Angola

Executive Summary

Angola’s economic growth in 2014 continued to be fuelled by large-scale exploitation of the country’s vast natural resources. GNI reached US$6,670 in 2013, well above the threshold for inclusion in the group of upper middle-income countries. While up-to-date social sector data will become available only in 2016, estimates suggest that social indicators continue to improve, albeit at a slower pace than economic indicators. Large segments of the population continue to experience limited access to basic social services and large disparities in both income distribution and access to basic services are a concern.

UNICEF action in Angola during 2014 continued to focus on providing strategic contributions to support Government efforts to progressively overcome key challenges related to weak institutional and human capacity and high levels of inequality in income distribution and access to services, which remain the most serious barriers to the country’s cohesive development. The main body of this report provides an overview of the results achieved by UNICEF in the course of 2014. Among them, several emerge as possibly the most crucial achievements resulting from UNICEF’s cooperation with Angola.

In the area of health UNICEF’s contribution, through support to successful integrated national campaigns, was crucial to maintaining the country free from Polio and to avoid major measles outbreaks. An evaluation of management of the expanded programme on immunisation (EPI), to which UNICEF contributed, allowed identification of the major weaknesses of the EPI system and will be the basis for strengthening the system and improving EPI management. More generally, UNICEF technical assistance and advocacy was instrumental in fostering an increased prominence of vaccination on the national agenda.

UNICEF Angola played a key role in placing birth registration within the broader agenda for civil registration and initiatives. As follow-up to the assessment and business process analysis supported by UNICEF, a decree was approved in 2014, simplifying birth registration procedures and facilitating access for the most vulnerable families through mobile registration, establishment of registration posts at health facilities, and late registration processes. A Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System (CRVS) work-plan for 2015 was discussed and validated with partners.

In 2014 UNICEF conducted a situation analysis (SitAn) of children and women in Angola/ based on a comprehensive review of available data and evidence. The SitAn served as a vital reference for the development of the 2015-2019 UNICEF Country Programme of Cooperation for Angola and will inform and shape national dialogue and actions around child survival, development, education and protection. The SitAn will be officially launched in March 2015.

While UNICEF was broadly able to achieve the results set for 2014, limited progress was achieved in sustaining the decrease in mortality for children with severe acute malnutrition and complications in the drought-affected southern regions of the country. The lower than expected results are attributed to late presentation of cases, inadequate coverage with skilled staff and/or
poor quality of management and care provided.

The Office also faced challenges in mobilising all the resources required for the implementation of the country programme. The donor environment in Angola is challenging, with very few donors active in the country. Despite these challenges UNICEF was able to mobilise large funding in some crucial areas (Social Protection; Child Protection; and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, WASH); in 2015 the Office will prioritise filling the funding gaps in health and nutrition and education.

UNICEF action in Angola greatly benefited from a large number of partnerships with governmental and non-governmental institutions, including the private sector. Among these partnerships are new agreements with the EU for two programmes in the areas of social assistance and Juvenile Justice/Birth registration, which will allow UNICEF to support the government agenda in the four coming years.

**Humanitarian Assistance**

The aftermath of the severe drought that hit Angola during the 2012-2013 agricultural cycle continued to impact the country’s southern provinces in 2014. Of 1.8 million people affected in six provinces, 63 per cent are located in the southern provinces of Cunene (543,000), Huila (583,000), and Namibe (162,092), where production losses of cereals and legumes were nearly 100 per cent.

The UN Country Team, Angola Country Office and Regional Office/UNICEF mission in 2012-2013, helped to assess the coordination mechanism for early warning and early action in the country. The outcomes of the mission were then shared with the government at central and provincial levels and the findings were instrumental in improving monitoring and timely response in 2014.

During 2014 UNICEF played a crucial role in promoting and supporting an integrated response to the drought emergency that continued to affect local communities in the south. Capacity building was prioritised for health staff and community mobilisers, who received training on managing malnutrition in the community. Six new inpatient facilities and 105 outpatient therapeutic programme centres were opened in Huila and Cunene provinces in addition to the existing 25 and 397 facilities, respectively. These centres received 1,402 newly trained staff, supplies and educational materials. Through the actions of UNICEF, in collaboration with the Government and NGOs, 627,900 children under five years of age were screened for malnutrition and 61,106 children were treated for acute malnutrition, including 35,906 children with severe acute malnutrition.

The nutrition response was coordinated in close collaboration with WASH interventions in the provinces of Cunene and Huila, where eight solar water supply systems were installed in areas critically affected by drought, benefiting 32,000 people and livestock. Water management committees made up of community members were trained to ensure proper use and maintenance of new infrastructure. In the same provinces, at least 40,000 people were reached with hygiene education messages, including Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), messages promoting hand-washing and information on how to treat and store water. The education program conducted an assessment of the impact of the drought in drought-affected areas with a focus on attendance, and provided inputs to ensure that the learning process was not interrupted during these adverse conditions.
UNICEF support in 2014 was crucial for the provision of a holistic and timely response to mitigate the impacts of the drought in Angola. Overall, UNICEF Angola utilised US$1.2 million in emergency response funds. Integration of nutrition, WASH and education interventions greatly reduced the vulnerability of children in affected areas on several fronts, but there is still a need for stronger coordination among partners and between partners and government for emergency response. While there were significant improvements in 2014 to early warning and monitoring, the regularity of data collection and sharing, particularly nutritional data on children, needs strengthening to trigger early action. Emergency preparedness and response will increasingly focus on building resilience at municipal and community levels.

**Equity Case Study**

Over the last decade, Angola has made great strides in increasing access to education. The number of pupils enrolled in all levels of schooling more than tripled since 2001, from 2.2 million to 7.2 million in 2012. However further progress is required to tackle inequalities in access and to improve the quality of education. Though primary education in Angola is theoretically free, Angola still does not have strict regulations for the implementation and monitoring of Education for All. As a result, 7 per cent of all school-aged children remain out of school. Because of the high costs of secondary education, few children continue education at a higher level. Schools face resource problems due to the fact that most primary schools in Angola are not budgetary units and are not systematically funded through the national budget. The inability of the government to effectively fund primary education is primarily rooted in a lack of data on the number of students, teachers and inputs. For example, information on the exact cost per student would allow for systematic budgeting, but is not available. The lack of essential funding for schools often results in the financial burden being transferred to parents and guardians who must contribute out-of-pocket to help schools meet their operating costs. Given the precarious financial situation of most families – especially in rural areas – the fees they are expected to pay have become one of the barriers that limit children’s access to education, reinforcing social and economic inequity.

UNICEF Angola endeavoured to address the issue of equity in access to education by supporting two studies to quantify the costs of education and better understand the barriers faced by children from different backgrounds. The first study estimated the cost per student and the second study informed the development of a regulation for the implementation of a fee-free education. The first study collected data from all 18 provinces of the country and provided a broad overview of education-related expenses incurred by the government and individual families. Although the study is not yet finalised, it has helped to highlight disparities within the existing investments in different sub-systems in the education sector, and has garnered interest from the Ministry of Education, which has renewed its commitment to further explore the issue of funding gaps. As result, a follow-up study will be conducted to generate more conclusive data to help the ministry in its planning and budget allocation. The second study proposed a practical model to facilitate implementation of the existing fee-free education policy and alleviate the difficulties families continue to face in enrolling their children in school. Numerous regulations and procedures governing enrolment fees, school materials, uniforms, school feeding and transport have been merged into one uniform regulation to facilitate formal regulation and monitoring of free education in Angola. Both the study and the regulation were presented to the Commission of Directors of the Ministry of Education, and will be forwarded to the Minister and Juridical Cabinet for approval and/or revision.

These two studies once again highlighted the discrepancy between existing laws or policy and their implementation. The true challenge facing Angola is not the lack of policies, but rather the
need to follow through on the precepts outlined in existing policies. There is therefore a need for ongoing advocacy initiatives to ensure that these policies effectively serve the children for whom they are intended.

**Summary Notes and Acronyms**

ACSD - Accelerated Child Survival and Development
APAI-CRVS - Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
BCP - Business Continuity Plan
BNLSS+A - Botswana, Namibia, Lesotho, Swaziland, and South Africa and Angola
CFS – Child-Friendly Schools
CHW - Community Health Worker
CLTS - Community Led Total Sanitation
CMT - Country Management Team
CNAC - National Council for Children (Conselho Nacional da Criança)
CO - Country Office
C4D - Communication for Development
CPMP - Country Programme Management Plan
CRC - Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRVS - Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System
DCT - Direct Cash Transfer
DHS - Demographic Health Survey
DNEG - Directorate of General Education
ECC - Early childhood centres
ECE – Early childhood care and education
EPI - Expanded Programme on Immunisation
FBO - Faith Based Organisation
GAVI - Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation
GoA - Government of Angola
GSSC - Global Shared Service Centre
HACT - Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfer
ICT - Information and communication technology
INAC - National Institute for Children (Instituto Nacional da Criança)
J4C - Justice for Children
JCC - Joint Consultative Committee
LSA- Locum Staff Association
LTA – Long-term agreement
MED - Ministry of Education
MICS - Multiple Indicator Survey
MINARS - Ministry of Social Assistance and Reintegration (Ministério da Assistência e Reintegração)
MOSS - Minimum Operations Safety and Security
NatComs – UNICEF National Committees
NGO - Non-governmental organisation
NSAP - National Social Assistance Policy
OR - Other Resources
ORE - Other Resources for Emergencies
PAAE - Literacy and Adult Education Programme (Programa de Alfabetização e Aceleração Escolar)
UNICEF Angola supported the development of national capacity in a number of key areas. In the health sector, 2,000 community health activists and 3,000 health professionals received training to promote and provide primary care. Health workforce capacity was developed through training in monitoring and coordination of maternal and child health services. Community health workers were trained to deliver community-based services and health promotion. UNICEF strengthened capacity for emergency and regular routine management of malnutrition, training 957 health professionals and 445 community mobilisers in the integrated community management of acute malnutrition, providing equipment to 631 therapeutic feeding centres.

Capacity for child protection in emergencies was strengthened through the completion of a mapping of actors and emergency procedures for child protection. UNICEF also provided training to stakeholders on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), child protection legislation and case management mechanisms. UNICEF developed and disseminated training resources on child protection in emergencies. Advocacy efforts resulted in an agreement with the National Institute of Judiciary Studies to strengthen the national curricula for magistrates and create a Centre of Excellence on Child Rights.

In the education sector 103 managers from 63 Early Childhood Centres (ECC) were trained in early child development and instructional and reference materials were developed. As part of the adult literacy programme (PAAE) UNICEF provided training for 35 trainers, 40 supervisors, 58 school directors, 37 school inspectors and nine coordinators in management, coordination, organisation, logistics and monitoring. In the area of Child Friendly Schools (CFS), UNICEF supported training in child-oriented teaching for 394 teachers. Community-level capacity to participate in education management was enhanced through the establishment of six youth clubs and 11 school committees.

Communication interventions during the emergency drought response provided information to 630 community and religious leaders on high-impact household practices in WASH, nutrition and child protection, strengthening emergency preparedness and response to mitigate the impact of droughts on child development. The Family Competencies programme has cumulatively trained and provided materials and supervision to 11,000 social mobilisers from 2011 through 2014. In addition, UNICEF continued to develop the capacity of local leaders in...
communication for immunisation issues, training 60 leaders on planning and mapping for immunisation activities.

**Evidence Generation, Policy Dialogue and Advocacy**

In 2014 UNICEF Angola conducted an analysis of the situation of children and women in Angola based on a comprehensive review of available data and evidence. The SitAn served as a vital reference for the development of the 2015-2019 UNICEF Country Programme of Cooperation for Angola and will inform and shape national dialogue and actions around child survival, development education and protection. The SitAn will be launched in April 2015. The National Statistics Institute received specialised technical support from UNICEF to develop the master sample based on the results of the 2014 general population census. The master sample is a crucial element for conducting the next national household survey (DHS/MICS), scheduled for mid-2015, which will provide disaggregated estimates for a wide range of child rights indicators.

UNICEF also conducted two studies to inform strategies in the education sector: the first analysed the costs of education in Angola and estimated the actual cost per student incurred by government and households. A second study was initiated to explore access to education for children from migratory populations and refugee children returning to Angola. The results of these studies will be used to develop strategies to improve services for targeted groups of students and promote equity in education.

In the year under review UNICEF Angola conducted a national review of Community-Led Total Sanitation programming. The review yielded findings on the efficacy of CLTS (up to 77 per cent of targeted communities used toilets compared to the national average of 42 per cent) while identifying areas of implementation in need of strengthening.

An assessment of Angola’s Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System was conducted in 2014 with technical assistance from UNICEF. The assessment will provide a basis for development of the national plan to strengthen CRVS in Angola to be presented at the next Ministerial meeting of the Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (APAI-CRVS).

In 2015 UNICEF will focus on improving the availability of up-to-date decentralised data on social indicators. This will be done through providing support to national surveys, as well as to strengthening of routine information systems in social sectors, including water and sanitation, health and education.

