

Republic of Angola

Part 1: Situation update in the country

The Republic of Angola is a vast territory of 1,246,700 square kilometres, composed of 18 provinces and 162 municipalities. The population was an estimated 30.4 million in 2018 and is expected to reach 66 million by 2040. Nearly two-thirds (64 per cent) of the population is below the age of 24; and children below the age of 15 represent 48 per cent of the population. With one of the highest fertility rates in southern Africa, the rapid population growth challenges the State's capacity for proportionate public investment allocations and poverty-reduction efforts.

The migration of rural populations to urban areas continues to accelerate, and peri-urban slums have become the predominant feature of towns. An estimated 63 per cent of the country's population live in urban areas (9 per cent of the territory) while 37 per cent live in scattered villages in rural areas, an uneven population distribution which poses challenges for both urban and rural development, namely urban planning, housing, water and sanitation, access to electricity and provision of social infrastructure and services.

According to the World Bank (2018), Angola had a per capita gross domestic product of US\$ 4,170 in 2017, and so has met the criteria for graduation from least developed country status by February 2021. However a dependency on the oil sector, despite efforts for diversification and macro-economic stabilization, continued to have a negative impact on social and economic growth due to low international oil prices since 2014. Real gross domestic product growth has been slow or negative in recent years and is expected to be slow over the next two years. High inflation rates, unstable exchange rates and current account and fiscal deficits present challenges to maintaining macroeconomic stability. Despite recent nominal increases in public resource allocation for social sectors, in particular health and education, the overall resource allocation is still insufficient. This limits the availability and quality of services (in particular in peri-urban and rural areas), of qualified personnel and of investment in capacity development.

Child poverty and deprivation continued to hinder the physical, psychological and social development of children. Angola has an estimated Gini-coefficient of 0.53 and high inequality rates; the wealthiest quintile of the population receives 59 per cent of all income, and the poorest quintile receives only 3 per cent. The dynamics of poverty are characterized by major rural-urban and regional disparities: the proportion of people living in poverty in terms of household expenditure remains high at 58 per cent in rural areas compared to 19 per cent in urban areas, directly or indirectly affecting survival, development and protection of children of all ages.

A multiple overlapping disparities analysis (MODA) launched in 2018 on multi-dimensional child poverty concluded that three out of four children under 18 years old are poor, suffering three to seven deprivations at a time. This corresponds to 74 per cent of children in Angola who are multi-dimensionally deprived in at least three out of seven deprivations, impeding their survival

and development including adequate access to nutrition, health, child protection, malaria prevention, education, information, housing, water and sanitation.

Angola is prone to natural and health emergencies as well. In 2018, humanitarian crises affected an estimated 700,000 people, of which 408,000 were children. Government and partners responded to cholera outbreaks, floods and droughts and the related impacts on health, nutrition, WASH and education. The emergencies were detrimental, particularly the most vulnerable women and children, undermining access to services, affecting livelihoods and pushing people deeper into poverty.

Given its geographical location, Angola was also affected by instability, migration, conflict and other regional crises. In Lunda Norte province, the Government and partners provided assistance to an estimated 18,000 refugees at the Lóvua refugee settlement and 5,824 refugees in host communities who had fled violence in the Kasai region of neighbouring Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in 2017. With the outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease in DRC, Angolan authorities developed prevention and preparedness plans, while also preparing contingency plans for any new influx of refugees.

The August 2017 presidential and legislative elections brought in a new president of the Republic, the cabinet and the parliament. In 2018, the new authorities escalated efforts to stabilize the economy and address complex social and economic issues and other development challenges. A macroeconomic stabilization programme and state budget were adopted for 2018, and a new National Development Plan 2018-2022 was developed, reflecting national priorities to accelerate the Sustainable Development Goals. Bold anti-corruption and reform processes were instituted to improve good governance, transparency and decentralization, supported by adoption of relevant legislation and administrative measures and more openness to civil society inclusiveness. Consultation on matters of national interest, such as the development of the 2019 state budget, were noted. Despite the prevailing economic crisis, the Government pledged to gradually increase the proportion of social investments in the state budget from 9.2 per cent in 2018 to 12.3 per cent in 2022 through pillars and programmes of the National Development Plan. The commitment supports a trend to adopt internationally-recommended investment in human development, although allocations remain insufficient and are not commensurate to the rapidly rising child population and required domestic investments.

Status of children

In 2018, aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals' framework, the UNICEF Global Strategic Plan and the priorities of the National Development Plan, UNICEF Angola continued to build and expand partnerships and efforts to advocate for and strengthen the national framework for promotion and protection of child rights; to generate evidence; to develop and strengthen national capacities and systems; and to pilot integrated and equity-based service delivery models at decentralized level for scalability. This approach recognizes the growing demands for policy and programme formulation and resource allocation at the upstream level, as well as downstream development of capacities and models that reach the most vulnerable children and deprived regions in an integrated and equitable manner, in order to leave no child behind.

Also in 2018, UNICEF Angola conducted a series of analyses on the situation of children in the country, identifying trends and changes and providing evidence to inform national planning processes and advocate for child rights. Findings and evidence of the multiple overlapping disparities analysis (MODA), a situation analysis of Angolan children and a fertility analysis also

contributed to the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2020-2022 and the new UNICEF Country Programme Document for the same period. Studies conducted by UNICEF on knowledge, attitudes and practices highlighted how harmful social norms are a factor preventing the realization of the rights of women and children in Angola, especially in terms of protection, maternal health, adolescent reproductive health and hygiene practices. Gaps in health-related knowledge, attitudes and practices have significant consequences on maternal and neonatal health, nutrition, hygiene and HIV/AIDS.

In 2018, UNICEF used the evidence to launch strategic high-level advocacy to drive change for children, to influence policies and programmes and to increase children as a priority and raise investment on children through increased budget allocations. The advocacy helped prioritize efforts, for example to reduce child poverty and promote free and universal birth registration services. Under the Public Finance for Children work, the quality analysis of the 2018 and 2019 state budgets and the production and public dissemination of budget briefs improved public knowledge on child budgeting priorities and gaps, and mobilized decision-makers. In 2018, an additional US\$400 million was allocated to the education and health sectors upon submission to parliament.

