Executive Summary

The 2015 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index ranked Angola in 149th position out of 187 countries, with 36.6 per cent of the population living below the poverty level. A Demographic and Health Survey/Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (DHS/MICS) published in December 2016 indicated, however, a drop in the under-five mortality rate to 68 per 1,000 live births and infant and newborn mortality of 44 and 24 per 1,000 live births, respectively. Despite this progress, the situation of children continued to be challenged by the combined effects of deep economic crisis and emergencies. Angola is heavily dependent on oil prices, with oil revenues averaging 45 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) from 2004 to 2012, according to the International Monetary Fund (2014). The drop of oil prices caused a decline in GDP from 3 per cent in 2015 to less than 2 per cent in 2016; annual inflation continued to increase, reflecting a 40 per cent depreciation of the Angolan kwanza against the United States dollar since 2014. State budget adjustments due to revenue crisis and limited fiscal space led to reduced spending in the social sector to about 8 per cent, with the health and education sector budgets reduced to 5 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively, of the national budget in 2016. A yellow fever outbreak and the impact of the El Niño weather phenomenon further worsened the situation of children.

UNICEF Angola focused its action on the most-needed priority areas where its limited resources and comparative advantage could make a difference, through combined approaches to emergency and regular programming. In partnership with Action for Rural Development and Environment (ADRA), UNICEF Angola supported an analysis of the current state budget within the sectors of education, health, social protection, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). Budget briefs were produced and published in the media and through public debates. This work raised awareness on the strengths and weaknesses of key social sectors budgeting in Angola and basic budget literacy for the public. In parallel, UNICEF advocated and supported the Ministry of Justice in implementing a strategy to address the low rates of birth registration in the country (25 per cent). Through simplified procedures, training of civil registrars, and material and logistics support, 1.7 million children 0 to 14 years old were registered nationwide and issued birth certificates, and 104,000 children were reached through UNICEF-supported mobile teams. Birth registration through health clinics expanded to 38 health facilities, reaching children immediately after birth.

In response to an outbreak of yellow fever, UNICEF Angola engaged 3,000 social mobilizers, and procured, supplied and supported the distribution of yellow fever vaccines, resulting in the immunization of 18 million people in 14 of 18 provinces. The outbreak was declared over in December 2016 and resulted in 4,347 suspected cases reported nationwide, with 884 cases and 121 deaths laboratory-confirmed. In the provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe, which were greatly affected by El Niño, severe drought affected 1.42 million people (756,000 children), including 800,000 people who were made food insecure. Through an integrated approach, UNICEF Angola conducted a rapid assessment and engaged 537 health workers and 418 community workers to respond to severe acute malnutrition and global acute malnutrition, reaching 17,762 children with severe acute malnutrition, with 73 per cent and 63 per cent cure rates, respectively, for inpatient and outpatient treatment centres. Some 59,188 children were screened using mid-upper arm circumference measuring, 15,483 and 2,279 children, respectively, were admitted to
outpatient and inpatient treatment centres. In partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Health Organization (WHO), 5,000 adolescents were reached through integration of adolescent health, HIV and sexually transmitted infections control. Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) benefited 56,456 people and 30,240 children; UNICEF also distributed emergency sanitation items, family hygiene and dignity kits to 70,770 people, particularly families with malnourished children in health centres. Trained community leaders and health workers reached 108,790 people with hygiene and sanitation messages, and 52,500 people accessed safe water through the rehabilitation of 105 water handpumps in rural and remote areas.

The European Union continued to be a major contributor to UNICEF Angola, with partnerships in the areas of social protection, justice for children, birth registration and WASH. These partnerships resulted in social policy development, national capacity strengthening and service delivery interventions, including in areas affected by drought. Partnerships with the Government of Angola, civil society organizations and academic institutions using south-south and triangular cooperation (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Namibia) were also critical to enhance skills in legislation and policy formulation and harmonization with international standards.

**Humanitarian Assistance**

The El Niño climate phenomenon affected seven provinces in Angola. UNICEF Angola focused its interventions in the most severely affected Cunene, Huila and Namibe provinces, where an estimated 1.42 million people (756,000 children) were affected by severe drought and 800,000 people were food insecure. Following a rapid assessment carried out in those provinces, UNICEF Angola implemented integrated interventions in health, nutrition, education and WASH. Some 537 health workers and 418 community workers were trained through 310 Community Management of Acute Malnutrition centres. With their support, 59,188 children were screened using mid-upper arm circumference measuring tapes, and 15,483 and 2,279 children, respectively, were admitted to outpatient and inpatient treatment centres. In addition, 17,762 children (6 to 59 months old) with severe acute malnutrition were reached and assisted, with 73 per cent and 63 per cent cure rates, respectively, for inpatient and outpatient treatment centres.

With support from health workers and community development agents (ADECOs), malnutrition prevention interventions were complemented by community sensitization, mobilization of key stakeholders, and social and behaviour change activities for families, promoting key family practices such as breastfeeding, complementary feeding and hand washing. These mobilization and support efforts helped with strengthening and disseminating the use of severe acute malnutrition protocols as per planned Communication for Development strategies. In partnership with UNFPA and WHO, the integration of adolescent health, HIV and sexually transmitted infections control helped reach 5,000 adolescents with dignity kits. Sustained advocacy at the national level resulted in the inclusion of ready-to-use therapeutic foods F-75 and F-100 on the list of essential drugs in the Government’s request for procurement services.

CLTS interventions reached 56,456 people and 30,240 children, enabling them to build, maintain and use appropriately designed toilets. They also provided with emergency sanitation items, namely, buckets, water containers, purification tablets, and family hygiene and dignity kits to families with malnourished children being attended in local health centres, reaching 70,770 people. With support from community leaders and ADECOs, 108,790 people were reached with hygiene and sanitation messages.

About 52,500 people were provided with safe water and are now more resilient to drought conditions through the rehabilitation of 105 water handpumps in affected rural areas.
UNICEF Angola continued to assist the provincial governments in Cunene, Huila and Namibe with the distribution of WASH supplies to people who were severely affected by water shortages and poor sanitation conditions.

An assessment about the impact of emergency situations on enrolment and attendance in schools was conducted in six provinces (Benguela, Cuanza Sul, Cunene, Huila, Moxico and Namibe), and included a list of recommendations to help the Government of Angola be better prepared for emergencies and continue education services under emergency circumstances. UNICEF Angola trained 18 professionals who in turn trained 634 school teachers on disaster risk reduction and recovery. Almost 1,720 students in the provinces of Benguela, Huila, Kwanza Sul and Moxico were reached by providing tents and education kits to help schools recover from the direct adverse impacts of drought or flooding.

Simultaneously, a yellow fever outbreak declared in January affected 16 of the country’s 18 provinces, with 4,436 suspected cases reported, 884 cases confirmed and 381 deaths registered by the official end of the epidemic in December 2016. Since the beginning of the outbreak, more than 18 million people (6 months and older) were vaccinated against yellow fever in 14 of the 18 provinces, reaching 70 per cent of the total population. UNICEF provided logistics support to the Ministry of Health for procurement and supply by the UNICEF Supply Division, and local distribution of vaccines and materials, in a context of constrained worldwide supply of vaccines. Despite the official announcement of the end of the outbreak on 23 December, the Government requested UNICEF to procure and distribute an additional 6.5 million doses to cover the remaining provinces until the end of April 2017.

More than 6.9 million people were reached with communication materials, messages and dialogue on preventing, identifying and treating yellow fever through UNICEF Angola-led social mobilization and community awareness efforts. In partnership with Red Cross Angola, UNICEF Angola recruited and trained nearly 3,000 community mobilizers for social mobilization interventions. In order to respond to both the El Niño and yellow fever outbreak. In addition, UNICEF Angola engaged 10 dedicated staff and consultants to provide technical assistance at the national, provincial and local levels. At the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) level, UNICEF Angola led the Disaster Management Team, a platform for United Nations coordination in support of the Resident Coordinator.

Strategic Plan 2018–2021

The new Strategic Framework 2018–2021 is well aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and can contribute to address the remaining deprivations that children face, enhancing the impact of UNICEF’s work in global, regional and country contexts. The proposed five goal areas should be more results-focused to better embrace new areas such as climate change and strengthen UNICEF accountability within the equity framework for delivering results for children. The proposed cross-cutting priorities (early childhood development, adolescents, gender and humanitarian action) can act as catalysts to enhance multi-sector interventions and the focus on the most marginalized and deprived children in an integrated manner.

The current Angola Country Programme 2015–2019 has three main strategic outcome areas: i) reducing disparities in the delivery of social services; ii) improving the enabling environment with a gradual shift from downstream to upstream programming; and iii) achieving results and progress in child and maternal mortality, in birth registration within the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics framework, and in social protection/assistance to vulnerable families and children. These strategic areas are being operationalized through five programmes (child survival and development; education; water, sanitation and hygiene; child protection; and social policy) and two inter-sectoral components (communication/Communication for Development; and planning, monitoring and evaluation),
which are harmonized with the current Strategic Plan but which would need to be adjusted with the goal areas that are proposed by the new Strategic Framework. This alignment is a key opportunity to strengthen advocacy and leverage resources for children in the context of the new SDG agenda. UNICEF Angola is also undertaking in 2017 a mid-term review of the Country Programme and will use the opportunity to streamline and reinforce sectoral linkages more effectively, with a stronger alignment with the five goal areas and the cross-cutting priorities.

It is worth noting that Angola is undergoing a process of graduation to upper-middle-income country, hence the resource mobilization landscape in the coming years will continue to be constrained. Considering also the level of ambition of the new Strategic Framework, with a stronger focus on equity and results, country offices with profiles similar to Angola would require innovative approaches in areas of advocacy, partnerships, resource mobilization and financing for children, particularly to ensure that governments are fully accountable to create an enabling environment that is more favourable to a holistic realization of child rights.

More emphasis will be required on upstream programming by working with the Government of Angola to strengthen capacity in policy development and regulatory framework harmonization with international standards. The current global economic context demands from UNICEF a more proactive and influential role in policy dialogue and advocacy in the areas of social budgeting and financing, which will continue to test UNICEF’s fit-for-purpose strategy. UNICEF Angola has initiated this dialogue through a partnership between the Government of Angola, civil society organizations and academic institutions, with preparation of budget briefs analysis in the social sector, and will use this entry point to leverage and influence bilateral and multilateral partners, to stay on track and to accelerate progress for child rights as per national government plans and SDG targets.

Emerging Areas of Importance

UNICEF Angola assisted the Government, through the Ministry of Social Assistance and Reintegration (MINARS), in the preparation of a comprehensive early childhood development (ECD) policy, expected to be officially adopted by the Government in 2017. In support of this initiative, a series of workshops on ECD were organized for key stakeholders, with the technical support of the UNICEF Regional Office. Once adopted, the policy will help translate the concept of child development, care and school preparedness into providing more effective, efficient and affordable services, including for early childhood education (3–5 years old) and preschool (5 years old). UNICEF Angola also supported MINARS in organizing a training for 45 trainers in the area of management of early childhood centres. These trainers will help strengthen technical capacity at the provincial level, and will also train trainers, educators and managers of early childhood centres. The ECD approach will foster inter-sectoral linkages among programme areas to enhance care, protection, learning achievements and health outcomes for the most vulnerable children, thus contributing to advance the 11 National Commitments for Children.

The Country Office supported the Ministry of Education in the training of 294 teachers in all Luanda districts and municipalities to promote peer sexual education. This training aims to empower teachers to teach adolescents, in an open and interactive way, on subjects such as gender, sexual and reproductive health, early pregnancy, violence, use of drugs and sexually transmitted diseases including HIV and AIDS. Some 600 guides and 3,000 manuals were developed by the Ministry of Education and UNICEF Angola. In partnership with UNFPA, a joint study was initiated to understand and assess the leading factors in Angola that predispose young girls and boys to sexual risk behaviours during their early adolescence. It is expected that the study, which will also be conducted in hospitals, will provide evidence to inform programming and advocacy in promoting gender-responsive adolescent health.
UNICEF Angola joined the National Institute for Children (INAC) to conduct National Weeks of Reflection to analyse the causes and consequences of sexual violence against boys and girls, as well as mechanisms to prevent and respond to this practice. Provincial governments hosted public events, conferences, radio programmes and workshops to raise awareness around the increasing phenomenon of sexual violence of children, and to advocate among stakeholders and the general public about the importance of preventing and reporting cases to the authorities. This initiative quickly became a popular movement to end sexual violence against children, and concluded with a massive march of more than 4,000 people in Luanda, supported by political and religious leaders, members of civil society, youth and children’s organizations. INAC aims to conduct similar events every quarter in order to reach 12 million people by 2017, and UNICEF Angola will provide support with communication and public advocacy activities addressed to end violence against children.