**Partnerships**

UNICEF work in Angola benefits from numerous formal and informal partnerships with governmental and non-governmental institutions. Some of the partnerships that provided a crucial contribution to UNICEF work in 2014 included: membership in the APAI-CRVS, where UNICEF played a pivotal role in the establishment of an inter-sectorial coordination body to support the programme in Angola. In 2014 an interagency working group on CRVS coordinated support to Government partners to implement an assessment of CRVS in Angola and produced a joint advocacy paper on CRVS.

UNICEF partnered with the National Institute on Judiciary Studies on advocacy, leading to major revisions to the final draft of the new Penal Code, harmonising its articles with the CRC and
creating an article on the age of criminal responsibility that represents a breakthrough for the establishment of a specialised system of criminal responsibility for all children below age 18.

UNICEF plays an instrumental role in the National Committee for Family Competencies, working alongside government ministries, the National Institute for Children (INAC), church organisations and Angolan NGOs to design and implement a social and behaviour change communication project entitled 'The Recipe for Happiness'. The National Committee has enabled progressive empowerment of members and gradually decreased dependence of partners on UNICEF assistance, a crucial step as UNICEF transfers programme management to MINFAMU.

The Child Survival and Development programme maintained partnerships with the Government of Angola and members of the UN family for maternal, new-born and child health and nutrition programme design and implementation in 16 municipalities of five focus provinces.

During 2014 UNICEF Angola, the EU, WB and Government of Angola established a partnership for the creation of a water and sanitation training centre. A total of €11.8 million was allocated by partners to address the increasing shortage of qualified technicians as the sector grows in Angola. UNICEF will focus on the assessment of training needs, curriculum design and preparation and promotion of training courses, while partners undertake facility construction.

**External Communication and Public Advocacy**

UNICEF Angola progressively positioned itself as a knowledge expert on children’s issues. Public advocacy and external communication was articulated around key UNICEF programme priorities defined for 2014.

During 2014 UNICEF supported a series of special events to raise the profile of key issues and advocate for interventions for Angola’s most vulnerable children. These events included the African vaccination week, a workshop about HIV prevention among adolescents, several WASH workshops (Sanitation Strategic planning, CLTS), a joint IOM/UNICEF conference on human trafficking and celebrations for the 25th anniversary of the CRC held on 20 November.

For the Anniversary event a series of activities were undertaken to reach a broader audience including a debate organised with several opinion leaders and moderated by a prominent Angolan TV presenter to discuss the nature and extent of progress in Angola during the past 25 years and the current challenges facing children. Children also participated in various discussion panels as speakers as well as in the debate. The event was closed by a popular Angolan singer, contributing to the UNICEF global initiative ‘Imagine’. Moreover, opinion leaders have been asked to give their contributions through short essays expressing their views on the evolution of children’s rights in the country in the past 25 years. Taking advantage of the momentum created by the CRC anniversary celebrations, schools were invited to further promote the 25 years of the CRC, and UNICEF supported a contest focusing on child participation in three provinces where children wrote a short essay describing what children’s rights mean for them to compete for prizes. Working closely with the media was essential for the visibility of these priorities and further discussions among opinion-makers.

**South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation**

UNICEF Angola has a long history of facilitating contacts and partnerships between Angola and other countries in the region and beyond.
In 2014 UNICEF facilitated the participation of several magistrates at the annual International Course on Legal Protection of the Rights of the Children. UNICEF and the new Directorate of the School of Magistrates (INEJ - National Institute of Judicial Studies) agreed to revise the training modules for new magistrates and strengthen knowledge of judges already in service, with the aim of reinforcing the component of legal protection of the rights of the Child. To strengthen the knowledge of law enforcers in Angola and other African Portuguese-language countries (PALOP), the Angolan School of Magistrates intends to adopt the model being used by the UNICEF Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean in partnership with leading universities in Chile and Argentina. During 2014 UNICEF Angola and the School of Magistrates developed a concept note to operationalise the use of the South American model in Angola and in the PALOP at large. The child protection section continues to maintain strong linkages with magistrates in other countries and promotes exchanges of experience for law enforcement personnel of the Angolan Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. In 2014 UNICEF facilitated missions of Angolan government staff to Namibia to participate in a conference on ‘Reference System for Child Victims of Crime or Violence in Contact with Justice Systems’, with the objective of adopting best practices in Angola.

In the area of Social Protection UNICEF Angola facilitated contacts between the Angolan Ministry of Social Assistance and Reintegration and peer ministries in other countries of the region, including Mozambique, Kenya and Ghana. These contacts are expected to result in experience-sharing visits to these countries through which Angolan government staff will be able to learn about best practices being applied in the implementation of successful social assistance interventions.

**Identification Promotion of Innovation**

In 2014 UNICEF Angola, in partnership with a community-based child rights NGO, Cuidados de Infancia, and the National Institute for Children signed an agreement to pilot an innovative child helpline in Viana municipality. The helpline will serve as the entry point to a system of specialised support services in health, justice and reintegration for child victims of violence and abuse, and ensures follow-up for children within an integrated case-management model. The child protection system will compile data that will, for the first time, permit analysis of violence against children and inform municipal-level response. The pilot will inform the model to be used for a national child helpline.

Through a partnership with an international NGO (People in Need), UNICEF Angola engaged municipal authorities in the planning and allocation of their own resources to support sanitation. This is the first time that CLTS activities have been funded by local sources rather than donors. Funds were leveraged for sanitation activities in Bié Province; other municipalities and provinces now look forward to implementing the same approach, taking ownership over the planning, budgeting and implementation of CLTS activities.

The Accelerated Child Survival and Development (ACSD) programme supported the delivery of the package of “3 Essentials” (services, commodities, practices) at scale, to promote and sustain equitable access to health care and prevention interventions in a child-friendly environment. This is an innovative approach to reduce morbidity and mortality among children in Angola by prioritising coverage of selected high-impact interventions.

UNICEF organised an event to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the CRC. The concept of the event was based on the Angolan ‘Jango’, a traditional thatched house where communities
regularly gather to discuss important issues. Jangos have rounded shape and everybody sits downs randomly. That was the spirit of Jango CRC@25. Angolan opinion leaders, representatives of the Government and civil society, journalists, artists and children gathered together in a real Jango. Adults and children immediately felt comfortable and opened up to express their opinions and concerns about children’s rights. This proved to be a successful and innovative format that will be replicated in the future.

Support to Integration and cross-sectoral linkages

In response to a 2013 study on risk behaviour among adolescents and young people in the context of HIV/AIDS, actors from education, health, child protection and civil society have collaborated to revise existing peer education materials and include themes such as violence and drugs. A multi-disciplinary group oversaw the development and testing of the materials, which will be used in schools and communities to help raise awareness among adolescents about healthy behaviours to reduce and prevent the spread of sexually transmitted diseases.

UNICEF Angola’s WASH section worked closely with the education section, providing technical support for the installation of water supply systems in nine schools in Cunene province, as well as supporting the finalisation of WASH components of documentation on Child Friendly Schools piloted in 23 schools in Namibe, Huila, Huambo, Moxico and Bié provinces. WASH technical expertise was also vital during the nutrition crisis for the development of behaviour change communication materials that were distributed to health centres in communities affected by the drought to promote good hygiene and sanitation practices.

UNICEF provided technical support for the comprehensive assessment of CRVS which identified the core components of the CRVS system and linkages between key sectors in the system. The assessment engaged all key CRVS stakeholders in Angola through a multi-sectoral technical working group, composed of Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the Ministry of Health and the National Institute of Statistics. The Technical Group designed a work plan, defined roles and responsibilities, coordination and communication channels and timeframe and budget, and provided technical oversight to ensure the assessment would maintain an integrated perspective.

UNICEF promoted the establishment and supported the functioning of the National Committee for Family Competencies. The Committee, comprised of various governmental bodies, civil society groups and faith-based organisations was able to foster a more meaningful engagement by these different actors, which in turn resulted in a number of innovations that have increased programme effectiveness. At the same time, the active participation built new competencies in project management and monitoring, Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) and social mobilisation and empowered the different actors involved in the process.

Service Delivery

Service delivery continues to be one of the strategies through which UNICEF Angola delivers support. Examples of service delivery interventions supported by UNICEF during 2014 include:

In partnership with the World Bank and UN agencies, UNICEF Angola provides support to management for the revitalisation and scaling-up of health systems across 166 municipalities.

UNICEF and WHO introduced the RED approach for strengthening routine immunisation, whilst at the same time supporting accelerated progress towards sustaining Polio eradication by 2015.
and achieving elimination goals for measles and neonatal tetanus by 2018.

The Ministry of Education (MED) received financial support and ongoing technical oversight, coordination and quality monitoring to develop distance training materials for primary school teachers. The materials provided by UNICEF Angola cover an integrated pedagogy model and contain teacher-student modules for various disciplines including Mathematics, Portuguese language, Natural Science, Geography, History, Visual and Musical Expression. To support the goal of establishing at least two exemplary Child Friendly Schools in every province, UNICEF developed a Portuguese-language brochure that provides a clear explanation of CFS, and describes its benefits and good practices already in place in Angola. The brochure was delivered to MED, which is satisfied with the product and will distribute it to 1,800 schools.

UNICEF Angola provided funding and supportive supervision to the Provincial Directorate of Education in Cunene for the provision of water and sanitation to 12 schools in the province. In 2014, nine of the targeted schools, including one for special education, had a safe water supply.

UNICEF’s support to the drought emergency response in two provinces (Huila and Cunene) provided health services to 61,106 malnourished children: 25,200 children were managed for moderate malnutrition and 35,906 with severe acute malnutrition received treatment. UNICEF also supported a local nutrition assessment, surveys, screening of children in target areas and response coordination meetings in Huila and Cunene.

**Human Rights-Based Approach to Cooperation**

UNICEF Angola’s programming is based on the principles defined in international human rights documents and influenced by the Concluding Observations of the CRC and CEDAW Committees, as well as the UPR Recommendations of the Human Rights Council.

The Office takes part in the preparation of human rights reports and provides support to several human rights mechanisms in Angola. This year it actively supported the drafting of the UPR report and the report on the Africa Charter and provided technical assistance to start preparation of the CRC report.

UNICEF Angola has been providing support for the elaboration of the Human Rights principles embedded in the CRC, such as non-discrimination, participation and best interest of the child. The principle of normativity was applied in successful advocacy by UNICEF, which resulted in changes to a proposal to lower the minimum age of criminal responsibility in the Penal Code to 14 years and the Presidential Decree for simplification of the birth registration procedures.

Progress was achieved in increasing awareness of duty bearers through training provided to GoA counterparts in child protection in emergencies delivered in the context of the drought crisis that affected southern provinces in 2014.

Application of the principle of participation is well documented in several CO programmes. UNICEF provided support to INAC to coordinate the validation of the Child Participation Strategy and provided training to INAC staff as well as to children on the principles and practice of child participation and child rights. The Office focuses on addressing the specific needs of the most vulnerable groups (non-discrimination principle) in several areas of intervention; equity was especially central to the drafting of the National Social Assistance policy.
In spite of challenges posed by the country context and the political sensitivity of addressing issues perceived to be shameful, the CO has given considerable attention and resources to address the risks of severe malnutrition and child labour.

UNICEF applies the principle of transparency; in 2014 targeted communication strategies significantly expanded the access of rights-holders to information about rights and services to which they are entitled.

**Gender Mainstreaming and Equality**

Gender issues are mainstreamed in all UNICEF interventions in Angola, and the Country Office plays a leading advocacy role in promoting gender equality and in strengthening the capacity of national information systems to collect, analyse and use gender-disaggregated data. In 2014 UNICEF conducted a SitAn of children and women in Angola, which served as a vital reference for the development of the 2015-2019 UNICEF Country Programme of Cooperation for Angola - and will inform and shape national dialogue and actions around child survival, development education and protection. The SitAn was based on a comprehensive review of available data and evidence and provides a gender-focused analysis in all sectors related to children’s rights.

An example of the role played by UNICEF’s programmes to promote gender equity can be seen through its support to Ministry of Education efforts to adopt and implement the education sector plan. A key objective of the National Plan of Action for Education for All (PAN-EPT) 2013-2020 is to increase the number of literate adults, in particular women, by 50 per cent by 2020 and to eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2017, while achieving full gender equality in education by 2020. The CFS initiative supported by UNICEF was instrumental, as it promotes the principle of gender equality and increases awareness by decision-makers about gender issues. Furthermore, financial and technical assistance provided by UNICEF Angola for several studies and its support for strengthening the Education Management Information System aim at obtaining increasingly reliable knowledge and data to measure the extent to which issues related gender disparity are being addressed.

UNICEF has proposed to Angola’s UN Country Team (UNCT) the contracting of a gender specialist consultant, based on terms of reference focusing on provision of overall technical support and guidance to ensure that UN programming adequately addresses gender issues; the gender consultant would be based at the Resident Coordinator Office. The issue is currently under the consideration by the Angola UNCT.