In 2018, the health policy environment progressed with the development of four strategic documents: the national nutrition policy and strategic plan; the integrated reproductive, maternal, neonatal and child health strategy; and the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV expansion plan. These testify to the commitment of the new Government to prioritize maternal and child health. The national HIV/AIDS response was reinvigorated through a bottleneck analysis of prevention of mother-to-child transmission services, and the Born to Shine campaign led by the First Lady to increase coverage of prevention of mother-to-child transmission and reduce new infections among children. The state budget increased allocation for health, which had been consistent for immunization in the last three years, and made a remarkable increase for nutrition for 2019.

According to the Demographic and Health Survey, 31 per cent of children 12-23 months and 26 per cent of children 24-35 months received all basic vaccines. The Government fully funded the total vaccine needs of the country in 2018 after graduating from GAVI support at the end of 2017. Community engagement informed advocacy to institutionalize community health for better results for children. The new policy frameworks and increased budget allocation will increase access to quality services and result in better outcomes for mothers and children in the coming years, notably continuing the trend in reduction of child mortality and morbidity. According to the Instituto Nacional de Estatística, under-five child mortality rates decreased from 95 in 2010 to 68 in 2015; infant mortality rates dropped from 57 in 2010 to 44 in 2015, and neonatal mortality reduced slightly from 25 in 2010 to 24 in 2015. To tackle the challenges to a stronger comprehensive health system, notably the insufficient workforce and non-operational facilities, especially in rural areas, requires continued enhancement of basic service delivery to the most vulnerable populations.

The rapid urbanization of Angola adds pressure on the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene services, requiring amplified water and sanitation infrastructure and improved planning, particularly in peri-urban and urban settings that are prone to cholera outbreaks.

Though access to education in Angola has improved, with over 5.4 million children enrolled in primary school in 2016, children's access to quality education remains a challenge. Evidence from the 2014 census suggests that approximately 22 per cent of children are not accessing

education, especially the poorest, girls, children with disabilities, linguistic and ethnic minority groups and children in rural areas. The primary school completion rate for 18-24 year old students is only 13 per cent, and the dropout rate is relatively high, particularly among girls in the transition to secondary education, with only 33 per cent survival rate for primary school. Only 11 per cent of children aged three to five years old have access to some form of pre-school education. Although Angola does not have information on the percentage of children developmentally on track, evidence from the 2018 Multiple Overlapping Disparities Analysis shows that approximately 80 per cent of children aged 0 to 59 months suffer from three or more overlapping deprivations. This suggests that a considerable proportion of Angola's children are not developmentally on track.

In 2018, the new Government took concrete steps that indicate a commitment to address these challenges in education. The increase of allocation for education under the 2018 state budget, while still below the required demand, prompted a mass-recruitment effort conducted for the first time since the start of the financial crisis in 2014. According to records from the Ministry of Education, this resulted in the recruitment of 18,747 additional teachers for the 2019 academic year. Initiatives such as school mapping, development of assessment tools to evaluate student performance, adoption of inclusive education policies and early childhood education, all supported by UNICEF, are positive changes for a more efficient education system, with positive potential on the sector in the coming years.

Despite a favourable policy environment, social indicators show high levels of gender disparities, particularly in key areas such as education and health. Angola is ranked 147 out of 188 on the United Nations Development Programme's Gender Inequality Index that assesses maternal mortality ratio, adolescent birth rate, and participation and secondary school attainment. The root causes of gender inequality and disparities include inequitable gender norms and power relations that legitimize men's control over women. This limits the realization of rights and opportunities for girls at all ages and women.

Data from the Demographic and Health Survey 2015-2016 show that 24 per cent of girls 15-19 years old suffer some form of physical or sexual violence and 30 per cent get married before the age of 18, representing high prevalence of violence against children in Angola, including sexual and intimate-partner violence, early pregnancy and child marriage. To address these and other types of violence against children, a national child protection case management referral system was developed and validated, with greater focus to improve service delivery of child protection and justice for children. The national capacity for delivering child protection services was also increased with birth registration expansion in maternity wards; the launch of birth registration in schools; the adoption of a UNICEF-supported model for the co-location of services for child victims of violence and children in conflict with the law; and capacity building of key stakeholders (including justice, interior and social welfare). In 2018, UNICEF advocated and provided technical support to relevant government entities to implement international standards and procedures that protect children on the move to ensure compliance, adequate case management and close case monitoring and follow-up based on the best interest of the child.

The Government of Angola approved a pilot project for the country's first unconditional social cash transfer programme aiming to reach approximately 20,000 children under five years old, in a process led by the Ministry for Social Action, Family and Women Promotion and other relevant stakeholders such as the National Bank of Angola, and funded by the European Union. The adoption of the first cash transfer initiative was a milestone for Angola's national

social protection framework, as it introduced a key non-conditional scheme to reach the most vulnerable children, address inequities and promote social justice. Along with the technical assistance for the design, implementation, monitoring and documentation of the initiative, UNICEF promoted the establishment and capacity-building of a critical mass of Government national specialists for project ownership and as leadership in scaling-up the programme currently being considered by the Government.

Changes in the political landscape created an enabling environment for increased advocacy for child rights and capacity-building in behaviour change communication. This led to a trend of government officials' willingness, at central and provincial levels, to effectively manage and implement cross-sectoral behaviour change communication strategies and plans that benefit Angolan children. The first national workshop in communication for development, organized by the Ministry of Communication with UNICEF technical and financial support, adopted sectoral and provincial communication plans ready for implementation. An Ebola Virus Disease risk communication and community engagement workshop resulted in the design of costed Ebola preparedness and response plans for eight provinces. Another meaningful change was the government partners' willingness to invest in making services that benefit children more personal, including training health professionals and civil registration officials in interpersonal communication throughout the country.

Part 2: Major results, including in humanitarian action and gender, against the results in the Country Programme Documents

Goal Area 1: Every child survives and thrives

Nutrition

UNICEF Angola supported the Ministry of Health to establish the Multisector Nutrition Platform launched by the Secretary of State for Public Health, engaging seven ministries and other nutrition stakeholders. With UNICEF support, the Ministry of Health developed the first National Nutrition Policy and five-year multi-sectoral Stunting Reduction Plan 2019-2023. Both are under review by the National Public Health Directorate for final endorsement.

Through the Multisector Nutrition Platform, UNICEF developed a costed concept note that advocated to increase the budget allocation for the nutrition sector, resulting in a remarkable allocation in the 2019 state budget of US\$ 3.2 million for nutrition: an increase of 1,427 per cent from US\$ 224,000 allocated to nutrition in 2018.

