to guide policy development with an emphasis on child rights and equity.

In collaboration with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), UNICEF provided support to the National Institute of Statistics for the design and implementation of the Health and Multiple Indicators Survey 2015–2016. The results of the survey will fill a massive gap in Angola, providing credible social-sector data to update analysis of progress and equity as well as strengthen advocacy.

In the health sector, UNICEF supported two studies, one on circumstances surrounding maternal and newborn deaths in five provinces, and a second on analysis of gender in HIV/AIDS programming. Preliminary findings from these studies paved the way for the reactivation of maternal mortality audit committees and informed protocols for community-based follow-up of newborns and mothers during the first week of life. The findings also provide guidance for the integration of gender in HIV and AIDS programming.

UNICEF also conducted two formative studies on social norms and the knowledge, attitudes and practices of families and service providers related to birth registration and justice for children. The preliminary findings provided a powerful evidence for advocacy with the

Government of Angola as well as for development of a Communication for Development (C4D) strategy to increase birth registration rates and strengthen a child-friendly justice system.

UNICEF assisted the Ministry of Education to collect, analyse and report data on special education, preschool education, life skills and education for migrating and nomadic populations. This collaboration resulted in three research reports and a finalized draft policy for special education. UNICEF also established a partnership with the Technical Working Group of Education for All to improve the quality of education data and strengthen the Education Management Information System.

Partnerships

In 2015, UNICEF Angola maintained numerous formal and informal partnerships with governmental and non-governmental institutions in Angola.

UNICEF is expanding partnerships to strengthen evaluation at all levels of government through memorandums of understanding with the Institute of Training of Local Administration as well as the National School of Public Administration and the Regional Centres for Learning on Evaluation and Results. These partnerships will facilitate joint development of monitoring and evaluation of curricula and training materials and enhance the capacities of public administration in evaluation. A number of memorandums were also signed with universities to improve capacity for evidence generation at decentralized levels.

UNICEF, the EU, the World Bank and the Government of Angola continued a partnership for the creation of a training centre to address the shortage of qualified water and sanitation technicians. UNICEF facilitated participation of partners in the third International Global Water Operators Partnerships Congress, resulting in a cooperation agreement between Angola and the Spanish Association of Public Water and Sanitation Utilities. The agreement establishes a peer support arrangement between Angola and the association to strengthen capacity to improve service delivery to vulnerable urban and peri-urban populations.

UNICEF also established a partnership with the Technical Working Group of Education for All and the Cabinet for Studies, Planning and Statistics in the Ministry of Education to improve data collection, analysis and reporting in the education sector.

In partnership with a national non-governmental organization (NGO), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), UNICEF supported an analysis of the state budget that highlighted opportunities for public finance to more effectively mitigate poverty and vulnerability among children and their families. The results of the analysis will be used as basis for a year-long national literacy and advocacy campaign in 2016 around the state budget.

External Communication and Public Advocacy

UNICEF's external communication initiatives were aligned with regional and global communication campaigns such as the African Union campaign to End Child Marriage in Africa and UNICEF's campaign to promote equity – A Fair Chance for Every Child – with dissemination of country-specific information. UNICEF provided communication support to public events and guaranteed media presence to ensure wide dissemination of key messages and programme content.

Media engagement was expanded, with at least 12 press releases and background information provided to the media throughout the year. The CO's Situation Analysis of Children and Women

in Angola (SitAn), which was strategically launched on the Day of the African Child, resulted in major national and international media coverage and wide dissemination of its key recommendations.

Several other high-profile events were held, including an international conference on justice for children, a public debate ('Jango') on ending child marriage, and a joint media briefing with the EU on child protection, social policy and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programmes. These events brought priority topics on children to the attention of key decision makers and the Angolan public, and strengthened UNICEF's position as a leading expert in those fields.

UNICEF partnered with Internet.org, a Facebook-led initiative, and mobile carrier Movitel to make key behavioural messages on maternal and child health from 'Receita da Felicidade' accessible to mobile users in Angola free of charge. An average of 30,000 users per month accessed the site through their mobile devices. Despite the shortage of staff to support digital communication, the Facebook audience increased approximately 25 per cent in 2015 to more than 5,000 followers.

South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation

During 2015, UNICEF facilitated South-South cooperation in child protection, organizing a study tour to Brazil for a delegation of 17 participants from six government ministries and justice institutions to strengthen knowledge and national capacity in justice for children. The tour allowed officials from the Government of Angola to observe preventive and rehabilitative services first-hand, strengthened the Government's commitment to align Angolan systems with internationally accepted standards in child justice, and served to generate agreement on related actions, targets and results in the National Reforms Plan.

In the education sector, UNICEF supported the National Institute for Special Education by facilitating a South-South partnership with the Brazilian Instituto de Rodrigo Mendes. This partnership has contributed to the development of a national policy for special education, which was submitted to the Minister of Education for approval.

In WASH, UNICEF facilitated Angola's participation in the global Water Operators' Partnerships (WOPs) Congress and, as a result, the National Water Directorate has established contacts with water and sanitation utilities in Latin America, the Caribbean, Asia and sub-Saharan Africa for potential peer cooperation agreements during 2016. UNICEF may partner with other donors to provide financial support for cooperation agreements with peer utilities to improve the performance of Angolan water and sanitation service providers.

During 2015, UNICEF Angola intensified contacts and partnerships with other countries in the region and is preparing a cross-border initiative with UNICEF Namibia for health, nutrition and WASH interventions in three border provinces (Cuando Cubango, Cunene and Namibe). A cross-border meeting is planned for early 2016 to define the geographic scope and technical focus of collaboration prior to implementation in the second quarter of 2016.

Identification and Promotion of Innovation

In partnership with Movitel, a local mobile phone carrier, and the Ministry of Family and Women, UNICEF developed an innovative digital platform to expand the reach of key behavioural messages related to children's well-being, making content from the Family Competencies programme ('Receita da Felicidade') freely accessible through mobile phones. The platform's launch was integrated within a global UNICEF partnership with Internet.org, an

initiative by Facebook to make UNICEF content available to broader audiences. As of October 2015, the platform had 20,123 monthly users.

UNICEF Angola also teamed with the Provincial Health Directorate and Justice and Registration Service Directorate in Lubango and the EU in October 2015 to test a new model of integrated health and birth registration services in Angola. Mobile birth registration teams were dispatched to fixed polio immunization posts during the second phase of a nationwide polio campaign to register all unregistered children as they were being vaccinated. More than 500 children (0–13 years old) were newly registered through the mobile registration intervention.

UNICEF facilitated a series of consultancies to assist the Ministry of Education (MED) to develop provincial profiles and to set up a reliable database that will guide resource allocation for schools in the provinces. The data emerging from this exercise will enable both UNICEF and the MED to identify areas where resources would maximize learning results for all children.

During 2015, UNICEF advocated with the National Water Directorate for investments in innovative solutions for urban and peri-urban sanitation, offering operational and financial support to explore condominium sanitation as a low-cost but high-performing network-based sanitation solution. UNICEF is facilitating the participation of a Brazilian expert in condominium sanitation for the International Decade for Water 2005–2015, which has been postponed until early 2016.

Support to Integration and Cross-Sectoral Linkages

UNICEF facilitated collaboration between the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Justice and Human Rights through a memorandum of understanding to guide the roll-out of birth registration services in maternity wards. In Huila Province, the two ministries teamed up to test a new model of integrated health and birth registration services through the nationwide polio campaign.

UNICEF has built strong cross-sectoral linkages between WASH and education in the implementation of a child-friendly schools (CFS) project in 10 selected schools in the provinces of Moxico and Bié, led by the Directorates of Education and the Department of Energy and Water. Targeted schools receive interventions for the provision of water and sanitation facilities, capacity building for use and maintenance of installations, and hygiene awareness campaigns.

The UNICEF Social Policy and Child Protection sections worked closely to support the Ministry of Social Assistance and Reintegration (MINARS) to develop new model of integrated social protection services at the decentralized level as part of the EU-funded SIMSAP social protection project. The new model for integrated social protection services will be tested in three provinces starting in the last quarter of 2016 and will comprise provision of social assistance to vulnerable families while facilitating their access to other social services.

In 2015, UNICEF Angola adopted a framework and strategy for early childhood care and development to guide inter-sectoral collaboration. The life-cycle approach is being jointly developed by the Child Survival and Development and Education sections and will be piloted in 2016.

The UNICEF Strategic Framework for C4D, developed in 2015, outlines cross-sectoral communications initiatives with a focus on strengthening C4D capacity in Angola to reinforce and promote positive behaviours and social change for children. The framework was developed through a participatory approach along with government counterparts. The final document

makes recommendations for key outcomes for programmes, and implementation will start in 2016.

Human Rights-Based Approach to Cooperation

UNICEF takes part in the preparation of human rights reports and provides support to several human rights mechanisms in Angola. The formulation of the Country Programme Document drew on key findings of the SitAn, which provides an equity-focused analysis of children's rights across all sectors. The SitAn served as a vital reference for the development of the 2015–2019 UNICEF PoC for Angola and will inform and shape national dialogue and actions around child survival, development, education and protection.

During 2015, UNICEF provided significant technical support to several government ministries to draft the Angola Convention on the Rights of the Child Report (State Party Report) to the Committee on the Rights of the Child. UNICEF provided training to government officials and continuous technical support to strengthen the report's quality and accuracy, and the report contains rich and reliable data and analysis.

Despite the politically sensitive nature of nutrition and child protection issues in Angola, UNICEF devoted considerable attention and committed resources to address severe malnutrition, violence against children and early child marriage. UNICEF has been vigilant in monitoring the status of children in detention facilities and police stations, advocating and providing support to enforce child-friendly treatment and procedures in the justice system. In 2015, UNICEF supported a diagnostic study on justice for children in Angola, which revealed that children remain in police custody and pre-trial detention far longer than acceptable and are often placed in detention with adults. UNICEF used this evidence to advocate at the highest levels of government to enforce existing laws and supported the Government of Angola in opening the first rehabilitation centre for children in conflict with the law.

In 2015, UNICEF communication strategies significantly expanded the access of targeted rights holders to information about the rights and services to which they are entitled.