**Environmental Sustainability**

Climate change has adversely affected the southern part of Angola with recurrent drought and flooding in recent years. A UN-led study concluded in March 2014 indicated that the last drought affected more than half a million people in Cunene Province alone. It also highlighted that early warning systems are weak and response coordination needed to be strengthened. During 2014 the drought was particularly intense in the provinces of Huila, Cunene, Cuando, Cubango and Namibe, threatening child development. UNICEF supported provincial seminars to disseminate the study outcomes and messages on disaster risk reduction and building resilience at community level. Following recommendations from the study, UNICEF, in collaboration with the GoA and NGOs, reached 627,900 children under five with screening for malnutrition and 61,106 children were treated for acute malnutrition.
UNICEF expanded environmentally sustainable technology for WASH, installing solar water supply systems in remote communities critically affected by drought. Solar water supply systems have so far benefitted approximately 32,000 people and skills for proper operation and maintenance were transferred to local people to ensure the sustainability of new systems. In addition, at least 40,000 people were reached with hygiene education messages addressing safe excreta disposal, hand-washing, and household water treatment and conservation.

UNICEF is working with the Government, with funding from the EU, to strengthen the country’s social assistance interventions, such as regular transfer of small amount of cash to poor families, which have a proven capacity to strengthen families’ and communities’ resilience to shocks, including those caused by climate and environmental change.

In 2014 UNICEF Angola took several steps to reduce the environmental impact of the Country Office, including transitioning filing for human resources from paper to an electronic system and adopting new strategies for transport of UNICEF staff within Luanda. The digitalisation of HR systems will result in significant savings on paper printing. The new approach to staff transport will replace existing pick-up and drop-off service with two mini-buses running on planned routes and is projected to result in significant savings in fuel costs when it is implemented in 2015.

Effective Leadership

The Risk and Control Self-Assessments of 2011 identified key programme, financial and operational risks, which remained relevant in 2014. Several risks originate externally; for example partner weaknesses, including lack of proper financial controls; inadequate physical premises for UN offices; and challenging environmental conditions. It is difficult to attract and retain staff locally, due to competition from employers in the oil sector, and extremely high costs of living, including costs for education which far exceed reimbursable amounts. UNICEF Angola undertook several activities to mitigate these factors, including the designation of a national office for training of partners and carry out financial assurance activities as part of the UNCT, adoption of HR policies that permit more flexibility for staff with families and engagement with the UN Regional Coordinator to improve office infrastructure (also mandated by an internal audit). All audit actions were closed by the end of 2014.

The Country Management Team (CMT) met monthly and was instrumental in monitoring and advancing audit actions in 2014. Internal risks identified in the RCSA, such as lack of communication and parallel planning were addressed through weekly Monday Morning Meetings bringing together all sections to foster participation, input and ownership by all affected stakeholders in Office decision-making processes. The Joint Consultative Committee (JCC) met regularly and on special occasions to communicate transparently and promote understanding among staff of difficult decisions impacting them such as the Global Shared Service Centre (GSSC) review and staff reductions during the Programme Budget Review. The JCC was also instrumental in addressing and closing an audit action related to staff morale. These mechanisms were also employed in the GSSC Process Split Review and the Programme Budget Review of the new Country Programme Management Plan (CPMP) to mitigate and minimise impact on staff through open discussion.

Programme and operations performance were monitored through a comprehensive indicator dashboard and discussed at each monthly CMT meeting. In addition, weekly Senior Management Meetings were held to closely monitor Office performance and planning. Two major regional management support missions – one at the launch of planning for the CPMP and the other for the inception of two EU funded projects – brought regional advisors and Human
Resources leadership in contact with the CMT and stakeholders in UNICEF Angola. Risk management principles were considered in the design of new cooperation agreements. Business continuity issues such as simplification of work processes increased Office capacity to perform with fewer resources or when under strain.

**Financial Resources Management**

The CMT maintained a dashboard tool for the monitoring of performance indicators that were monitored during each monthly CMT. Spending was on track throughout 2014 and all allocations had been mostly utilised by the end of the year. Although the overall level of outstanding direct cash transfer (DCT) was kept below corporate benchmarks during the majority of the year, the end of the year outstanding DCT over nine months rose to 4 per cent, due to delayed liquidation of US$77,000 worth of funds.

To better manage DCT, the Office designated a national professional finance staff as a focal point for the Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT). This action also improved UNICEF leadership in inter-agency cooperation on HACT in Angola. Common partner trainings and coordinated assurance activities and spot checks were conducted as part of a growing common operations strategy on HACT limited to macro, micro assessments. Five out of the planned 20 spot checks on partners in 18 provinces, prioritised by DCT volume, were implemented in 2014. A new national position ‘Financial Monitoring Officer for HACT’ was created in the new Country Programme. This position will strengthen Office capacity to effectively implement HACT and UNICEF’s leadership role on HACT matters in Angola. HACT-related audit actions and all other audit actions were closed in 2014.

Savings were achieved in Office operations through revised policies on official cell phone use, including the introduction of a ceiling, while the efficiency of communications was strengthened through improved contracts. Long-term agreements (LTAs) with transport companies, travel agencies and service providers were reviewed or created to achieve better value for UNICEF programmes. Increased outsourcing of staff transportation to taxi and car rental companies allowed a reduction in the driver force and reduced administrative costs associated with staff drivers providing the same services.

**Fund-raising and Donor Relations**

Given strong economic growth in Angola as well as increasing income from extractive industries, many donors have withdrawn from Angola. Despite this challenging context, in 2014 UNICEF Angola mobilised US$49 million in Other Resources (OR) for implementation of the country programme - mainly thanks to two major contributions from the European Union (for social assistance and child protection).

The limited availability of donor funding, combined with considerable increase in the country’s private-sector wealth as a largely untapped funding and partnership market, led UNICEF to seek more opportunities for private-sector engagement. Despite these efforts, the results achieved in terms of fundraising, leveraging and partnership with the private sector were lower than expected. Experience has shown that pursuing one-off, funding or partnership opportunities through ad hoc proposals is not effective in harnessing the interest and support of private companies. Successful engagement needs to rely on more durable partnerships that are based on stronger mutual understanding of goals and priorities.
The Office has been closely monitoring utilisation of funds through monthly reviews of programme implementation and the status of cash transfers to counterparts. Section chiefs were accountable for ensuring timely and appropriate utilisation of funds and as of end December 2014, 100 per cent of available OR funds were utilised.

To strengthen relationships with donors, special attention was given to timely and detailed reporting. Of 15 donor reports due in 2014, 14 were sent on time. To ensure on-time and quality reporting, coordination was strengthened between sections within the UNICEF Angola Office. A Standard Operating Process is followed, which clearly defines reporting responsibilities. The Office updated its Resource Mobilisation Strategy for the next Country Programme, refining its role and focusing efforts on leveraging additional resources from Government and the private sector through evidence-based policy-making.

The context for fundraising remains challenging as many donors continue to withdraw resources from Angola in response to the country’s strong economic growth, increasing income from extractive industries and improved government financing. However in 2014 the country office mobilised US$14.9 million (OR), mainly thanks to two major contributions from the European Union for activities in birth registration and social assistance that will be implemented over a period of four years. With resource mobilisation attracting greater investments for the next Country Programme for 2015-2019, there is a need for increased visibility of programme results at national and international levels. The global financial crisis remains a major constraint on the ability of traditional donors to mobilise funds for humanitarian projects, while the perception that Angola does not need financial support further inhibits donor funding. Advocacy efforts to leverage additional resources from the Government and private sector through evidence-based policy making are being strengthened. Taking this shift into account, the office updated the Resource Mobilisation Strategy for the next Country Programme.

**Evaluation**

Evaluation activities for 2014 are spelled out in the annual Office Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (IMEP). The IMEP is prepared at the beginning of the year and progress in its implementation is reviewed by the CMT on a quarterly basis. Of the 16 activities included in the 2014 IMEP, five are evaluations: two in the area of health and nutrition and one each in the areas of Communication, WASH and Education. Of the five evaluations included in the IMEP one was cancelled, three are currently being implemented and one (CLTS) is approaching completion. The evaluations supported by UNICEF are conducted through external evaluators to guarantee independence and objectivity in assessing the merits and shortcomings of the interventions, based on the established evaluation criteria.

Initiatives to plan and conduct the different evaluations included in the IMEP were taken always in consultation with the relevant Government institutions and involved them in key steps of the evaluations. Such a collaborative approach increases ownership of the evaluation results on the part of the Government and fosters the use of evaluation results. Beyond providing a basis for improved programming, the results of the evaluations carried out in 2014 will be used in 2015 and beyond as basis for advocacy towards better programming and budgeting for children.

Overall, in 2014 the evaluation function in the UNICEF Angola Office was constrained by turnover of staff in the PM&E section and delays in finding suitable candidates to fill the two main positions in the section (Chief of M&E and the Planning officer). With the arrival of a new chief of section and planning officer in early 2015, the Office will be able to scale up its engagement and action in this crucial area.
Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings

Costs were reduced and quality gained in various areas of programme support, in part due to a joint initiative with other UNICEF offices that saves $270,000 per year for the international HR position and efficient consolidation of HR and other operations services in a hub covering South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Swaziland and Angola (BNLSS+A). Communication costs were reduced by 40 per cent through implementation of a policy extending the variety of users but establishing a ceiling for official mobile phone use. All 78 vehicles previously on loan were transferred to the implementing partner’s responsibility, resulting in reductions in the administrative workload, risks and liability related to vehicles used by partners. The increased use of rental vehicles and reduction in the number of driver positions from 14 to eight reduced personnel costs and liabilities associated with corporate drivers, while at the same time increasing the flexibility and efficiency of transport services for programme implementation through use of commercial transport services. Airport transfer was incorporated in ticketing and is now provided by the travel agency, reducing overtime needs for Office drivers. Simplification of the ticketing process for air travel was achieved through establishment of LTAs with travel agencies, and resulted in reduced turn-around times and more efficient processing of travel requests.

A reduction of stock value in the warehouse from US$400,000 to US$170,000, in combination with a flexible costing arrangement with a commercial warehouse provider, reduced warehouse costs to the necessary minimum.

Supply Management

Working gradually on a transfer of warehousing and logistics to the Government and partners, the value of procurement handled by the CO dropped significantly. The total procurement volume in 2014 was US$576,000, compared to US$6.4 million in 2013. Offshore procurement accounted for 72 per cent of all procurement in 2014.

The current value of inventory in the UNICEF Angola-controlled warehouse is $178,000, with a component of US$19,000 in Emergency stock. The total value of supplies issued in 2014 from this warehouse was US$580,000.

The Supply Plan was developed for an estimated total value of US$11.6 million, in line with programme work plans. The actual value of supplies reached US$5.2 million, corresponding to 46 per cent of the estimated value of supplies including the procurement of vaccines used in campaigns. Procurement services activities reached a volume of US$2,717,999, comprised mainly of vaccines. UNICEF Angola assisted the Government to resolve a pending default with GAVI, amounting to US$2.2 million from procurement of vaccines related to co-financing in 2012 and 2013.

Tenders for printing, customs clearance and transportation were conducted. The Office plans to gradually transfer responsibility for procurement to partners over the next two years, strengthening their capacity to identify companies through transparent processes. The total value authorised for commodities in 2014 was US$570,000. The cost of in-country logistics for 2014 was approximately US$187,000.00 and the office spent over US$155,000 in 2014 for clearing charges. As part of warehouse management, a physical verification of inventory of programme supplies was carried out and uploaded to the SAP system.

The local market is changing rapidly, opening up opportunities. UNICEF Angola continues to seek LTAs to diversify its pool of suppliers.
Security for Staff and Premises

Leading into 2014, the Chief of Operations served as officer-in-charge for the UN Security advisor. Close cooperation with the offices of the UNRC and UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) on matters of safety and security enabled the implementation of innovative solutions to mitigate risks stemming from the sub-standard UN premises. MOSS and SRA were updated, taking into consideration the Programme Risk Assessment. The Security plan, including a building evacuation plan, was updated and the structural integrity and safety conditions were assessed by an engineer and discussed by the UNCT. With help from regional offices, security funds totalling US$59,898 were used to upgrade the access control and support UNDSS to improve stand-off distance and fire escape measures. The Office supported the UN Country Team and RC in initiatives to identify alternative premises for the UN offices, as mandated by the 2013 Audit report.

Security trainings were conducted with the help of UNDSS, and professional First Aid training and certification was provided to 10 staff members drawn from various sections, improving staff readiness to respond to or mitigate risks related to high crime rates and low safety standards in the country. Safety and security in the field was improved through installation of GPS tracking systems on vehicles and the maintenance of Minimum Operations Safety and Security standard TELECOM equipment through the office’s TELECOM assistant as one of the Common Operations Strategies, a post which is shared (cost and use) by UN agencies in Angola.