With UNICEF Angola support to pilot a comprehensive package of nutrition and nutrition-sensitive health, agriculture and WASH interventions, 348,909 children under five were screened for malnutrition by November 2018; 70,005 were found to be suffering from acute malnutrition and referred to treatment facilities. Counselling sessions benefitted 3,600 households, delivered by 800 UNICEF trained women from faith-based and farmers' organizations, and through 25 nutrition education sessions conducted at community level. UNICEF Angola established 10 infant and young child feeding support groups, and trained 25 master trainers from the Food Agricultural Organization-supported farmers' field schools on dietary diversity, and 42 activists for community-led total sanitation on malnutrition screening in 13 drought-affected districts of Bié, Huíla and Cunene provinces.

UNICEF contributed to improved quality of care for children with severe acute malnutrition in 54

inpatient and outpatient treatment facilities, providing therapeutic supplies, financial and technical support to provincial health directorates in the five affected provinces of Bié, Cunene, Huíla, Lunda Norte (refugee children) and Namibe. This impacted on local capacity for on-the-job training and regular quality supervision. Up to October 2018, 74,871 children under five were admitted into treatment in supported provinces, with a 70 per cent cure rate, 7 per cent death rate, 20 per cent defaulter rate and 3 per cent non-response.

Immunization

In late 2017, Angola graduated from GAVI vaccine acquisition support. UNICEF Angola advocacy culminated in the Government disbursing funds for the total vaccine needs forecasted for 2018. Leveraged GAVI and World Bank resources boosted vaccine storage cold-chain capacity, with procurement of 518 solar and electric vaccine refrigerators, nine walk-in cold rooms each with a standby generator. Of these, 227 refrigerators were installed in health facilities in all 18 provinces and one cold room installed at the central vaccine store in Luanda. The remaining equipment is currently being installed. Eight existing provincial walk-in cold rooms were equipped with continuous temperature monitoring devices.

Routine immunization services were supported in 15 municipalities of Huíla and Cunene including outreach and mobile clinics, resulting in improved coverage during the third quarter of 2018 with full threedose courses of the combined diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccine coverage of 87 per cent (Huíla) compared to 70 per cent, and 62 per cent (Cunene) compared to 49 per cent over the same period in 2017.

To promote client-oriented services, UNICEF supported a national training programme on interpersonal communication, including verbal communication and social mobilization for immunization in all provinces. Training-of-trainers created a national trainers pool of 254 staff from the Ministry of Health, based on methodology developed by Ministry of Health, UNICEF and WHO with GAVI support. This cascade approach resulted in 1,228 vaccinators with increased knowledge on interpersonal communication in 32 municipalities with low coverage. UNICEF Angola also advocated to include interpersonal communication modules in the public healthtraining schools in Luanda.

A nationwide mass vaccination campaign to provide combined measles-rubella vaccine integrated with polio to a targeted 13 million children from 0-14 years old, reached 91 per cent coverage (11,639,591) of children nine months to 14 years with measles-rubella vaccine. The campaign introduced the combined vaccine into the routine programme with the withdrawal of the stand-alone measles vaccine. Polio vaccination coverage reached 99 per cent (4,831,526 children below five years of the targeted 4,888,618). UNICEF Angola provided technical support to the Ministry of Health on campaign strategy and implementation, including engaging religious and community leaders, teachers and health workers. Messages were also promoted through TV and radio public service announcements and SMS, including in local languages.

Maternal, newborn and child health

Following a review of the national reproductive, maternal and child health programme with teams deployed to six provinces, a new integrated reproductive, maternal and child health strategy 2019-2023 was developed with a strong newborn health component. This paves the way for a newborn health plan in line with the 2014 Every Newborn Action Plan which is a road map of strategic actions to end preventable newborn mortality and stillbirth. On the basis of this work and continuous advocacy, Angola reported for the first time to the Every Newborn Action Plan global platform.

An evaluation of community development and health workers performance in managing simple cases of malaria at community level generated evidence on integrated community case management to inform policy dialogue on the institutionalization of community health systems. With Global Fund and World Vision, UNICEF Angola supported distribution of 15,500 ORS+Zinc boxes by community development and health workers in Uíge and Luanda provinces during cholera outbreaks.

UNICEF Angola repositioned itself on its national HIV response with a focus on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and paediatric care. UNICEF Angola gathered data on indicators to conduct bottleneck analyses of prevention services in four provinces. With UNICEF support, the analysis informed the new national prevention of mother-to-child transmission expansion plan, and will inform the development of corrective action plans for 2019.

Early childhood development

In 2018, the Ministry of Education progressed in introducing alternative models in pre-school education with UNICEF support: the community-based TodosUnidos pela Primeira Infância (All United for Early Childhood) project supports communities with an integrated parenting programme that guides caregivers, grandparents and siblings on how to provide early stimulation, nutrition, water and sanitation to children under five years old. Multi-sectoral teams of representatives from the education, health, social action, and justice sectors were established at provincial level to monitor the community facilitators, provide oversight and ensure programme beneficiaries receive integrated early childhood development support services. In 2018, 72 families and 115 children directly benefitted from the programme model.

Goal Area 2: Every child learns

The education sector is enhancing its capacity in data management and data analysis. UNICEF Angola support to school mapping and the Education Management Information System has been crucial, generating data for national, provincial and municipal planners and decision makers. UNICEF support to the System included the development of new digital collection tools, reinforced quality assurance, and capacity building at national, provincial and municipal levels.

With UNICEF support, the Huíla School Mapping Study analysed the education sector performance (grades 0-13) in access, accessibility, efficiency and quality. The information was analysed and cross-referenced with the current and projected population to identify gaps in the sector (e.g. infrastructure, teachers and learning supplies) and to plan annual investment needs to reach the targets of the National Development Plan 2018-2022. Cross-referencing school GPS coordinates with population residences, for instance, made it possible to estimate student travel times to schools across the province. The school mapping was extended to Huambo and Namibe provinces, with geo-referencing of all schools completed and diagnostics currently ongoing.

In 2018, 14,900 students (7,171 girls) of 10 schools in Bié and Moxico continued benefitting from improved school-based management, hygiene practices and access to water and sanitation facilities due to better quality, student-centered teaching and improved school management. In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, UNICEF Angola launched an evaluation of the child-friendly school project to assess its impact over the previous three years.