Gender Mainstreaming and Equality

During 2015, UNICEF advocated at the highest levels of government for a policy to allow women who are unable to identify and/or provide paperwork for their children's father to register their children as a single parent. UNICEF believes that this policy will allow many more single mothers living below the poverty line to access social services that are currently only accessible with a birth registration certificate.

The justice for children programme and all related services place special emphasis on girls, especially those who are survivors of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect. All training courses for service providers (including lawyers, prosecutors, judges, police and magistrates) are developed with special reference to the needs and specificities of working with girls. For example, police officers receive tailored training on how to approach, engage and interview girls who have been victims of violence. Several UNICEF activities in 2015 specifically addressed gender, including a 'Jango' (Angolan traditional debate) on the prevention of child marriage and harmful practices, 16 Days of Activism to prevent Violence against Girls (headed by the Ministry of Family and Women), and dialogues with the Angolan delegation to the African Girls' Summit.

UNICEF leads the ongoing research on school dropout in Huila Province, which specifically looks at gender issues in education and contributes to discussion around gender equity and

girls' education in Angola. In 2015, UNICEF developed a paper on girls' education at secondary-school level, which was shared with the MED. The paper highlights low net enrolment and completion rates among girls in secondary schools and serves to place girls' education firmly on the Ministry's agenda to promote planning and prioritization of initiatives for girls in the education sector. Discussions arising from this paper and the research in Huila will inform the design of the MED's first girls' education project in 2016, to be implemented from 2017 to 2019.

At the national level, UNICEF plays a leading role as an advocate gender equality while also strengthening the capacity of national information systems to collect, analyse and use gender-disaggregated data and ensuring that gender issues continue to be mainstreamed in UNICEF actions in Angola.

Environmental Sustainability

Climate change, particularly recurrent drought and flooding, adversely affected the southern part of Angola in recent years. A United Nations-led study concluded in March 2014 indicated that the last drought affected more than half a million people in Cunene Province alone. In 2015, UNICEF concluded an internal review on the humanitarian and environmental situation in the southern provinces of Angola. Further assessment is planned in 2016 to provide evidence for advocacy with the Government of Angola for a stronger response and to inform UNICEF's emergency relief planning.

In 2015, UNICEF conducted a study on life-skills education in collaboration with the National Institute of Investigation and Development of Education that revealed only moderate interest among respondents (teachers and students) in a clean environment and showed that less than one third of respondents (32 per cent) actively promoted sustainable development and protection of the environment. The findings will be formulated into recommendations on ways to improve life-skills education and teaching to promote environmental awareness.

In the WASH sector, UNICEF worked with implementing partners to strengthen the capacity of local authorities to plan and budget for CLTS. As a result of training and accompanying processes, municipalities will assume leadership of the implementation and maintenance of CLTS, improving the sustainability of achievements in the elimination of open defecation from Angolan communities. Phase II of the CLTS programme comes hand-in-hand with official commitment from the Ministry of Environment (MINAMB) to develop and approve a National Strategy on CLTS for Angola, which will better structure the government, processes and resource allocation for the national roll-out of CLTS.

UNICEF is also making progress in strengthening social assistance interventions in Angola. Better social assistance should improve the resilience of families and communities to shocks, including environmental shocks. UNICEF currently manages a large project to support the Government of Angola to substantially strengthen and scale up social assistance interventions in the country. During 2015, this project designed institutional, programmatic and operational models that will be field-tested in 2016.

Effective Leadership

The Angola Country Management Team (CMT) meets once every two months and is the primary mechanism for consultation and decision-making on office operations. The CMT tracks operations and programme management indicators. The CMT is supplemented with quarterly operations meetings, where operations performance are reviewed, and monthly programme meetings, where sections come together to review programmatic performance. The meetings

are designed to facilitate participation and ownership across the CO of decision-making processes. The Joint Consultative Committee, a platform that brings the staff association and management together, continued to meet quarterly to address issues of staff welfare. In March 2015, a staff retreat was held to review recommendations from a staff survey and formulate an action plan that was monitored during the year.

Two major regional management support missions took place in 2015. The first reviewed living conditions in Angola and the second support mission was to conduct an operations peer review. A workshop was held on enterprise risk management, to orient staff to the methodology and its application for risk-sensitive operations.

The 2015 risk profile highlighted that the Angola CO has struggled to fill staff positions and underscored the difficulty of finding quality suppliers locally, creating challenges for recruitment and procurement. The enterprise risk management identified additional risks, including low capacity of partners and weak governance systems. To mitigate risks identified through enterprise risk management, the CO used stretch assignments to fill positions and cover delays in recruitment, increased offshore procurement to avoid the cost and capacity issues of local procurement, and conducted inter-agency micro- and macro-assessments of partners to guide capacity building and partner selection.

Financial Resources Management

The CMT tracked key performance indicators to ensure the delivery of programme resources, including outstanding Direct Cash Transfer (DCT), Regular Resources (RR), Other Resources (OR) and Other Resources for Emergencies (ORE) expenditure. Spending was on track throughout the reporting period, and all allocations were fully utilized by the end the year. The overall level of outstanding DCT was kept below corporate benchmarks during most of the year; however, indicators raised concern during the first months of 2015 due in part to blocks on the accounts of provincial-level Ministry of Health partners. The situation was resolved by May 2015, and thereafter DCT performance was maintained within acceptable thresholds. A DCT monitoring dashboard was an essential tool for tracking DCT performance. Budget utilization performance was maintained within an acceptable threshold throughout the year.

During 2015, UNICEF led micro-assessments of partners to identify and strengthen weaker partners and improve the quality of Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer reporting. Micro-assessment assigned each partner a risk rating and it was updated accordingly in the Virtual Integrated System of Information. UNICEF implemented micro-assessments for a total of 10 partners, and results were shared with the United Nations for common partners.

Significant savings were achieved through increased offshore procurement of essential goods, as in-country procurements tend to be far more expensive. Bank reconciliation was completed in a timely manner and all open items were closed within benchmark time frames.

Fund-raising and Donor Relations

In recent years, funding from international donors to Angola has decreased in response to the transition of Angola into the World Bank classification of upper-middle-income countries. However, the Angolan economy is heavily dependent on oil revenues, and the recent decline in global oil prices has hit hard and led to cuts in public spending in 2015. To guarantee continuous funding of the country programme, UNICEF Angola developed a resource mobilization strategy that focuses on leveraging resources from the Government of Angola and the private sector. As of mid-December 2015, 99.9 per cent of available OR funds for 2015 had

been utilized, and the total amount of new OR funds received was US\$4.98 million. UNICEF Angola reached 60 per cent of the Country Programme Document ceiling for OR funds for the five-year country programme.

A number of funding opportunities are in the pipeline or are being discussed and are expected to allow the Country Office (CO) to make substantial progress in covering the remaining funding gap of the Country programme of approximately US\$30 million. UNICEF Angola made efforts to diversify its approaches to private sectors, moving away from donors in oil and extractive industries and towards donors in the financial sectors.

In 2015, 70 percent of reports were submitted on time. Some reports were delayed due to the absence of key personnel including a Communications Chief who joined in May of 2015, and the resource mobilization specialist, who started in November. The office monitors utilization rates of funds and the status of direct cash transfers to partners including the Government of Angola through monthly reviews of programme implementation led by the Deputy Representative and the Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation section. Section Chiefs are accountable for timely and appropriate use of funds

Evaluation

Evaluation in UNICEF Angola is led by the Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation section, which also leads preparation of the Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (IMEP). The 2015 Plan was finalized in March after consultation with relevant programme sections during a retreat. The Plan was reviewed and updated at mid-year and progress was monitored in programme meetings.

In 2015, UNICEF Angola undertook an Evaluability Assessment of its newly developed country programme. The objectives of the assessment were to: (a) take stock of the UNICEF Angola Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) and identify challenges to its evaluability; (b) provide recommendations to improve the design of the CPAP and implementation and use of monitoring and evaluation systems at the national and sub-national levels; and (c) develop a clearly articulated Theory of Change for the UNICEF Angola CO based on findings.

The assessment generated four main recommendations to improve the evaluability of the Angola country programme. These included:

1. Periodic reviews of the Theory of Change to ensure its continued relevance.
2. Nested theories of change within the overall country programme Theory of Change should be articulated as soon as possible and used to report to donors, in particular for the three key programme results in child mortality, birth registration and social assistance.
3. The CPAP Results Framework should be revised as soon as possible and adjustments made for consistency with the Theory of Change.
4. UNICEF Angola needs to strengthen information and knowledge management on the basis of a revised five-year Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

The Angola CO followed and closed the third recommendation of the Evaluability Assessment in 2015. Other recommendations are still being implemented. The Evaluability Assessment and Theory of Change report was shared with the country offices in the region for common learning, and was also published in the ICON News.

Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings

The Programme Budget Review for the new country programme offered an opportunity to economize the operations structures and identify opportunities to outsource selected services, such as services related to transport and Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer assessments.

A new policy was put in place in 2015 to minimize the administrative costs of telephone billing. Critical operations staff were issued smartphones to facilitate communications, and Office 365 tools such as Skype and Outlook have been adopted throughout the CO to offer a cost-effective alternative to normal mobile phone calling. UNICEF-issued smartphones have a cost ceiling negotiated with the service provider.

Stocks in storage at the UNICEF warehouse were reduced and no items remained in storage longer than 12 months. The Angola CO continues to reduce storage costs by transferring materials directly to its partners.

In 2015, UNICEF increased the use of common services shared with other United Nations agencies to achieve efficiency gains and cost savings of approximately US\$20,000. Shared services included a backup generator and UPS courier service, UHF and VHF radio maintenance, office renovation and telephone services.

Supply Management

The value of UNICEF procured items has been decreasing in recent years. However, in 2015, the value of direct procurement (US\$1.9 million) was higher than in 2014 (US\$570,000), mainly due to the UNICEF response to the drought situation in the south of the country. In addition, UNICEF provided procurement services worth US\$5.3 million to the Government of Angola for cold chain equipment, HIV drugs and water equipment.

A major milestone in 2015 was achieved with the resolution of a two-year default by the Government of Angola on co-financing commitments to the GAVI Alliance through the continued support of UNICEF and GAVI. The Government of Angola paid its full co-financing commitments for the procurement of vaccines of US\$14.3 million for 2014 and part of 2015. As a result, all vaccines for 2014 and part of the shipment for 2015 have been released.