Human Resources

2014 was marked by the development of the new Country Programme Management Plan and Programme Budget Review (PBR) to adjust Office staffing for the new programme cycle. The CPMP and PBR were developed in close cooperation with the staff association, giving priority to improving the level and utilisation of national staff in the HR structure. As part of the BNLSS+A initiative, the HR unit was integrated into the hub in Pretoria. The unit was reduced by one HR Specialist, while national professional and general service staff remained unchanged. Planning emphasised staff participation through feedback from discussions during a staff retreat and group and individual meetings with all personnel regarding issues of staff morale and staff participation. The staff association was also involved in the GSSC staffing review exercise in mid-2014. The Chief of Operations and HR Officer participated in the regional workshop on the GSSC in Nairobi and led a participatory review of the work processes with the team in UNICEF Angola. The results and recommendations of a Global Staff Survey were implemented in cooperation with the staff association and management through the JCC and related audit recommendations were successfully addressed. Special efforts were made to improve the work environment within the ageing UN premises and to proactively apply HR rules to promote work and life balance for national and international staff by devising flexible work times, compressed work schedules and arrangements to allow staff to work from home. The electronic performance appraisal system and feedback were used to manage staff development and performance by including training requirements in the UNICEF Angola learning and training plan. The Office engaged in inter-agency UN Cares initiatives and hosted the UN Cares event for the 2014 World HIV/AIDS day.

Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology

Despite the difficult operating environment for ICT in Angola, the ICT unit was able to support the Office with a reduced team (the ICT specialist position was vacant since February 2014). Unreliable power supply and limited local ICT capacity in terms of services and goods remain major challenges. It proved difficult to attract a qualified international candidate for the role of
ICT specialist. To mitigate risks related to a long vacancy for the international ICT post, the local ICT unit was supported through three regionally sourced three-week secondments during 2014. With this additional support, the ICT unit was able to support basic ICT needs for Office operations, fulfill UNICEF’s inter-agency commitment to the common operations strategy on UN Angola telephony and support the corporate rollout of projects including MS Exchange mail and Lync to all users, as well as provide Universal WiFi in the office. A procurement plan linked to the rollout of new operating systems in 2015 was funded and implemented by the end of 2014.

The Business Continuity Plan (BCP) was tested as the final action of the reassigned ICT Specialist in cooperation with ITSSD and the Regional Office in an actual BCP case related to a complete loss of server capacity. The BCP management action and recovery methodology were recorded, analysed and used to improve the current Disaster Recovery Plan. Social media was used for cost-efficient communication, a UNICEF Angola Facebook profile was created and maintained for programme communication, videos were posted to You Tube.

A regional visit by the ICT Innovation focal point was used to brief the ICT unit and management on Innovation opportunities. Intensified engagement in innovation projects is planned for 2015, when the office hopes to have filled the ICT position currently under recruitment.

**Programme Components from RAM**

**ANALYSIS BY OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS**

**OUTCOME 1 - Efficient and effective use of resources.** Cross-sectoral entails operational cost of operating business in Luanda, Moxico, Bie, Lubango and Cunene. This component covers non-programme salaries, travel and training, premises costs and telecommunication, Zone office salaries and maintenance of equipment and premises, programme costs related to supply chain.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

In 2013, the CO continued to progressively reduce costs by streamlining, in particular, the staffing structure in operations. The Chief of Operations post level was downgraded to a P4 and recruitment for the vacancy was completed in September. Further costs savings were realised through the elimination of the Administrative Specialist position in May and the consolidation of the HR Specialist position within the UNICEF South Africa HR Hub, serving the BNLSS countries and Angola.

In the last quarter of 2013, upgrades were made to the existing office facilities to ensure physical infrastructure’s compliance with sanitary and environmental standards. Budget assistance was received from regional funds to improve office sanitation in the context of the sub-standard common premises in Luanda, helping to mitigate risks until an audit recommendation issuing a request for the CO to leave its current facilities is implemented. Oversight structures are in place with clear designation to various specific committees. The CMT met regularly this year to review indicators and the performance of the CO. Capacity gaps were promptly addressed through targeted trainings. The JCC also met regularly to keep the Staff Association abreast of issues related to the high turn-over of senior-level staff in 2013. A visit of the Global Chair of the Staff Association later in the year served as a platform to brief staff on challenges related to the consolidation of operations service into GSSC.
OUTPUT 1 Governance structures and systems that are necessary to adequately manage risks and achieve programme results. Activities and associated costs corresponding to the Biennial Support Budget Functions at country level, including salaries and related non-staff costs of Representative, Deputy Representative, Chief of Operations, Information Technology, business continuity and risk management.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
VISION operation has stabilised and the CO is utilising the increased efficiency of the new ERP to streamline work procedures and reduce processing time and costs. In combination with remote access tools provided by Information Technology Solutions & Services Division, new opportunities to work remotely and independently of office structures were presented in the design of the latest BCP. The BCP was reviewed and adjusted to address risks identified by the audit, the internal enterprise risk assessment and the UNDSS country risk assessment. BCP and disaster recovery procedures were tested in exercises and in situ, during an actual crash of ICT systems in November. This event showed that the mitigation measures currently implemented allowed business continuity and recovery below the established threshold.

The Office conducted HACT trainings for partners in coordination with other UN agencies, with UNICEF playing a key role in organising and facilitating capacity building through two training sessions in Luanda for Government and civil society partners from UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP. A finance focal point was identified to conduct mitigation spot checks as well as to assist Government entities in the use of HACT procedures as a follow-up to the training.

OUTPUT 2 Effective and efficient management and stewardship of Financial Resources. Management of financial and other assets of the organisation, including activities and costs associated with office administration, corresponding to the functions including salaries and related non-staff costs of Administration and Finance, rent, office furniture and equipment, office security, maintenance and vehicles.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
In 2013 UNICEF Angola performed a thorough review of financial analysis to ensure proper allocation and utilisation of funds. This resulted in recommendations for some adjustments. On a quarterly basis, the expenditure report was shared with heads of programme sections and operations units to raise awareness and encourage them to implement corrective actions.

The Office also undertook a review of the structure of the Operations units and made some changes, mainly by freezing the posts of Administration Specialist (P/L3) and Administration Assistant (GS6), and by temporarily allocating the Finance Officer to lead the Administration unit. These changes required a review of the workflow processes in Administration and Finance units to reach the objectives of efficiency, effectiveness and cost-saving.

Further cost savings were obtained by implementing a policy that reduced overtime and by exercising thorough oversight of overtime inputs logged by programme sections for all programme-related activities.

Weekly meetings with staff involved in operational functions resulted in improvement of performance and better customer service for effective programme delivery.

OUTPUT 4 Activities related to Programme Implementation including Zone Office management.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
The four Zone offices located in the provinces of Bie, Cunene, Huila and Moxico continued to support implementation, monitoring and documentation of the essential package of services and furnished additional critical ground-level analysis and assistance for the implementation of national initiatives such as CLTS, CFS, and child protection networks, as well as administrative/financial follow-up of Direct Cash Transfers. Under the supervision of the Deputy Representative, field offices have also been instrumental in advocating with provincial and municipal authorities on issues related to child rights, particularly with respect to decentralised implementation of the 11 Commitments for Children and a more robust nutrition crisis response.

OUTCOME 2 By the end of 2014, 80 per cent of Angolan children and women will have benefited from increased access of a package of Health & Nutrition, WASH and HIV/AIDS services with particular focus to the most vulnerable, for accelerating achievement of the 11 commitments for children and MDGs 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

HEALTH

During the year under review UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Child and Adolescent Health Section of the Reproductive Health Department of the Public Health National Directorate to update the Integrated Management of Child Illness training modules. All seven modules were revised and will be printed and distributed to health professionals, following WHO standards. This material will support health workers at municipal level to provide better integrated healthcare services to children.

Following the issuing of the National Health Development Plan guidelines in November 2013, five Municipal Health Development Plans were elaborated in the Province of Huila, through workshops facilitated by UNICEF. These sessions brought together 200 representatives of Huila’s 14 municipalities to discuss priorities under the coordination of UNICEF-supported experts. Draft plans were submitted to the Ministry of Health at the end of the workshop. These policy documents represent an important step towards better integrated local planning and monitoring of health services. It is expected that their effective implementation will strengthen municipalities’ capacity to manage their local health resources and systems. UNICEF is also working on integrating a community-based approach to malaria prevention and treatment of the IMCI.

NUTRITION

UNICEF’S intensive advocacy efforts with key stakeholders led to the implementation of the updated national protocol on integrated management of acute malnutrition across the country. As a result of these harmonisation efforts, for the first time in Angola, a specific section was included in the National Health Development Plan 2015-2025 on ‘critical nutrition interventions and strategies,’ with corresponding budgetary provisions for their implementation, thereby ensuring a more efficient and cohesive approach for the prevention of malnutrition among children.

HIV/AIDS

As a follow-up to the adoption of Option B+ and the approval of the National Plan for the Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission (eMTCT) by the government in 2012, UNICEF provided technical support to the National Institute of Fight against AIDS (INLS) in developing a home-based care manual and training material for HIV treatment, and to update HIV-related
counselling and testing protocols. It also supported the revision of national norms for ARV treatment for adults, children and pregnant women.

**OUTPUT 1** Policies, strategies and plans for health/nutrition, WASH and HIV/AIDS are available and implemented with particular focus on the most vulnerable and marginalised children and families.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

Considerable advancements have been made in the areas of health, water and sanitation, HIV/AIDS and nutrition this year. Collaboration with Government counterparts at the national and sub-national levels, as well as with implementing NGOs and civil society organisations, were all instrumental to moving all these actions forward.

**NUTRITION**

In the first semester of 2014, UNICEF as a cluster lead agency in Nutrition continued to support the MOH both at national and provincial levels in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the emergency response to the severe drought-related acute malnutrition. This support contributed to ensure equitable access to services for vulnerable children under five living in high-risk and impoverished areas of drought-affected provinces.

As a result UNICEF reached out to more than 150,248 children (under five years) in three drought-affected provinces (Huila, Benguela and Cunene). A total of 27,958 children were treated for acute malnutrition from January to June 2014 (of whom 11,758 had severe acute malnutrition). The outreach model operationalised in four provinces was endorsed by national and local authorities. Yet it requires further strengthening to be adequately operationalised in Cunene and Huila.

**WASH**

In 2014 UNICEF Angola’s WASH programme continues to work with the Government to improve the policy framework for improved access to safe water and sanitation. Regarding CLTS, focus has been scaling up the interventions with involvement of new partners, such as faith-based international aid groups in Huila Province and Cunene Province. This required capacity building for new partners and harmonisation of the tools and approaches among all stakeholders, which was addressed in two seminars involving all five provinces (Cunene, Huila, Namibe, Bié and Moxico). UNICEF efforts have also focused on M&E tools and systems which should be managed by the central Government.

Advocacy is ongoing with the Ministry of Environment to finalise the draft National Environmental Sanitation Policy (PNSA) and its follow-up implementation strategy. While this policy represents an opportunity for greater engagement of key stakeholders to accelerate sanitation in the country and ensure that it reaches the most vulnerable, advocacy is required to move this instrument forward and ensure approval, as well as its effective operationalisation and monitoring.

In 2014 UNICEF continued to work with the National Directorate for Water to operationalise the national WASH M&E data systems through the development of the Information System of the Water and Sanitation Sector (SISAS) and Community-Based Water Points Management.
**HIV/AIDS**

UNICEF continued to help the National AIDS Programme improve and expand Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) services. Following the adoption of the task-shifting approach and Option B+ approach by the Government in 2012, UNICEF has also continued to advocate for and support greater involvement of people living with HIV (PLHIV) in building capacity of nurses to expand delivery of PMTCT services. In 2014, UNICEF actively participated in the working group supporting development of the next National Strategic Plan 2015-2019.

**OUTPUT 2** Improved national capacity of health systems to increase coverage of high-impact interventions (Vaccines, LLINs, Vit. A, Albendazole, Iodised salt, ORS/zinc and hand-washing) at national level.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

**HEALTH**

During 2014 UNICEF provided technical support to the National Malaria Control Programme to elaborate the National Malaria Strategic Plan for 2015-2020. UNICEF also provided support for the mass distribution of mosquito nets during a campaign in Andulo municipality, in Bie province, as well as monitoring the correct use of nets distributed in 2013 in Huila Province.

The pilot Community Health Worker project, a partnership between UNICEF and the Ministry of Health, targeted 4,000 families and 12,000 under-five children in the municipalities of Caconda and Lubango (Huila Province). These experiences will be monitored throughout the course of three years; results will be used as evidence to support advocacy efforts for scaling-up CWHs as an effective strategy to reduce maternal, new-born and child mortality.

Thirty health providers were trained on ICCM in Bié Province and another 25 health workers were trained in the new Maternal and Child Booklet in Cacuaco municipality, Luanda Province.

**NUTRITION**

Advocacy efforts for high-impact interventions have also yielded results in the area of nutrition and resulted in the inclusion of vitamin A administration within the national measles campaign for children under 10 years old.