Preliminary findings show that student retention and water supply are among the main achievements. Child-friendly schools' drop-out rates are far lower than provincial averages and student and teacher wellbeing is better, which contributes to better hygiene in schools. However, the learning outcome model did not show a difference in pass rates compared with the provincial average. Lack of school feeding was identified as a drop-out factor.

Huíla continued to model the education component of the UNICEF-supported integrated multi-sectoral plan for 2017-2018 (education, nutrition, WASH and communication for development interventions) to increase children's access to education in partnership with the national organization, ADRA. The initiative increased access for disadvantaged children with a focus on girls, khoi-san and other ethnic minority children and children in rural areas. In 2018, the programme enrolled 2,208 children (1,013 girls) from iniciação (grade 0 to grade 4), offering a second chance for education for 414 out-of-school children (189 girls) that had dropped out or were entering school for the first time.

The National Inclusive Education Policy progressed toward implementation. Following the launch of the first-phase of policy implementation, inclusive education centres were established in Namibe, Huíla, Benguela, Malanje, Uíge to serve as resource centres for those regions and function as models to demonstrate best practices for inclusive education. Additionally, a cadre of 216 provincial and municipal staff received training on the policy and its implementation, working with schools and teachers in provinces implementing the first-phase to ensure that children with special education needs are successfully integrated into the formal school system.

Goal Area 3: Every child is protected

Under the leadership of the National Institute for Children (INAC), UNICEF supported development and validation of a child protection case management referral system, responding to the need to improve service delivery. Extensive inter-sectoral consultations and capacity training built momentum to advance child-friendly service delivery, for eventual provincial roll-out, in-service capacity building and development of standard operating procedures for the sectors involved in the response. UNICEF Angola supported INAC to map child protection service delivery to inform the roll-out and better understand the gaps and challenges for implementation and information management.

Two milestones were reached in 2018: 1) the UNICEF-supported model for integrated co-location of services to provide child-friendly social and justice services that support children who experience violence and children in conflict with the law; and 2) a pilot partnership between UNICEF Angola, Ministry of Justice and Salesianos Dom Bosco was launched to implement models of alternative measures for adolescent detention. Both models will advance child-friendly justice procedures for children who are victims, witnesses or alleged perpetrators of crime. UNICEF Angola support brought the Government's commitment to future scale-up. The comprehensive testing, monitoring and costing of the models, coupled with an analysis of government budget allocation, will provide evidence in 2019 to inform possible replication and improve justice for children service delivery. To support the quality of child protection and juvenile justice services, UNICEF Angola with the National Institute of Jurisdictional Studies and the University of Comillas supported training of 65 multi-disciplinary experts in jurisdictional protection of children (judges, prosecutors, social welfare specialists).

With funding from the European Union and UNICEF Angola support, approximately 182,000

children under five were registered in 2018. birth registration services in hospitals were extended to 70 maternity wards in eight provinces, 34 were digitalized and 36 are being set up with ICT services. A new birth registration strategy was launched in schools in the same provinces, to close the backlog of unregistered children and support children's transition to secondary education. The initiative combines birth registration with the issuance of national identity cards to school-aged children. Through support to mobile brigades, UNICEF Angola promoted outreach birth registration in remote rural areas with social protection and community sanitation programmes to identify the unregistered children in those communities. UNICEF support to birth registration was also key for the country to improve its vital statistics and disaggregation of data.

Despite progress of children's right to identity, further effort is required to strengthen the quality of services, while enhancing the demand with social awareness and strengthening knowledge on registration procedures. Official statistics indicate that an obstacle to birth registration is lack of recognition of fatherhood which delays registration. In response, UNICEF and the Ministry of Justice launched the social mobilization campaign "Responsible Fatherhood: I Support it!" engaging a well-known Angolan celebrity, singer Anselmo Ralph, and other male role models. To monitor the campaign's impact, UNICEF Angola conducted a baseline survey on social norms regarding fatherhood and birth registration in four municipalities in Luanda, with a focus group of 1,060 men: 99 per cent considered birth registration important; 37 per cent admitted they registered only some of their children (average 3.4 children per man). In 2019, another survey conducted at the end of the campaign will measure impact of social mobilization activities, including other dimensions of responsible fatherhood such as a father's role in protecting children against violence.

Goal Area 4: Every child's clean environment

In 2018, with UNICEF Angola support, the Government moved forward a national WASH Sector Platform (Forum Nacional de Águas e Saneamento) to sustain and expand WASH services country-wide, and support mainstreaming development and management of water in relevant sectors such as education, health, agriculture, construction and urbanization. The coordination platform was led by the Ministry of Energy and Water and engages other ministries, UNICEF and multilateral and bilateral development partners, private sector, civil society and academia.

Based on the Game Plan for Sanitation, UNICEF Angola supported the Ministry of Environment to develop a budgeted national strategy on community-led total sanitation for Angola to eliminate open defecation in Angola by 2030, aligned with national policies, plans and development programmes. As a result, community-led total sanitation became a national public policy in the new National Development Plan 2018-2022.

In 2018 with UNICEF technical assistance, the community-led total sanitation programme trained 139 municipal officials from 43 municipalities in Huíla, Moxico, Cunene and Bié provinces in planning, budgeting and implementation. Eighty-nine communities were triggered on community-led total sanitation and 100 villages were declared open-defecation free, with 82,341 additional people living in newly certified open-defecation free communities in 2018. Angola's first full commune was declared open-defecation free. Finally, the community-led total sanitation programme benefitted 36,490 children attending 126 open-defecation free primary schools where 674 teachers were trained in the approach. Thirteen municipalities allocated funds for community-led total sanitation in 2018 and an additional two municipalities allocated

funds in their planned budgets for 2019.

UNICEF Angola pursued opportunities to strengthen north-south and south-south cooperation in WASH by promoting the Water Operators' Partnerships initiative, a not-for-profit peer-to-peer cooperation between water and sanitation utilities to improve performance plans and service delivery in Angolan water and sanitation utilities at local level. In 2018, partnerships of selected water entities from Mozambique, the Netherlands and Portugal were promoted to train Angolan counterparts from the provinces of Cabinda and Cunene.

After a year of implementation, a national exercise was conducted with trainers and trainees to present results and lessons on the initiative, which garnered Government appreciation. Results included: improved financial and commercial management, increased revenues from 300,000 to 1,500,000 a month and the doubling of invoicing and collections, improved operations and preventative maintenance management (e.g. faster response to breakdowns), and development of water quality management plans.