In order to respond to a need identified in previous years, UNICEF Angola provided financial support to establish a technical partnership between the United Nations Office for Project Services and the Ministry of Health, which is expected to substantially strengthen the Government's capacity in supply chain management.

UNICEF has strived to improve warehouse stock management in recent years, and the current value of stock is US\$211,335, with no items more than 12 months old in storage. The Angola CO continues to reduce storage costs by transferring materials directly to its partners. The cost of in-country logistics for 2015 was approximately US\$27,400, while the office spent more than US\$42,136 in 2015 for clearing charges.

As the local market opens new opportunities, UNICEF continues to increase the number of Long-Term Agreements with suppliers in Angola to improve the ease, choice and quality of readily available suppliers for Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers, translation, audio and video production, and transportation services.

Security for Staff and Premises

With assistance from the UNICEF Regional Office, the Angola CO conducted a human resources review that specifically explored living and working conditions in country, with the objective of making Angola a more attractive duty station. The condition of the United Nations building was found to contribute to poor working conditions for UNICEF staff. UNICEF carried out a search for new premises, but found that rent on a suitable building would require an annual budget of US\$1.2 million, nearly three times the current rent budget of US\$0.4 million. While improved premises have not yet been identified, actions were taken to mitigate risks posed by the poor standards of the United Nations premises in Luanda, including installation of a biometric access control system to strengthen security.

The current UNICEF CO premises do not meet Minimum Operating Security Standards and over the past five years, UNICEF has worked closely with the Resident Coordinator to seek support from the Government of Angola for new and improved premises.

Security trainings were delivered to 20 staff members with support from the United Nations Department of Safety and Security to improve the readiness of staff to respond to or mitigate risks related to high crime rates, civil unrest and low safety standards in Angola. Safety and security in the field was improved through installation of GPS tracking systems on UNICEF vehicles and the maintenance of Minimum Operating Security Standards standard telecommunications equipment through the office's telecom assistant as a Common Operations strategy. Costs and use of this post are shared by all United Nations agencies in Angola.

UNICEF updated the business continuity plan in 2015. An assessment of radio network coverage of staff residences was also conducted. The assessment recommended that coverage for staff living on the lower floors of residential buildings should be improved, and this was achieved through installation of an additional radio repeater.

Human Resources

The Angola CO presently has a total of 60 staff members: 17 International Professionals, 13 National Officers and 27 General Service. The female-to-male ratio of staff is 0.4 to 1, which is a main concern for the CO. While the CO has and will continue to strive to address this imbalance, living conditions in Luanda as well as local labour market conditions continue to be constraining factors in finding and attracting strong candidates in general and females candidates in particular.

Implementation of the 2015–2019 Country Programme Management Plan required the recruitment of several new staff at the start of 2015 to fill critical positions. In total, 8 new fixed-term positions and 22 consultants were recruited during 2015, while 15 new and existing staff received orientation and support for contractual issues ('on-boarding'). High demand for recruitment at the start of the year created bottlenecks and delays in filling positions. Performance on recruitment was improved by mid-year through the support of the regional hub human resources manager in Pretoria, while a Human Resources Assistant and Human Resources Officer were hired in May and June, respectively, to support recruitment and other staff management needs. Human Resources capacity in Angola needs further strengthening to reduce the average time for recruitment from 140 to 90 days.

In response to the findings of a global staff survey, the Angola CO, in partnership with the Staff Association, developed an action plan around three priorities for staff welfare: improvements to work-life balance, leadership and management, and professional development opportunities.

The Learning Committee runs a weekly forum for knowledge sharing called 'Friday Universities', where internal and external speakers are invited to present on topics relevant to the UNICEF mandate. In addition, the Learning Committee organized three group trainings on teamwork and motivation, time management and personal resilience.

Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology

In 2015 the Angola CO upgraded information and communication technology (ICT) equipment used by staff. All old computers were replaced with new laptops to improve the mobility and performance of UNICEF staff. Redundant infrastructure installations (due to a transition to cloud services) were decommissioned and staff received training to use Office 365 applications as an alternative to telephone calling, which can be expensive and unreliable in Angola. The office also issued all critical operations staff with Windows phones with Internet bundles to increase mobility of the workforce and facilitate business continuity. Further modernization of infrastructure is planned for 2016 to promote efficiency gains and in preparation for the roll-out of a global shared services centre.

The office increased its use of digital social media and reached almost 5,000 followers through Facebook in 2015. Angolan citizens can actively engage with UNICEF and follow UNICEF's work in Angola through online social media platforms. UNICEF Angola also used YouTube as a platform for communication and to increase visibility among stakeholders.

In 2015, ICT explored technological innovation to support two major initiatives for cash transfers and birth registration. Technological solutions for cash transfers are at the formative stage and ICT has been involved in related scoping and business analysis. ICT will play an important role in developing and supporting technology for birth registration over the next three years of the project.

ICT infrastructure, power supply and local services in Angola continue to pose a risk to the quality of ICT services in the UNICEF office. Mitigation strategies have been put in place jointly with other United Nations agencies, including agreements to share power, communication and telephony services to improve service availability and increase savings through cost sharing.

Programme Components from Results Assessment Module

Analysis by outcome and output results

OUTCOME 1: By 2019, the most vulnerable children, boys, girls, adolescents and women of child-bearing age will have reduced reported common preventable illnesses and disease conditions

Analytical statement of progress: Angola continues to make moderate progress against targets on health, HIV and nutrition indicators (Millennium Development Goals 1, 4, 5 and 6). Although Angola is on track to reach goals in maternal mortality, achieving an annual rate of reduction in the maternal mortality ratio of 4.5 per cent since 1990 to reach 460 per 100,000 live births by the end of 2014, other targets remain off track. Under-five mortality in particular has declined slowly at a rate of 2.8 per cent per annum since 1990, and is estimated at 157 per 1,000 live births, while infant mortality has fallen to 96 per 1,000 live births over the same period. Most worrisome is the very marginal decline in the neonatal mortality rate over the past two and a half decades. Access to and utilization of HIV services continued to increase, from 39

per cent at the end of 2014 to 45.4 per cent by the end of June 2015 (estimates based on Spectrum V projections).

Angola has made significant progress on immunization through the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) and submitted documentation to the Africa Regional Committee for Polio Eradication in 2015 for certification that polio no longer poses a public health problem in the country. Angola has not recorded any wild polio virus case since 7 July 2011. Sporadic cases of measles and tetanus were reported in Cunene and Luanda provinces, but are on the decline since a national measles campaign in late 2014. An effective disease surveillance system is in place in 166 municipalities, and UNICEF helped to build human and institutional capacity to manage the programme through support for mid-level management training of 44 EPI managers and supervisors in 2015. UNICEF also provided support for an inventory of the national cold chain along with an assessment of the efficacy of procurement and capacity building of the central government procurement body (CECOMA), complementing a comprehensive costed multi-year EPI plan (2016–2020) that was finalized this year. Measles and tetanus cases were reported in less than 1 per 1,000 people, and national documentation was prepared and will be submitted for validation that maternal and neonatal tetanus no longer pose a major public health risk in the first quarter of 2016.

The Government of Angola made a landmark decision in 2015 to embrace task-shifting at a policy level, creating a new cadre of community agents (Senior ADECOS) who will assess, classify and treat sick children. This policy shift should accelerate coverage of services for Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses to address malaria, diarrhoea and pneumonia. UNICEF provided technical and financial support for an important study on knowledge, attitudes, behaviours and practices related to infant and young child feeding in six provinces, and findings will support the design of behaviour change communication strategies and materials for infant and young child feeding in 2016.

UNICEF and WHO provided funding and technical guidance to improve routine immunization and the use of data for planning the Reaching Every District approach, with specific support for district-level self-assessments of EPI data quality. This project covered 35 low-performing municipalities in eight provinces and helped to increase knowledge and awareness among EPI staff at all levels of the importance of good-quality data for planning and advocacy. Technical teams from UNICEF and WHO provided support to the Ministry of Health to finalize strategic plans on measles and maternal and neonatal elimination, which were submitted to the Interagency Coordination Committee for approval. Donor deviation and the absence of flexible, long-term donor funding for child survival initiatives continue to delay or impair the implementation of planned activities. In the wake of the economic crisis in Angola, the Government has reduced health funding, and UNICEF is actively trying to bring attention to the risks and potential consequences for children of decreasing funding for immunization activities.

OUTPUT 1: The Government of Angola has adolescent, maternal and child-friendly policies, strategies and plans in place that address vulnerable groups and equity gaps.

Analytical statement of progress:

As a result of UNICEF's technical assistance and funding in 2015, three major achievements were made in the development and operationalization of policies and strategic plans that address equity gaps in reproductive, maternal and child health service delivery in vulnerable municipalities and communities.

UNICEF provided technical assistance and the evidence base best practices to design a Policy

on Community Development Agents (ADECOS) finalized in 2015; and plans are under way for phased nationwide operationalization. This multi-sectoral collaboration of social sector ministries was coordinated by the Ministry of Territorial Administration. The first cohort of ADECO trainers (TOT) were trained in September at the central level.

UNICEF and WHO provided technical assistance to update the EPI Comprehensive Multi-Year Plan 2016–2020, which is focused on strengthening and sustaining high coverage of routine immunization and maintaining progress towards the goal of polio eradication. The plan outlines the transfer and use of polio assets to accelerate progress towards elimination of measles and neonatal tetanus, and also addresses improvements in the quality of immunization services through supportive supervision, monitoring and evaluation, better vaccine management and cold chain maintenance. In addition, the plan includes a communication strategy that aims to achieve sustained universal access and demand for routine immunization through active participation of communities, and addresses the strengthening of technical capacity specifically of EPI managers with middle-level manager training courses.

UNICEF provided technical assistance in the design and validation of the Adolescent Health Strategic Plan, along with WHO, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and Pathfinder. The strategy aims to reduce maternal mortality from unwanted adolescent pregnancies, and eliminate early pregnancies, and focuses on the promotion of sex education, fidelity and child spacing. This is expected to contribute to the elimination of premature births (low birthweight babies) and reductions in neonatal mortality among very young adolescents.

OUTPUT 2: The Government of Angola ensures increased equitable access and demand to quality maternal, newborn and integrated HIV services and interventions.