The 2014 population census and UNICEF’s most recent situation analysis evidenced that rapid urbanization in Angola (54 per cent) is having a direct impact on the delivery of social services, particularly for the most vulnerable children. UNICEF Angola assisted MINARS and the government of Luanda Province to undertake informed policy discussions on the development of a national policy to guide support for marginalized children in extreme vulnerability, particularly those living outside a family environment.

### Summary Notes and Acronyms

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>ADECO</td>
<td>Community Development Agent</td>
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<tr>
<td>CFP-A</td>
<td>Centro de Formacao Profissional das Aguss (National Vocational Training Centre for Water and Sanitation)</td>
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<td>CLTS</td>
<td>Community-Led Total Sanitation</td>
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<td>CRC</td>
<td>Convention on the Rights of the Child</td>
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<td>DCT</td>
<td>Direct Cash Transfer</td>
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<td>DHS</td>
<td>Demographic Health Survey</td>
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<td>ECD</td>
<td>early childhood development</td>
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<td>GDP</td>
<td>gross domestic product</td>
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<td>HACT</td>
<td>Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers</td>
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<td>INAC</td>
<td>National Institute for Children</td>
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<td>INE</td>
<td>Instituto Nacional de Estatística (National Institute for Statistics)</td>
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<td>INIDE</td>
<td>Instituto Nacional de Investigação e Desenvolvimento da Educação (National Institute of Studies and Education Development)</td>
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<td>INEE</td>
<td>Instituto Nacional de Educação Especial (National Institute for Special Education)</td>
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<td>INEJ</td>
<td>Instituto Nacional da Estudos Judiciários (National Institute for Judicial Studies)</td>
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<td>INRH</td>
<td>Instituto Nacional de Recursos Hídricos (National Institute of Water Resources)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISCED</td>
<td>Instituto Superior de Ciências da Educação (Higher Institute for Education Science – Huila Province)</td>
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<tr>
<td>KAP</td>
<td>knowledge, attitudes and practice</td>
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<td>MAS</td>
<td>Municipalização da Acção Social (Municipal Social Action Services)</td>
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<td>MICS</td>
<td>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey</td>
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<td>MINARS</td>
<td>Ministério da Assistência e Reinserção Social (Ministry of Social Assistance and Reintegration)</td>
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<td>MIS</td>
<td>Management Information System</td>
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<td>MODA</td>
<td>Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis</td>
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UNICEF Angola supported MINARS in the development of programmatic and operational procedures for the provision of social protection services named Municipalização da Ação Social (Municipal Social Action Services, or MAS). Some 150 government and civil society staff have been trained through a series of national and provincial sessions led by MINARS and other key ministries. The first six MAS model centres will be operational in 2017, offering a new model to provide social welfare services, referrals to social services, and goods for vulnerable individuals at the decentralized municipal level.

In 2016, UNICEF Angola supported the birth registration of 570,499 children aged 0–14 years nationwide. In addition, 25 UNICEF-supported mobile teams registered 104,000 children aged 0–18 years. This achievement was the result of UNICEF advocacy and collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and training of 177 civil registrars in 4 provinces on simplified procedures, forms and customer service. A complementary strategy was developed with the Ministry of Health to technically equip and open 36 birth registration offices in health facilities, develop a manual for health workers and train 38 traditional birth attendants from 7 targeted provinces on required documentation and the legal framework for birth registration.

The CLTS initiative was expended by strengthening local government capacities and promoting financial commitments from municipalities. In total, 139 people in 43 municipalities in Bie, Cunene, Huila and Moxico were trained on planning and budgeting for CLTS through a partnership with local NGOs. Almost 204,470 people were reached in 203 communities, with 46 villages declared open defecation free.

UNICEF Angola supported the training of 42 trainers for the Expanded Programme on Immunization on the middle-level management course. As part of the drought response, 1,190 health providers were trained on the management of severe acute malnutrition.

UNICEF Angola partnered with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the World Bank to support the Instituto Nacional de Estatística (National Institute for Statistics, or INE) in the completion of a new DHS. The results of this household survey were published in December, offering new data covering a large gap in social
indicators, since the previous national household survey (Inquérito Integrado sobre o Bem Estar da População (Integrated Survey on Population Welfare), or IBEP) was conducted in Angola in 2008.

In partnership with the NGO ADRA (the Adventist Development and Relief Agency), UNICEF Angola supported an analysis of the state budget in 2016 within the education, health, social protection and WASH sectors. Sectoral Budget Briefs and communication materials were produced to be used for an advocacy campaign for increased budgeting for children in key social sectors and budget literacy in Angola. Nine national and provincial public events with key stakeholders were organized, and Budget Briefs were widely disseminated, including through the media.

UNICEF Angola used evidence from three formative studies to develop strategies to inform policy dialogue for the expansion of birth registration and justice for children’s services, and communication and the social mobilization strategy for the protection of child rights. A partnership was established with UNFPA to conduct a joint study to understand and assess the leading factors predisposing young girls and boys to sexual risk behaviours during their early adolescence. UNICEF Angola also supported the National Institute for the Training of Teachers and Education in the development of a policy for teacher training at preschool, primary and secondary school levels. The policy was formulated based on research on the current status of teacher preparation through pre-service, in-service and distance training. This evidence resulted in a draft policy to be adopted by the Ministry of Higher Education.

**Partnerships**

UNICEF Angola established a partnership with the Universidade Católica de Angola (Catholic University of Angola, or UCAN) to generate knowledge in social protection and to strengthen academic studies in this area. In collaboration with the Catholic University of São Paulo, Brazil, UCAN is conducting a review of the current academic curriculum of the Social Protection bachelor’s degree and is designing curriculum for a new master’s course in social services. Some 35 government staff and academics were trained in social protection and studies were launched, such as an assessment of the government-led school feeding programme and a study on rural poverty.

UNICEF Angola supported the creation of a National Sector Forum for Water and Sanitation and the launch of the Water Operators’ Partnerships for water utilities in Cabinda and Cunene provinces, based on an international peer-to-peer cooperation mechanism (with Mozambique and Portugal) to strengthen performance capacity and service delivery of recipient water operators. UNICEF Angola also worked with UN-Habitat on a project designed to introduce simplified condominium sanitation technologies and expand network-based sanitation solutions in slums and low-income informal settlements. In addition, UNICEF Angola has a very strong partnership with Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance in the area of health, where Gavi is providing support in the procurement of essential vaccines.

In 2016, UNICEF Angola released the site <boainternet.org> on the Free Basics Platform (previously known as <internet.org>), providing life-saving information about child protection, children’s rights, online safety and reproductive health. It also included content developed by the Country Office on yellow fever prevention, following the outbreak of the disease in the country. The site has recorded almost 150,000 visits, with an increase in average monthly visits from 13,500 to 21,000 following a relaunch in July with new content. Free Basics is a Facebook-led initiative launched in Angola in 2015 by mobile carrier Movitel to provide free online content, with no data charges, to 3 million customers.

**External Communication and Public Advocacy**
Throughout the year, UNICEF Angola conducted public advocacy and partner engagement through public events for presentation of the analysis of the general state budget and thematic budget discussions covering the health, education, WASH and social protection sectors in partnership with the NGO ADRA. In partnership with INAC, nationwide events were organized to celebrate the 27 years of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and promote child rights, in particular the right to child participation. UNICEF Angola also joined national advocacy efforts against sexual violence, namely, the National Reflection Weeks and related marches and conferences.

UNICEF Angola strengthened its digital communication with a strategy of periodic publications aligned with regional and global campaigns and country programmatic priorities. To increase its reach, UNICEF Angola released new accounts on social networks such as Twitter and the Issuu publications platform, and launched a microsite (<www.unicefangola.org/1519>) with a digital version of the Country Programme 2015–2019 signed with the Government of Angola. In already existing channels, such as the Country Office’s Facebook page, the number of followers increased by 200 per cent, from about 5,000 to more than 15,500. Specific thematic campaigns were developed in social media about topics like yellow fever prevention, Vaccination Week, Handwashing Day, Breastfeeding Week or Day of the Girl, among others.

Media engagement was used to disseminate key advocacy messages to the Government, implementing partners and donors. UNICEF Angola shared more than 70 press releases, human interest stories and op-eds through its social media channels or external media, and supported two training sessions with 20 journalists in the context of the humanitarian response. Three bi-monthly newsletters in English and Portuguese were sent by e-mail to a contact list of more than 400 partners, stakeholders and a general audience interested in UNICEF Angola’s work.

South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation

UNICEF Angola promoted South-South cooperation with Brazil through a partnership between the Catholic universities of Luanda and São Paulo with the objective of using the Brazilian experience in the academic teaching of social protection and social action services to develop a master’s course in social services in Angola which is expected to start in 2018. The Country Office also promoted the visit to Angola of a former Brazilian minister of social development to share Brazil’s experience in establishing and scaling up the successful and renowned Bolsa Familia cash transfer programme and to meet with key Angolan ministers and vice ministers to discuss lessons learned and best practices in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of this social protection programme.

UNICEF Angola facilitated the signing of a bilateral agreement between Angola’s Instituto Nacional da Estudos Judiciários (National Institute for Judicial Studies, or INEJ) and the Spanish University of Comillas. Under this agreement, the Spanish University supported the development of standard operating procedures for juvenile courts and conducted training of judges, prosecutors and UNICEF specialists from Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and São Tomé and Príncipe on justice for children.

Cross-border collaboration was initiated with UNICEF Namibia to address common concerns in health and WASH. This will be a key priority focus in 2017 to curtail disease outbreaks such as malaria, yellow fever or measles, and to establish functioning cross-border surveillance and early warning systems.

Under the coordination of UNICEF Angola, an action plan and budget were prepared to facilitate the first training on special/inclusive education for 20 national trainers, in
collaboration with the National Institute for Special Education (INEE) and the Brazilian Rodrigo Mendes Institute. The training will take place in March 2017.

**Identification and Promotion of Innovation**

In coordination with the Office for Statistics in Education and the government of Huila Province, UNICEF supported a pilot mapping of all schools in this province based on Open Data Kit, an open software technology for data collection. During visits made to all educational centres, schools are georeferenced and their data are collected through electronic tablets in a timely and reliable way and immediately shared online with the Ministry of Education. UNICEF Angola provided technical advice on the choice of indicators to measure progress towards both national goals and global SDGs. Computer equipment was procured and trainings on data collection for statisticians in the province and municipalities were organized. Data from 18 provinces, including attendance rates, number of teachers and indicators on quality and equity, will be available in 2017 and will inform the new National Education Action Plan for 2017–2030.

UNICEF Angola supported the Students Association of the Law Faculty in Huila, which set up an office to provide information and work with communities and families to increase access to birth registration. Their work eased procedures and assisted in decongesting civil registration offices in the province. These students also created communication materials to be sold in public fairs and displays, so they obtained some revenue to self-finance this initiative while delivering messages on birth registration. This initiative provided positive outcomes and built trust between Civil Registry and the public.

UNICEF Angola invested in the capacity for early warning of populations living in flood-prone areas of the Cuvelai Basin, as part of an innovative effort towards climate change adaptation through resilient development. The initiative involves several government entities. The Early Warning System will use remote sensing technology to foresee recurrent river overflows and alert vulnerable populations living close to the flood-prone areas regarding preventive actions and evacuations.

**Support to Integration and Cross-Sectoral Linkages**

UNICEF Angola addressed violence against children through integrated interventions mainstreamed by various programme areas. A formative study on knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) involving partners on justice for children provided evidence on some of the social drivers of violence against children and the capacity of police, judges and social workers in mainstreaming prevention and response to violence against children. Through social policy, violence against children was introduced in the design of the Social Assistance Centres, which integrate service delivery while providing a referral system at the municipal level. The Child-Friendly Schools programme included violence against children in the teachers’ training modules. Furthermore, UNICEF Angola engaged with INAC and child protection partners nationwide in support of National Reflection Weeks on violence against children, and supported MINARS in the development of policy guidance to protect the rights of children and other vulnerable groups living on the streets. The combined impact of these diverse approaches led to the understanding that violence against children can be more efficiently addressed only through concerted inter-sectoral policies and services involving diverse stakeholders. In 2017, UNICEF Angola will support the country to conclude and adopt its national strategy on violence against children.

UNICEF Angola assisted the Government of Rwanda in the preparation of the country’s first comprehensive early childhood development policy. Once officially adopted, the ECD policy will guide inter-sectoral coordination and engage several ministries and partners in the important stages of prenatal care for mothers and adolescent girls, early development of
children and care, protection, parental education and school preparedness. The policy will help translate the concept of ECD and provide more cross-sectoral, effective, affordable and efficient services by the Government and partners for all children. UNICEF Angola will fully mainstream ECD in all its sector programmes in its life cycle approach, and include it as a fundamental cross-cutting element of its Country Programme, which will undergo a mid-term review in 2017.