UNICEF supported the MOH develop and implement provincial micro-plans for nutrition emergency response for three drought-affected provinces (Huila, Cunene and Benguela). Technical support was also extended to the National Nutrition Section in updating and implementing the national protocol and training modules on treatment of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition. Additionally, 18 municipal supervisors were trained in 3 provinces to use a monitoring and supervision checklist at health facilities to improve the quality of the assistance and treatment provided to children affected by severe acute malnutrition.

Targeted technical support provided by UNICEF to three provinces for the expansion of the programme on integrated management of acute malnutrition led to an increase in the number of in-patient facilities from 20 to 25 and an increase in existing outpatient therapeutic programmers from 290 in December 2013 to 397 in June 2014. Expansion of the programme also resulted in an increase in the number of children screened and treated. During the corresponding period a
total of 150,248 children under five were screened while 27,958 children were treated for
moderate and severe acute malnutrition from January to June 2014. The recovery rate of
11,758 children treated for severe acute malnutrition was 75 per cent; nonetheless, high death
rates still remain a challenge (8 per cent in IPF).

HIV/AIDS

UNICEF Angola collaborated with UNAIDS in the development and monitoring of the
accelerated response 2014-2015 to increase coverage of high-impact HIV/AIDS interventions in
support of the effective implementation of the national HIV/AIDS response. This strategy aims to
eliminate new infections in children, with PMTCT services reaching 90 per cent of HIV-infected
pregnant women by 2015. UNICEF also contributed to the implementation of the Accelerated
Response by expanding support to PMTCT services, with engagement of PLHIV in Cabinda
Province since March 2014.

WASH

As part of the emergency response, and as a follow up of the 2013 assessments and priority
identifications, UNICEF began in early 2014 to support drought mitigation interventions in the
provinces of Huila and Cunene, with funds from the Government of Japan. Four water supply
solar systems are being installed in Gambos Municipality, in Huila Province, in localities
severally affected by the recent drought. The Municipality of Cahama in Cunene province is
being targeted for similar work under the same context.

Regarding sanitation, interventions are being implemented by the Adventist Relief organisation
(ADRA) in three municipalities of Huila Province. Refresher training was provided to ADRA as a
new partner on CLTS, as part of sector capacity building and involvement of the partners. In
Cunene Province, UNICEF attracted a new implementing partner, Lutheran World Relief, which
is covering two municipalities as part of the sanitation intervention drought response.

Similarly, a new assessment is being planned for Namibe Province, particularly the Municipality
of Virei, which was reportedly being affected by drought in late 2014.

OUTPUT 3 By 2014, wild polio virus transmission is interrupted through support for high quality
Supplemental Immunisation Activities (including for measles and tetanus) and improved routine
immunisation coverage.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
Angola remains polio free for 36 months after the last polio case was registered in July 2011.
In support of the Ministry of Health’s programme to eradicate polio, UNICEF’s EPI section
continues to work to increase quality of routine immunisation activities, targeting capacity
building of health staff in data quality assessment located in 35 low-performing municipal areas
with high numbers of unvaccinated children scattered across eight provinces. In February 2014,
UNICEF supported training for 90 provincial EPI and Social Mobilisation Supervisors and
provincial chief public health officers from all 18 provinces in the country in Rotavirus vaccine
introduction.

UNICEF has also provided technical guidance in planning and mapping areas where children
are often missed during vaccination campaigns. It has trained health staff at central, provincial
and municipal levels in planning the implementation of two quality national polio supplementary
vaccination activities in September and October, based on best practices analysis.
In April 2014 UNICEF Angola provided technical guidance in micro-planning and implementation of a sub-national maternal and neonatal tetanus campaign targeting 16 low-performing municipal areas during the subnational campaign implemented last year in seven provinces. UNICEF also provided technical assistance, guidance in preparing manuals, communication and social mobilisation materials for the national integrated measles campaign (measles, Polio and vitamin A distribution) in September 2014. UNICEF also co-facilitated the visit of an external advocacy group made up of WHO, UNICEF and American Red Cross to Angola for a quality national measles campaign to be implemented to control increasing epidemics of measles in the country.

A total of 125 Provincial health supervisors of EPI, communication and social mobilisation and nutrition, including provincial chief public health officers, were trained in macro-planning and best practices analysis of successful integrated measles campaign.

At the policy and strategy level, UNICEF Angola worked in an Interagency Coordination Committee (ICC) technical team, alongside WHO and USAID/CORE, to assist the Ministry of Health EPI Section in finalising its 2014 Operational Plan. UNICEF provided technical guidance in preparation of results of the first national vaccination coverage survey 2014 to the ICC for approval.

Challenges include limited funding for the introduction of new vaccines in target provinces and constraints in the cold chain systems. Additionally, poor quality of administrative data on immunisation activities continues to be a major obstacle for effectively planning, monitoring and evaluating the quality of routine immunisation and national immunisation campaign data.

OUTPUT 4 By 2014 a package of essential services and commodities are available to about 80 per cent of families and communities in 16 municipalities of ACSD in 5 provinces (Bié, Cunene, Huila, Moxico and Luanda)

Analytical Statement of Progress:

NUTRITION

This year, capacity building activities were carried out in three provinces for nursing staff and medical doctors on breastfeeding and integrated management of acute malnutrition. A total of 72 nursing staff were trained on breastfeeding; 26 doctors, 512 nursing staff on IMAM; and 233 community health volunteers were trained on community-based management of acute malnutrition cases outside of health facilities, thereby helping to ensure programme outreach in remote areas.

HIV/AIDS

In the first half of 2014, UNICEF continued to focus on developing the capacity of PLHIVs to support PMTCT expansion through nurse task-shifting. Forty-four PLHIV were trained in chronic HIV care and ARV therapy in the provinces of Cabinda and Luanda. A total of 54 PLHIV are acting as Extension Health Workers at 36 health units across three provinces (Cabinda, Huila, and Luanda). Monitoring tools were further reviewed to better capture PLHIV’s performance, such as support to anti-retroviral therapy adherence among HIV+ pregnant women. Moving forward, UNICEF will document the involvement of PHLIVs in PMTC services to develop best
practices in regards to improving referral channels and linkages with communities systems, adherence to PMTCT programme and humanisation of health services. This will allow UNICEF to improve and strengthen its capacity development strategy in this key programmatic component and to inform the development of national policy on community health workers.

**WASH**

As part of UNICEF’s contribution to the Government’s Water for All programme, safe water is being provided to eight drought-affected areas in the provinces of Cunene and Huila. With partners, discussed and leadership of the National Water Directorate, UNICEF is responsible for implementing MOGEC (the Angolan Government’s Water for All Programme) in the provinces of Moxico, Uige and Malange. The implementation of the model in Moxico is expected to be in partnership with the NGO, Development Workshop. A proposal has been submitted on this context. The proposal aims to assess the status of all water points in the province and train an NGO to establish operation and maintenance structures, as per the water law.

Under a partnership established with a local university to enhance capacities on water quality management, portable water testing kits were distributed to 15 municipalities in the provinces of Luanda, Cunene, Huila, Bié and Moxico to help ensure better quality water services to the local population. During 2014 UNICEF Angola worked with the National Water Department to monitor the effectiveness and sustainability of this approach.

With the aim of consolidating synergies between interventions, WASH promotion in schools is being integrated into the CLTS programme. Wherever a community is triggered for CLTS, a school located in that same community is also triggered and encouraged to take the appropriate measures to guarantee safe sanitation standards at its facilities. In parallel, UNICEF is currently finalising a report on the baseline assessment of access to safe water and sanitation in schools in six provinces, conducted in collaboration with the ministries of Education and of Energy and Water.

**OUTPUT 5** By 2014, key experiences and results are documented using evidence provided through effective monitoring and evaluation tools.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

This year, UNICEF Angola’s ASCD and Communication teams worked together to produce newsletters disseminating information about the nutrition situation to update all concerned actors on actions taken as part of the emergency response in drought-affected areas.

UNICEF also began to monitor and document its experience with the Child Health Week initiative, with the aim of gathering evidence on the effectiveness of this approach in improving the health conditions at the community level, especially among children under-five years old and pregnant women.

This year, UNICEF also plays critical role in the operationalisation of the National WASH monitoring database, the Management Information System for Water and Sanitation Sector (SISAS). This system is seen by the government as an important resource to help track progress towards progress on WASH. Moreover, operationalisation of the Information System of the Water and Sanitation Sector (SISAS) at the national and provincial levels will also help to improve planning and budgeting for the WASH sector. UNICEF’s contribution for the
consolidation of this system includes technical and financial support for platform design, software development and for training on information and database management to GoA officials. In 2014 UNICEF supported a training session on the platform provided by Hatfield Consultants group procured key supplies for all 18 provinces (the government procured other set of supplies) and is now discussing the contracting of a company to support the next stage of SISAS operationalisation.

OUTPUT 6 Efficient and effective use of resources (this component covers staff salaries and Education Grant)

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Programme support is provided in accordance with programme needs.

OUTCOME 3 By 2014 Angolan children, particularly the most vulnerable, will have increased equitable access to quality education and to opportunities to develop life skills and healthy life patterns.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

After more than three decades of war that destroyed social infrastructure and greatly weakened social services, the Angolan education system faces immense challenges, including a lack of appropriate classroom spaces, difficulty attracting and retaining quality teachers and a lack of quality instructional materials and ongoing professional development opportunities for teachers. UNICEF has continued to assist the government in achieving a main goal of its Education for All Plan 2013-2020: to improve equitable access to quality primary education. By 2012, the number of pupils enrolled in all levels of schooling had more than tripled since 2001 – from 2.2 million to 7.2 million, and Angola had nearly achieved gender parity in primary education. However it is still the case that fewer girls than boys attend primary school, especially in the rural areas. And although the Ministry of Education provides a formal programme for second-chance education, many children (7 per cent of school-aged children) remain out-of-school.

Within the commitment to help improve equitable access to quality primary education for out-of-school children and vulnerable populations, UNICEF funded the provision of water and supported sanitation and health projects in schools the provinces of Cunene and Bie. UNICEF also provided continued support to the Provincial Directorate of Education in Moxico province to improve the coordination of the National Programme for Literacy and Accelerated Education. This programme provides second-chance education opportunities to young people aged 12-to-18, targeting youth who have never attended school and school dropouts.

Another important goal is to promote early childhood education and school preparedness among young children. To support this goal, UNICEF provided substantial expertise and technical support to MINARS, resulting in the first official training of 103 managers and coordinators from all 63 public Early Childhood Centres (ECC) in the provinces of Luanda, Benguela, and Namibe.

Throughout 2014 UNICEF continued to assist the Ministry of Education to improve the quality of education particularly supporting the promotion of the Child Friendly Schools model through the
production of a manual for participatory school planning and a brochure highlighting CFS experiences in Angola, as well as the development of training materials for primary school teachers. UNICEF also supported teacher training through school clusters known as Zonas da Influência Pedagógica. UNICEF provided support for curriculum development and review, helping to strengthen interventions to protect young people from HIV and AIDS by revisiting peer education materials to address risk behaviours and include related themes such as STIs, violence and drugs. After testing the materials in selected schools and communities, an improved manual for youth and a training guide for facilitators and community workers were produced.

Significant challenges still remain, including limited public investment in the education sector (which at times places financial burdens on UNICEF and other agencies), a lack of reliable data for planning and monitoring, and a dearth of qualified Lusophone consultants to help implement projects. UNICEF has therefore focused on three strategies: (1) to raise awareness among government partners on the principles of mainstreaming and co-financing in their annual budget planning, (2) to assist government ministries to develop a systematic education information data base, and (3) to develop a roster of qualified consultants through collaboration with educational institutions or private organisations.

**OUTPUT 1** Enhanced Government and partners’ capacity to provide equitable access for all children to minimum quality standards of Primary Education based on Child Friendly Schooling principles.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

In 2014, UNICEF helped to address some barriers vulnerable children face to access education by funding the provision of water and sanitation to 12 schools in the province of Cunene, including one school for special education. This joint education and WASH project ensures water delivery to targeted schools through wells, rain harvesting or connection to rivers or the provincial water network, and will continue in 2015. By the end of 2014, nine schools had received access to water, benefiting 1,800 students. Preparations are underway to ensure water provision for the remaining schools in 2015. Further, special UNICEF-commissioned projects promoting hygiene and CFS, implemented by NGO partners, increased basic awareness and knowledge of hygiene and healthy habits among students in 23 schools in Cunene and 11 schools in Bié. In Bié province, the project trained 394 teachers (106 male, 288 female) in child-oriented teaching, and six youth clubs and 11 school committees were established, involving 83 children in clean school and hand-washing activities.