Analytical statement of progress:

During 2015, UNICEF initiated a community-based follow-up strategy of mothers and their newborns within the first week of life in two municipalities of Huila (Caconda and Lubango). This model uses community development agents for behaviour change communication and strengthened community participation to improve maternal and neonatal health through an approach of intensive follow-up during critical periods for neonatal survival (first week). This strategy addresses key health needs of both the mother and child through preventive and promotive interventions along a continuum of care over a seven-month period. This is an adapted innovative model that seeks to improve access, compliance, identifying high-risk newborns, and timely referral to maternal, newborn and child health services and HIV services of sick children and women.

Preliminary results show a significantly increased antenatal care visits (95 per cent compared with 58 per cent previously); increased institutional deliveries (68 per cent compared with 8.4 per cent; and less home deliveries – 32 (6.5 per cent) compared with 415 (21.8 per cent). Routine immunization uptake recorded 86 per cent of children fully vaccinated, compared with less than 50 per cent previously in the same area. Very positive exclusive breastfeeding uptake – 53 per cent; and timely referral of sick newborns and lactating mothers. UNICEF participated and supported a joint partner’s study of the circumstances surrounding maternal and newborn deaths in five provinces. Evidence garnered show delayed male decision-making in the home; lack of economic empowerment and logistics in getting to facilities were major barriers to maternal and newborn survival and well-being. A facility assessment showed that essential drug stock-outs continue to undermine the quality of care offered by health staffs.

UNICEF is working across sectors to increase birth registration and strengthen civil registration through maternity wards in seven target provinces. In 2015, UNICEF tested a pilot initiative

linking birth registration to a polio vaccination campaign in Huila Province that was very successful and resulted in the registration of 570 children in three days at four sites. These initiatives serve to enhance collaboration between the Ministries of Health and Justice and Human Rights, and the strategy not only increased rates of registration and vaccination at birth but contributed to improve rates of institutional deliveries. This innovative approach connecting civil registration with health services will further strengthen vital statistics and civil registration services in Angola, including monitoring of neonatal and child morbidity and mortality through civil registration.

UNICEF also provided support to accelerate the elimination of malaria in Bengo Province through the procurement and distribution of 44,000 mosquito nets to 22,000 families. UNICEF provided rapid diagnostic test kits and supported their use for an estimated 45 per cent of expected malaria cases in the province.

Finally, the HIV-accelerated response strategy has integrated the elimination of mother-to-child transmission within maternal and child health services to achieve zero paediatric HIV cases in 12 municipalities within 5 provinces. A gender analysis of the HIV response was conducted in Huila Province as part of joint UNICEF and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) activity that provided clear evidence of poor integration of gender in programme planning and implementation.

OUTPUT 3: The Government of Angola invests in increased national human and institutional capacity to provide child health, nutrition and immunization services.

Analytical statement of progress:

In collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) and CORE Group, UNICEF facilitated the training of 44 health staff to serve as trainers of mid-level managers for EPI at provincial and municipal levels. This basic training is designed to improve the quality of immunization services through improved management of EPI services, stimulate community participation and increase demand for children to complete their vaccination calendar. The three agencies also combined efforts to provide technical assistance for the preparation of supplementary immunization activity plans for polio campaign rounds in August and October, including capacity building of EPI trainers to support vitamin A supplementation within polio campaigns.

The immunization programme reached more than 35,000 out of the estimated 136,374 unvaccinated children aged 0–11 months in 20 low-performing municipalities. Penta3 coverage (annualized) remains at 83 per cent, above the target of 80 per cent despite inadequate funding and ruptures in the vaccine chain supply and cancellation of outreach sessions. Supplementary national immunization days helped to reach more than 5.66 million children aged 0–59 months with two doses of the poliomyelitis vaccine; including 5.1 million children aged 6–59 months with vitamin A hyper-dose supplements during the national immunization days in October.

As part of the drought emergency and preparedness response in Namibe Province, UNICEF helped to ensure that 24,500 families received basic family sanitation and hygiene kits and 3,340 children aged 0–59 months out of an estimated 9,000 caseloads were managed for severe acute malnutrition. UNICEF monitored maternal and child health using Lot Quality Assurance tools on a quarterly basis in five affected communities. UNICEF also procured and distributed RUTF products for 3,400 children in 15 outpatient and 15 inpatient facilities for treatment of severe acute malnutrition and some 3,400 Plumpy'Sup for moderately

malnourished children; and procured and distributed 3,000 mosquito nets to 1,500 families.

UNICEF continued to support the expansion of the Integrated Community Care Management (iCCM) project in two municipalities of Huila Province through 50 trained Community Health Agents targeting 6,000 households. Community agents provided health education and tracked defaulters and referrals through regular household visits to increase demand and uptake of health and nutrition services. The agents also contributed to increased referrals for birth registration, increased vaccination uptake and growth assessments, and facilitated the timely transfer of very sick children to health facilities. UNICEF's support addressed gaps in essential drugs and equipment through provision of oral rehydration salts, weighing scales, Albendazole, antiseptics, thermometers, Ambu bags for resuscitation of babies, and anti-malaria drugs to eight health facilities in communities with active Community Health Agents.

OUTCOME 2: By 2019, the most vulnerable boys, girls and families will have access to appropriate water and sanitation facilities and live in open defecation-free communities.

Analytical statement of progress:

Diarrhoea and malaria are the third and fourth main causes of mortality in children under 5 years old in Angola, together accounting for one third of all child deaths per year (under-five mortality due to diarrhoea and malaria are 15 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively) (WHO, 2015). Child mortality due to diarrhoea and malaria is directly related to the lack of access to reliable and sustainable water and sanitation services in urban, peri-urban and rural areas of the country. Poor hygiene practices also contribute to under-five mortality and remain prevalent across the country, particularly in rural areas. The national hand-washing rate is just 36 per cent, and 26 per cent of total population still practices open defecation.

Throughout the past decade, Angola has invested significant effort and hundreds of millions of dollars of funding in the WASH sector, and in particular in physical infrastructure for urban and rural water supply. However, negligible funding been allocated for sanitation and, consequently, WASH investments have not consistently translated into substantial or sustainable improvements in services for most of the Angolan population. Lack of adequate management, operation and maintenance of existing, rehabilitated and/or newly installed WASH services has contributed to the inefficiency and poor performance of services. Further, a major gap remains in human resources at the national level where the number of professional staff dedicated to the WASH sector is insufficient relative to need.

UNICEF continued providing support to the Government of Angola during 2015 through counterparts in the Ministry of Energy and Water (MINEA) and MINAMB across five programmatic pillars: (i) support to national efforts on legal, normative and operational work; (ii) improvement of management information systems for decision-making; (iii) promotion of successful evidence-based pilot models to scale up; (iv) strengthening of managerial, technical and administrative skills in the WASH sector in Angola; and (v) WASH response in emergencies and disaster risk management.

Work within these five strategic pillars takes place through 10 specific initiatives. The most established initiatives include: (a) development of two modules (assets management and website) of SISAS (Sistema de Informação do Sector de Água e Saneamento, or Management Information System for Water and Sanitation) the national management information system for water and sanitation (initiated in 2007); (b) strengthening the implementation of CLTS initiatives through local governments; (c) operationalization of a national community-based water management model – Modelo de Gestão Comunitária de Água (Community-Based Water

Management Model, or MoGeCa), in the province of Huambo; and (d) launching and development of the knowledge architecture for CFP-A.

During 2015, UNICEF advocated and obtained approval from MINEA to initiate two new innovative approaches in 2016 to improve the sustainability of WASH services in Angola, as well as to increase access to adequate sanitation services in low-income urban and peri-urban areas. UNICEF also facilitated Angola's participation in the WOP initiative, a not-for-profit peer-to-peer cooperation scheme between water and sanitation utilities (North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) which will strengthen performance and service delivery in the country's water and sanitation utilities. In addition, Angola will engage with network-based simplified (condominium) sanitation technology, a technological and social approach to overcome the challenge on providing adequate sanitation services in the country's slums. UNICEF will support the introduction of this approach in Angola by facilitating experience exchange with Brazil, where the approach has been widely used for many years, through South-South or triangular cooperation mechanisms.

As a result of the economic crisis that Angola currently faces, the Annual Work Plan 2015/16 has been adapted to the new economic context and priorities within respective ministries for the country. Updated versions of the Plan have been already discussed and agreed with MINEA and MINAMB during November, and the WASH section is working to have them signed as soon as possible. It is important to note that to date, no contributions from the Government of Angola have yet been confirmed and WASH actions presently rely entirely on UNICEF funding and funding from the EU delegation in Angola and the World Bank, particularly for creation of the CFP-A.

OUTPUT 1: The Government of Angola has increased national capacity to implement and monitor sustainable WASH services.

Analytical statement of progress:

The main objective of WASH for 2015 was to establish the foundations and mechanisms to implement a rolling WASH Annual Work Plan 2015/16. In partnership with the Government of Angola, UNICEF launched a community-based water management model (MoGeCa) in three municipalities of Huambo Province. During the mid-year review of the Annual Work Plan, the Government of Angola requested that UNICEF make some adjustments to support a massive budget deficit and mitigate the impact of social-sector budget cuts (a result of the economic crisis) on several key joint initiatives. Although MoGeCa was initially planned for implementation throughout Huambo Province, the scale was reduced to three municipalities and is now funded exclusively by UNICEF.

UNICEF provides ongoing support to the Government of Angola for the operationalization of two modules of SISAS, the website and the assets management system. The tender process was launched during 2015, but none of the bidders met requirements defined in the bidding documents and terms of reference, and the process was cancelled and is currently under discussion.

UNICEF is also working with the Government to develop the management and knowledge architecture for a new CFP-A with EU funding and UNICEF resources. A Project Manager was selected during 2015 and is on board for the CFP-A project. Additionally, a consultant was contracted to design the terms of reference for five products: (i) a baseline study on WASH training needs; (ii) pedagogic model and WASH courses; (iii) monitoring and evaluation tools for the WASH vocational training centre; (iv) training of centre management and administrative staff; and (v) promotion of courses and selection of candidates.