Goal Area 5: Every child has an equitable chance

In 2018, Angola established a national system to measure and report on multidimensional child poverty, the Multiple Overlapping Disparities Analysis, under the leadership of the National Institute of Statistics. With full UNICEF support, the first multiple overlapping disparities analysis report in Angola was formally launched in December by the National Institute of Statistics; and the capacity of key staff from the Institute and national offices for studies, planning and statistics from several ministries was built in the analysis and statistics. The training and capacity building for multiple overlapping disparities analysis will continue with a wider advocacy agenda.

UNICEF Angola improved its advocacy strategy and products in Public Finance for Children (PF4C), developed in partnership with the national non-government organisation ADRA, by widening the number and scope of actors involved, and by adjusting the PF4C analysis and products to the budget cycle timeline. An increased allocation of funds (US\$ 400 million) over the initial proposal in the approved national budget of 2018 for health and education is one result of the improved PF4C advocacy strategy, which opened several new avenues of collaboration for UNICEF in the social protection sector. A fiscal space analysis and a political economy study were completed with UNICEF regional office support and will inform the 2019 advocacy strategy in PF4C.

UNICEF supported the draft review of the Law and National Policy for Social Action, presented to the First National Conference on Social Action in November 2018, and in final stages of approval. The pillar of the policy is the Municipalization of Social Action model piloted with UNICEF support in six municipalities of the provinces of Uíge, Bié and Moxico. The model has been incorporated in the National Development Plan 2018-2022 and already slated for expansion by opening of 26 new municipal integrated social action centres with public funding in the coming year.

The social protection system was strengthened with the launch of six municipal integrated social action centres in three provinces, staffed with 120 locally-trained community social workers, as part of a new decentralization of the Social Services Model, implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women Promotion and with European Union funding, as part of the APROSOC project. In its early stage, the model has already enhanced synergies

with other sectors (justice and health) guaranteeing access to services at community level. By end of December 2018, more than 10,000 households were registered and more than 6,000 people had access to birth registration. The model is part of a paradigm shift with public decision makers at central and local level for better planning and for more transparent selection procedures of the beneficiaries of social programmes among the most deprived communities.

Through a strategic partnership with World Vision Angola, eight grassroots civil society organizations were selected and provided with capacity to deliver cost-efficient social services locally, in coordination with the integrated social action centres through nine community projects. UNICEF Angola continued to support the new platform of social mobilizers as part of APROSOC, training 120 community social workers to conduct door-to-door visits and community dialogues to promote social services and positive health, nutrition and hygiene behaviours, as well as to prevent violence against children.

Following presidential approval in April, UNICEF Angola accelerated preparation for the pilot social cash transfer project to be launched in early 2019. The project aims to reach approximately 20,000 children under five years old over two years, and to develop a model for replicability nationwide. Selection of service providers was completed in 2018, with three banks engaged in public bidding in a process supported by the regulatory body, the National Bank of Angola. At community level, the registration and verification of beneficiaries was also completed, paving the conditions for a smooth start of operations in early 2019.

In partnership with Ministry for Social Action, Family and Women Promotion and the Institute of Religious Sciences of Angola, UNICEF focused on capacity development of frontline community and other social workers (e.g. educators), in coordination with the integrated social action centres. Additionally, and as part of the National Conference on Social Action preparatory agenda, UNICEF supported a high-level workshop for secretaries of state on social protection concepts and trends and a micro-simulation training for cash transfer programmes for national directors of several ministries.

Humanitarian results

In 2018, UNICEF supported efforts of the Government and partners to respond to cholera outbreaks, floods and droughts in the southern provinces and continued humanitarian support for refugees from the DRC that have settled in Lunda Norte province.

In 2018, Angola continued to suffer from droughts induced by El-Nino. UNICEF Angola responded to the silent nutrition crisis affecting children in several provinces, training health-care providers and community agents to conduct nutritional screening and malnutrition case management to meet increased inpatient admissions of children for severe acute malnutrition in four drought-prone provinces. Over 348,909 children were screened for malnutrition, and 12,933 children under five with severe acute malnutrition were referred for treatment.

Additionally, 87,500 people gained access to safe water through the rehabilitation and installation of water points and hand pumps. UNICEF Angola assured access to safe sanitation to 75,278 people with the community-led total sanitation approach in the drought-affected provinces. UNICEF Angola engaged 800 women from faith-based organizations and women groups in rural villages of Huíla province during church meetings to promote family competencies reaching an estimated 3,600 families. Through training of teachers, about 3,300 students, parents and education staff in Bié province were potentially reached with messages on healthy nutrition practices, including the use of local products to prevent malnutrition.

In flood-affected communities, 839 children accessed education services with UNICEF support providing tents, bags and recreational early childhood development and school kits for children in Bié, Cunene and Huíla.

Two cholera outbreaks affected neighborhoods of Uíge and Luanda. UNICEF provided technical assistance through Government-led coordination mechanisms at central and provincial level. Support was provided to the Ministry of Health to step up surveillance, health promotion and prevention activities, and an epidemiological study was conducted with UNICEF support to map at-risk areas and populations and factors associated with its spread.

On the ground, UNICEF delivered emergency supplies to affected provinces including a diarrheal set pack, tents for cholera treatment centres, buckets with tap, and malaria rapid tests and antimalarial drugs. A total of 107,000 people in Uíge were provided with access to safe water through distribution of 1,970,000 water treatment tablets and installation of eight water bladders. Fifty-five technicians from Uíge and Luanda were trained on water quality monitoring. In addition, 2,250 social mobilizers were trained on cholera prevention potentially reaching 330,000 people through door-to-door visits. UNICEF Angola provided 54,000 WASH-related information, education and communication materials for the response in the two provinces.

In partnership with the Ministry of Education, UNICEF promoted WASH in school initiatives, reaching 755 schools and training over 1,700 teachers on cholera and mosquito-borne disease prevention, indirectly benefiting 400,000 students.

The Ebola outbreak in DRC prompted Angola to implement preparedness and preventive actions. With UNICEF support, 35 health promotion directors and supervisors at central level and seven bordering provinces were trained on risk communication and community engagement. UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education to conduct sessions on Ebola prevention for school communities, reaching around 400 people in Moxico and Uíge.