UNICEF responded to requests by the GoA, providing continued support to the Provincial Directorate of Education in Moxico to improve the coordination of the National Programme for Literacy and Accelerated Education (Programa da Alfabetização e Acceleração Escolar, or PAAE). This programme provides second-chance education opportunities to young people aged 12 to 18 and targets mainly youth who have never attended school and school dropouts. With UNICEF assistance, 14,180 students (7,808 young women) now participate in PAAE. Over the last three years, UNICEF has trained 35 trainers, 40 supervisors, 58 school directors, 37 school inspectors and nine coordinators for nine municipalities to reinforce PAAE.
In 2014 UNICEF contributed to the drafting of a formal proposal for the regulation of Free Education which was approved by the DNEG. A UNICEF-supported study on costs per student was completed in 2014 and presented to key stakeholders in the Ministry of Education to support strategies to eliminate barriers in the education system - including costs - that presently contribute to disparities in access. UNICEF Angola also supported a 2014 study initiated by the Ministry on barriers to access to schools for children from nomadic, pastoralist and agricultural populations and children of refugees who have started to return to Angola from Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia. The main purpose of the study was to investigate how to better serve children from these special populations and to inform a strategic action plan to ensure access to education for children who have been exposed to situations of conflict and migration. The findings and implementation of recommendations from this study should facilitate access to education for approximately 7 per cent of the estimated 300,000 primary school-aged children who are out of school.

OUTPUT 2 By the end of 2014, efficient and effective use of resources (this component covers staff salaries and all entitlements)

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF Angola’s provincial offices located in Bie, Cunene, and Moxico continued to support implementation, monitoring and documentation of the projects managed by NGO’s and supervised by UNICEF, as mentioned under the result areas. They assisted in additional critical ground-level analysis and assistance in the implementation of national initiatives such as child friendly schools. Also they were instrumental in co-organising visits by UNICEF national committees and companies such as IKEA, which are all important donors to UNICEF Angola’s education activities. Furthermore they offered continuous administrative and financial follow-up of Direct Cash Transfers and travel requests. Under the supervision of the Deputy Representative, provincial UNICEF officers were also instrumental in advocating on issues related to child rights, 11 Commitments for Children, CFS, second chance and special education and other priorities among provincial and municipal authorities.

OUTPUT 3 Improved quality of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECE)

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF contributed to improvements in the quality of ECE services focusing on the most vulnerable children by providing the Ministry of Assistance and Social Reintegration with technical assistance in the preparation of provincial-level training and awareness-raising activities around the importance of ECE. UNICEF support was provided to address low early childhood education enrolment rate (9.3 per cent) and a lack of formal training for coordinators and managers of ECE centres. UNICEF met 2014 objectives to strengthen ECE, providing MINARS with substantial expertise and technical support, which resulted in the first official training of 103 managers and coordinators from all 63 public Early Childhood Centres in the provinces of Luanda, Benguela, and Namibe. Instructional and reference modules covering the subjects of Administration, Human Resources, Pedagogy, and Management were developed and provided to trainees for their own professional growth, as well as to use as a training tool for other ECC personnel. This training contributes to the goal of improving access to quality early childhood education and stimulating school preparedness that is articulated in the PAN-EPT. As a result of these trainings - the first official trainings organised by the MINARS - approximately
10,000 children will benefit from better quality instructional activities, while improved quality and management of ECE centres may increase demand and enrolment.

**OUTPUT 4** Improved strategy for HIV/AIDS prevention in children and youth.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

A 2009 household survey showed that youth awareness around HIV transmission and prevention is low; only 52.8 per cent of youth were aware of two or more measures to prevent HIV. In 2014, UNICEF’s Education section followed up on a study conducted the previous year on risk behaviours related to HIV/AIDS among adolescents and young people. The findings and recommendations from this study were shared during a two-day workshop organised in collaboration with the Ministry of Youth and Sports and a wide group of stakeholders in May 2014. Sex education was considered as an effective approach to increase knowledge of HIV, promote protective behaviours among young people and improve the relevance and quality of education. UNICEF, in close collaboration with the National Directorate of Social Action for Schools in the Ministry, is therefore revising existing peer education materials to address risk behaviours and include related themes such as STIs, violence and drugs. After testing the materials in selected schools and communities, an improved manual for youth and a training guide for facilitators and community workers were produced, to be distributed to schools and communities across the country. It is expected that these resources will be used to help improve the relevance of education and increase youth awareness around HIV transmission and prevention.

**OUTPUT 5** Enhanced government capacity to provide EQUITABLE ACCESS for out-of-school children and other vulnerable populations to quality primary educational services.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

Constrained opportunities for ongoing professional development and career opportunities limits the capacity and motivation of teachers to provide students with excellent learning experiences, and leads to weak quality of teaching and learning.

UNICEF Angola continued to assist the Ministry of Education (MED) to promote the Child Friendly Schools model, which emphasises the quality of teaching and learning and active involvement of communities. In 2014, a manual for school development planning for CFS was produced in close collaboration with the Directorate of General Education (DNEG), and a Portuguese-language brochure promoting CFS was developed for distribution to 1,800 schools. Furthermore, UNICEF continued to support training of Ministry staff on CFS; by the end of 2014, 55 focal points for CFS from 15 provinces had received training to promote and give assistance in CFS. In August 2014, chiefs of education from all 18 provinces visited several schools in Namibe to observe best practices in CFS. Activities promoting CFS, the manual for school planning and learning visits will jointly contribute to improve learning environments throughout Angola. Since UNICEF initiated the promotion of CFS in 2009, more than 100 primary schools in 15 (of 18) provinces have been directly involved in CFS-activities, strengthening the quality of education delivered to approximately 50,000 students.\[\text{.../AppData/Local/Microsoft/datomu/AppData/Local/Microsoft/Windows/Temporary Internet Files/Content.Outlook/H4DXCE4P/COAR 2014_Education Outcome Narrative final.docx - _ftn1.}
During 2014 UNICEF also provided the MED with technical and financial support to develop the first distance training materials for primary school teachers. These new materials focus on the integrated pedagogy model and contain teacher-student modules covering a wide range of disciplines. The materials also include self-evaluation tools for teachers and an assessment guide for supervisors. The first draft modules were tested with participation of the National Institute for Teacher Training (INFQ) and in September 2014 and a second draft was submitted to the INFQ for comments before the end of the year. INFQ and UNICEF will conduct a final review of the modules in January 2015 before they are officially handed over to the INFQ for teachers’ use. These modules will be used to deliver professional training to a large group of untrained primary school teachers, reaching 27 per cent of more than 86,000 primary school teachers who lack training.

OUTCOME 4 Improved policy environment for disadvantaged and excluded children, guided by improved knowledge and data on children’s rights

Analytical Statement of Progress:
Building on achievements in 2013, when UNICEF supported the development of the new National Social Assistance policy – in 2014 UNICEF continued to work with the Ministry of Social Assistance to strengthen the social protection policy framework. The new NSAP - currently awaiting final approval by the National Economic Commission – is a multi-sectoral document that aims to strengthen non-contributory social protection in Angola, including access for vulnerable people to social assistance and social welfare services as well as to other basic social services (health, education, birth registration, etc.).

UNICEF conducted impact and cost simulations for a number of cash transfer interventions that served as the basis for the presentation of the NSAP by MINARS to various government bodies as a preliminary step to its approval by the Council of Ministers.

While the full operationalisation of the NSAP will occur only after final approval, some components of the policy are already included in other national planning documents and can be implemented. Negotiation between the Government of Angola, the European Union and UNICEF led to sign-off on the ‘SIMSAP’ programme in September 2014, which will allow UNICEF to support implementation of the national social assistance agenda during the period 2014-2018 with funding from a large EU grant. In 2015, UNICEF will support the Government to revise aspects of existing social protection interventions in line with the new NSAP, as well as to improve the institutional and managerial structure for service delivery.

UNICEF social policy programming also aims to increase the availability and use of information and knowledge related to children’s rights in Angola. In 2014 UNICEF developed a multi-sectoral analysis of progress in assuring the rights and wellbeing of Angola’s children and factors that facilitate or hinder child development: “Situation analysis of Children and Women in Angola”. The SitAn was designed to serve as a comprehensive reference on the situation of children in Angola and will be officially launched in April 2015. The SitAn significantly informed the new Government of Angola-UNICEF Country Programme of Cooperation for the period
UNICEF employed multiple strategies in the area of social policy, including provision of specialised technical assistance, capacity development through technical advice and on-the-job guidance. Ongoing dialogue and joint advocacy initiatives with IMF Angola (workshops, joint newspaper articles, informal meetings, etc.) resulted in joint advocacy for the expansion of social protection in Angola, linked to a possible phasing out of highly regressive energy subsidies. Partnership with the European Union was also instrumental in moving dialogue and action forward.

In 2015 and beyond, UNICEF will build on achievements in 2014 to support the implementation on the ground of the NSAP and to use existing and new evidence to advocate for greater alignment between national policy and budgetary frameworks with the 11 Commitments for Children.

**OUTPUT 1** The post-MDG national consultation process is strengthened and benefits from quality contributions developed through an inclusive and participatory consultative process.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
Programme support is provided in accordance with programme needs.

**OUTPUT 2** Improved knowledge and evidence on children's right in Angola

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
In 2014 UNICEF developed a multi-sectoral analysis of the rights and wellbeing of Angola’s children and factors that facilitate or hinder child development: the “Situation Analysis of Children and Women in Angola”. The SitAn takes stock of progress made to date in assuring the rights of Angola’s 13.2 million children, and analyses the status and determinants of their well-being. The report aims to serve as a comprehensive reference on the situation of children in Angola with detailed analysis of the extent to which their rights to survival, development and protection are respected, protected and fulfilled. In each sector, the analysis provides an update on the status of key indicators across different population groups, examines relevant policy and legal frameworks and assesses access to and quality of existing programmes and services.

The analysis presented in the SitAn is based on a comprehensive review and synthesis of available data and literature. The SitAn is intended to contribute to decision-making processes in and across sectors that play a role in the protection and realisation of children’s rights. The SitAn also informed the development of the new Government of Angola-UNICEF Country Programme of Cooperation for the period 2015-2019. The SitAn report will be officially launched in April 2015, and a dissemination and advocacy campaign will follow focussing on key recommendations emerging from the analysis.

There was no progress during 2014 on analysis and advocacy around public finance management in Angola. In late 2013, UNICEF and the CNAC secretariat had reached an agreement regarding the focus and scope of the state budget analysis, which resulted in approval of a detailed ToR for the study by the relevant commission of the CNAC. However, a formal agreement with CNAC’s Presidency is still required for the analysis to take place. Certain limitations on access to public finance management information appear to have improved as the Ministry of Finance increasingly makes information and data on the budget and its execution available to the public. Analysis of the state budget would serve as basis for technical
discussions and to support advocacy efforts for greater alignment between the national budget and its execution, with objectives stated in the 11 Commitments for Children.

OUTPUT 3 The national policy and legal framework for non-contributory social protection is strengthened and serve as solid foundations for the expansion of social protection in Angola.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
In 2014 UNICEF continued to work with MINARS towards the finalisation and approval of the new National Social Assistance Policy (NSAP). The NSAP was amended based on recommendations from the national social protection conference held in late 2013 and the final draft went through multi-sectoral review based on the standard procedures adopted by the Government of Angola for the approval of policy documents. Various briefings and advocacy notes as well as impact and cost simulations for a number of cash transfer interventions were developed by UNICEF and used in the presentation of NSAP to the two National Social Commissions (the Technical Commission involving the vice ministers and the Political Commission chaired by the Vice President of the Republic). This work was instrumental in obtaining approval of the Policy by both commissions.

While full operationalisation of the NSAP will occur only after its final approval, some components of the Policy are already included in other national planning documents and can be implemented. In September 2014, after a period of negotiation between the Government of Angola, the European Union and UNICEF, agreement was reached on the ‘SIMSAP’ programme, which will allow UNICEF to support the implementation of the national social assistance agenda during the period 2014-2018 with large-scale EU funding. The SIMSAP programme will strengthen the institutional and managerial framework for social assistance, while at the same time redefining and supporting implementation of the main social protection programmes managed by MINARS. SIMSAP will provide for the establishment and progressive expansion of decentralised social assistance service centres to serve as points of entry to different programmes and services offered by MINARS and will create links with social sector line ministries to facilitate access for vulnerable populations to other basic social services. Implementation of SIMSAP started in October 2014 and as of the end of the year, technical assistance had been contracted to support the Department of Social Assistance of MINARS in making the programme operational.

OUTCOME 5 By the end of 2014, selected government institutions have increased capacity to plan, implement and monitor equity and impact of child related programmes, using data evidence

Analytical Statement of Progress:
In spite of being heavily understaffed due to turnover and delays in recruitment of new staff, the UNICEF PM&E programme was able to achieve the main results planned for 2014. In 2014 the main focus of PM&E was on the development of the new 2015-2019 Government of Angola-UNICEF Country Programme of Cooperation. PM&E provided extensive coordination support and technical guidance to the Country Programme development process, including to the development of the key planning documents (CPD, CPMP and CPAP).

In 2014 UNICEF provided significant support to improve the availability of data on children and women in Angola, assisting the National Statistics Institute to develop the master sample, which will be used for future national household surveys – including the DHS/MICS scheduled for mid-2015. Data currently available on most social indicators in Angola is more than five years out of date and subject to other methodological limitations; these surveys will provide rigorous up-to-
date disaggregated estimates for a wide range of child rights indicators.