A planned bottleneck analysis for WASH was cancelled, as recent studies carried out by the African Development Bank and the EU delegation in Angola generated valuable information and it was determined the analysis would not provide any new information for the sector. The funds earmarked for this activity have been reallocated to fill gaps created by budget cuts for joint Government of Angola-UNICEF WASH initiatives in 2015. No complementary contributions to UNICEF funding from the Government or from other United Nations organizations were made available during 2015, with the exception of funding from the EU delegation in Angola and the World Bank for the CPF-A project.

OUTPUT 2: By 2019, the Government of Angola has the CLTS National Strategic Plan, and local governments implement CLTS sustainably, as a result of UNICEF's technical assistance.

Analytical statement of progress:

After eight years of implementation (2008–2014), the CLTS initiative in Angola underwent a final review, which produced several recommendations. UNICEF and the Government of Angola responded to findings with a new approach in 2015 that emphasizes the sustainability of CLTS by actively strengthening the capacity of local authorities and requiring financial commitments from municipalities to reduce their dependency on donor funding to implement CLTS in their areas.

During 2015, UNICEF supported training for three implementing partners in CLTS on planning and budgeting through a partnership with the NGO People in Need. Training courses were completed in four provinces and the Government of Angola has requested that this approach be expanded to two additional provinces. In total, 132 participants – including provincial directors and municipal administrators from 43 municipalities – received training on planning and budgeting during 2015 and all of the municipalities prepared budgets to be submitted for approval. One municipality has confirmed the allocation of funds from its municipal budget for CLTS, and advanced to the next phase of the programme. CLTS activities are taking place in three provinces following the conclusion in 2014 of a two-year EU-funded project that achieved 190 new open defecation-free communities. UNICEF is currently the only source of funding for CLTS in Angola, as the Government has not committed any funds for such efforts.

UNICEF has worked closely with partners to enhance the visibility of achievements in WASH through development of human interest stories and media coverage.

In response to a request from MINAMB during the mid-year review, UNICEF provided support to develop components of a National Strategy for CLTS that will be embedded within the National Policy on Environmental Sanitation, but will also guide progress on CLTS in Angola while the national policy undergoes approval processes. During 2016, UNICEF will facilitate external advisory services to help the Government of Angola draft a full proposal for the National Strategy for CLTS to be approved, institutionalized and budgeted by the Government.

During 2015, UNICEF provided financial and technical support for WASH in Schools in the provinces of Bié, Cunene and Moxico for infrastructure work carried out by the Provincial Directorate for Water and Energy (DPEA). UNICEF developed a first draft of WASH in Schools manuals as well as practical guidelines for training of trainers, and provided training on WASH to focal points for child-friendly schools.

Planned training on water quality monitoring and contracts management for rural systems is pending receipt of a proposal from the Government of Angola.

OUTPUT 3: If emergency arises, affected families and children in priority communities have access to safe and secure basic sanitation and safe water facilities.

Analytical statement of progress:

UNICEF responded with emergency WASH interventions to mitigate the impact of two extreme climatic events in Angola during 2015: droughts in the south of the country and flooding in the central west. As drought in Cunene Province continued a third consecutive year, UNICEF provided support for the rehabilitation of three water points with solar pumping systems in August 2015, while also implementing CLTS to minimize episodes of cholera. Rehabilitation work was completed by the provincial water company and the Lutheran World Federation.

In mid-March, UNICEF also responded to landslides caused by flooding in Benguela Province, supporting the Government in delivering services to about 2,000 affected people resettled in a temporary camp, and providing water and sanitation facilities, hygiene kits, and health supplies to local institutions. Emergency volunteers and government staff were trained in household water treatment, safe disposal of excreta, and hygiene practices. UNICEF ensured the camp had an adequate water supply from a gravity water distribution system that connected to 16 taps. As per SPHERE standards, each tap serves up to 250 people, exceeding the needs in the camp. Sanitation interventions were delayed due to government decisions to install block latrines. UNICEF donated 450 jerry cans and 100 plastic slabs, and provided technical guidance to ensure correct use and hygienic use of facilities. UNICEF also supported the distribution of 8,000 pamphlets containing hygiene-related messages, as well as messages on handling and storage of safe drinking water and CLTS, and 360,000 water treatment tablets. Emergency response activities were carried out in collaboration with CLTS technical assistants from three provinces and volunteers.

Emergency stocks including buckets and jerry cans for safe household water treatment and safe storage, water treatment pills, and WASH advocacy and sensitization materials for emergency operations, were sent to Namibe Province. New WASH emergency stocks for up to 20,000 people were pre-positioned in the UNICEF warehouse in Luanda.

During 2015, UNICEF worked within the United Nations Disaster Management Team (DMT) in Angola to develop a joint project proposal for responding to the protracted drought in southern Angola that continues to affect vulnerable populations in three provinces. The United Nations system in Angola maintains close contact with the central government, through the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, to assess the capacity and willingness of the Government of Angola for joint emergency response to this protracted humanitarian situation.

No adjustments were necessary in the Annual Work Plan 2015/16.

OUTCOME 3: By 2019, the most vulnerable boys and girls will have access to quality education, with a focus on improving learning outcomes.

Analytical statement of progress:

The Education section made good progress during this first year of programme implementation, setting the foundation to achieve this outcome by 2019. UNICEF provided financial and technical assistance to draft a policy on special education, which was submitted to the MED and contributes to a better understanding of inclusive education and its implications in Angola. In addition, UNICEF conducted three studies in close collaboration with the MED to explore the issues of migrating groups and children and their access to education, and the quality of

teaching of life skills, and to assess the current situation of preschool-level education services in Angola. The study on preschool education was carried out in close collaboration with MINARS.

All three studies were presented, discussed and approved within the MED and will build awareness and knowledge among decision makers in the ministries around the gaps in access to preschool and primary education, and inform strategies to improve access. Many children are unable to enrol in or complete primary education for a variety of reasons related to both the supply of and demand for education. Supply side problems are caused by factors such as long distances to schools, the lack of preschool classrooms, overcrowded classrooms, poor-quality teaching, a lack of trained and specialized teachers for preschool, and a lack of learning materials. Parents and caretakers are not always convinced about the usefulness of sending their children to preschool and may only allow them to attend primary school at a later age (7 or 8 years old), resulting in high repetition and drop-out rates and low completion rates. These studies produced several practical recommendations that will be incorporated into strategic action plans being developed by the Government of Angola for the first half of 2016. An action plan for implementation of the special and inclusive education policy is currently under development and will aim to increase enrolment of children with disabilities in normal and special schools (currently estimated at 28,000). To address high repetition and drop-out rates in primary education, the Education section worked with MINARS to promote the importance of early childhood education (ECE) by jointly developing brochures on the topic for communities and MINARS administrators. To build capacity for ECE and improve the quality of services, 90 coordinators and managers of ECE centres were trained in 2015, contributing to a total of 193 ECE staff who have received information and training to improve services that potentially reach 300,000 children in early childhood centres.

The MED received assistance from the Education section to organize its first seminar on education in emergencies, which took place in November 2015. All but one province attended the seminar, and delegates started to develop action plans to prevent, prepare for and react to natural disasters or huge migration patterns such as occur in the border areas. These plans will be finalized in 2016 and will help to ensure that education is not neglected during emergencies and that educational services provide a safe haven for children in traumatic conditions.

During 2015, UNICEF also provided technical and financial support to the MED and the Provincial Directorate of Education to pilot a new and innovative CFS model in the provinces of Bié and Moxico. This model builds the skills of local provincial education staff in management, implementation and monitoring, aiming to demonstrate a positive impact on learning and teaching environments. To date, a total of 404 provincial education staff and teachers from Bié and Moxico, working with approximately 9,000 children in 10 project schools, have received training on different topics, including school planning, WASH and child-oriented teaching.

At the level of sector management, the Education section assisted the Office of Statistics in the MED to improve data collection, processing, analysis and reporting in the education sector. Training was organized for national and provincial staff, and field visits to all provinces were conducted. As a result, more reliable and complete education data are now available for 2013 and 2014, while data for 2015 will be collated, validated, processed and analysed in the coming year. Improved education data will inform development of the new National Education Sector Plan 2016–2025, to which several chapters will be added from the new Learning for All Education Plan 2016–2030.

Although much has been achieved in 2015, the recent economic downturn in Angola has

resulted in reductions in the education budget and presents challenges for co-financing and maintaining or expanding project activities as project and activity budgets decrease.

OUTPUT 1: The Government of Angola has a strengthened enabling environment to increase equitable access to schools, increasing enrolment of vulnerable children.

Analytical statement of progress:

During 2015, significant progress was made in policy and research on equitable access to education. With technical and financial support from UNICEF, the National Institute of Special Education drafted and submitted a national policy for special education to the Commission of Directors in the MED. As of the end of 2015, the Commission had provided comments which will be incorporated into a revised policy before submission to the Minister for official approval. In the meantime, UNICEF continues to support the Institute to progress with strategic action planning and the development of a budget for special education.

During 2015, UNICEF provided assistance to the National Directorate of General Education (DNEG) to complete two important studies in education. The first study was a diagnosis of the situation of preschool education in Angola, which found that the enrolment rate for preschool is growing modestly, although the lack of resources (human, material and financial) remain a major barrier. These findings were shared with all relevant stakeholders and will inform a strategic action plan. The second study explored the barriers children from migrating and nomadic groups face in access to quality education, and the recommendations will be used to design an alternative education model tailored specifically to the needs of young children from these communities. UNICEF provided technical support to MED and MINARS for the study, and has contracted a consultant who will assist the MED in formulating a strategic action plan based on findings. The MED, with assistance from UNICEF, organized a national seminar for staff from the Departments of Education and Civil Protection in all provinces on the prevention of and response to emergency situations in the education sector. This seminar was the first of its kind in Angola and facilitated the formulation of provincial action plans for education in emergencies to be implemented in 2016. A third study is now under way to explore school dropout in Huila Province, the findings of which will inform a provincial action plan to tackle low and unequal access and the quality of teaching.

UNICEF provided substantial support for school infrastructure in collaboration with the Provincial Departments of Education in Bié and Moxico. Evidence indicates that the lack of water points in schools is a factor in declining attendance, and contracts have been signed with 10 schools to improve their water and sanitation facilities and strengthen awareness among teachers and school communities on WASH. Approximately 9,000 students will be able to take advantage of new or rehabilitated facilities in schools.