In 2018, UNICEF Angola responded with critical multi-sector assistance in the Lóvua settlement's village, after a refugee influx of over 35,000 registered Congolese in 2017 in Lunda Norte. All 18,078 refugees in the Lóvua settlement and 2,000 people in host communities were provided access to safe water supplied jointly by UNICEF and UNHCR. A total of 2,731 household latrines and showers were built (1,271 by UNICEF and 1,460 by UNHCR) with UNICEF supplied latrine slabs. All relocated refugees used 462 emergency communal latrines and showers in the first month, built by UNICEF and UNHCR. All refugees in Lóvua have access to safe and appropriate sanitation facilities.

Hygiene promotion messages reached over 18,000 people. UNICEF created an accountability mechanism to affected populations which included complaint feedback through two community radios. Four journalists, four comedians and almost 100 mobilizers from 45 settlement villages were trained on radio; participatory theatre and community dialogue; and children's participation approaches to promote dialogue and disseminate messages on WASH, nutrition, health and peace education. Every week, around 150 people, half of them children, participated live on the two UNICEF-supported radios; over 2,000 people were engaged every day through the mobilizers and comedian teams.

Over 6,198 refugee children in Lóvua and Dundo communities were screened for malnutrition, 19 were admitted for severe acute malnutrition treatment and 309 treated for moderate acute

malnutrition. UNICEF Angola provided 500 boxes of ready-to-use food supplement for treatment of all refugee children with moderate acute malnutrition. Over 750 sessions of mothers' counselling on feeding practices, WASH, and exclusive breastfeeding were organized, reaching 5,348 people; and 14 community kitchens were conducted with 2,651 participants.

With UNICEF support, the national campaign against measles, rubella and polio reached 3,130 refugee children.

UNICEF sent education in emergencies material to Lóvua refugee and host communities' out-of-school children, including 17 tents, 26 early childhood development kits, 57 school-in-a-box kits, 1,695 school bags, 25 recreational kits and 23 math kits. In 2019, refugee children will access regular education.

To anchor the response in government systems, UNICEF Angola supported the development and validation of a multi-sectoral child protection referral system, under leadership of the National Institute for Children, including support to victims of sexual violence and abuse. In partnership with the Government and UNHCR, UNICEF supported the implementation of a 'best interests determination' process for 14 children on the move.

The Emergency Preparedness Platform roll-out was completed, minimum preparedness standards were updated, and a risk analysis is currently being undertaken to inform 2019 planning.

Gender

UNICEF Angola conducted its first gender programmatic review in early 2018. The review assessed gender responsiveness and suggested adjustments to the current country programme, providing guidance for development of the new Country Programme 2020-2022. The country office collected and analysed girl-focused data to inform policy and programme decisions and track progress of the UNICEF Angola commitment to girls and gender equality. An analysis on fertility was conducted and disseminated among policy and decision-makers to advocate for more available social services and sustainable fertility levels. The new Country Programme will have an outcome focused on girls' education, empowerment and adolescent sexual reproductive health.

Following the gender programmatic review, UNICEF Angola received regional support to enhance the capacity to integrate gender into critical planning stages, with focus on the situation analysis and country programme development. An orientation session on UNICEF's updated global Gender Action Plan (GAP 2.0) and a gender programming training to all staff were conducted with UNICEF regional office support. A gender task force was established with clear terms of reference and gender focal points were identified to potentially lead gender sensitive programming in each section.

UNICEF Angola also supported 'Responsible Fatherhood' campaign that is being rolled-out to challenge deeply entrenched social norms and gender roles.

Cross-cutting issues: Communications and advocacy

In 2018, UNICEF Angola strengthened engagement with the wider public, reaching over 2 million people with digital communication channels. The UNICEF Angola website was launched, spearheading the UNICEF's global digital transformation process and sharing the

progress and results of all programmatic areas. The UNICEF Angola digital audience is growing, both on the mobile 'Internet of Good Things' platform (launched in Angola as 'Internet que Kuia') and on Facebook, Twitter and YouTube. Instagram was added to the portfolio in 2018, introduced by influencer, actor and UNICEF Brazil Goodwill ambassador Lazaro Ramos.

Followers from the combined social networks increased by 49 per cent, reaching 36,071 people. The Facebook page was fourth on engagement among 150 pages of country and regional offices in the Facebook Karma ranking for two weeks. It was on the top ten list for two months on the Page Performance Index, an indicator of strength. It performed consistently on the top 30 list throughout the year.

High-level advocacy with influencer groups such as parliamentarians, government officials and civil society generated awareness about the situation of children in Angola, with a specific focus on public financing for children, equity and social protection.

Strategic communication and advocacy plans and 27 evidence-based advocacy products (brochures, two-pagers and factsheets) were produced to contribute to and support evidence for change for children, to drive policies and programmes to reduce child poverty, to advocate for free and universal birth registration services and to increase budget allocations for children, (contributing to an almost US\$ 400 million increase in the state budget for the education and health sector). Three strategic advocacy and communication plans resulted in over 50 articles in national and international media, and high-level participation of UNICEF was supported by speeches and briefings for over 20 public events.

In 2018, UNICEF strengthened its strategic collaboration with the Ministry of Social Communication to raise advocacy for children's rights. The partnership allowed for training of 50 communication professionals, students of social communication, editors and producers from at least 10 different media outlets on media practices to safeguard and promote child rights and child participation in the media. Communication professionals received practical guidance and tools to address child rights' issues in their work (e.g. protecting images of children; rights-based reporting). In partnership, the Ministry of Social Communication and UNICEF conducted the first national social and behaviour communication change workshop in Angola: improving the capacity of 54 directors of communication at the ministries and in provincial governments to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate social and behaviour communication change strategies. A national social and behaviour communication change network formed by the directors of communication at national and provincial governments will be developed in 2019. The 2019 work plan includes building capacity of local radio and TV producers to promote child participation and second edition of the social and behaviour communication change workshop.

To foster innovation in programming and advocacy, UNICEF engaged media representatives and potential influencers from civil society. Two taxi driver associations were engaged in the Responsible Fatherhood campaign, for advocacy with passengers and drivers. UNICEF partnered with the main weekly economic newspaper to disseminate analysis of the State budget, exclusively to inform public debate with key decision-makers. UNICEF Angola signed a memorandum of understanding with the national mobile provider UNITEL, enabling free of charge access to about 11 million UNITEL clients for the 'Internet que Kuia' platform, a major milestone for non-financial private sector engagement. The platform enables free access for mobile phone users to essential information on child health, emergency prevention, hygiene, internet safety and early childhood development. It also further develops the partnership using UNICEF child rights modules, information, communication and technology sector guidelines, and

the guidelines for the industry on child online protection.