Finally, the PM&E programme carried out internal monitoring and evaluation of the UNICEF Programme of Cooperation, producing regular reports on a number of performance indicators to monitor the functioning of the Office, programme implementation and progress toward annual programme results, with a focus on the 12 annual programme priorities.

**OUTPUT 1** Ensure quality planning for the new UNICEF Angola Country Programme (CPD, CPAP and CPMP) and quality implementation of Office 2014 Integrated M&E Plan (IMEP)

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

The PM&E programme provided extensive support and technical guidance for the preparation of the UNICEF Country Programme of Cooperation for 2015-19. This included technical and coordination support for the preparation of the Country Programme Document (CPD) that was approved by the UNICEF Executive Board. Similarly, the programme coordinated the preparation of the CPMP that defines the structure and main functioning rules of the UNICEF Country Office during the period of implementation of the new Country Programme. Finally, the PM&E unit coordinated preparation of the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP). The CPAP was developed jointly with the Government of Angola and details the context, main actions and expected results that will be supported by UNICEF Angola as part of the implementation of the upcoming Country Programme. The CPAP was developed based on analysis and findings from the 2014 SitAn. The GoA is expected to sign off on the CPAP before the end of January 2015.

The PM&E programme also developed an Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (IMEP) for 2014 and monitored its implementation (for more detail on the IMEP, please refer to the relevant section of this report).

**OUTPUT 2** Efficient and effective use of resources (this component covers staff salaries and related entitlements, travel and training).

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

Programme support is provided in accordance with programme needs

**OUTPUT 3** Monitoring systems and tools are tracking progress on key child rights indicators through regular routine information systems.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

UNICEF successfully advocated with the National Statistics Institute (INE) to bring forward to 2015 the implementation of a national household survey that will provide up-to-date disaggregated data for the main social indicators, including on child survival, development and protection. In this context, UNICEF provided technical support to INE to develop the master sample based on the results of the 2014 general population census. The master sample is a crucial element in the design of the national household surveys including the DHS/MICS which is scheduled for mid-2015. The DHS/MICS will provide up-to-date disaggregated estimates for a wide range of child rights indicators in Angola and will fill a significant gap in current evidence for national planning and resource allocation. Due to understaffing in UNICEF’s monitoring and evaluation section (PM&E) during 2014, the programme was not able to provide support to strengthen routine information systems.
The PM&E programme coordinated internal monitoring and evaluation of the UNICEF Programme of Cooperation and the functioning of the UNICEF office more generally. To this end, PM&E produced monthly reports on a number of performance indicators to monitor the functioning of the Office and progress toward implementation of programme results.

OUTPUT 4 By 2013, a system of certification of Child Friendly Municipalities is established at national level and effectively implemented in at least 16 municipalities), using SICA as a monitoring and evaluation tool for certification. (Partners: CNAC, MAT, INE/MINPLAN)

Analytical Statement of Progress:

An important advocacy achievement in 2013 was the GoA’s decision to fully embrace the UNICEF-supported Child Friendly Municipality (MAC) initiative and its commitment to lead and sustain it in the long run, in tandem with the ongoing decentralisation process. With the GoA’s decision to lead the MAC initiative, UNICEF’s planned results for this component, such as the establishment of pilot projects in two municipalities, have not advanced further. Nonetheless, UNICEF worked closely with the Government to develop a set of instruments and procedural documents to facilitate the institutional implementation of the MAC initiative, such as manuals and certification systems. UNICEF also provided technical expertise to the GoA in converting the MAC framework into a legal decree.

As the initiative’s long-term sustainability is now largely dependent on Government leadership, UNICEF will continue to support the GoA in driving this process forward, mainly through monitoring and technical assistance.

OUTCOME 6 By the end of 2014, children, families and duty bearers have the necessary information to change behaviours and make decisions to improve equity and investment in Angola’s most vulnerable children.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF Angola has progressively positioned itself as a knowledge expert on children’s issues and a lead actor in advocacy for children in Angola. In 2014, UNICEF conducted advocacy and made information on priority issues for child survival, development, protection and participation in Angola available to decision-makers, families and children through different platforms. A series of special events were organised to advocate with key audiences around issues and interventions for Angola’s most vulnerable children in line with UNICEF programme priorities for 2014. The 25th anniversary of the signing of the Convention of the Rights of Child (CRC@25) provided a special opportunity to raise awareness and understanding of children’s rights; UNICEF supported a special commemorative event on 20 November, followed by a series of activities promoting child participation.

C4D continued to provide strategic contributions to complement other forms UNICEF support to the Government of Angola for tackling maternal and infant mortality rates. In 2014, C4D activities in Angola were guided by two main strategies: (1) to create awareness and strengthen partner capacity to promote healthy behaviours and social change, and (2) social mobilisation within communities utilising religious leaders and community activists to promote social change through the Family Competencies programme. In 2014, UNICEF supported on-the-job capacity building for government counterparts and partnership building and social mobilisation with civil society organisations, including NGOs, faith-based organisations and churches.

In 2014 UNICEF conducted communication and social mobilisation activities for polio
eradication and routine vaccination to raise awareness of the benefits of vaccination to protect children against illness.

C4D contributions in communication and social mobilisation on nutrition practices, hygiene promotion, WASH and child protection were instrumental to the success of emergency activities in several provinces affected by drought. C4D to support the emergency response was implemented over a period of six months and focused primarily on advocacy with community leaders to increase community capacity for prevention and community resilience.

Additionally UNICEF provided technical assistance to the National Institute for Children to develop a strategy and plan of action for child participation. The Child Participation Strategy for 2014-2019 and an accompanying plan of action will contribute to the promotion of children’s rights and the realisation of the 11 Commitments for Children in Angola.

In the next Country Programme, Communication faces new challenges to advocate for the placement of children’s issues in the public agenda while also supporting the promotion of healthy practices and behaviour change within families to improve child survival. Additionally it is necessary to strengthen the capacity of government institutions and partners in C4D, including capacity in strategic planning and the collection, analysis and use of evidence to measure results, understand and demonstrate the impact of interventions and policies, and to identify future actions.

OUTPUT 1 Efficient and effective use of resources (this component covers staff salaries and related entitlements, travel and training).

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Programme support was provided as planned according to programme needs.

OUTPUT 2 By the end of 2014 issues and interventions for Angola’s most vulnerable children are documented and disseminated for strategic advocacy and fundraising.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

A series of events provided platforms to advocate for issues and interventions for Angola’s most vulnerable children amongst key audiences during the year under review. During an event commemorating the 25th anniversary of the CRC, a debate was organised among several opinion leaders on the subjects of progress during the past 25 years and current challenges facing children in Angola. The event was closed by a famous Angolan singer, contributing to the ‘Imagine’ initiative. Opinion leaders were also asked to contribute through short essays expressing their views on the evolution of children’s rights in the country during the past 25 years. The debate and some of these essays received coverage in the local media. Riding the momentum created during the CRC anniversary event, schools were also invited to promote the 25 years of the CRC (CRC@25), and child participation was facilitated through a contest held in three provinces for which children submitted a short essay on the personal significance of children’s rights.

Media relations support was provided to several sectors for events including African vaccination week, routine polio and measles campaigns, Hand-washing Day and coverage of a conference promoting iodised salt. Interviews on radio and television were organised with members of the Child Protection team to raise awareness on the topics of birth registration, justice for children and prevention of violence against children. The Communication section supported outreach to
the media, which was essential for the visibility of these priorities and to advance discussions among opinion-makers including Government, civil society stakeholders and academic experts. Recognising the increasing impact of digital and online platforms for external communication, Facebook was used as a strategic tool for public advocacy with increased use of infographics. From January 1 to December 5, 2014 the number of ‘likes’ on the UNICEF Angola Facebook page increased by nearly 50 percent, from 2,076 to 3,043.

Special coverage for CRC@25 reached a peak in viewership in November with 80,300 content views and 656 content shares from other Facebook profiles. UNICEF produced five new YouTube videos and three human interest stories in 2014 for use in advocacy with donors.

New funds were mobilised for the Emergency response from the Government of Japan and ConocoPhillips locally, and UNICEF National Committees (NatComs) in Japan, Germany and Denmark contributed to education and CSD programmes. UNICEF hosted four NatCom visits during 2014 (from Austria, Denmark, Japan and Norway) to demonstrate the efficient and transparent use of funding and strengthen relationships with these donors. Current and potential donors were visited locally and presented with a UNICEF publication entitled “Children’s Rights and Business Principles” to encourage and guide consideration of child rights in donors’ Corporate Social Responsibility strategies.

OUTPUT 3 By the end of 2014, increased number of families aware of and adopting essential practices at the household level and demanding children’ services, as result of strategic C4D activities.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
Since 2011, UNICEF Angola has been implementing a social and behaviour change communication programme called the Family Competencies Programme to promote healthy practices at the household level such as hand-washing and breastfeeding and to generate demand for essential services for children, such as immunisation and birth registration. Through strong partnerships with Government counterparts and effective alliances with influential Angolan churches, since 2011 approximately 11,000 social mobilisers have been trained, supervised, monitored and equipped with BCC materials to reach approximately 162,000 families with messages on child survival and development, nutrition (including good feeding practices, maternal nutrition during pregnancy and lactation, and vitamin A), education, child protection and HIV. In 2014 the main results of the Family Competencies programme were:

- An exit strategy to phase out UNICEF support and institutionalise the program within the Government of Angola was defined and partially implemented through a participatory process with Ministry for Family and the Promotion of Women (MINFAMU) and the National Committee for Family Competencies.
- Uniforms for social mobilisers and guidelines for national trainers in Family Competencies were finalised.
- 316 trainers and 890 social mobilisers were trained to promote essential practices at the household level and to increase demand for social services for children.
- Approximately 25,550 families were reached through family visits and community meetings.

Although the programme exit strategy has not yet been fully implemented due to a reduction in human resources at MINFAMU and the MINFAMU 2014 agenda, advocacy initiatives by
UNICEF were successful in building greater ministry ownership of the programme. Further, UNICEF provided technical assistance to MINFAMU and the National Committee for Family Competencies, which has progressively empowered members and decreased their dependence on UNICEF to implement the Family Competencies programme.

In 2015, it is planned that MINFAMU will integrate the Family Competencies programme within its own action planning and assume full, direct management of the programme using Ministry resources. Formative research will be conducted to understand the impact of the programme on behaviour change at the household level, which will serve as a programme baseline for future monitoring and evaluation.

**OUTPUT 4** By the end of 2014, child participation in the media is strengthened and strategic plan of action is developed for 2015 - 2019 (Partners: INAC and MINCOM).

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
During recent years, UNICEF has played a leading role in the promotion of child participation, advocating with Government and partners and working with children and NGOs to give a greater voice to children. In 2014 stakeholders – including children, NGOs, and government institutions at central and provincial levels – were engaged to validate the Child Participation Strategy designed in 2013 and a joint Plan of Action was developed to guide the process of child participation. UNICEF Angola provided technical support directly to INAC through placement of a consultant within the Institute to coordinate validation of the Child Participation Strategy and provide training to INAC staff at central and local levels, as well as to children on the principles and practice of child participation and child rights. Trained staff subsequently developed the first mapping of existing children’s groups to serve as consultative bodies and enhance child participation in Angola. These groups of children meet regularly and receive support and oversight from UNICEF field offices to provide input into decisions that affect children at the local, provincial and national levels. Currently six child participation groups are fully functional.

The first draft of the Child Participation Action Plan was developed with central and local level technicians from INAC in Luanda, Huambo and Kuansa Sul and four church organisations. UNICEF also provided support to the NGO Twana Twangola (a recipient of the Bondini Foundation Award from the San Marino National Committee), to promote a participation project in three provinces (Luanda, Bie and Moxico). This project focused on strengthening the diffusion of information about children’s rights within the platform provided by CRC@25 celebrations. A competition was held challenging children to express their knowledge of children's rights. The competition winners received training in communication techniques and participated in the development of action plans that fed into the national action plan.

UNICEF Angola promotes the development of joint multi-sector plans to facilitate actions and highlight the importance of building a culture of democratic participation and children’s rights. In 2015, priorities will include: a) completion of the mapping of child participation groups; b) validation and compilation of inputs from local levels within the first Child Protection Action Plan c) identification of funding and implementation of the Action Plan.

There is a strong push from participating entities to place the strategy inside the National Council for Children to coordinate all inter-sector actions and hold partners accountable.
By the end of 2014 timely and adapted communication and social mobilisation strategy are implemented to contribute to polio eradication and routine immunisation.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

In 2014 actions focused on two main strategies: (1) communication and social mobilisation for routine immunisation, and (2) communication and mobilisation for two immunisation campaigns: an integrated measles, polio and vitamin A campaign and a stand-alone campaign for polio vaccination. A communication strategy was completed by early 2014 focused on strengthening communication for routine immunisation among four main groups of actors: health staff delivering vaccinations, community leaders, district and provincial authorities and families.