OUTPUT 2: The Government of Angola has increased national capacity to improve quality of teaching and learning, thereby improving learning results.

Analytical statement of progress:

UNICEF has made significant contributions to increasing national capacity for teaching during 2015. With UNICEF support, teacher training materials for distance education were designed and submitted to the National Institute of Teacher Training, a first in Angola. These new materials focus on an integrated pedagogy model and include self-evaluation tools for teachers and an assessment guide for supervisors. The modules were tested with the participation of the Institute and will be used to deliver professional training to untrained primary school teachers. In addition, UNICEF supported the National Institute of Investigation and Education Development

to conduct a study of students' and teachers' knowledge on life skills and instructional strategies used by teachers. The findings will inform curriculum review and a manual for teacher training. Also, a guide and manual on sexual education were developed in 2014 with assistance from UNICEF, and will be used in 2016 to train 60 facilitators and approximately 420 teachers in four provinces in methods for life skills instruction.

A pilot project in CFS was launched in 2015 and is now being implemented in 10 selected schools in two provinces (Bié and Moxico), where teacher trainers and school leaders are being trained in the principles and key concepts of CFS. During 2015, UNICEF supported the development of CFS modules and the training of teacher-trainers on child-oriented teaching in both provinces. UNICEF also supported the implementation of other project activities, such as the installation of WASH facilities. Trainees will soon deliver CFS training to teachers who will reach approximately 9,000 children at the selected 10 schools. All 10 schools have produced school development plans to improve access, quality and management.

Under the supervision of MINARS and with technical assistance from UNICEF, 90 coordinators and managers at early childhood centres in three provinces were trained during the last quarter of 2015 in school management. UNICEF and MINARS jointly developed a brochure targeting families and education administrators with messages on the importance of ECE, which is currently being revised.

UNICEF has identified and signed a contract with a consultancy firm that supports the teacher training policy, which guides the management, implementation and monitoring of teachers.

Adjustments: Planning for ECE is currently being revised. Most programme activities for 2016 and 2017 will be maintained, but a study on the cost per child for ECE level is needed, along with more clarity from MINARS on the finalization of an ECE policy.

OUTPUT 3: Schools have increased capacity in school management, with active participation from parents.

Analytical statement of progress:

The 10 participating schools participating in the CFS project developed management plans to guide improvements in the teaching and learning environment. Activities have begun to build capacity building in child-oriented teaching and the creation and maintenance of a clean environment for teachers, parents and children. There are difficulties, however, in measuring progress due to the lack of complete, updated and reliable data in the education sector. Therefore, UNICEF financed a consultancy during 2015 to help the MED improve data collection at the provincial level. Through this consultancy, education data were sourced, cleaned and triangulated to produce up-to-date education profiles for two selected provinces to assist with national- and provincial-level education planning. In addition, data for the remaining 16 provinces have been collected, cleaned and analysed, and subsequently shared with the Office of Statistics, which will develop provincial profiles on the basis of the examples already created by the consultant. To date, the consultancy has significantly improved the quality and reliability of provincial education data for 2013 and 2014; however, data for 2015 have not yet been processed, as several gaps exist.

Adjustments: Further data collection and cleaning is needed during 2016 to fill gaps in available education data for 2015. These data will inform the development of the National Plan for the Education sector/Learning for All, 2016-2030.

OUTCOME 4: By 2019, the most vulnerable children and adolescents will benefit from accessible, equitable, affordable and high-quality child protection services, including the birth registration, response to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect and child-friendly justice.

Analytical statement of progress:

UNICEF Angola's Child Protection programmes achieved significant gains during 2015, making tangible progress towards the strategic objectives of increasing access to birth registration and strengthening services in Justice for Children, particularly for Angola's most vulnerable children.

UNICEF helped to promote birth registration through strategic efforts to strengthen Angola's civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) system, including support for the creation of a technical working group on CRVS, facilitation of a comprehensive assessment of the CRVS system, development of provincial plans of action and initiation of CRVS data collection by INE (National Statistical Office). UNICEF also helped to facilitate signing of an inter-ministerial protocol between the Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA) and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and piloted the integration of birth registration services within a national vaccination campaign. Initiatives at decentralized levels and especially in the seven provinces targeted through the EU-funded child protection project (Bié, Huila, Kwanza Sul, Luanda, Malange, Moxico and Uige) proved unexpectedly successful. Active mobile birth registration teams reached more than 30,000 children in remote communities, and local authorities successfully initiated a range of integrated services with UNICEF support, including combined health and birth registration services through a polio vaccination campaign.

Through UNICEF advocacy and technical support to the Government of Angola, 40 maternity wards have been identified to host birth registration offices in 2016. In addition to making a direct contribution to expand access to birth registration services, UNICEF activities are also helping to influence and change social norms and cultural practices that expose children to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.

UNICEF increased ownership, knowledge and buy-in within the Government of Angola for the development of a national child protection system through support for a series of targeted trainings, knowledge management initiatives, review of procedures and legal frameworks, study tours and creation of a national plan for system reforms. During 2015, UNICEF supported the development of a curriculum for the training of magistrates and police on the protection of children's rights and also facilitated the development and roll-out of a regional course on the jurisdictional protection of children's rights. In addition, UNICEF organized a national conference to share best practices regarding justice for children, and supported the creation of a library on the protection of children's rights within the National Judiciary Institute (Instituto Nacional de Estudos Judiciários, or INEJ), a study tour to learn from Brazil's child-friendly justice system, and a 'jango' to raise awareness around child marriage.

UNICEF faced challenges due to funding as a result of economic downturn in Angola (due to the drop in global oil prices). Additionally, a series of politically charged events related to Angola's human rights record negatively impacted cooperation between the Government and civil society partners, as well as hindered the development and delivery of services including civil registration, child protection services and reforms to judicial and police systems. Due to the role of civil society partners in drawing attention to human rights issues during 2015, relationships between the Government and civil society organizations are strained and have slowed plans to pilot small-scale diversion and mediation model programmes for children in conflict with the law. This has also limited the involvement of NGOs in community mobilization programmes for birth registration. These challenges, combined with the limited capacity of the

existing service providers across the child protection system, were severe constraints to the national roll-out of impactful programmes within the child protection sector. Further, the Government Steering Committee for Birth Registration and Judicial Reform did not meet once during 2015, limiting coordination of activities for birth registration and justice for children.

Key UNICEF partners in the child protection sector include the EU, the Ministry of Health, MINARS, the Ministry of Planning and Local Administration, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the Ministry of Family and Family Promotion (Gender), the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Angolan Parliament and Parliamentary Committees, UNDP, UNFPA, the International Labour Organization and the UN refugee agency. In addition, UNICEF partners with local authorities in Bié, Huila, Luanda, Kwanza Sul, Moxico, Uige, the University Rei Mandume and several international NGOs including Antrologica, IBCR, IPSOS as well as local NGOs and the Child Protection Network. Despite constraints to programming in 2015, it was agreed with the Government of Angola and partners not to make any major adjustments to the birth registration component of the UNICEF/EU project; however, approaches and strategies will be reviewed during annual work planning processes in 2016.

OUTPUT 1: The Government of Angola has increased national capacity to provide birth registration services.

Analytical statement of progress:

UNICEF support for birth registration and activities to register children younger than age 5 was successful, particularly at the local level. Due to UNICEF advocacy, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Social Affairs have signed Protocols of Cooperation, which produced significant agreements, including the approval of communication materials to increase the demand for services, and identification of more than 40 maternity wards, hospitals and health centres in Bié, Huila, Luanda and Moxico, where offices for birth registrations will open in coming years.

UNICEF's technical support also resulted in a review of the procedures and regulatory framework for registration to simplify registration of children and adults. The Government of Angola has committed to implement revised procedures in 10 maternity wards in 2016, and will carefully monitor the impact on registration rates.

In 2015, UNICEF worked with local authorities in four of seven target provinces to successfully register more than 30,000 children in remote rural communities through UNICEF-funded mobile registration teams. In addition, systematic real-time data collection on births and deaths for children was initiated in two provinces. More than 400 community leaders and local authority representatives were briefed on simplified procedures and developed provincial plans for the local roll-out of birth registration.

UNICEF provided funding and technical support for two important studies in 2015, a diagnostic review of birth registration systems and a study on knowledge, attitudes and practices related to birth registration. Data collection is complete on both studies and the preliminary findings of the diagnostic review contributed to the creation of a National Plan of Action and renewed government commitment to address birth registration during the 7th Forum for Children.

UNICEF collaborated with the Provincial Health Directorate and Justice and Registration Service Directorate in one target province to test a new model of integrated health and birth registration services. Mobile birth registration teams were dispatched to fixed polio immunization posts and, while children were being immunized, vaccinators identified those without birth

certificates and made a referral for registration services. More than 1,000 children were ultimately registered in this way. In Luanda, the Government is implementing a mass registration programme with UNICEF communications support to provide 8 million adults and children with birth registration certificates. On 26 November 2015, the Minister of Justice reported to the Parliament that 1,549,370 children and adults received birth certificates through the programme in 2015. In addition, the UN refugee agency registered 200 children in refugee centres in 2015.

OUTPUT 2: The Government of Angola has increased national capacity to provide access and quality of justice services for children in contact with the law (perpetrators, survivors, witnesses and children who are third parties in judiciary proceedings).

Analytical statement of progress:

Despite apprehension within the Government of Angola related to human rights issues in 2015, it supported and welcomed UNICEF child rights and child justice programmes at national, provincial and community levels. The Government's support for these programmes is the result of several successful initiatives in 2015 to build capacity, knowledge and commitment on justice for children in Angola.

UNICEF supported 17 officials from the Government of Angola on a study tour to Brazil to learn about the application of best practices and international standards in justice for children. UNICEF also supported the opening of a child justice and child rights wing in the Law Library of the INEJ, donating more than 1,300 books. This library provides a significant resource for Angolan lawyers, judges and magistrates, and it is estimated that more than 5,000 legal professionals will access these books.

In addition, UNICEF supported the creation of a training course for legal professionals approved by the organization of African Lusophone countries. The course was completed by 100 legal professionals in 2015. With UNICEF support, the Government of Angola organized an international conference on justice for children and child rights in November 2015, gathering more than 200 participants and international experts to exchange experiences and learning. During the conference, the Angolan Ministry of Justice presented a National Plan for Reforms of the Child Justice System drafted with UNICEF support following the study tour to Brazil.