UNICEF Angola raised new contributions for regular programming in 2018. The European Union remained the biggest contributor to regular programming. Contributions were also made by National Committees for UNICEF in Japan, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Spain and the United States; USA USAID; and the Gavi Alliance.

Cross-cutting issue II: Operations

In 2018, key performance indicators were systematically tracked by the country management and the programme management teams. By the end of 2018, the direct cash transfer dashboard showed zero outstanding transfers over nine months; and six to nine months at five per cent. All budget allocations under regular, other regular and other resources for emergencies were fully utilized, and closure of travel and donor report submissions consistently kept on track.

Micro-assessments were conducted for 17 implementing partners and two audits completed for two implementing partners. UNICEF trained 36 government and non-government partners on HACT and FACE. During the year, the office closed all 2017 audit recommendations and collaborated with a comprehensive peer review conducted by the regional office, adopting a work plan to implement its recommendations. Two European Union financial verifications were conducted to the social policy and child protection projects funded by the Union.

The bank and cash management payment mechanism reduced transaction costs in time and paper usage. Over 90 per cent of payments were processed electronically, up from zero in the previous year. Efficient monthly management of cash and bank balances kept the country office within the required 25 per cent. Monthly bank reconciliations and monthly closure of accounts were timely processed. The office opened a staff cafeteria on the UNICEF compound and engaged a service provider to serve meals for staff and coffee breaks during meetings at favourable negotiated rates, with gains in staff time. Through the Delivering as One UN business operations strategy, UNICEF partnered with United Nations agencies to establish 16 long-term agreements, to be enacted and used in 2019 and beyond.

In 2018, the UNICEF Angola supply section focused on capacity building and procurement of supplies to address the programmatic needs of the country office in support of Government programmes. As a result, a consolidated Supply Plan (US\$ 6.8 million) was developed according to programme work plans. Programme supplies end of 2018 were US\$ 1.6 million and services US\$ 7.6 million. Procurement services for regular government supplies was US\$ 12.3 million and for Gavi project around US\$ 1.1 million. UNICEF also procured vaccines for the Government through Supply Division, valued at US\$ 12.9 million. With UNICEF support, government partners' planning and quantification capacity was strengthened; and three government officials attended the Vaccine Procurement Practitioners Exchange Forum. Warehouse inventory was US\$ 585,990 with no items over 12 months old. The cost of in-country logistics for 2018 was approximately US\$ 135,791, expenditures US\$ 517,848.75 on clearing charges for offshore supplies.

During 2018, the United Nations Department of Safety and Security reported 22 security incidents involving United Nations staff in Angola, six of whom were UNICEF staff. The country office shared an updated list of all staff and dependents and office vehicles with UNDSS. The country office adopted a Compound Security Procedure and continued to improve premise security by installing a fire alarm system with smoke detectors, CCTV control. Communication

and MOSS-compliant equipment was installed in vehicles, and security travel procedures observed by staff in travel and in the field.

Based on the mid-term review of the country programme, the country office submitted a light Country Programme Management Plan in 2018, approved by programme and budget review. The recruitment process filled 57 per cent of the vacant fixed term positions. Three temporary appointment posts were filled and 26 consultants were recruited to support regular programme and emergencies. The average vacancy rate was 13 per cent and gender representation was 35 per cent female and 65 per cent male. For international posts, geographic representation was 55 per cent for programme and 45 per cent for industrial countries. The high cost of living in Angola; limited education options and health facilities for staff and dependents; and the language barrier were the main factors that make timely recruitment for international positions difficult.

Seventy-seven per cent of staff benefitted from learning opportunities including performance management workshops, supervisory coaching and master class (management) training. The overall completion rate for mandatory training was 61 per cent and notably 100 per cent for prevention of sexual harassment and prevention of sexual exploitation. Friday University was reintroduced and offered 14 sessions on diverse topics. Under the United Nations Cares mandate, orientation sessions were conducted on HIV/AIDS. The office recorded an 85 per cent completion rate for performance management planning and 95 per cent during the continuous progress phase.

In 2018, the country office relied extensively on Office 365 telephony and Skype for Business for voice and video conferencing. An office-wide knowledge management strategy and a concept note on Technology for Development and Innovation were developed and adopted.

UNICEF actively participated in United Nations information, communication and technology interagency activities by providing technical support in emergency radio communications and conducting a joint review of the local telecommunication market, identifying suitable local service providers and establishing United Nations wide, long-term agreement for services. Information, communication and technology supported 70 critical staff from UNDP, UNFPA, Resident Coordinator's office, WHO, UNHCR and IOM who were temporarily hosted by UNICEF for one month as an alternative business continuity site

Part 3: Lessons learned and constraints

Lessons learned

Lesson 1: Public financing for children (PF4C)

Angola is in the process of graduating from low income country status by 2021. UNICEF Angola has contributed to improve the country's human capital and address poverty with focus on advocacy to increase public budget allocation for children. The Public Financing for Children (PF4C) agenda was advanced with a comprehensive advocacy strategy and the strategic leveraging of resources for social sectors.

In 2018, an additional increment of almost US\$ 400 million was allocated for health and education. UNICEF led the budget analysis, dissemination and advocacy in close coordination

with civil society partners (ADRA, MOSAIKO and OPSA). Civil society organisations' involvement was essential for widening the debate, including at sub-national level, reaching different segments of society. Media was critical throughout the process. There was an enhanced engagement of social sectors ministries, Ministry of Finance and Parliament. Work included the production of the analysis; discussion with the national ministerial departments in charge of studies, planning and statistics (GEPE); validation with the Ministry of Finance; an official launch with high-level participation from the Government, parliament and donors; implementation of a media strategy to give visibility to the issue and amplify the public debate; and targeted dissemination with key stakeholders, including specific MPs of the Social Commission;

The most important lessons learned from the experience included: (a) the alignment of the general state budget analysis with the OGE submission to the parliament allowed changes in the state budget in real time; and (b) engagement of the GEPEs reinforced involvement of the sectoral ministries in the budget proposal and analysis, generating data and evidence for increased budget allocation advocacy.