UNICEF supported mass communication activities for routine immunisation, including the production and dissemination of eight spots on radio and TV. Communication materials were produced for health posts and community leaders. Training on immunisation, mapping and planning issues was conducted in three provinces (Cunene, Lunda Norte and Saire). A total of 50 health workers participated in rotavirus vaccination training. UNICEF conducted supervisory visits in Benguela, Cunene, Luanda Norte, Moxico, Saire and Huila, as well as four districts of Luanda.

Angola conducted two vaccination campaigns in 2014: the first integrated campaign (measles, polio and Vitamin A) on 22 September and 4 October and the second (polio only) was carried out in two stages, the first phase during 21-23 November and the second phase, only in the capital, Luanda from 12-14 December.

UNICEF Angola supported the Ministry of Health to define plans for communication and social mobilisation, and to prepare and distribute all communication materials for both campaigns. For the integrated campaign, posters were produced, as well as leaflets for kindergartens and schools, scripts for theatre, an advocacy report, one radio spot and one television spot. For the polio campaign, communications targeting church audiences were produced and distributed, as were posters, one radio spot and one television spot. For the December campaign 40,000 posters and 40,000 flyers were produced and disseminated.

UNICEF and WHO carried out a rapid assessment with administrative and health authorities, community leaders and families to define actions in communication and social mobilisation and identify strategies for the main target groups (health workers, community leaders, those responsible for the children and local authorities) to reduce dropout rates for routine immunisation. The assessment showed that none of the actors clearly understand social mobilisation for routine immunisation. The findings of the assessment are being used to adjust the communication strategy for routine immunisation to emphasise interpersonal, community-based activities, monitoring skills for community leaders and effective communication at the level of the service provider (health facility) and communities.

In 2014 UNICEF activities focused on capacity development within the National Department of Health Promotion to improve implementation of agreed strategies. UNICEF facilitated the annual meeting of mobilisation supervisors from 17 provinces to strengthen campaigns and
routine vaccination. Advocacy and planning meetings for routine vaccination were held with community leaders in priority municipalities in Benguela, Luanda, Mexico and Zaire.

OUTPUT 6 By the end of 2014, the capacity of partners for developing strategic communication plans is improved to promote and encourage the demand for services (with: MINSA/INLS, MED, MINJUS, MINARS, INAC).

Analytical Statement of Progress:
The primary objective in birth registration is to expand the coverage of registered children to 80 per cent by the end of 2018. In order to achieve this, investment is needed to improve registration systems, increase coverage by making birth registration services available in maternity hospitals and clinics and to implement a communication for development (C4D) Strategy to strengthen knowledge of the general population about birth registration. In late 2014 UNICEF Angola commissioned formative studies on social norms, behaviours and perceptions related to birth registration. The findings will become available in 2015 and will be used to inform C4D strategies and establish baselines.

The project also aims to ensure justice for children through the creation of a specialised criminal responsibility system and measures to improve protection for the rights of children in contact with the justice system. Existing structures for justice for children will be strengthened and a C4D strategy will be implemented to increase families’ knowledge of children’s rights and legal protection in target provinces, and to change social perceptions of children in conflict with the law in Angola. In 2015 studies will be conducted to explore social norms and perceptions on justice for children. The findings will be used to inform the C4D strategy and monitoring indicators for individual and social behaviour change in the area of Justice for Children.

Since 2013 UNICEF Angola has partnered with the MoH to improve access to treatment for major causes of child mortality (malaria, diarrhoea, pneumonia and severe acute malnutrition) and to increase utilisation of primary health care services through a project promoting the Integrated Community-based Case Management strategy. During 2014, 50 community health workers were trained, supervised and monitored in two municipalities of Huila Province. The C4D project component used a participatory process to design and produce printed communication materials to aid community health workers in delivering family counselling.

UNICEF Angola currently implements an emergency response project ("Emergency intervention in Southern provinces of Angola affected by the drought") in the provinces of Cunene and Huila. During 2014 UNICEF held several community advocacy meetings on emergency preparedness and response in partnership with government counterparts, engaging approximately 600 community leaders from the most disadvantaged communities in nine municipalities of Huila and Cunene Province. UNICEF produced several audio and print communication materials that were distributed during community advocacy meetings, which contributed to improving emergency preparedness and capacity for emergency response and protecting child development in communities periodically affected by drought.

OUTCOME 7 By end 2014, children will have more equitable access to birth registration, juvenile justice, prevention and response to violence and unnecessary separation and reduction of impact of HIV/AIDS through strengthened, evidence-based and equity-focused national child protection system.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
The Child Protection programme within UNICEF Angola contributes to the full realisation of children’s rights through support for effective and efficient implementation and monitoring of the Children’s Act and the 11 commitments of Angola with special emphasis on birth registration (Commitment 3), juvenile justice (Commitment 6), and violence against children (Commitment 8). UNICEF strategies are consistent with the Plan of the National Council for Children, aligned with UNDAF and guided by global and regional strategies for child protection as well as key recommendations to Angola made by the Committee of the Rights of the Child, Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and other human rights instruments.

In Angola the concept and approach of a Child Protection System was introduced with new legislation in 2012 (Children’s Act of 2012), and the National Council for Children (Conselho Nacional da Criança or CNAC) was nominated to coordinate the Child Protection System. In 2014 UNICEF focused on addressing gaps identified in the mapping and assessment of municipal-level child protection systems completed in 2012-2013 including: limited access to services, limited inter-sectoral coordination, limited space for civil society participation, lack of clarity in accountability lines and roles and responsibilities and the need for stronger programme and service delivery, case management and referral mechanisms.

Challenges still remain to expand access to quality specialised preventive and responsive services for children, clearly define roles and responsibilities and strengthen communication and coordination, case management and referral systems. In addition, the workforce needs capacity development at municipal level and adequate budgetary allocations must be ensured, including investment in stronger monitoring systems.

**OUTPUT 1** Child protection interventions identifies and analyses opportunities in the area of legislation, policies, regulations and standards; examines coordination and liaison between the various stakeholders and sectors reflects on standards and discriminatory practices that affect the protection of children

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

In recent years, consistent advocacy by UNICEF contributed to official recognition of birth registration as a fundamental element of the rule of law and human and child rights agendas in Angola. A major outcome of advocacy in 2014 was the signing of a four-year €15 million project on birth registration and justice for children, to be funded by the EU.

UNICEF Angola played a key role in placing birth registration within the broader agenda for civil registration and initiatives to strengthen vital statistics, the national ID system, and ultimately good governance in Angola. Dynamic dialogue between Government partners and UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA and UNHCR focused on bottlenecks to applying the approach, methodology and resources of the Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics.

A comprehensive assessment of CRVS was conducted to provide a holistic overview of Angola’s system, engaging CRVS stakeholders through a multi-sectoral technical group comprising the ministries of health and justice and human rights (MINJUSDH) and the National Institute of Statistics. UNICEF provided technical support through a consultant trained by the APAI Core Group. The validated assessment will inform the strategy and costing of a programme and plan for the first quarter of 2015, and will guide future policy and planning and the systematic collection, analysis and reporting of vital statistical data in Angola.
In November 2014 UNICEF also supported a visit by a representative of the Core Group of APIA-CRVS, to coincide with a workshop to validate CRVS assessment findings coordinated by the three lead government institutions. The representative promoted the African programme and advocated for greater interoperability between civil registration and national identification systems, and between health and civil registration.

UNICEF Angola provided technical oversight to revise birth registration procedures and propose structural changes. As follow-up to the assessment and business process analysis, a new decree was approved by the National Assembly at the end of 2014, simplifying birth registration procedures and facilitating access for the most vulnerable families through mobile registration, establishment of registration posts at health facilities and late registration processes. UNICEF supported MINJUSDH in defining strategic areas of the partnership between the ministries of Health and Justice on civil/birth registration. UNICEF also provided technical support for a new decree to operationalise civil registration at maternity services, which is awaiting approval.

OUTPUT 2 Justice for Children - Access and quality of Justice services for children in Angola improved

Analytical Statement of Progress:
UNICEF advocacy led the MINJUSDH to agree to a diagnostic study of current justice for children to be undertaken in 2015, for which terms of reference have been approved. UNICEF advocated and obtained agreement for the update of the current training offered to law enforcers and magistrates; the recruitment of consultants is awaiting approval by the partner. Thanks to UNICEF’s advocacy and technical support the School for Magistrates will offer a training to PALOP countries by adapting the model implemented for over 15 years by Diego Portales Law University (Chile), with support from the UNICEF Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean.

UNICEF Angola provided significant support for the development of partners’ capacities in justice for children (J4C), including by promoting a study tour for officials from the ministries of Justice and Human Rights, Interior, MINFAMU and INAC to Luxembourg, Namibia and Belgium. They visited a detention centres for children in Luxembourg, observed the Reference System for child victims of crime or violence in Namibia and attended an international conference on “detention of children as a measure of last resort” in Belgium.

UNICEF actively supported ongoing legal reform in the country, providing technical assistance to the Reform Commission in the drafting of the Article of the Criminal Code concerning the minimum age for criminal responsibility. Changes to this Article were finally achieved in 2014, after several years of intense advocacy for the establishment of a specialised justice system for all those below 18 years old in Angola. UNICEF also contributed to the review of the Family Code; several UNICEFF articles on topics related to child rights were published in the newsletter of the Faculty of Law at University Agostinho Neto.

Future efforts in the area of J4C in Angola will focus on ensuring greater access to services at the local level. A holistic view will be promoted to verify and test the legislative and normative framework, existing programmes and projects. Advocacy will continue to promote a protective environment by raising awareness on child protection/child rights issues, and by supporting national institutions in producing evidence on child protection issues. In early 2015, UNICEF will support the MINJUSDH to organise a national conference on Jurisdictional Protection of Children in Contact with the Justice System, as a means of introducing the UN J4C approach.

OUTPUT 3 Strengthen Child Protection System
Analytical Statement of Progress:

In 2014, UNICEF supported a mapping exercise of child protection systems in Angola and major findings were incorporated into the SitAn developed by UNICEF. The mapping was shared with local stakeholders and provided elements for the revision of the INAC statute as well as regulations of the Ministry of Social Assistance and Reintegration (MINARS). UNICEF also provided technical assistance to design elements of the National Observatory for Child Rights, designed case registration forms for case management, and defined periodic reports to be produced by a national database on child rights that will be a key resource within the National Observatory.

In 2014 UNICEF strengthened national and provincial capacity for child protection in emergencies through several activities including:

- Mapping of existing actions, actors and definition of emergency procedures
- Training of Trainers and coaching of two Heads of Departments at MINARS and INAC to roll out training at national level
- Training for child protection stakeholders at provincial and municipal level in two provinces most severely affected by the drought (Huila and Cunene)
- Development and implementation of user-friendly trainings resources on child protection in emergencies with a focus on case management process
- Support to community-based actors in Huila and Cunene in the implementation of an awareness campaign as part of emergencies activities in the provinces affected by drought, including child protection messages to prevent child labour, neglect, all forms of violence and unnecessary separation of families, through targeted communication interventions focused on increasing the capacity of 600 community leaders
- Provision and distribution of supplies (100 Early Childhood Development Kits) to 23 Early Childhood Centres, reaching approximately 2,795 children under five.

While reinforcing capacity in child protection, preparatory work and training activities for child protection in emergencies also made significant contributions to the mapping exercise and assessment of the child protection system in Angola.

In 2014 UNICEF Angola helped to establish a civil society forum for child protection, contributing to open dialogue between Government stakeholders and community-based actors and promote the knowledge and use of international norms, good practices, strategies and guidelines on child protection issues.

OUTPUT 4 Evidence in the area of Child Protection

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Child labour issues were frequently reported in the media and by community-based NGOs in Angola during 2014, highlighting the need for a more systemic approach to address the issue and for evidence on the causes, nature and duration of work, profile of the children that are being exploited and other relevant information about child labour. Advocacy efforts resulted in the creation of an inter-sectoral commission coordinated by the National Council for Children that has mandated provincial governments to analyse child labour at provincial level. Due to the fact that most reports of child labour originated from the province of Huila, the Provincial Government of Huila, in partnership with the University (Superior Institute Polytechnic) of Huila,
with support from UNICEF conducted a study on child labour. The Provincial Government is currently designing a plan of action based on the findings of that study.

In 2014 UNICEF Angola, in partnership with a community-based child rights NGO, *Cuidados de Infancia*, and the National Institute for Children signed an agreement to set up the a child helpline in Viana municipality to serve as an entry point to the child protection system and an integrated system of support for child victims of violence and abuse. The helpline and linked system of integrated child protection services in Viana will serve as a pilot and contribute to the definition of case management and referral systems for child victims of abuse, neglect and exploitation in Angola. The Viana programme will feed into the design of a national Child Helpline as a core element of the Children’s Act and the national child protection system. A key feature of this system will be an integrated monitoring system that will not only facilitate follow-up and case management, but allow for performance monitoring of the helpline at the municipal level and generate data on violence against children for the first time.

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