With technical support from UNICEF, the Ministry of Justice opened the first rehabilitation centre for child offenders enforcing internationally approved standards for work with children in the only existing juvenile court in Angola. As a result of UNICEF advocacy, the Ministry has committed to pilot models for mediation and diversion in 2016 and to review legislative and procedural frameworks to assure that processing in the justice and police systems is child friendly.

Working with the Ministry of Social Affairs, community-based child rights NGOs, and the National Institute for Children, UNICEF successfully piloted a child helpline in Luanda Province as an entry point to an integrated system of support for child victims of violence and abuse. The helpline was linked to integrated child protection services in Viana and introduced true case management and referral systems for children victims of abuse, neglect and exploitation. More than 900 children accessed services and follow-up through this system in 2015, and the authorities in Luanda expressed interest to expand the model. UNICEF partners in justice for children include the EU, INEJ, several government ministries, the Angolan Parliament and Parliamentary Committees, UNDP, UNFPA, the International Labour Organization, the UN refugee agency, the NGO Mosaico, and several provincial authorities. After the first year of EU

project implementation, it was agreed with the Government of Angola and partners not to make any major adjustments to justice for children component of the project.

OUTCOME 5: By 2019, the most vulnerable boys and girls will have increased access to social assistance programmes, through improvement of policy environment and systems.

Analytical statement of progress:

In 2015, UNICEF continued to play a pivotal role in advancing the national social protection agenda and in generating evidence to foster and shape national dialogue and action around key child rights issues. UNICEF engagement in the social protection sector included the management of the EU-funded SIMSAP project through which the Government and UNICEF have designed the building blocks of a child subsidy programme and a novel model for integrated social service delivery at the decentralized level, Country Analytical Support (CAS) Project, CAS. Implementation of the child subsidy and of CAS is due to start in the last quarter of 2015.

UNICEF expects to reach up to 15,000 children by 2017 through the child subsidy programme, which targets beneficiaries on the basis of geographical and categorical (age) criteria. During 2015, the Government of Angola, with support from UNICEF, designed the foundational elements of the child subsidy service delivery system, including frameworks for identification, registration, case management, payment, monitoring and evaluation systems, and the basic architecture of the management and information system. In addition, a new model for integrated social service delivery was designed and agreed with reference to the CAS, and will be tested in three provinces during 2016.

During the last quarter of 2015, UNICEF, in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Assistance, conducted a number of public intersectoral workshops and events that fostered national dialogue on cash transfers and on the new social assistance policy. UNICEF also conducted advocacy in the area of social protection using opinion pieces and articles in major national newspapers. In addition, UNICEF leveraged media coverage of project-related events to promote the adoption of the National Social Assistance Policy and ensure that national dialogue on social protection and cash transfers is adequately informed by evidence, based on a solid understanding of key concepts, and guided by best practices from other countries. Advocacy efforts were instrumental in shaping the opinions of key stakeholders in the area of social protection.

In 2015, UNICEF finalized and disseminated the SitAn, a flagship publication for UNICEF which takes stock of progress in the realization of children's rights in Angola. The SitAn dissemination campaign was instrumental for building public knowledge and shaping public dialogue on key child rights issues. UNICEF also partnered with the NGO ADRA to produce sector-level analyses of the Angolan state budget, which were provided to national Members of Parliament (MPs) to help them prepare for and participate in constructive discussions about the preliminary state budget on parliamentary commissions. This exercise was a preliminary step in a broader strategy to promote budget literacy and advocacy in Angola that will be implemented in 2016. In addition, UNICEF, in partnership with USAID, is providing technical support to the National Institute of Statistics for the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)/Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2015–2016, coordinating support for survey implementation, and has contracted two leading consultants to oversee statistical aspects of the survey. The DHS/MICS survey data will fill major data and knowledge gaps in Angola by providing up-to-date, disaggregated estimates on key social indicators related to children's rights.

The implementation of the social policy programme for 2015 faced several constraints, including delays in the final approval process of the new National Social Assistance Policy as well as a lack of clarity around the institutional setting for the implementation of social protection measures, which has resulted in some duplication of efforts and limited synergies. In the area of evidence generation, national capacity to regularly monitor progress against key social sectors indicators is limited due to poor functioning of routine management information systems in all social sectors.

OUTPUT 1: The Government of Angola has a strengthened social assistance institutional and operational framework, for substantial scale-up of main social protection interventions.

Analytical statement of progress:

The EU-funded SIMSAP project is the primary focus of UNICEF engagement in the social protection sector in Angola, and has guided cooperation between UNICEF and the Government of Angola to design of the building blocks of a child subsidy programme and of a novel model for integrated social service delivery (CAS) during 2015.

The child subsidy programme and CAS are both due to be rolled out to beneficiaries during the last quarter of 2016. A total of 15,000 children are expected to be reached by 2017 through the child subsidy programme. During 2015, foundational components of the child subsidy delivery system were designed, including methods for identification, registration, case management and payment, as well as monitoring and evaluation and management information systems. In addition, a new model for integrated social service delivery was designed and will be tested in three provinces.

During the last quarter of 2015, UNICEF and MINARS jointly organized two national workshops and one provincial-level workshop to foster inter-sectoral dialogue on social protection. UNICEF also promoted media advocacy in the area of social protection through opinion pieces in major national newspapers and press coverage of project events.

A team of consultants was recruited to develop operational plans for cash transfers and integrated social service systems. A concept and road map for the database and management information systems for both programmes were also completed and signed off by all SIMSAP project partners. SIMSAP project coordination has run smoothly during 2015 as a result of well-functioning working groups based at MINARS. These working groups facilitate swift consultation with government officers and provide a platform for their systematic engagement with the project.

In an effort to develop national capacity and promote inter-ministerial coordination, UNICEF supported the participation of 12 national directors and policy officers from four ministries in a two-week training course on cash transfers organized by the Economic Policy Research Institute. Participants subsequently formed a cross-sectoral group that is active in promoting dialogue and shaping ideas on cash transfers within their respective ministries. UNICEF is in the process of conducting a mapping of NGO/civil society organizations, and will ultimately assess their capacity and potential to be engaged in the delivery of cash transfers and integrated social service delivery systems.

UNICEF provided technical assistance to MINARS to respond to questions raised by the Council of Ministers on the National Social Assistance Policy, conducting a diagnostic analysis of existing government social transfer interventions.

OUTPUT 2: UNICEF Angola generates quality evidence in sectors related to children's rights, informing policy and budgetary frameworks.

Analytical statement of progress:

In early 2015, the CO completed the SitAn report, which provides an in-depth analysis of progress in the realization of children's rights in Angola and highlights 24 operational recommendations in different sectors. The SitAn was launched in June in a national event attended by key government authorities and counterparts, and received very good media coverage. All dissemination and visibility activities focused on the 24 recommendations, placing emphasis on a limited number of advocacy points to maximize the report's influence on national dialogue and action planning. To date, the SitAn dissemination and advocacy strategy has been partially implemented, and activities will continue during 2016.

In collaboration with USAID, UNICEF provided substantial technical support to the National Institute of Statistics for design and implementation of the DHS/MICS 2015–2016. UNICEF support included contracting two leading consultants to oversee the survey's statistical aspects and provide support for the coordination of survey implementation. DHS/MICS survey data will fill major data and knowledge gaps in Angola by providing up-to-date, disaggregated estimates on key social indicators related to children's rights.

UNICEF has stepped up its engagement in the area of government budget analysis and advocacy, establishing a partnership with ADRA – a respected national NGO – to promote budget literacy and advocacy in Angola. With support from international consultants, UNICEF and ADRA jointly produced sector-level analyses of the state budget that were distributed in briefing documents to national MPs in December 2015. The briefs were provided as tools to inform discussions and build budget literacy and advocacy capacity among MPs during discussions of the preliminary state budget within parliamentary commissions. It is expected that this exercise will improve the quality of the parliamentary review of the state budget in key sectors related to child rights, and UNICEF expects to see more concrete results in early 2016.

UNICEF developed a Study and Research plan under the SIMSAP project, outlining support to studies and research in the area of social protection, engagement with national and international academic institutions, and dissemination of knowledge around social protection. The plan's implementation will commence in January 2016 and will carry through to August 2018.

OUTCOME 6: By 2019, the Government of Angola will have increased national capacity to monitor and evaluate child-rights issues.

Analytical statement of progress:

In Angola, there has been significant progress over recent years in developing national mechanisms of monitoring, but very limited progress has been made in creating a national evaluation system. The current oil crisis in the country is creating opportunities for the Government of Angola to develop a national evaluation system to be used for public-sector results management.

In the government's current planning framework, the Ministry of Planning and Territorial Development is a key agency, where a national evaluation system can be institutionalized. Therefore, UNICEF initiated technical knowledge-sharing sessions with these agencies on developing evaluation capacity, qualifying the Government's monitoring system and developing a national framework that will guide and contribute to the implementation of a National Evaluation System for Angola. The Ministry of Planning and UNICEF have already

drafted a rolling action plan, which has been submitted for final approval.

In addition, UNICEF negotiated partnerships with the Regional Centres for Learning on Evaluation and Results in Brazil, Mexico and South Africa, on development of the national evaluation framework for Angola. In 2016, it is planned that a high-level panel chaired by the Deputy Minister of Planning and Director General of the National School of Public Administration will visit Colombia and Mexico. This visit was originally planned in November 2015, but due to unavoidable circumstances, it was postponed until early 2016.

UNICEF Angola has significantly improved the assessment of government partners and assurance activities, through the successful implementation of the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers. In 2015, all qualified government partners were micro-assessed and spot-checked by independently certified chartered accountant firms. The results of the assessment were shared with partners to develop their ownership and also to adhere to international accounting standards. The CO is in the process of developing a management response system to ensure that the recommendations are followed up by partners and not repeated in future spot-checks.

OUTPUT 1: UNICEF Angola, in collaboration with national research institutions, has increased capacity to monitor child-rights issues.