**Service Delivery**

The Child Survival and Development service delivery strategy is predicated on a continuum of care approach from the health facility to the community, using skilled health-care workers and community workers as mobilizers and for defaulter tracing. Given the dearth of local implementing partners, only a few NGOs such as Doctors with Africa, CUAMM and World Vision International were engaged through Programme Cooperation Agreements to expand coverage and quality of care, with a major focus on health system strengthening, including capacity at the municipal level. Sustainable outreach strategies, including mobile teams, supported by microplanning for 35 Expanded Programmes on Immunization in low-performing municipalities were applied to increase vaccination coverage and reduce the backlog of more than 180,000 unvaccinated children 0–11 months old. The support to the national and provincial health and nutrition teams in conducting monthly support supervision and follow up of trainees helped to ensure quality of care and to motivate health care providers.

UNICEF Angola continued to support, in two provinces, the implementation of the Child-Friendly School model, which aims to demonstrate how to create an environment that is conducive to learning. In total, 13,229 children in 10 schools benefited from this project. In addition, 12 trainings conducted with the participation of 28 provincial focal points have benefited 247 teachers and 109 school administrators and members of school committees on school leadership, child-centred teaching and strengthening of school committees. UNICEF assisted the Instituto Nacional de Investigação e Desenvolvimento da Educação (National Institute of Studies and Education Development, or INIDE) to develop a learner’s assessment tool to measure the learning progress for Portuguese language in Grades 1 and 2 of primary school. The tool was developed with an active involvement of a large group of specialists from INIDE. It was piloted and a final report and approval of the tool by the Ministry is awaited in February 2017.

**Human Rights-Based Approach to Cooperation**

Angola has showed good progress throughout the past few years in strengthening the national child rights policy and legislative framework. Following submission of the CRC periodic report in 2015, Angola responded in 2016 to additional questions of the CRC Committee and submitted a complementary report to the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. Policy and legal reform discussions took place between September and November 2016, starting with the Penal Code, the Family Code, and the Juvenile Justice Law. UNICEF Angola contributed to this agenda, and mainstreamed gender in sectoral planning, including disaggregated data in sectoral information systems.

During the year, the Ministry of Justice boosted efforts to secure birth registration to all country citizens, both adult and children, through free and flexible registration policies. With the support of the European Union, UNICEF Angola continued to provide assistance for children’s birth registration through capacity strengthening of routine services, birth registration in hospitals and mobile teams.

Despite these efforts, challenges remained to guarantee effective fulfilment and protection of child rights and provide sustainable and easily accessible services for children in conflict with
the law and child victims of violence, exploitation and abuse. The combined effects of economic crisis and emergencies and related increasing hardship strained household capacity to cope with family demands and contributed to increasing numbers of vulnerable children in the street, especially in urban areas. UNICEF Angola supported MINARS to outline policy guidance to address the needs of these children and assure their rights to remain protected while all necessary services are provided. In response to incidents of children caught in the middle of forced evictions due to land-tenure conflicts, UNICEF Angola and UN-Habitat discussed human rights concerns with the Ministries of Justice and the Interior and MINARS, and offered technical support for the establishment of guidelines for safeguarding child protection during family relocations.


### Gender Equality

Angola has nearly achieved gender parity in primary education, with 80 per cent of boys attending school, compared with 78 per cent of girls. At secondary level, gender inequities persisted, driven largely by disparities in rural areas: only 6 per cent of rural girls aged 12–18 attend school, compared with 11 per cent of boys. UNICEF Angola worked with the Ministry of Education to design a project for girls’ secondary education, which is based on lessons learned from other African countries and will be implemented in 2017 in two provinces. The project will count on the active involvement of the Provincial Department of Education, communities, parents and women as role models, as well as a robust monitoring system to build evidence regarding the positive impact on conclusion rates for girls.

UNICEF Angola supported the Government to run the Education Management Information System, aimed at shedding light on the extent and patterns of the gender gap in access to education by progressively aligning the information system with the requirements for reporting on the 2030 Agenda and SDGs related to education. The Country Office engagement in this area resulted in an improved data collection of disaggregated data for many of the education indicators.

UNICEF Angola published a study about the water and sanitation conditions of 600 schools in six of the country’s provinces, with emphasis on gender and disability issues. This study demonstrated that the proportion of schools with toilets separated by gender is still low, estimated at only 20 per cent. The study concluded that a strong socio-cultural barrier results whenever boys and girls are forced to share the same facilities, as girls’ safety and dignity is not guaranteed when managing their menstruation, a major bottleneck for girls’ education.

UNICEF Angola, together with UNFPA, commissioned a study through a local university. The study will assess the KAP of adolescents and young people on sexual and reproductive health. This study will inform the government of Huila Province in designing adolescent-friendly strategies and taking specific actions across various sectors in terms of prevention of teenage pregnancy and early marriage.

### Environmental Sustainability

UNICEF Angola was involved in a collective effort towards climate change adaptation through resilient development by investing in the capacity and operationalization of an Early Warning System for populations living in flood-prone areas of the Cuvelai Basin. The initiative is being led by the Instituto Nacional de Recursos Hídricos (National Institute of Water Resources, or INRH) in cooperation with UNDP/Global Environment Facility, and other partners, such as the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Environment and the National
Commission of Civil Protection. The Cuvelai River recurrently overflows and the Early Warning System will be able to foresee these events in time with remote sensing technology and inform about a timely evacuation of vulnerable populations living close to the flood-prone areas. The system will also map out natural-prone areas to floods and, accordingly, environmental protection measures can be applied to avoid human settlements in flood-prone areas, as well as to conserve these natural environments for future generations.

UNICEF Angola advocated among partners in Cunene Province to promote the construction of low-cost underground dams with appropriate technology as a way of improving storage capacity and raising the water tables of underground water in rural areas. This would raise the water security of rural populations living in arid and semi-arid areas of southern Angola who often suffer from droughts and floods because of climate change consequences. These low-cost technological solutions will improve the water security not only for human consumption but also for agriculture, which will have long-term impact on the local environment. The initiative was included in regional discussions on climate change adaptation, through first Regional Workshop in Huila in September 2016 with technical support from the Group of Hydrogeology from the Technical University of Catalonia, Spain.

UNICEF Angola has made some progress in the greening initiative by conducting paperless meetings are paperless, relying on electronic filing, using double-sided formatting for all printers and turning off lights and equipment at close of business. The Country Office has established plans to relocate to another premise that can facilitate the uptake of other, more sustainable and efficient initiatives, particularly to reduce energy consumption and gas emissions. **Effective Leadership**

The country management team meets once every month and is the primary mechanism for consultation and decision-making on matters related to office management. The team tracks operations and programme management indicators and is supplemented by monthly programme and operations meetings. In 2016, Angola faced an economic crisis attributed to the fall in global oil prices that posed challenges in operations and the implementation of programmes activities. The high cost of living resulted in the office’s inability to attract talent, with unexpected delays in filling vacancies of key positions causing gaps in attaining the office’s priorities. In addition, senior management transitions occurred in the third quarter of the year and adjustments were introduced to enhance the efficiency of the Country Office. The Office filled in the gaps and mitigate arising risks through short-term assignments in senior positions and in-country technical advisory missions from the regional office.

The business continuity plan in place was operationalized and tested during the year. Gaps identified during the dry run were addressed through follow-up training of staff. This dry run was conducted in collaboration with the Business Continuity Management unit. A lesson learned was that involvement of staff at the start and during all stages of the process is critical for efficient plan implementation.

Following management transition in the third quarter, the office conducted a risk control and self-assessment, and some work processes and governance systems were found to have risks with likelihood of exposing office operations. This assessment was done in a participatory manner with collaboration on all functions. Standard operating procedures (were developed and introduced for travel management, payment procedures, statutory committees and Programme Cooperation Agreements. The office is planning a self-assessment exercise in preparation for an internal audit planned for 2017. **Financial Resources Management**

The key performance indicators tracked by the country management team include: outstanding direct cash transfers (DCT), fund utilization of institutional budget (IB), regular
resources (RR), other resources (OR) and other resources for emergencies (ORE). The utilization of funds was on track throughout the reporting period and all allocations under IB, RR and ORE were fully utilized, while 84 per cent of OR was spent and the balance rolled over to the next financial year. The overall level of outstanding DCT was kept below corporate benchmarks during a majority of the year. At the end of the year, 6–9-month DCT was 3 per cent, while there was no outstanding DCT over 9 months. However, indicators were concerning during the third and fourth quarters, when advance funds were locked up in the frozen bank account of an implementing partner. A DCT monitoring dashboard was an essential tool for tracking performance. Budget utilization performance was maintained within an acceptable threshold throughout the year.

The United Nations inter-agency network on finance and Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) was revived, facilitating the sharing of assessment reports and planning for 2017 joint HACT-related activities. Negotiation with the bank in the last quarter of the year resulted in a successful waiver of approximately US$4,000 in monthly bank charges with effect from October 2016.

Bank reconciliation and monthly closure of accounts was done in a timely manner and all open items were closed within benchmark times.

**Fundraising and Donor Relations**

UNICEF Angola reached its fund-raising target of US$6 million for Survive and Thrive and Reduce Stunting in 2016 with contributions from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Thematic Funding for Humanitarian Response, Global Thematic Funding for WASH, the Micronutrient Initiative and the GAVI Alliance amounting to US$7,397,077. The European Union remained the biggest contributor to regular programming, with US$4,403,151 in Social Policy and US$3,382,817 US$ in Child Protection. Additionally, the Country Office acquired grants from the National Committees for UNICEF of Italy, Japan, Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom, plus a contribution of US$5,263,772 from the Russian Federation for procurement and supply of 3.5 million doses of yellow fever vaccines. An estimate of 84 per cent of the Country Programme ‘OR’ ceiling was absorbed, and the funding gap of the Country Programme was reduced to 30 per cent.

The office hosted visits of the Italy National Committee with IKEA and the Japan National Committee with Japanese Consumers’ Co-operative Union, which granted US$630,858 for cross-sectoral emergency response in 2017. A global UNICEF Private Fundraising and Partnerships mission to drought-affected Cunene Province was organized to develop human interest stories and media assets for ‘El Niño’ fundraising of UNICEF National Committees. The CO also helped to host a visit of the US National Committee with the NBA Foundation to Angola and raised awareness for ongoing Education programmes. A joint proposal on Urban Resilience through Sanitation and Recycling was developed with UN-HABITAT for the GEF.

The CO monitors fundraising needs monthly with the programme sections and through monthly Country Management Team. To ensure on-time and quality reporting, standard reporting processes are followed. In 2016, UNICEF Angola submitted 18 reports and improved its reporting standards, with 100 per cent of reports submitted on time.

**Evaluation and Research**

UNICEF Angola used Plan for Research, Impact Monitoring and Evaluation as a tool for planning and implementation of all research and evaluation planned for 2016. To strengthen the quality assurance of this function, the country office established a research and evaluation committee chaired by the Representative. Its main role is to provide strategic guidance during planning and implementation of the key research agenda.

In total, UNICEF Angola planned seven studies and one evaluation which were included in
the Plan for Research, Impact Monitoring and Evaluation. Five of the studies were completed and two are ongoing and due to be completed in early 2017. One study on Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) was postponed to 2017 due to delay in the release of the dataset from the national DHS survey. The Country Office also commissioned the evaluation of Angola’s justice system, which has not been completed due to non-availability of data on some core aspects of the evaluation. It is foreseen that the evaluation will be completed in 2017, and the results will be used for the medium-term review of the Angola Country Programme.

UNICEF Angola also established contacts with the Mexican National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy and the Centre for Learning on Evaluation and Results Latin America (CLEAR). With their support, UNICEF Angola prepared a high-level meeting on national evaluation capacity building for the Angolan State Secretary of Ministry of Planning and Finance. The visit was postponed, as it coincided with an urgent International Monetary Fund mission because the country was preparing to seek the Fund’s budgetary support of US$4.5 billion. The visit will take place in 2017. The objective of the capacity-building visit is to discuss a Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Mexico and Angola for technical assistance in establishing a public-sector performance monitoring and evaluation system in Angola.

Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings

UNICEF Angola went live and started processing transactions through the Global Shared Services Centre in Budapest during the second half of the year. The centralization of payments in the Centre has enabled the finance staff to dedicate more time towards assessment, monitoring and operations support to the office. A close monitoring and assessment of the impact of the Centre on staff time will be properly done in 2017.

All payment disbursements were done from the main UNICEF Country Office bank accounts with Standard Bank, with plans in place to close the unutilized account with the local bank. Successful negotiation with Standard Bank resulted in a waiver of monthly bank charges that saved the operations budget approximately US$4,000 per month with effect from October 2016.

UNICEF Angola recognizes and uses common review bodies, long-term agreements, and a local vendor database; in this regard, it has supported UNCT discussions to implement a common approach in procurement services. Although these have resulted in efficiency gains, an analysis has not been conducted to determine the amount of cost savings. One example is the long-term agreement with Allo Taxi (private service provider) that has enabled the office to use less UNICEF cars and drivers while saving on car capitalization costs, payment of overtime, purchase of fuel, and vehicle maintenance costs.