A major constraint to the PF4C agenda was the limited access to information on budget execution, to allow for a thorough analysis. In 2019, UNICEF and partners will seek to gain access to information on spending. Additionally, engagement with the parliament and GEPEs will be enhanced and closer collaboration with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund will be sought.

Lesson 2: Integrated, multi-sectoral/convergent modelling

UNICEF has developed integrated, convergent programme models for quality and efficient service delivery that are ready to be, or are being, replicated by Government. The main lesson learned is the fact that when the models are contextualized to the municipal level, and are cost efficient with quality service delivery, the Government and partners will be able to absorb, replicate and scale them.

For example:

a) The integrated social action centers are a model piloted with UNICEF support in six municipalities of three provinces, which the Government is currently expanding and replicating in several municipalities of Luanda. The model can bolster the response to the huge demand for more modern, decentralized social protection services (described in greater detail in Goal Area 5).

b) In Huíla province, with a relatively small investment there were substantial results in the WASH and education sectors when working both sides of the humanitarian development nexus (more details in lesson five below), specifically integrating and converging early childhood development, nutrition and back-to-school. The model is also being replicated in the province of Cunene.

c) As a result of modelling and budget advocacy work, the community-led total sanitation approach (described in detail in Goal Area 4) was formally included in the National Development Plan 2018-2022.

Notwithstanding the constraints typical of the early stages of model implementation, in particular the challenge to ensure sustainability and domestic resource mobilization, looking ahead, UNICEF Angola's in-depth work at the sub-national levels will maximize the

opportunities to enhance community engagement aspects of the National Development Plan, particularly with youth and adolescents.

Lesson 3: Innovation and social transformation

Data from the Demographic Health Survey 2016 indicate that in Angola less than 25 per cent of children are registered before their fifth year, and among the main barriers is unfulfilled fatherhood. To address this barrier, a national campaign supported by UNICEF was tailored to feature responsible fatherhood in promoting gender equality in Angola. The initiative had strong buy-in from the Minister of Justice and Human Rights. With a potential to reach 20 million people, “Responsible Fatherhood: I am in!” engaged influencers including celebrities, mass and social media, the national federation of football, and leaders of two National Taxi Drivers Associations to engage over 20,000 “candongueiros” (blue taxi vans) and thousands of passengers every day. In its first phase, the initiative and influencers engage Angolan men with their responsibility as fathers, and to register the birth of their children.

The initiative was strategically launched to support the birth registration policy in health facilities, a partnership between the Ministries of Justice and Health. The model was introduced with UNICEF support to offer innovative services for free access to civil registration immediately after birth, and is gradually being scaled-up nationwide by the Government. With UNICEF advocacy and leveraging, a partnership between the Ministry of Education and Justice will establish birth registration services in schools, addressing the backlog of unregistered school children.

As a primary lesson, audience acceptance and positive campaign results can suggest alternatives to entrenched social norms and gender roles. Baselines on behaviours were established in 2018 to measure changes in social and gender norms by end of 2019 as a result of the initiative.

Lesson 4: Coordination platforms

An important lesson to note was that with its convening role to leverage partnerships, resources and investment for children, UNICEF Angola can position itself as a key strategic partner beyond traditional social sectors (such as health, education, WASH). In Angola, this includes non-typical Government partners such as the Ministries of Finance, State Reform and Administration, Youth, Social Communication, Interior, Social Security and Labour, and the Presidency.

UNICEF initiated partnerships with the private sector, starting with raising awareness for specific programmatic causes, such as promotion of a child rights’ package through the Internet of Good Things platform. In 2019, UNICEF Angola will strengthen engagement with private sector and civil society (e.g. community-based organizations, youth groups, religious, sports and other social organizations) and continue to explore strategic partnerships and alliances for advocacy; resource mobilization; leveraging; and to bring new partners to advance the child rights agenda in Angola.

Lesson 5: Humanitarian development nexus

The response to multiple emergency situations required combined but differing approaches, focusing to respond to the immediate needs of the affected populations, while also promoting prevention and building resilience by providing services that address their development needs. With the refugee response, for example, the approach incorporated providing services to both the refugee population and the host communities, which required flexibility with and adaptation

of the response in line with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework and other guidelines. Key lessons of the UNICEF Angola approach to strengthen the humanitarian development nexus included:

a) In 2018, water and sanitation systems were strengthened for both the refugees and the host communities, specifically in Lunda Norte provinces, while in Uíge province the support assisted both the cholera affected and non-affected neighbourhoods. Communication for Development for WASH along with a community-led total sanitation approach was used to reach the affected populations as well as the host or neighbour (and not-affected) communities;

b) In the emergency context, refugee children were able to attend regular schools in Lunda Norte province. Teachers were trained and deployed to the refugee settlement, as well as to the schools in the host community;

c) In the refugee response, where health systems are generally weak, the need for nutrition wards was evident and they were established for both refugees and host communities in the existing municipal health facilities, to respond to malnutrition.

The overall lesson is that UNICEF Angola effectively linked emergency work with development progress, leveraging resources and building community and institution's resilience. This included the willingness to use emergency funds to reinforce the local systems. In order to achieve this result, high level advocacy for both sides of the nexus was conducted.

To note that Angola is prone to multiple and simultaneous emergencies, including a chronic silent nutrition crisis, which raises a number of challenges, namely:

(a) A difficult landscape for resource mobilization, as demonstrated from the Humanitarian Action for Children appeal which generated limited funds; two interagency appeals for the refugee response which ultimately did not generate contributions for UNICEF in Angola; and an unsuccessful effort to allocate a portion of a Central Emergency Response Fund, which resulted in a severely under-funded emergency contribution through the United Nations in Angola, in particular to support life-saving nutrition services in drought-affected provinces. A 77 per cent funding gap limited UNICEF Angola's capacity to respond to the needs of refugee children, and the Angolan women and children who are at risk of water-borne diseases and malnutrition;

(b) The limited qualified humanitarian actors, with presence at local level;

(c) The weak capacity and limited presence of civil society organisations, and limited coordination between all partners involved in the responses, were challenges to prepare, prevent and respond to humanitarian situations.

There has also been the recurring constraint with the lack of gender sensitivity in terms of planning and preparedness. However looking ahead, the opportunity exists to improve this aspect, especially the emergency contingency plans in the education and other sectors, which will better protect children and women in Angola in 2019.