Analytical statement of progress:

One of the major challenges in Angola is access to official administrative information, which many times is not published and easily accessible to the public. Therefore, UNICEF finalized a contract with a local research institution, the Centre of Scientific Research and Studies of the Catholic University of Angola, to collect, analyse and provide quality assurance for official sectoral data, with outcome and output indicators relevant to UNICEF's internal performance monitoring, which will be consolidated in the UNICEF Angola Social Report. Another important partnership was established with University Agostinho Neto, through the Faculty of Social Sciences, which will allow any section of the CO to work on research projects with them, in different areas related to UNICEF's work.

Furthermore, UNICEF has also carried out an Evaluability Assessment and Theory of Change of UNICEF's Angola Country Programme (2015–2019), which took place in April 2015. The objectives of the assignment were to take stock of UNICEF's CPAP and identify any gaps or challenges to its evaluability; provide recommendations to improve the design, implementation and use of its monitoring and reporting systems at the national and sub-national levels; and, based on the findings, develop a clearly articulated Theory of Change for the UNICEF Angola Country Programme. Four recommendations were provided will help the Angola CO to better report on results and have a common understanding about how to achieve the desired impact.

UNICEF has also developed the first draft of a tool, 'Partnership Programmatic Performance Assessment', which aims to provide quantitative and qualitative data on the quality and performance of different programmes and strategies, outlined as part of the present country programme between the Government of Angola and UNICEF. Instead of a resource-intensive and in-depth analysis of a project, the assessment aims to provide a 'snapshot' of how a programme or project is progressing in terms of resource use, implementation, delivery of agreed partnership results, and management of risks.

OUTPUT 2: The Government of Angola has increased national capacity in evaluation, as a result of UNICEF's support reaching public institutions.

Analytical statement of progress:

With technical support from UNICEF and United Nations agencies, the Ministry of Planning is working to strengthen national monitoring and evaluation capacities. UNICEF is in preliminary discussions with the Ministry of Planning to create an evaluation system that would be part of the National Development Plan 2018–2022. At the decentralized level, UNICEF signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Institute for Training of Local Administration, part of the Ministry of Territorial Administration, with the objective of reaching the local public administration staff of 166 municipalities. Discussions with the National School of Public Administration, are also ongoing, and a possible partnership will be established through a Memorandum of Understanding. In order to enhance capacities, both at central and decentralized levels, UNICEF is currently seeking to expand its evaluation partnerships, through the Regional Centres for Learning on Evaluation and Results, linked to the World Bank. This would allow a joint effort for development of a training curriculum and materials in monitoring and evaluation.

OUTCOME 7: By 2019, leading decision makers will have increased knowledge about child-rights issues and children, and caregivers will have positive behaviours around infant and maternal care, child protection, participation and social protection.

Analytical statement of progress:

UNICEF communications focus on media and external relations, community-based engagement for behaviour change, and expanding the reach of digital platforms. In 2015, a series of events and communication activities provided platforms for advocacy and mobilization around the rights of the most disadvantaged children.

A major advocacy milestone in 2015 was the launch of the SitAn in June. The event was covered by national and international media and attended by key government stakeholders. The SitAn's findings have been disseminated through media appearances and thematic public debates throughout the year.

In addition, media relations and communications support was provided to several sectors for events, including the launch of the social policy programme, Projecto de Apoio às intervenções de assistência e protecção social (Project to support with Assistance Interventions and Social Protection), routine polio campaigns, a public debate on ending child marriage, Handwashing Day, and an international course and conference on justice for children. Interviews on radio and television were organized featuring senior management and chiefs of sections to raise awareness about child mortality, birth registration, justice for children, modern social assistance systems and equal access to opportunities, and the prevention of violence against children.

Recognizing the increasing impact of digital and online platforms for external communication, Facebook was used as a strategic tool for public advocacy with increased use of infographics. During 2015, the UNICEF Angola Facebook audience increased by nearly 25 per cent to reach nearly 5,000 followers. The re-launch of the UNICEF Angola website was postponed to 2016 to align with the global digital transformation project. UNICEF Angola also coordinated the United Nations Communication Working Group, which produced communication materials and organized a public event in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to celebrate the seventieth anniversary of the United Nations during 2015.

In 2015, C4D supported formative studies on individual and social behaviours related to (a) birth registration; and (b) child rights and the perception and treatment of children in conflict with the law. A diagnostic study was also initiated to establish the present status of systems and practices related to justice for children in Angola. The findings of these studies will be crucial to

develop well-informed C4D and behaviour change strategies for these areas in 2016, and also to provide valuable baseline data that will be used by programmes to track progress in social and behavioural change. The findings of the formative studies will additionally be used to raise awareness and enhance support to the Ministry of Justice on child protection issues.

UNICEF will provide strategic support to the Government of Angola to progressively overcome major challenges related to the new Cooperation Programme 2015–2019, and has to date developed a C4D Strategy Framework designed through a participatory process involving programme sectors, government counterparts from the Ministries of Communication, Health, Justice, Education and MINARS, and allies. The design and implementation of this strategy will be the main area of focus for communications in 2016.

UNICEF implemented several C4D activities in 2015 to support the efforts of the Ministry of Health and WHO to eradicate polio and strengthen routine vaccination. These activities included social mobilization for two National Immunization Days and interpersonal communication training in eight high-risk provinces. In addition, C4D was a critical component of the UNICEF response to the drought emergency in Namibe Province. C4D activities included training for health technicians, social mobilizers and community leaders on interpersonal communication skills and best practices in routine vaccination and nutrition.

OUTPUT 1: Children, parents, caregivers and communities have knowledge of at least three key protective behaviours for children.

Analytical statement of progress:

The UNICEF Angola CO concluded the C4D Strategic Framework for the Programme Cooperation 2015–2019 with the support of a specialized company, carrying out a comprehensive analysis of the communication landscape, including barriers and enablers for the adoption of positive practices and social norms. The analysis also reviewed lessons learned and evidence from past programme cooperation documents, as well research conducted by UNICEF and its principle government counterparts and partners.

Recommendations and findings from this analysis informed the development of C4D strategies that support the main outcomes of child protection programming, and highlighted the necessity to strengthen C4D capacity within UNICEF as well as within partner organizations. The strategy proposes a timeline over the next four years with distinct phases for capacity building of UNICEF's main counterparts.

UNICEF C4D support for polio eradication and strengthening routine vaccination contributed to increase awareness and demand among target populations of the benefits of vaccination. UNICEF also strengthened the capacity of Ministry of Health technicians at central and local levels through training in interpersonal communication skills in eight high-risk provinces. UNICEF supported development of the interpersonal communication booklet for the use of health technicians, social mobilizers and local partners.

UNICEF also conducted advocacy meetings and interpersonal communication trainings with health staff to support the emergency drought response in Namibe Province. UNICEF produced a booklet for community agents validated through a participatory process with key messages for parents and caretakers of children younger than 1 year of age. In addition, C4D supported early childhood development activities through the development of two communication materials to increase and improve services in child centres.

During 2015, an exit strategy for the Family Competencies programme was finalized with the Ministry of Family and Women to institutionalize the programme within the Government. C4D provided significant support for the collection of evidence to inform the design of strategies in child protection, including for the implementation of two formative studies on birth registration and justice for children. The findings and recommendations of these studies will inform C4D strategies for birth registration and justice for children in 2016 and also provide data to serve as a baseline for tracking progress in social and behavioural change.

In addition, UNICEF designed a package of communication materials for birth registration that provides information for parents on services and how and when to register, a need identified through the formative study. In total, two radio and television spots, one booklet for health centres, two leaflets and two posters are being printed to be disseminated through a plan targeting 799 focal points in seven target provinces.

OUTPUT 2: Stakeholders, opinion makers and partners are aware of key child-rights issues.

Analytical statement of progress:

In January 2015, UNICEF started a new cooperation programme in Angola, and C4D activities have progressively positioned the organization as a knowledge expert and lead advocate on children's issues. In June 2015, UNICEF launched the SitAn, which was covered by national and international media and attended by key government stakeholders. Findings of the SitAn were disseminated through media appearances and public debates. Decision makers and opinion leaders also received personal copies of the report and the SitAn was published digitally on <www.unicef.org>. A leading magazine, *Adfrica*, published an 11-page interview with the UNICEF Representative in Angola and reported on the SitAn during the last quarter of the year. The SitAn and its main recommendations for child-friendly policies will remain a central tool and reference document for advocacy throughout 2016.

UNICEF actively raised visibility of programmatic areas in the media throughout 2015, publishing 12 press releases and preparing 14 topical speeches for the senior management team, as well as making 8 television and at least 10 radio appearances. In addition, UNICEF was a high-profile advocate for children's rights and equity, and organized six public events to engage key stakeholders and partners. Followers of the UNICEF Angola Facebook page increased about 20 per cent, and more than 120 posts were published on Facebook during 2015. Further expansion of digital platforms, such as the re-launch of the Angola CO website was postponed in part to align with the new UNICEF digital transformation project and in part due to lack of staff.

Visibility plans were implemented in line with UNICEF programme strategies in child protection, social policy and WASH in partnership with the EU, the Ministry of Justice and MINARS. Programmes were launched in 2015 with public events and press conferences, and UNICEF produced communication products to increase visibility, including human interest stories, promotional videos, fact sheets and infographics. All public events were attended by key government representatives, and UNICEF facilitated wide media coverage.

UNICEF also launched a digital platform in Angola to disseminate 50 key behavioural practices for child well-being, accessible for free on mobile phones. The Angola launch was integrated with a global UNICEF partnership with Facebook (<Internet.org>) to expand audiences for UNICEF content. The project has support from the Ministry of Family and the local mobile carrier Movitel, and provides a valuable tool for promotion and diffusion of key messages in

health, birth registration and child protection to be used by staff and social mobilizers to support behaviour change.

UNICEF Angola also hosted two National Committee field visits during 2015, which served to strengthen relationships with global donors Ikea and Proctor and Gamble.

Document Centre

Evaluation and research

Title	Sequence Number	Type of Report
Community Led Total Sanitation Review Final report	2015/004	Review
Theory of Change for 2015–2019, UNICEF and Government of Angola Country Programme of Cooperation	2015/003	Review
Evaluability Assessment of UNICEF Angola Country Programme (2015–2019)	2015/002	Review
Situation Analysis of Children and Women in Angola	2015/001	SitAn