Supply Management

In 2016, UNICEF Angola registered a significant increase in terms of value for the procurement of goods, reaching a total amount of approximately US$4 million for procurement of programme supplies (25 per cent of the total Country Programme budget). Offshore procurement represented 63 per cent and local procurement 37 per cent of the total amount procured. The Supply Plan, as sorted by the commodity, was estimated at a total value of US$2.9 million, but this was surpassed due to the emergency response, particularly in the areas affected by drought and yellow fever emergencies. The achieved value by the end of the year corresponds to an increase of more than 100 per cent of the planned amount.
The bulk of procurement services was covered essentially by vaccines related to GAVI co-financing. In 2016, US$23 million was received from the Government of Angola as payment for 2015 and 2016 towards GAVI co-financing. The total value of the UNICEF Angola supply chain in 2016, including procurement services provided to the Government, was more than US$67 million (see the table below).

During this period, UNICEF Angola conducted tender for services, namely printing works, customs clearance, translation, Internet services and transportation, in order to establish a database of potential suppliers. A major challenge was faced with market environment, emanating from the ongoing economic crisis, where suppliers are either out of stock or demanding advance payment before delivering supplies.

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<th>Country Office Expenditure</th>
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<th>Value (in USD)</th>
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<td>Supply chain value</td>
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Direct negotiations between the Ministry of Health and UNICEF started in 2016 and resulted in an agreement for the purchasing of traditional vaccines directly through the UNICEF Supply Division.

In terms of warehouse stock management, the office had a stock value of US$1.2 million without any item over 12 months. The value of preposition supplies for the emergency was US$1.7 million. UNICEF Angola utilized the distribution list for direct transfers to the implementing partner to reduce storage costs. The cost of in-country logistics for 2016 was US$204,813.45. The office spent more than US$308,659 in 2016 for clearing charges. As part of the warehouse management, a physical verification of inventory for programme supplies was carried out in the last quarter of the year. No construction projects were supported during the year.

**Security for Staff and Premises**

The security situation in Angola remained fluid, especially in Luanda, where robbery and theft incidents affecting UNICEF staff were reported during the year. UNICEF Angola staff was kept abreast of the evolving security situation through weekly reports from the United Nations Department of Safety and Security and briefings from the Regional Security Advisor. Two trainings in staff security awareness were facilitated by the Regional Security Advisor. Staff compliance with security in the field was monitored through online mandatory courses. The office invested in vehicle Minimum Operations Security Standards (MOSS)-compliant equipment, observed mandatory security briefings for staff travelling to high-risk areas, and kept a map of United Nations Department of Safety and Security mine-free roads updated.

In 2016, the UN House that hosts UNICEF office premises was inspected by the UNICEF Regional Security Advisor for MOSS compliance and suggestions were made for immediate, short-term mitigation measures to guarantee the security and safety of staff while long-term solutions are sorted to address gaps that cannot be mitigated in the short term. The
assessment concurs with seven previous reports from the United Nations Department of Safety and Security and Headquarters that recommend a long-term solution for the United Nations offices be relocated to alternative MOSS-compliant premises. In consultation with the Regional Office and Headquarters, the Angola Country Office initiated a process to review the possibility of a relocation due to the risk posed to the staff's safety, security and health.

Staff posted at the provisional level were strategically accommodated within the government offices of key implementing partners in the four provinces of Bie, Cunene, Huila and Moxico. The existing arrangement will be reviewed in 2017 to ensure that staff security concerns are addressed.

The Business Continuity Plan was updated and tested, reports were issued once, and improvements were made. Staff lists and the communication tree were updated quarterly. The vehicle list was maintained and a MOSS (including residential) compliance evaluation was conducted.

### Human Resources

In 2016, the Country Office applied the results-based model to identify and meet its human capacity needs by using the Country Office Management Plan and Emergency Response Plan. However, the high cost of living, weak health services and expensive education services have proven challenging to attract female candidates, especially in the International Professionals staff category. Flexible work arrangements and teleworking were adopted in addition to the use of stretch assignments to cover gaps, use of Special Service Agreement and Temporary Appointment recruitment. In response to the yellow fever outbreak and drought, UNICEF Angola engaged temporary staff and 19 consultants. Approval was granted by the Regional Office to fund right positions from RR due to limited OR.

In 2016, UNICEF Angola had 66 staff, consisting of 20 International Professionals, 12 National Officers and 34 General Service. The overall gender representation was 76 per cent male and 24 per cent female. International Professionals include 14 nationalities with gender representation of 80 per cent male against 20 per cent female. The Performance Appraisal System completion rate was 95 per cent.

A staff retreat conducted in February 2016 discussed the outcome of the 2015 global staff survey and identified key priorities translated into a plan, with most action expected to be closed by the second quarter of 2017. Two Peer Support Volunteers trained with support from the Regional Office provided staff members with the required support. Additionally, one UN Cares focal point was trained, and the office implemented and supported staff on the 10 minimum standards on HIV in the workplace. Two sessions were conducted on United Nations policies and benefits related to HIV, preventing transmission of HIV and accessing services, access to condoms, insurance coverage of HIV-related expenses, confidential handling of personal information and access to post-exposure prophylaxis starter kits.

### Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology

UNICEF Angola improved the quality of information and communication technology service delivery and its infrastructure to improve efficiency and effectiveness. During the year, all staff were equipped with laptops within the hardware life cycle and obsolete equipment was disposed through Property Service Board-approved donations to partners. UNICEF Angola also supported partners to develop information management tools, in particular MINARS and the Ministry of Justice in the deployment of the Management Information Systems through UNICEF Angola-funded projects.
Global software standards were deployed, which improved performance and enhanced information security. Effective security communications for staff travelling and working in the field was ensured through the provision of satellite phones, ultra-high frequency/high-frequency radios, and mobile phones. This was particularly useful in the period of increased field activity during the yellow fever outbreak and drought emergency response. Through inter-agency collaboration, an assessment of country-wide high-frequency coverage was undertaken in an effort to improve security communications. Better Internet connectivity for the four zone offices was deployed, facilitating operational efficiency.

The office marked an increase in the use of Office 365 cloud services, contributing to staff flexible work arrangements and improving business continuity. Using personal and office-issued devices, staff accessed business tools on the go. A Business Continuity Plan dry run and training conducted in August ensured users’ proficiency in the use of these tools. The office increased its use of the established SharePoint team site for collaboration and information-sharing. This led to better information management practices. UNICEF Angola continued to reduce office hardware footprint through the implementation of multi-functional printing in 2016. This resulted in the consolidation of services because one multi-function printer serves as a scanner, a printer and a copier. Additionally, the use of laptops for all staff has improved energy efficiency.

Programme Components from RAM

ANALYSIS BY OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS

OUTCOME 1: UNICEF Angola implements an equity-focused, evidence- and rights-based, results-oriented Country Programme in line with national, regional and global strategies and priorities, and in development and emergency contexts.

Analytical statement of progress
The 2015 UNDP Human Development Index ranked Angola in 149th position out of 187, with 36.6 per cent of the population living below the poverty level. A DHS/MICS published in December 2016 indicated, however, a drop in the under-five mortality rate to 68 per 1,000 live births and infant and newborn mortality of 44 and 24 per 1,000 live births, respectively.

Despite this progress, the situation of children continued to be challenged by the combined effects of deep economic crisis and emergencies. Angola is heavily dependent on oil prices, with oil revenues averaging 45 per cent of GDP from 2004 to 2012, according to the International Monetary Fund. The drop of oil prices caused a decline in GDP from 3 per cent in 2015 to less than 2 per cent in 2016; annual inflation continued to increase, reflecting 40 per cent depreciation of the Angolan kwanza against the United Nations dollar since 2014. State budget adjustments due to revenue crisis and limited fiscal space led to reduced spending in the social sector to about 8 per cent, with the health and education sector budgets reduced to 5 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively, of the national budget in 2016. A yellow fever outbreak and the impact of the El Niño weather phenomenon further worsened the situation of children.

UNICEF Angola focused its action on the most-needed priority areas where its limited resources and comparative advantage could make a difference, through combined approaches to emergency and regular programming. In partnership with local partner ADRA, UNICEF Angola supported an analysis of the current state budget within the sectors of education, health, social protection, and WASH. Budget briefs were produced and published in the media and through public debates. This work raised awareness on the strengths and weaknesses of key social sectors budgeting in Angola and basic budget literacy for the general public.
The major continuing challenge for Angola is limited trained human resources available at the provincial and municipal levels, coupled with weak organizational capacity. These challenges are being addressed through sustained advocacy using financial analysis for children’s tool and briefs; system strengthening through the offering of procurement services to ensure the availability of essential commodities; capacity development of service providers and decision makers; and review of legislative frameworks and advocating for changes to eliminate systemic bottlenecks at the national and provincial levels. Due to shortages of resources, both human and financial, not much progress was registered in relation to established results for HIV and AIDS. Resource mobilization in the first quarter of 2017 will be critical to address HIV and AIDS programming in Angola.

In 2017, the key priority for the office is undertaking of the mid-term review of the Country Programme. The objective of the review will be to ensure that the Country Programme is aligned with national, regional and global strategies and priorities, and with development and emergency contexts.

**OUTPUT 1:** UNICEF staff and partners are provided guidance, tools and resources to effectively plan and monitor programmes.

**Analytical statement of progress**

The office regularly used global performance indicators and indicators from the Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office in the monthly programme management meetings. The objective of the review was to further strengthen its monitoring and oversight function within the Country Programme implementation. The programme management meeting regularly provided status updates on implementation of the HACT, liquidation of DCTs, supply, human resources, travel, partnerships, donor reports, and budget utilization disaggregated by programmes. This monthly review helped in identifying common bottlenecks and solutions to improve the status of the key performance indicators.

UNICEF Angola has significantly improved the assessment of government partners and assurance activities, through the successful implementation of the HACT. In 2016, all qualified government partners were micro-assessed and spot-checked by independently certified chartered accountant firms. In total, UNICEF Angola released US$4,340,765 as DCTs to partners. The office planned and conducted 22 spot-check visits of all partners, who received more than US$50,000 as DCT, and therefore met requirements of the HACT assurance as per UNICEF rules and regulations. In addition, two partners were also assessed for audit. However, the audit has not been completed because of the absence of the country rule and regulations on audit. Presently, Angola does not have an audit supreme institution, and therefore UNICEF is supporting partners in establishing proper systems and regulations for audit assurance activities.

UNICEF Angola also established contacts with the Mexican National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy, Centre for Learning on Evaluation and Results Latin America and the Centre for Research and Teaching in Economics and Performance Evaluation Unit at the Mexican Ministry of Finance. With their support, UNICEF Angola prepared a high-level meeting on national evaluation capacity building for the Angolan State Secretary of the Ministry of Planning and Finance. The visit involved preparation from the Mexican Ministry of Finance and National Evaluation Unit in Mexico and Colombia and the Centre for Learning on Evaluation and Results Latin America in Brazil. The visit was postponed as it coincided with an urgent International Monetary Fund mission, because the country was preparing to seek the Fund’s budgetary support of US$4.5 billion. This capacity development activity will be organized in the coming year with the support of the Government of Mexico as previously planned. The objective of the capacity-building visit is...
to discuss and sign a Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Mexico and Angola for the technical assistance in establishing a public-sector performance monitoring and evaluation system in Angola.

**OUTPUT 2:** Communication, advocacy and partnerships – Action related to the management of partnerships with donors, and public advocacy; communications and advocacy staff; partnership specialists; for each PE post: include costs that can be attributed to the post – e.g., travel, security, equipment, rent, training, communications; technical assistance/consultancies; training and workshops; research and studies; equipment and supplies meetings; monitoring; travel; materials production; related operating costs (i.e., temporary assistance).

**Analytical statement of progress**

The Country Office redefined its communication and advocacy priorities in 2016 with support from the Regional Office, responding to the particular threat the El Niño crisis and the yellow fever outbreak posed to children and their families. The two European Union-funded programmes on birth registration and social protection continued to remain communication and advocacy focus areas.

Key advocacy messages of UNICEF and its partners were disseminated through public events and partner engagement, such as the analysis of the general state budget and thematic discussions on the state budget covering the health, education, WASH and social protection sectors in partnership with the NGO ADRA. UNICEF provided additional organizational support to several conferences and high-level meetings and strengthened its partnership with INAC, celebrating 27 years of the CRC with an emphasis on child participation.

Digital communication continued to grow with a strategy of periodic publications aligned with regional and global campaigns and programmatic priorities of the Country Office. To increase its reach, UNICEF Angola released new accounts in social networks such as Twitter or Issuu publications platform, and launched a microsite (<www.unicefangola.org/1519>) with a digital version of the Country Programme 2015–2019 signed with the Government. In already existing channels, such as the Country Office’s Facebook page, the number of followers increased by 200 per cent, from around 5,000 to more than 15,500. Specific thematic campaigns were developed in social media about topics like yellow fever prevention, Vaccination Week, Handwashing Day, Breastfeeding Week or Day of the Girl, among others. UNICEF also continued to expand its reach to families and children on the data-free mobile phone platform <freebasics.org>, sharing key messages on infant and maternal care and child protection with about 3,000 people on a monthly basis. UNICEF is engaging both mobile phone carriers to develop new partnerships around child right issues.

Media relations and key advocacy messages to the Government, implementing partners and donors continued to improve. More than 70 press releases, human interest stories and op-eds were shared through social media channels or external media, and two training sessions with 20 journalists in the context of the humanitarian response were realized. Three bi-monthly newsletters in English and Portuguese were sent by e-mail to a contact list of more than 400 partners, stakeholders and a general audience interested in child rights topics.

Two visits of donors and UNICEF National Committees supporting education and WASH programmes were organized and a Private Fundraising and Partnerships mission took place to the south of Angola to gather assets for international fund-raising in the El Niño context. To further disseminate UNICEF programmes, a print and digital version of the
Country Programme Kit 2015–2019 was published, highlighting the programmatic areas of UNICEF and informing key stakeholders and opinion leaders on areas of intervention.

OUTCOME 2: 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
The country recorded a significant reduction in child and infant mortality rates of 57 per cent, according to 2015 figures from the United Nations Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation; and a decrease of 89 per cent from the 2000 figures. DHS, 2015 show highly reduced newborn, infant and child mortality rate indicators of 24, 44 and 68 per 1,000 live births, respectively. The under-five mortality of 68 per 1,000 live births is well below the 2015 MDG target of 76 per 1,000 live births. On the other hand, the maternal mortality ratio of 477 per 100,000 live births remains off track against the MDG national target of 265 per 100,000 live births and global benchmark of 200 per 100,000 live births, respectively.

The increasing UNICEF investment in immunization (Expanded Programme on Immunization, or EPI) – including vaccine security and preventive measles outbreak campaigns; child survival initiatives such as follow-up with lactating mothers and their newborns; use of community-owned resource persons for social mobilization; and promotion of care-seeking behaviours with other partners have contributed in no small measure. Without the high total adolescent fertility rate at 191 per 1,000 live births (2015), the high total fertility rate of 6.2 and low contraceptive rate of 19 per cent for any method, the situation would have been much better.

The challenges include a weak health system and the continuing bottlenecks with respect to access to services; availability of skilled providers; and adequate commodities to address common childhood illnesses, including raising rates of malnutrition in the seven drought-affected provinces. For example, the rate of children fully vaccinated by their first birthday is 30.6 per cent, with access to four antenatal care visits at 61.4 per cent compared with one visit at 81.6 per cent. The access to skilled birth remains at 49.6 per cent. These indicators show very wide urban rural disparities as well as significant gender differences for young adolescents and youth (15–24 years old) whose knowledge and use of preventive measures against HIV is poor. The significant measles coverage decline is related to the poor stock management of routine and measles vaccines.

Two emergencies diverted significant investment and time from the development programme. The country had the largest yellow fever outbreak in the world, affecting 16 of its 18 provinces, with more than 3,550 reported cases (875 confirmed) and 355 recorded deaths thus far. Moreover, the continuing drought in the seven southern provinces affected an estimated 1.4 million people, 800,000 of whom were assessed as food insecure, with an estimated 37,834 children under 5 years old suffering from severe acute malnutrition. The emergency preparedness, response and resilience capacity development; the use of the Emergency Programme Fund and the Central Emergency Response Fund funding helped UNICEF along with others to strengthen the response to the two major emergencies, namely, drought and yellow fever outbreak. The response to the yellow fever outbreak was contained in phases focusing on areas with local transmission, high population and border provinces, including Cunene, Huila and Namibe, the three provinces most affected by the drought. The drought response consisted of comprehensive food, health, nutrition and WASH interventions, targeting 1.4 million affected people. Nutrition-sensitive and adolescent health interventions included provision of dignity kits for 5,000 adolescents in the three provinces. Both responses engaged international NGOs, standby partners and the Red
Cross as implementers besides the Government, thus extending coverage and services to the most vulnerable families and children.

The response was also supported by a comprehensive package of Communication for Development messaging combined with trained social mobilizers reaching out to families and community leaders, as well as advocacy messages to policy makers, donors and politicians. The response was based on costing estimates generated by the OneHealth costing tool that the country will require as much as five times the current level of investment to scale up the delivery of low-cost and low-impact interventions if it is to achieve the SDG goal of reducing the under-5 mortality rate to 25 per 1,000 live births by 2030. Secondly, the absence of recent sub-national and municipal disaggregated data for key indicators, including gender, on maternal and child health is a major setback in designing a fit-for-purpose programme that addresses the noted disparities and/or any equity gaps. Thus, the child survival initiatives and strategies in the 2017 annual work plan would continue to address a focus community and primary health-care-driven strategies such as integrated community case management for malaria, diarrhoea and malaria being piloted in six provinces; quality of care at the facility level through an essential package of care; and sustained improvement in the knowledge gap in key family and community practices.

The health system bottlenecks and policy issues, largely the supply component, will be supported by applying the life cycle and the continuum-of-care approaches that would seek to address the unmet needs of very young adolescents; maternal and newborn health; child health, immunization and essential nutrition actions, including infant and young child feeding. Sustained investment by the Government of Angola, donors and private-sector partners in human resource capacity; the availability of commodities, drugs and vaccines using procurement services; and a revitalized primary health-care approach with the full participation of the people given their level of development will guarantee the delivery of appropriate, acceptable and affordable health care. The follow-up of support for mothers and newborns in a pilot study in two municipalities showed significant increase of the number of deliveries attended by a skilled birth attendant. The use of community workers to mobilize and follow up with defaulters increased institutional deliveries. The higher adjusted national population denominator and lack of outreach services will need to be stemmed by investing more in sustainable outreach services and public-private investment partnerships as a protected budget line for a better future for Angolan children and women.

**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**

The strategic plan for adolescent health was designed with financial and technical assistance mainly from UNICEF, in collaboration with other agencies such as WHO, UNFPA and Pathfinder. The process facilitated not only the design of the strategy but increased stronger partnerships and inter-sectorial coordination with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Family and Ministry of Youth and Sports. The strategy is expected to contribute to a reduction in maternal mortality, premature birth and neonatal mortality, as well as the adolescent pregnancy rate of 191 per 1,000 live births from unwanted pregnancies. A successful innovative approach to attend to newborns in the first week of life was implemented in Huila Province with 60 community workers trained to follow up with newborns and their mothers (targeting 3,000 families in two municipalities). From January through May 2016, an average of 1,476 families were visited monthly out of the expected 1,500 families (78 per cent). An average of 7,490 (5,535–10,958) people were sensitized and counselled monthly on basic health-care practices. A study on causes of maternal death in the country supported by UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO was conducted and finalized, and its results will provide much-needed evidence to design and update a national reproductive health policy and update strategic plans for maternal and neonatal health.
The EPI country Multi-Year Strategic Plan 2015–2020 was designed with technical assistance provided by UNICEF and WHO. The plan includes a polio eradication transition plan, polio asset management to improve routine immunization, as well as measles and neonatal tetanus elimination strategies. Other elements include increasing the quality of immunization services through formative supervision, monitoring and evaluation at all levels; vaccine management and cold chain maintenance; increased universal access and demand for routine immunization through active participation of communities; and capacity building to improve the effectiveness of EPI managers at all levels.

UNICEF supported the realization of a national cold-chain inventory, the first of its kind in the country, followed by a cold-chain improvement plan designed for implementation. The strategy provides the basis for a plan to introduce the measles and rubella vaccine in 2017 to accelerate measles elimination. To fully implement this EPI strategic plan and make vaccines available for immunization services as of 2016, the Government opted for and adopted a policy to buy all vaccines and essential drugs through UNICEF procurement services. In addition, Angola is vulnerable to cyclical drought every decade due to climatic changes, which exacerbates chronic malnutrition in the country’s southern provinces, leading to increased severe acute malnutrition. Adhering to the breastfeeding code will also accelerate the implementation of the nutrition programme, especially exclusive breastfeeding and other young child feeding.

The low human resources capacity of the reproductive and maternal health section of the Ministry of Health remained a challenge, which resulted in gaps to efficiently coordinate the process of the adolescent health strategy design. Another challenge was the limited financial liquidity due to a drop in petroleum prices in the international market, resulting in delays of the National Department of Public Health in implementing their annual strategic plan.

**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**

UNICEF provided high-value procurement services to the Government for antiretrovirals and HIV test kits at a cost of US$2.81 million, and essential drug kits for three care levels valued at more than US$26 million. This support will significantly improve the availability of drugs for treatment of HIV and AIDS patients, and for child health services in the country. UNICEF supported the study of circumstances surrounding maternal and neonatal mortality in six provinces, with the findings calling for improvement of: a) the capacity of health facilities, including availability of qualified providers (core competences) and reproductive health commodities; b) the quality of services provided (organization, HIS, continuum of care); c) the knowledge of pregnant women related to danger signs and delivery plan; d) the confidence in health services (quality); and e) accessibility and referral systems.

This assessment will contribute to the development of the United Nations H6+ and ENAP strategies for quality of care and reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality rates. The findings from the follow-up home visits showed increase uptake of institutional deliveries (78 per cent) compared with home deliveries (22 per cent); increased use of insecticide-treated mosquito treated nets by pregnant women and children under 5 years old. A very successful innovative approach was implemented with 60 trained community workers who follow up with newborns and their mothers. The initiative is targeting 3,000 families in two municipalities. From January through May 2016, 1,476 families were visited monthly out of the expected 1,500 families (78 per cent). Also, 7,490 (5,535–10,958) people were sensitized and counselled monthly on basic health care and practices (DPS, Huila, 2016). Other key achievements included: a) 260 newborn births survived beyond the first week; b) 216 institutional deliveries were recorded, compared with 52 home deliveries; c) 195
women received post-partum care; d) 1,993 infants less than 6 months old were exclusively breastfed; e) 15,049 children under 5 were reported to have slept under an insecticide-treated mosquito net; f) 2,634 children received oral rehydration salts for diarrhoea treatment; g) 5,383 children under 5 were dewormed; h) 1,076 pregnant women used insecticide-treated mosquito nets; i) 1,106 families (33 per cent) have adequate sanitation facilities; and j) 997 (732–1,181) families regularly treat their drinking water (DPS 2016).

Child survival and development, in collaboration with the child protection section, identified maternities to pilot birth registration in seven target provinces. This will increase inter-ministerial collaboration; institutional child deliveries; and the right to registration and vaccination at birth against preventable common childhood diseases, which forms the basis for vital registration in the country, and for monitoring neonatal child health, morbidity and mortality.

UNICEF is supporting a baseline assessment of integrated maternal and newborn care in four municipalities in Huila Province. Results from the assessment will be used to strengthen community participation in maternal and neonatal health, reducing the first delays of child birth in targeted municipalities, and increasing neonatal and infant health care during the first 1,000 days of life.

UNICEF supported an HIV accelerated response strategy, integrating eMTCT into maternal and child health services to achieve zero paediatrics cases in 12 municipalities in five vulnerable provinces.

Constraints include lack of donor investment in maternal and newborn health and HIV programmes, weak coordination of the partners in the sector and poor funding of the National Department of Public Health to effectively implement its annual strategic plan.

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
The child health and nutrition thematic areas received more than 80 per cent of the child survival and development funding with high intervention coverages. More than 8,026,201 persons 6 months and older (WHO bulletin) were vaccinated out of a target of 25,273,243 persons, and 538,285 children 6–59 months old were protected from measles infection. Besides the response to the two major emergencies, drought and the yellow fever outbreak, two pilot initiatives (Integrated Community Care Management and catch-up campaigns) were helped by funding from Gavi, Global Funds and Maersk. The yellow fever campaign vaccinated more than 18 million people 6 months and older, while the emergency nutrition and measles preventive campaigns reached 54 per cent and 80 per cent, respectively, out of the targeted 37,834 and 677,004 children 6–59 months old.

UNICEF and partners reviewed all nutritional studies conducted between June 2015 and May 2016 using SMART methodology and nutritional assessments using the mid-upper arm circumference; and the findings showed a doubling of the malnutrition rates. Similarly, the recorded underweight rates have remained above the 15 per cent level, described as medium in severity in the three most-affected provinces. Some 23,841 (54 per cent) children with severe acute malnutrition out of the 37,834 children targeted have been treated in the 300 Community Management of Acute Malnutrition centres. More than 148,640 people have been counselled on infant and young child feeding, and 1,764,000 people have been provided with access to key nutrition messages and health promotion activities.

UNICEF provided cold-chain equipment (100 cold boxes; 2,000 vaccine carriers/4,000 ice packs) and procured more than 20 million doses of yellow fever vaccine. The Country Office
mobilized 20 staff members, including consultants, in the response from December 2015 through December 2016. The last yellow fever case was reported in June 2016.

UNICEF and WHO continue to provide technical guidance for improving routine immunization in all 35 EPI low-performing municipalities in eight provinces to increase knowledge and awareness for EPI staff on the importance of quality data for planning and monitoring. UNICEF funded intensification of routine immunization activities in the 35 targeted low-performing municipalities to increase access and demand for vaccination services. The procurement efficiency study of the Central Procurement Agency for Medicines and Medical Supplies (Central de Compras de Medicamentos e meios medicos de Angola; CECOMA) on cold chain inventory was concluded with dissemination to the Ministry of Health/CECOMA, WHO and USAID/Management Science for Health partners. Routine immunization coverage continues to lag, due to poor data quality and reporting timeliness. The annualized rate shows 84 per cent overage for the third dose of Penta compared with 78 per cent reported at the end of 2015.

In addition, the Integrated Community Care Management project, with 100 Community Health Agents Caconda and Lubango in 3,000 households for increased access and demand for child care, was consolidated. A technical working group was established; procurement of essential drugs was completed for 35,000 sick children; and training of Senior Community Health Agents continued in three selected provinces in 2016 through the Malaria Global Fund initiative. UNICEF provided 44,000 long-lasting insecticidal nets (ILLNs) to 22,000 families in Bengo Province (two nets per family space); and malaria rapid test kits using campaign and maternal and child health clinics.

Constraints: Sustained funding for nutritional products, inadequate human capacity building and supervision; human resource gaps at national and sub-national levels; weak disease surveillance system and data for planning and decision making; absence of an emergency preparedness and response contingency plans.

OUTCOME 3: 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
Angola has diarrhoea and malaria as the third and fourth main causes of mortality in children under 5 years old, being 15 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively (WHO, 2015), and accordingly accounting for almost a third of total child deaths per year in Angola. This high mortality rate 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. The rate is also greatly affected by the poor hygiene practices still present across the country (especially in a rural context), where the national hand-washing rate is just 36 per cent, and 26 per cent of the total population still practices open defecation, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas. Although the country put its effort and investment (thousands of millions) into the WASH sector during the past decade, particularly in physical infrastructure for urban and rural water supply (and almost testimonial for sanitation), this has not been yet translated into substantial better services for most of the Angolan population, at least in a consistent and sustainable manner. Lack of adequate management, operation and maintenance practices of the existing, rehabilitated and/or new WASH services account for most of the reasons for the inefficiencies and poor performance of the services, and also as a consequence of the still important gap in terms of the insufficient professional staff dedicated to the WASH sector at the national level.

In this sense, during 2016 UNICEF Angola continued supporting the Government of Angola and its two main reference ministries, the Ministry of Energy and Water and the Ministry of
the Environment, with five main programmatic pillars: (i) support to national efforts on legal, normative and operational work; (ii) improvement of Management Information System (MISs) for decision-making; (iii) promotion of evidence-based successful pilot models to scale up; (iv) strengthening of managerial, technical and administrative skills of the WASH sector in Angola; and (v) WASH response in emergencies and disaster risk management, which is aligned with the new UNICEF Global WASH Strategy 2016–2030. It is important to note that the pillars are articulated through 10 specific initiatives, where (among them) the ones that UNICEF Angola has been supporting the most during at least the past five years are the: (a) Sistema de Informação do Sector de Água e Saneamento (National Management Information System for Water and Sanitation, or SISAS), initiated in 2007; (b) CLTS, initiated in 2008 and now focused on strengthening its implementation through local governments (with the support of implementing partners, ADRA, LWF and PIN); (c) operationalization of the Modelo de Gestão Comunitária de Água (National Community-Based Water Management Model, or MOGECA) in Huambo Province through a consulting services agreement with the company Vista Water; (d) and launching and development of the knowledge architecture for the SISAS and launching and development of the knowledge architecture for the ), through the consulting companies JMJ International and Nexar.

Also during 2016, the UNICEF Angola WASH programme initiated two projects (previously agreed with the National Water Authority/Ministry of Energy and Water in 2015) to improve the prospects of overcoming the main challenges the country faces with regard to the sustainability of its WASH services, as well as to improve access to adequate sanitation services in low-income urban and peri-urban areas. The projects include the Water Operators' Partnerships initiative, a not-for-profit peer-to-peer cooperation between water and sanitation utilities (north-south, south-south and triangular cooperation) for improving performance and service delivery in Angolan water and sanitation utilities; network-based simplified (condominium) sanitation technology; and the creation of a National Sector Forum for Water and Sanitation. The first innovative initiative was launched early in 2016 and the selected water utilities from Mozambique, the Netherlands and Portugal are in the process of formalizing the Cooperation Agreements with water utilities from Cabinda and Cunene to implement the respective projects early in 2017. As a result of the economic crisis that Angola is currently experiencing, the Annual Work Plan 2016–2017 (either with the Ministry of Energy and Water or the Ministry of the Environment) was readapted to the new economic context and the priorities and needs for the country and the respective ministries. It is important to note that within this context, no contributions from the Government of Angola were committed as a counterpart co-financing the joint Annual Work Plan 2016–2017, and the actions rely only on funds from UNICEF, the European Union Delegation in Angola and the World Bank, particularly for creation of the National Vocational Training Centre for Water and Sanitation.

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

Analytical Statement of Progress:
UNICEF and the Government of Angola completed the piloting of MOGECA in Huambo Province, particularly in the municipalities of Bailundo, Londuimbali and Mungo. Whereas the model was initially going to be operationalized in the entire province (mainly with resources from the general state budget), due to the oil crisis it has just been implemented in three municipalities of the province, and just with funds from UNICEF Angola. The Government is not planning on expanding the initiative until a substantial and sustained recovery of the national economy occurs, so co-funding planned from UNICEF was agreed to be relocated to other priority areas (namely, SISAS, as per a request from the Government).
Regarding sector monitoring, the National Water Authority agreed with UNICEF on the need to involve all development partners interested in investing in SISAS to join efforts to fully operationalize this WASH sector MIS. In this regard, the Angola Country Office agreed with
the National Water Authority, the World Bank and the African Bank of Development to carry out a due diligence exercise to assess the feasibility and investment needed for operationalizing SISAS under the current economic framework. The resources allocated to SISAS for the year from the Country Office were used, and not just for completing the pending modules of the sector MIS tool, but for the complete operationalization and sustainment of SISAS nationwide, basically with additional resources from the national government, complemented with financial support from development partners, including UNICEF Angola.

For the building of sector capacities, UNICEF continued during 2016 to support the Government of Angola in the establishment of the CFP-A. The centre aims to fill the huge gap of skilled staff needed within the sector across the country. Among the many activities, UNICEF is responsible for the 'soft component' of the initiative, which includes developing training materials, initial courses, the database/roster of trainers and the CFP-A website, and for training the management team. To date, a baseline survey to identify formative gaps and priority courses for the sector was completed, and training modules are now being developed from it.

The Country Office has also started working on a series of innovative initiatives for launching the Water Operators’ Partnerships between water utilities from Mozambique, the Netherlands and Portugal and the water utilities of Cabinda and Cunene; and the design and formulation of a joint project proposal (UNICEF/UN-HABITAT) for introducing simplified/condominium sanitation technology and approaches, together with a community-based solid waste management initiative, for expanding peri-urban sanitation solutions in low-income informal settlements (musseques), widely used in Brazil, and where UNICEF Angola will bring the Brazilian experience through south-south and triangular cooperation mechanisms.

OUTPUT 2: If an 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
During 2016, the Angola Country Office WASH section was involved in the response to the ‘El Niño’ weather phenomenon and its consequences on vulnerable populations, especially children (drought in southern Angola). The Country Office’s emergency target for 2016 included the rehabilitation of 240 water points with hand-pumping systems (Volanta pumps) to reach up to 120,000 people, and expanding the CLTS programme to affected territories to minimize episodes of waterborne diseases in the areas of intervention, to reach up to 45,000 people. The work is being carried out in close coordination and collaboration with the Provincial Directorates of Energy and Water for increasing access to safe water in affected rural communities, and implementing partners such as the NGOs Lutheran World Federation (Cunene Province) and ADRA (Huila Province), and the Provincial Directorate for Health (Namibe Province), for increasing access to proper sanitary facilities and hygiene practices.

The WASH humanitarian response is being complemented with the integration of WASH and nutrition interventions in affected/priority provinces, with the distribution of emergency WASH items to up to 45,000 people with children under 5 who suffer from severe acute malnutrition (caseloads) and are being treated in therapeutic centres of these provinces and municipalities. Regarding the results to date, UNICEF’s CLTS intervention has reached 56,456 people, including 30,240 children, enabling them to build, maintain and use appropriately designed toilets and providing them with emergency sanitation items, including buckets/water containers, water purification tablets and family hygiene and dignity kits. Some 108,790 people have been reached with hygiene and sanitation messages since the beginning of the emergency response, primarily through the community leaders, and also through community workers (ADECOs). In addition, 52,500 people have been provided with
safe water and are now more resilient to dry conditions, through the rehabilitation of 105 water pumps. UNICEF continues to assist the provincial governments in Cunene, Huila and Namibe with the distribution of WASH supplies to people who are severely affected by water shortages and are in poor sanitation conditions. Moreover, emergency WASH stocks have been prepositioned as contingency stock for the eventual humanitarian response to ‘La Niña’ in UNICEF Angola’s warehouse in Luanda (buckets, jerrycans, prefab sanitary slabs, hygiene and dignity kits, water treatment pills and information, education and communication materials for WASH) for up to 45,000 people. This is being done together with complementary emergency financial resources granted for 2017 to operationally support the eventual response operations led by local government authorities throughout next year (i.e., support to Provincial Directorates of Energy and Water, Civil Protection provincial bodies, as well as Provincial Directorates of Health).

OUTCOME 4: 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
In order to assist the Government of Angola in improving equitable access to quality education, UNICEF has reacted on the demand from the Ministry of Education and MINARS and provided a package of policies to guide national implementation, capacity building to enhance skills in Education in Emergency planning, prevention and organization, provision of WASH at schools, child-centred teaching, and school leadership and management. Furthermore, UNICEF has strongly contributed technical and financial support to the improvement and reform of the Education Management Information System, which resulted in online and offline data collection that considerably increased the capacity of the Ministry of Education to publish updated, more complete and reliable data.

UNICEF also initiated and facilitated internal and external discussions with the Ministry of Education on budget allocations for education, leading to more awareness about the inadequate allocation for the planned education reform. For equitable access, UNICEF facilitated a study on school dropout rates in Huila Province, which is managed by the provincial government and coordinated by the Instituto Superior de Ciências da Educação (Higher Institute for Education Science, or ISCED). UNICEF helped to build local research capacity. The aim was to assist the Government of Angola in formulating effective strategies for reducing barriers to education and increasing enrolment and attendance rates. Upon the urgent request of MINARS, UNICEF is assisting, through a consultancy, in the elaboration of a comprehensive early childhood policy (from 0 to 5 years of age). A draft policy for discussion among a variety of stakeholders is expected in December. In the longer term, the policy will help translate the concept of child development care and school preparedness to provide more effective and efficient services, including early childhood and preschool services.

To ensure the continuation of education services in periods of emergencies, an assessment was conducted by a contracted consultant under the joint supervision of both the Ministry of Education and UNICEF in six selected provinces (Benguela, Cunene, Huila, Kwanza Sul, Moxico and Namibe) about the impact of natural disasters and other emergency situations on the education sector. The assessment report also summarized several opportunities for guaranteeing continuation of education services in such difficult conditions. Furthermore, UNICEF assisted the Ministry of Education with the material development and the contracting of a national trainer for training on disaster risk reduction, supervised by INIDE. As part of assistance for the prevention of infectious diseases, 18 national trainers were prepared and 600 teachers were trained 600 in four provinces (Cunene, Huila, Luanda and Namibe). In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, a draft action plan was formulated, with the help of a consultant, on alternative education (including mobile school projects) to provide tailor-made solutions for children who cannot attend school regularly because their
families are nomads, pastoralists or migrants. These activities aim to provide the Ministry and the provinces with knowledge, skills and tools to deliver education to the most vulnerable children.

UNICEF assisted MINARS in organizing and developing the materials for a training of trainers for 50 trainers who will hone their skills in the area of management of early childhood centres. UNICEF also supported the Ministry of Education through a consultancy in elaborating a policy for teacher training at preschool, primary and secondary school levels. A final draft was produced which requires final revision from the National Institute for the Training of Teachers and Education staff and the Ministry of Higher Education. The policy will guide the quality of instruction and regulate teacher training in the country. UNICEF also helped to develop a learners' assessment system for Portuguese language in Classes 1 and 2, which will enhance the quality of education. To start with, some 13,299 children will benefit in classrooms where the assessment will be conducted. Specific tools were developed under the coordination of INIDE with the help of a consultant hired by UNICEF, such as inquiries for teachers, itembanks, tests and scoring forms.

At the field level, UNICEF continues to support two Directorates of Provincial Education in Bie and Moxico in the management of the Child-Friendly Schools Project in which 10 schools are involved. The aim of the project is to demonstrate how to create a conducive learning environment. A total of 12 trainings for which all materials were developed by the education section were conducted in 2016, involving 247 teachers, 40 head teachers and supervisors and 109 school committee members in several trainings on school planning, child-centred learning and strengthening of school committees. A total of 13,229 children in the CFS-project will benefit. Furthermore, the CFS-project helped to improve access to water, use of toilets in 8 out of the 10 schools and hygienic practices.

In the area of management, UNICEF assisted the Cabinet of Studies, Planning and Statistics within the Ministry of Education in the implementation of two interrelated projects: 1) the reform of the Education Management Information System and the alignment with the SDGs and 2) the school mapping pilot in Huila Province, which is based on an innovative digital data collection system. UNICEF, the Ministry of Education and MINARS organized one interim and one final programme evaluation, in which the progress, successes, challenges and way forward were discussed and agreed on. The ministries confirmed challenges in the total budget allocation and the capacity of their human resources at national, provincial and municipality levels, as well as with leadership in the schools. As long as the national budget is inadequate to meet the SDGs for education and the requirements of national reform, the activities within the partnership with UNICEF cannot be easily sustained. Based on the outcomes of the final annual review, no adjustments will have to be made.

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**

An action plan has been made to follow up on the policy for special/inclusive education. In cooperation with the INEE, a training plan and materials in Portuguese are ready for the training of 25 national and provincial trainers in the area of special/inclusive education. In principle, more than 23,000 children with disabilities in the country will, in the longer run, take advantage of this training, which that focuses on the establishment of Special Education Resources Centres in the country. The study on school drop-outs in Huila Province was finalized with technical assistance from a leading consultant and UNICEF, in close cooperation with a technical team from the province. The findings of the study were presented to the provincial government. The study recommendations will help the provincial government formulate an action plan and budget for 170,300 out-of-school children between
5 and 11 years old and 152,090 children between 12 and 14 years old. The recommendations will also help to address the diverse barriers to primary and secondary education.

UNICEF also helped the MINARS, through a consultancy, elaborate a policy for early childhood (0 to 5 age group). The policy aims to guide national comprehensive strategies and action plans for this age group in several areas, such as protection, parental and health care, social support and education; such strategies and plans are currently absent. A draft policy is expected in December, which could result in improved care, attention, protection and education for 5,924,948 children between 0 and 5 years old. UNICEF also assisted the Ministry of Education through consultancies in two main activities: 1) assessment of the possible impact of emergency situations on enrolment and attendance and providing strategies about how to continue education services in these circumstances; a draft report has been produced for internal ministry discussion; and 2) a training of trainers on the subject of disaster risk reduction and recovery, including prevention of infectious diseases.

Furthermore, UNICEF helped with the provision of materials in the area of education in emergency; 9 tents and 43 education kits with learning materials for 1,720 children were supplied to the affected schools in the provinces of Benguela, Huila, Kwanza Sul and Moxico. In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, and under the lead of a national consultant, an action plan for alternative education was developed to cater to children of families who are nomads, pastoralists and migrants, and therefore unable to attend school on a regular basis, confounded by the fact that there are few schools in rural areas. Within the CFS project implemented in two provinces under the management of the Directorates of Provincial Education, access to water and toilets at schools was improved, so that now in 8 out of 10 schools, children can wash their hands and in 2 schools they also can use toilets. Clearly, the challenge in this partnership programme is the inadequate allocation for the education budget to co-finance and sustain these activities.

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

**Analytical statement of progress**

UNICEF assisted MINARS in implementing a training seminar for 50 trainers in the management of early childhood centres. UNICEF also supported the National Institute for the Capacity Building for Teachers and Education staff, through a consultancy, in the elaboration of a policy for teacher training at preschool, primary and secondary school levels. A report about the status of teacher preparation through pre-service, in-service and distance training has been submitted, as has a draft policy that needs to be finalized in the Ministry of Higher Education. UNICEF also assisted the Ministry of Education to elaborate a learners’ assessment system for Portuguese language in the first two grades of primary education. An inquiry for teachers, an items bank, a test for Grades 1 and 2 and scoring formats were produced and a pilot phase was conducted. The final report is expected in February 2017. This process, under the supervision of INIDE, involved the training of teachers on how to monitor progress in language acquisition.

Furthermore, the CFS project in Bié and Moxico, which is managed by the respective Provincial Directorates and technically supported by UNICEF, provided 12 trainings in 10 selected schools on school leadership, child-centred teaching and strengthening of school committees. A total of 28 national trainers, 247 teachers and 109 school committee members participated in the trainings. The overall total of 13,299 children who attend these schools will ultimately benefit from the new knowledge and skills of their teachers. In collaboration with INEE and the Rodrigo Mendes Institute in Brazil, an action plan and budget was prepared, under the coordination of UNICEF, to facilitate the first training on special/inclusive education for 20 national trainers next year.
UNICEF Angola collaborated with both the Regional Office and Mozambique Country Office on the translation of UNICEF materials in Portuguese. UNICEF also supported the Ministry of Education with the development of materials and advised on the training of 12 national trainers who trained 490 teachers in Bengo, Benguela, Kuanza Norte, Kuanza Sul, Luanda and Malanje in subjects such as education on sexuality (including sexual and reproductive health, prevention of HIV, violence, early pregnancy and abortion) and the prevention of yellow fever and malaria. With UNICEF’s assistance, 3,000 manuals for students and youth and 600 teacher's guides were produced, and these materials are now used by the Ministry of Education. The challenges are diverse in this area of quality; lack of human resources' capacity in management, monitoring and evaluation of these activities at national, provincial and school levels, as well as limited investments from the Government of Angola in the training and coaching of education administrative staff and teachers. In the future, it will therefore be important to train provincial staff in the planning and budgeting for capacity-building programmes based on local training and organizational needs, so that UNICEF support is better aligned to the specific needs for organizational change in the provinces.

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

**Analytical statement of progress**

The education section assisted the Cabinet for Studies, Planning and Statistics in the Ministry of Education with two interrelated activities: the updating and data collection for 2014–2016 and the reform of the Education Management Information System in alignment with the SDGs; and the school mapping pilot in Huila Province, which promotes an innovative real-time monitoring and digital data collection system. Both processes are under management of the Ministry of Education and in Huila there is assistance from ISCED with data collection. UNICEF is organizing financial and technical support and advice on the type of indicators and information to be selected to enable measurement of progress towards the SDGs for education. These new data contribute to an evidence-based foundation under the new national education plan to be formulated for 2017–2030. Both processes are time-consuming and labour-intensive, requiring good coordination and delegation of tasks. Furthermore, heavy rainfall and difficult access to quite a number of schools hindered a smooth and quick data-collection process. Clearly, with a well-functioning Education Management Information System or data-collection system at school, municipality, provincial and national levels, strategic decisions can be made for budget allocations and implementation of programmes to address challenges such as equitable access and quality. The final aim is to elaborate a new national education action plan 2017–2030 on the basis of this new evidence.

Data collection has taken more time than planned, which means that the new education plan is now expected in 2017. In the CFS project, managed by the Provincial Directorates for Education in Bie and Moxico, two trainings were organized aiming at strengthening school management; one to train 28 provincial focal points in the strengthening of school committees and another to train 109 school committee members in the 10 selected schools. School committee members learned about regulation for school committees and the importance of monitoring school performance. The challenge here is that many members have not received basic education and/or explanation about the tasks and responsibilities of the school committees. One training, therefore, will be not sufficient, and more training needs to follow. Furthermore, a stronger role from the local focal points for CFS in organizing more regular training and monitoring of all project activities, including support to school committees, will be crucial to help sustain the project.
OUTCOME 5: 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
The year 2016 saw significant progress in the overall coordination of the Birth Registration and Justice for Children Programme. The National Steering Committee met for the first time in July 2016 and reviewed the programme’s current progress. The Ministry of Planning actively participated in the monitoring of the programme, ensuring government ownership and sustainability. With UNICEF support, Angola is reforming and modernizing its civil registration system in line with the Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics. This is reflected in the increased absolute number of registrations (although not within the overall rate) and in the expansion of birth registration services in health facilities. In November 2016, the Ministry of Justice reported that from 1 January to 31 June 2016, existing ‘Conservatorias’ issued 570,500 birth certificates for children aged 0–14. During the past 24 months, the Ministry of Justice reported 1,711,347 certificates being issued to children aged 0–14. In 2016, UNICEF supported mobile teams in registering 103,907 children, which is three times more than in 2015. In tandem, 36 birth registration offices were opened in 7 target provinces, which is almost four times the perceived target of 10 offices for this year. Major strides have also been made in expanding the capacity of the child justice sector to deliver child-sensitive justice programmes. The programme has utilized a mix of strategies including South-South cooperation, regional exchange platforms, the development of minimum standards, and in-service training for professionals in the child justice sector.

Despite these notable steps, the operating context has remained rather unchanged from 2015. The deterioration in Angola’s economy due to the drop in oil prices and subsequent cuts in funding continued to constrain the expansion of child protection services, including prevention and response to violence against children. Limited government funding has resulted in major institutions mandated to protect child rights (e.g., INAC, family and juvenile courts, police units, social services and bodies such as the Commission for the Protection of Children and Social Reference Centres) struggling to expand and operate effectively. Difficulty with the collection of timely and accurate data remained a major obstacle. Also, the Government of Angola continued to narrow the operating space for NGOs by introducing new regulatory requirements. From these measures, the programme could not sign cooperation agreements with some of the civil society organizations in the Child Protection sector, as they did not fulfil the new requirements. It also limited the involvement of NGOs in community mobilization programmes for birth registration and justice for children.

Despite this, significant advances were made in the expansion of birth registration services. The Regulamento da Simplificação was passed, providing guidance to the Simplification Law of 2015, which aimed at facilitating access to birth registration. A handbook on birth registration for health staff has been created to help disseminate information on birth registration. Additionally, training on birth registration for designated health staff was designed and awaits roll-out in 2017. Given the high percentage (more than 50 per cent) of births taking place outside of health facilities, the programme has engaged traditional birth attendants with the highest number of home deliveries in 19 earlier identified municipalities. To date, 38 trainers from across the 7 targeted provinces have been trained, with plans to eventually reach 950 traditional birth attendants at the community level. With UNICEF support, a protocol between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Justice has been drafted to allow for birth registration mobile units to be deployed to primary schools during school enrolment weeks. UNICEF provided systematic technical support on data collection in the seven provinces and data to feed the wider civil registration and vital statistics system/Instituto Nacional de Estatística (National Institute for Statistics, or INE) is already
being received from six of the seven target provinces. A Birth Registration Communication for Development Strategy and Work Plan was also developed after completion of the KAP study.

In the area of justice for children, significant progress has been made in expanding the capacity of child justice actors through the development of standard operating procedures and the training of 120 professionals (60 judges, defenders and prosecutors with 60 police officers from the Judicial Training Institute along with 40 social workers in Huila Province). Consultation meetings were held in all targeted provinces with judges, presidents, police commanders, vice governors and justice delegates to identify the existing infrastructure for juvenile courts. Two provinces (Huila and Malange) have already identified locations for the courts. A visit was also made to Waku Kungo detention centre for children between the ages of 16 and 18 years and recommendations were made for the improvement of service quality. Out of 149 children incarcerated (138 boys and 11 girls), only 18 committed violent crimes. The ratio of court cases involving children in conflict with the law and those whose rights have been violated was 4 to 1. One pilot programme in Luanda provided comprehensive services to about 40 child survivors of violence. In 2016, the Government of Angola and UNICEF identified the need to intensify work to protect and promote the rights of children in street situations, children who are experiencing violence, and children living in exploitative circumstances. In light of the SDGs, child labour and child marriage are increasingly in the spotlight. In 2017, UNICEF will intensify its support to line ministries to tackle these issues. UNICEF remains well positioned to provide technical expertise to major government partners with minimum resources and can exploit its convening role to bring together stakeholders, including community leaders, children and families.

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

**Analytical statement of progress**

This reporting period has seen the passing of the Regulamento da Simplificação, which provides guidance to the Simplification Law 2015 aimed at removing some of the barriers to birth registration and facilitating access by communities to civil registration services. This year, the Ministry of Justice also reported that during the first six months of 2016, birth certificates were issued by 'Conservatorias' to 570,500 children aged 0–14. In 2016, UNICEF-supported mobile teams in registering 103,907 children 0–18 years old, over three times more than in 2015. Refresher training for civil registrars has been approved and scheduled to take place in the first quarter of 2017. The partnership and collaboration between the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health on creating civil registration service points in health facilities continued to progress with UNICEF support. Sixty maternities and health centres had been identified in 2015 across the seven targeted provinces.

To date, 40 (4 in 2015 and 36 in 2016) civil registration service points have opened and are fully functional in the seven targeted provinces, under the UNICEF-supported initiative Nascer com Registo, which aims at increasing registration immediately after birth. Luanda counts, besides the pilot model maternity, six additional points in six maternities and health centres that are ready to open. Civil registration staff to operate the service points have been identified and training has been approved. With UNICEF support, a handbook on birth registration for health staff was created. It aims at supporting health staff in their role in delivering information on birth registration during prenatal medical check-ups, delivery and post-natal check-ups. Additionally, training on birth registration for designated health staff at maternities and health centres was designed and approved. Given the high percentage (more than 50 per cent) of births taking place outside health facilities, the programme has engaged traditional birth attendants in 19 previously identified municipalities with the highest
number of births. With UNICEF support, training of trainers for 38 health workers from across the seven targeted provinces took place on 18 November 2016. Training will then be replicated to reach 950 traditional birth attendants at the community level.

With UNICEF support, a protocol between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Justice was drafted and is awaiting approval. The protocol will allow for birth registration mobile units to deploy to primary schools during school enrolment weeks. UNICEF provided systematic support, technical guidance and training on data collection in the seven target provinces. To date, birth registration data to feed the wider CRVS system/INE is already being received from six of the seven target provinces. Next steps will be directed to strengthening quality and regularity. To date, mobile brigades have been deployed to five of the seven targeted provinces. The exercise aims to reach children and their families in the hardest-to-reach locations that show the lowest birth registration rates. In addition, a KAP study on birth registration was completed during this reporting period. Findings informed a communication for development strategy and subsequent work plan.

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 third parties in judiciary proceedings).

**Analytical statement of progress**

During 2016, significant progress was made in strengthening the quality of child justice services for both children in conflict with the law and those in contact with the law as victims or witnesses of crime. Within the framework of South-South cooperation, the Government of Angola, through INEJ, hosted a team of experts from Argentina, Brazil and Chile who exchanged their technical expertise with more than 60 judges and prosecutors from Angola and 5 other Portuguese-speaking countries. The exchange mission and training packages offered resulted in the improved capacity of 45 Angolan judges and prosecutors to deliver child-sensitive justice services. In addition to judges and prosecutors, 60 police officers and 40 social workers had their knowledge in the application of social measures increased.

Apart from trainings, standard operating procedures were developed for Police, Commissions for the Protection of Children (Commissao Tutelar de Menores) and prison officers in charge of children in detention. These procedures are expected to significantly increase the quality of child justice services provided. UNICEF also supported the identification of two structures in Malange and Huila provinces for the establishments of juvenile courts. The procurement of equipment and furniture for the identified court building is under way. As part of supporting the legal reform process, one academic paper focusing on article 17 of the penal code was produced and will soon be presented in a round-table discussion. UNICEF has also secured legal expertise for the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights to amend existing laws such as the law regulating the operation of juvenile courts and family courts, as well as the creation of regulatory frameworks for the operation of juvenile detentions. UNICEF concluded two formative studies focusing on the state of the child justice system and on KAP related to justice for children.

Despite these strides, challenges persist and constrain the full realization of the ultimate objectives of the justice for children component. The Government budget for the entire justice sector, and especially the child justice sector, remained depressed, and insufficient to support government plans to expand juvenile courts across the four targeted provinces. Indeed, the limited funding made it difficult for the Government to recruit adequate specialized staffing to operationalize juvenile courts.

**OUTCOME 6**: By 2019, the most vulnerable boys and girls will have increased access to social assistance programmes, through the improvement of policy environment and systems.
Analytical statement of progress

During 2016, progress was made towards strengthening decentralized access to social welfare services as well as generating and disseminating evidence and using it for advocacy towards better social protection planning and, in general, social sector budgeting for children. In the context of the European Union-funded APROSOC, (Project to support with assistance intervention and social protection) UNICEF, in partnership with MINARS, supported the development of MAS, a new model that envisions the decentralized provision of social welfare services and referral to social services and goods for vulnerable individuals.

UNICEF supported the training of 150 government and civil society staff through a series of national and provincial trainings led by MINARS in partnership with UNICEF and with the participation of the Ministry of Family Affairs, Ministry of Territorial Administration and provincial and municipal administrations. The trainees led municipal diagnostics on vulnerability, which were used to develop municipal action plans – a process that was supported by the core trainers, UNICEF, MINARS at national and provincial levels and provincial-level MAS steering committees led by the provincial vice-governor.

Long-term sustainability of the MAS intervention will be ensured through inclusion of the model in medium-term government strategic plans. This will also provide a basis for national level scale-up through domestic resources. In this framework, a workshop was organized in July, involving more than 30 participants from relevant ministries to discuss the matter. A Memorandum of Understanding is currently being negotiated between the three leading ministries involved in the MAS. UNICEF also supported MINARS in developing a new law for the Non-Contributory National Social Action System as well as an inter-sectoral seminar for discussing the law with more than 200 participants from all social sectors.

Still, as part of APROSOC, a multi-pillar civil society engagement strategy was developed and is expected to serve as basis for the NGOs and civil society organizations to provide transversal support to the MAS model, as well as sustainably and strategically strengthen the engagement of state public services with civil society service providers at national and decentralized levels.

UNICEF continued its high- and technical-level dialogue and advocacy with partners across different institutions around cash transfers. Advocacy efforts around cash transfer contributed to progressively increase the political space for cash transfer in Angola. UNICEF supported the participation of MINARS’ high-level officials to the Brasilia Seminar on Social Development Policies of May 2016, and the Tanzania Community of Practice on Cash Transfers. UNICEF also organized the participation of a delegation of 23 participants from 9 different government institutions in a two-week training on social transfers organized by EPRI in Cape Town. Through this group, a series of high-level training and advocacy objectives are being pursued.

UNICEF also promoted a South-South cooperation exchange through the visit of the former Minister for Social Development from Brazil to Angola to share the Brazilian experience on cash transfers. This culminated in a high-level round table with about 40 national directors and 12 secretaries of state from different public institutions.

Advocacy efforts included presentations in several high-profile events, such as the Conference on More Efficient Social Spending. Media engagement was also used through TV appearances and newspaper op-eds focusing on the importance for Angola to scale up non-contributory social protection and cash transfers.

Challenges in implementing the municipal health information system (SIMSAP) resulted from the delay in obtaining concurrence from the Government of Angola to start the cash transfer programme, which is part of the APROSOC programme. The outlook in relation to this,
However, has changed and it appears reasonable to expect that the approval would have come before the end of 2016. There are no current data to report on the number of children receiving transfers.

The social policy engagement in 2016 generated knowledge and evidence in social protection and more broadly in sectors related to children's rights. For the state budget analysis and advocacy, UNICEF established a partnership with the national NGO ADRA and produced sectoral Budget Briefs based on the 2016 state budget. The Budget Briefs served as tools for a nine-month-long national advocacy campaign revolving around improved social budgeting for children and budget literacy. The Budget Briefs were published in a renowned national newspaper and dissemination events received broad media coverage.

In the framework of the implementation of the SIMSAP study and research strategy, the programme established a large partnership with UCAN which aims at generating knowledge in the area of social protection and at strengthening academic studies in this area. In this context, 35 government and academic staff were trained in social protection. A partnership between the Catholic University of Sao Paolo–PUC and UCAN was established and in this framework a review of the current academic curriculum of UCAN is ongoing, as well as the design of a curriculum for a new master course in social services. As part of this partnership studies are either ongoing – e.g., a school feeding study and a rural poverty study – or are due to start shortly, such as a multidimensional study on child poverty (MODA).

UNICEF continued its engagement with INE and USAID for the completion of the new DHS of Angola. Data collection for the new DHS/MICS was completed in April and the final survey reports are being finalized. UNICEF support included two key consultants at different stages of conception and execution of the survey.

**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**

During 2016, substantial progress was made towards strengthening the social protection sector in Angola, including creating the building blocks of a new institutional model for decentralized access to social welfare services. UNICEF, in partnership with MINARS, supported the development of the MAS model. UNICEF supported the training of 150 government and civil society staff through a series of national and provincial training led by MINARS in partnership with UNICEF. The trainees led municipal diagnostics on vulnerability which were used to develop municipal action plans. Long-term sustainability of the intervention will be ensured through inclusion of the MAS model in the medium-term government strategic plans. To this end, a workshop was organized in July involving participants from relevant ministries to discuss the matter and a Memorandum of Understanding is being negotiated between the three ministries involved in the MAS.

Understanding is being negotiated between the three ministries involved in the MAS. As part of APROSOC, a multi-pillar civil society engagement strategy was developed and is expected to serve as basis for the NGOs and civil society organizations to provide transversal support to the MAS model as well as sustainably strengthen the engagement of state public services with civil society service providers at national and decentralized levels. Work on the development of a sectoral MIS advanced in 2016. An initial design of the system was made, equipment is in the process of being acquired, long-term technical assistance is also being procured to provide MINARS with the support required for installation and maintenance of the system.

UNICEF is also working jointly with the World Bank in supporting the Government in the design of a single registry for monitoring and management of social action programmes. A
significant amount of iterative work resulted in the macro-level design of a cash transfer programme targeting vulnerable children under the age of 5. Work, however, was put on hold based on a government decision also linked to the prevailing economic challenges and policy context. UNICEF advocacy efforts around cash transfer included presentations in several high-profile events, such as the Conference on More Efficient Social Spending. UNICEF also supported MINARS in developing a new law for the Non-Contributory National Social Action System as well as the organization of an inter-sectoral seminar for inputs and validation with more than 200 participants from all social sectors. Media engagement focusing on the importance for Angola to scale up non-contributory social protection and cash transfers also contributed to progressively increase the political space for cash transfer in Angola. In 2017, focus will remain on implementing the municipal health information system (SIMSAP), first through the field-level operationalization of the MAS in six municipalities. Also, if political obstacles are removed the programme will invest substantial resources in creating a cash transfer programme targeting children under 5 year of age.

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

**Analytical statement of progress**

The social policy engagement in 2016 resulted in generating a large amount of knowledge and evidence in social protection and, more broadly, sectors related to children’s rights. Evidence and knowledge produced was largely disseminated and used with different audiences as advocacy tools for children’s rights. While 33 per cent of the Angola state budget is allocated to the social sector, there is a need to improve the inter-sectoral allocation and prioritization of funding within the sectors. To support advocacy in this area, UNICEF established a partnership with the national NGO ADRA and produced sectoral Budget Briefs based on the 2016 state budget. The Budget Briefs, together with other dissemination materials, served as tools for a nine-month-long national advocacy campaign on improved social budgeting for children and budget literacy. The Budget Briefs were launched in July in a national event attended by counterparts, including two ministers and several vice ministers. Four provincial workshops and four sectoral forums were held, each focusing on one of the four sectoral budget briefs. The Budget Briefs were published in a renowned national newspaper and all dissemination events received broad media coverage with main TV, radio and newspapers.

In the framework of the implementation of the SIMSAP study and research strategy, the programme established a large partnership with UCAN. The partnership aims at producing knowledge and evidence in social protection and to strengthen academic studies in this area. In this context, 35 government and academic staff were trained in Social Protection. A partnership between the Catholic University of Sao Paolo–PUC and UCAN was established and a review of the current academic curriculum of UCAN is ongoing, as well as the design of a curriculum for a new master course in social services. As part of this partnership, several studies are either ongoing – e.g., a school Feeding study and a rural poverty study – or are due to start shortly, such as a multidimensional study on child poverty (MODA) that will start as soon as the data set from the latest DHS/MICS becomes available.

Engagement with INE and USAID for the completion of the new DHS/MICS of Angola continued and data collection was completed in April; the survey report is currently being finalized. UNICEF supported with two key consultants and was involved at different stages of the conception and execution of the survey. The availability of data from the DHS/MICS will cover a large gap in social indicators data for Angola. Efforts are ongoing from UNICEF and the Government of Angola to ensure that the data from the DHS/MICS Angola can be considered for the calculation of the child mortality estimates for Angola by the Inter-Agency Group on Child Mortality Estimates. In 2017, UNICEF will scale up its engagement in state budget analysis and advocacy, by enlarging its partnership and target audiences. In the
context of SIMSAP, focus will be on the implementation on the multi-year strategy and research strategy aiming at improving knowledge in the area of social protection.

### Document Centre

#### Evaluation and research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Sequence number</th>
<th>Type of report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Study on lessons learnt and best practices in strengthening local actors’ capacity in the implementation of CLTS</td>
<td>2016/004</td>
<td>Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-of-school children or with risk to drop out from school in the province of Huila</td>
<td>2016/003</td>
<td>Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Birth Registration – Formative Study in Angola</td>
<td>2016/001</td>
<td>Study</td>
</tr>
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#### Lessons learned

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document type/category</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lesson Learned</td>
<td>Co-financing principle for partnership programme with Government</td>
</tr>
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#### Programme documents

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Provincial Profiles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Study</td>
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<td>Evaluation</td>
<td>Avaliação do programa de alfabetização e aceleração escolar PAAE na província de Kwanza Sul</td>
<td>Relatório final da avaliação do PAAE na Província de Kwanza Sul.pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evaluation</td>
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